

DRAFT

Federal Environmental Review

Environmental Information Document

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

TWDB-73943
2/3/2025

Introduction: Full Environmental Review

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

Timing

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

Example timeline for the preparation of an EID:

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

Report Structure

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

Submission

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

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

Scope of Impacts

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

- Direct impacts
- Secondary impacts
- Cumulative impacts

Benefits – Environmental impacts that result in a positive outcome

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

Direct Impacts

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

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

Examples of direct impacts include the following:

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

Secondary Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

Cumulative Impacts

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

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

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

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

Environmental Information Document

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

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

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

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Section 1: General Information

Authority (Loan Applicant): Donna
TWDB Project No: 73943
Project Name: Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Capacity Upgrades
Counties where project activities will occur: Hidalgo

Funding Source/ Loan Number:	Texas Water Development Board / L1001720/ LF1001743 / /	
Total Estimated Project Costs:	42,677,032.00	
TWDB Funded Phases:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Construction	
Other Funding Source(s):	N/A	
Consultant Project Name/Number (if applicable):	Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Capacity Upgrades / 22-106	
Primary Contact for questions concerning the EID:	Company:	SWG Engineering, L.L.C.
	Contact Person:	Dalinda Ramos
	Mailing Address:	611 Bill Summers International Blvd
	Phone:	956-968-2194
	Email:	dalinda@siglerwinstongreenwood.com
Project Engineer:	Company:	SWG Engineering, L.L.C.
	Contact Person:	Jose G. Reyes, P.E.
	Mailing Address:	611 Bill Summers International Blvd
	Phone:	956-968-2194
	Email:	jreyes@siglerwinstongreenwood.com
List of Preparers:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian Winston, Project Manager 2. Dalinda Ramos, EIT 3. Jose G. Reyes, PE 4. Randall Winston, PE 5. Fabricio Solis, Graduate Engineer 	

Section 2: List of Attachments

Documents lacking required attachments will not be accepted

Identify the project footprint on all maps.

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

Example project maps are provided online at:

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Standard Maps

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

Appendix B: Environmental Setting, Impacts and Mitigation Attachments

Appendix B1 Soils & Prime and Important Farmland (Section 5.3) Page: B-67-94	<u>NRCS Soil Survey for Proposed Project Area of Interest (Required)</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map + Table of Soils (Series level) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map + Table of Hydric Soils <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map + Table of Prime & Important Farmlands		
	<u>NRCS Farm Impact Rating (If Applicable)</u> Farm Impact Rating Form	Attached <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Appendix B2 Wetlands, Streams & Waters of the U.S (Section 5.6) Page: B-95-96	<u>Wetland & Streams Impacts Map (If Applicable)</u> Wetland & Streams Impacts Map	Attached <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Wetland Delineation Report (If Applicable)</u> Wetland Delineation Report	Attached <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Section 2: List of Attachments

Documents lacking required attachments will not be accepted

<p>Appendix B3 Biological Resources (Section 5.7)</p> <p>Page: B-97-131</p>	<p><u>County List of Rare, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species</u> (Required)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USFWS: County List of Federal Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TPWD: County List of State and Federal Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential Impacts Table</p>
<p>Appendix B4 Cultural Resources (Section 5.8)</p> <p>Page: B-132-139</p>	<p><u>Cultural Resources Report</u> (If Applicable)</p> <p>Cultural Resources Report Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Appendix B5 Hazardous Materials (Section 5.9)</p> <p>Page: B-140-141</p>	<p><u>Hazardous Materials</u> (If Applicable)</p> <p>Formal Site Assessment Attached <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Appendix B6 Social Implications & Environmental Justice (Section 5.10)</p> <p>Page: B-142-156</p>	<p><u>All maps & reports should be generated through the EPA's EJ View Website</u> (Required)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EJ View Map (add a 0.5 mile buffer around the construction area)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACS Summary Report</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Summary Report</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Report</p> <p><u>Census QuickFacts Summary</u> (Required)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City vs. State</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County vs. State</p>
<p>Appendix B7 Public Meeting (Section 6)</p> <p>Page: B-40-41</p>	<p><u>Public Meeting Documentation</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Publisher's affidavit and a copy of the Public Meeting Notice</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Statement signed by applicant - meeting was held in conformance with the Public Meeting Notice.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> List of witnesses</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Written summary of the meeting</p>

Section 3: Project Description

Preferred Action Alternative

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

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

The City of Donna is proposing to rehabilitate their existing 1.8 MGD Wastewater Treatment Plant needed to bring the plant into compliance with TCEQ regulations as well as construct an additional 2.2 MGD of wastewater treatment infrastructure resulting in a total capacity of 4 MGD of wastewater reserved to serve the growing needs of the City of Donna. The Wastewater treatment process is broken into three stages: primary, secondary, and tertiary. The primary stage consists of: collection, coarse debris screen, sand & grit removal, and primary clarification. The secondary stage consists of: aeration and secondary clarification. The last stage focuses on disinfection of the water being released. The average daily permitted flow is to increase from the current 1.80 MGD to a total of 4.0 MGD. The permitted Peak 2-Hour Flow will also increase from 3750.00 GPM to 8328.00 GPM.

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

The existing WWTP is located on the corner of S River Rd and Walker Rd. This is shown on (A-1) at S 11th St Donna, Texas, 78537 which is located 0.50 mile west of Farm-to-Market Road 493 and approximately 1.5 miles south of U.S. Highway 83 (Business Route). The treated flow from this WWTP is released into an unnamed drainage ditch that leads into the Llano Grande Lake which is part of the Arroyo Colorado above Tidal in Segment No. 2022 of the Nueces-Rio Grande Coastal Basin. The property is owned by the City of Donna. Proposed project activities and improvements will occur within & adjacent to the developed facility.

Latitude/Longitude: 26° 8'53.73"N/ 98° 3'12.39"W

Project Address (if applicable): S River Rd, Donna, TX

Section 3: Project Description

Preferred Action Alternative

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

The goal of this project is to bring the current Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) into compliance with TCEQ regulations as well as to expand the plant to meet the needs of the City of Donna's growing population. Expansion and rehabilitation of this WWTP will provide a 40-year life cycle as well as eventually allowing the WWTP to meet its 75% capacity goal 30 years from now. This project will also provide its residents with sewer services for the first time, drastically reducing the health risks associated with the use of septic tanks. This WWTP Expansion project will treat more than double the current treatment capacity allowing more flexibility of the city's water reuse initiatives, improvement of sanitation measures, and an increase in economic benefits for the community.

Is the proposed project being pursued in response to a compliance order? Yes. The City of Donna has received TCEQ violations over the failure to meet standard WWTP regulations.

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

Donna's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) will drastically improve the existing facility's resilience, water quality, and current sanitation methods. The WWTP will undergo design up until the year 2026 and commence construction within that estimated 2026 year. The total project cost is estimated at a total of \$42,677,032.00 and will service the design population of 27,290 which was interpolated using TWDB's Conservation Plan Demand Projections.

Is the proposed project part of a larger project? Yes No

If the proposed project is one phase of a larger project, describe the duration and purpose of the larger project.

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

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

Drying beds are located on site; liquids are drained to the existing Donna sewer system and dried sludge are hauled to a nearby landfill.

Section 3: Project Description

Preferred Action Alternative

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

Phase I Rehab of Existing WWTP include:

1. Lift Station Upgrades
 - Switch Gear
 - VFDs/ SCADA
 - Pumps
 - Rehab of existing wetwell
2. Headworks upgrade and new splitter
3. Odor control
4. Aeration System Upgrades to Existing Basins
 - Aeration and Mixing Equipment Upgrades
 - D.O. control & SCADA controls
 - Flow Meter & Controls
5. New clarifier mechanisms for 50 ft units
6. New clarifier mechanisms for 70 ft units

Phase II- Additional Capacity Upgrades for WWTP

7. New high efficiency 2.2 MGD Green WWTP
8. Sludge digester thickener
9. Sludge press
10. Piping upgrades
11. UV Upgrades
12. Genset electrical upgrades

7. Project Magnitude:

- i. Current population of service area: 22,440
- ii. Anticipated population of service area in 20 years: 32,153
- iii. Will the proposed project service the entire population increase? Yes No

8. Project Schedule:

Anticipated Completion of Environmental Review: 2025

Completion of Acquisition: Not Applicable

Completion of Permitting: 2026

Completion of Design: 2026

Start of Construction: 2026

Construction Completion: 2028

Section 3: Project Description
Preferred Action Alternative

9. **Project Costs:** Provide an estimate of the cost of the project. \$42,677,032.00

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

This project will not affect any other projects.

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Section 4: Alternative Analysis

No-Action Alternative

Environmental Impact Description

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

Under the no-action alternative, the project area would remain in its current state and Donna would have to continue to operate the WWTP at its current capacity, which would ultimately underserve the growing community and leave the city in a position to continue receiving violations on behalf of TCEQ. The City of Donna would also eventually need to enact a moratorium on growth and construction that involves wastewater discharges. The preferred alternative would aid the City of Donna by providing greater wastewater capacity for the growing population, updating and upgrading outdated wastewater infrastructure, creating potential water reuse implementations, creating sustainable and suitable housing conditions for future residents, etc.

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Section 4: Alternative Analysis

No-Action Alternative

Environmental Impact Analysis

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

Land Use

Change in land use and land cover is: Greater Less Same

Prime and Important Farmland

Impacts to prime and important farmland are: Greater Less Same

Water Resources

Impacts to surface water quality are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to groundwater quality and quantity are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to floodways or floodplains are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to wetlands are: Greater Less Same

Vegetation and Habitat

Impacts to trust resources are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to wildlife are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to native vegetation is: Greater Less Same

Impacts to endangered species habitat are: Greater Less Same

Cultural Resources

Impacts to cultural resources or historic properties are: Greater Less Same

Air Quality

Effects on air quality are: Greater Less Same

Environmental Justice

Impacts to Low-income or Minority Populations are: Greater Less Same

Section 4: Alternative Analysis

No-Action Alternative

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

The no-action alternative is likely to have any secondary or cumulative impacts towards foreseeable future projects such as continued violations by TCEQ, restrictions on future development, restrictions on funding opportunities for the city, etc. until compliance and growing population can be met.

Acceptance/Rejection

Alternative: Accepted Rejected

Rationale for Acceptance/Rejection

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

Under the no-action alternative, the main rationale for rejection of the No-Action Alternative would be that this option leads to ultimately underserving the growing community. The City of Donna will encounter large losses financially by receiving continuous expensive TCEQ violations (hiring of attorney, budget cuts, etc.), not allowing future development due to existing population restrictions, and prohibiting the city to apply for future funding opportunities until compliance is met. The City may also encounter possible legal problems and environmental citations due to not falling within compliance and hindering the surrounding community of proper treated wastewater.

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Description

Please provide a description of this alternative:

The additional alternative that was considered would involve constructing an entirely new 4 MGD WWTP at an alternate location. This proposed project would cost roughly \$62 million.

Alternative still in consideration? *Yes No

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

Environmental Impact Description

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

The adverse impacts of this alternative not selected are the expensive and unaffordable project cost (temporary), lengthy correlated permitting process (temporary), needed land attainment (permanent), and possible down time of services due to reconnections (temporary).

The changes in adverse impacts for the preferred method are as follows: expensive project cost – 20\$ Million cost reduction from alternative not selected (temporary) and possible down time of services due to reconnections (temporary).

The beneficial impacts of this alternative not selected are that it allows cost-efficiency due to leveraging the existing infrastructure and facilities (permanent), it maximizes the potential of the proposed facility to meet the needed water supply demands for future projections (permanent), creates reduced environmental pollution (temporary until infrastructure life span ends), enhanced recreational opportunities (temporary until infrastructure life span ends) , potential for energy generation through biogas capture (permanent), improving water resource efficiency (permanent) , etc.

These beneficial impacts of alternative not selected reflect those that will impact the preferred alternative.

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Environmental Impact Analysis

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

Land Use

Change in land use and land cover is: Greater Less Same

Prime and Important Farmland

Impacts to prime and important farmland are: Greater Less Same

Water Resources

Impacts to surface water quality are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to groundwater quality and quantity are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to floodways or floodplains are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to wetlands are: Greater Less Same

Vegetation and Habitat

Impacts to trust resources are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to wildlife are: Greater Less Same

Impacts to native vegetation is: Greater Less Same

Impacts to endangered species habitat are: Greater Less Same

Cultural Resources

Impacts to cultural resources or historic properties are: Greater Less Same

Air Quality

Effects on air quality are: Greater Less Same

Environmental Justice

Impacts to Low-income or Minority Populations are: Greater Less Same

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis

Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

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

The alternative not selected is likely to have beneficial secondary or cumulative impacts towards foreseeable future projects such as additional allowance for wastewater connections as needed for future development (avoidance of outdated septic tank installation) and increase in revenue if connections are added so the city can use that income to pay back the initial investment, etc.

A possible adverse impact of this alternative not selected is the possibility of an increase in existing customer monthly billing rates to help the city account for the new WWTP implementation costs.

Acceptance/Rejection

Alternative: Accepted Rejected

Rationale for Acceptance/Rejection

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

Under the alternative not selected, the main rationale for rejection of the Alternative Not Selected would be that this option would impose too much of a monetary constraint on the City of Donna's existing budget. The City of Donna will encounter financial constraints along with an increase in existing customers' monthly bills to pay for the difference in cost. The City of Donna would also have to go through a lengthy permitting process for new WWTP project approval which will continue to impose TCEQ violations on the city meanwhile still losing continuous city revenue which can instead be saved by starting sooner and avoiding project delays with the preferred alternative constructed on already disturbed land.

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis Alternative Not Selected

Attach additional alternative sheets as necessary

Section 4: Alternatives Analysis Selection of the Preferred Action Alternative

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

The rationale for why the preferred alternative was chosen out of the three options presented which are the preferred alternative, alternative not selected, and the no action alternative is due to the preferred alternative being the most feasible and expeditious alternative recommended to address both the City of Donna's violations as well as increase the WWTP treated service area capacity all within a reasonable project timeframe. The project budget is within reason, the project timeline is attainable due to already disturbed land, and all parties involved agree that this preferred alternative will aid the city's wastewater quality in the most suitable manner that it is required.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.1: Land Use

Existing Conditions

Will the project require land use conversion? Yes No

If yes, explain:

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

The current and recent past proposed project land use consists of running the city's existing 1.8 MGD WWTP for the surrounding service area. The proposed project will not require any additional land attainment but, adjacent land currently owned by "RVC Group Investments" is recommended to be obtained for additional WWTP usage and maintenance/construction purposes. As for the project compatibility with adjacent and nearby land uses, this project falls within consistent and fitting compatibility due to the proposed project site already being in use for wastewater treatment along with additional existing adjacent settling beds.

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

Yes No

If yes, describe additional services needed:

The City of Donna will have to rehabilitate existing infrastructure out of service or no longer suitable for the required growth capacity needed at the WWTP. New infrastructure will also be required to construct the additional 2.2 MGD plant capacity. Electrical upgrades may also be required depending on automatic electrical system software/components needed to run the plant, existing electrical capacity in that area, etc.

Impacts

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

Under the preferred alternative, there would be no adverse impacts to land use from the project. The maintained open land within the project boundary will be permanently converted to accommodate the new structures previously discussed. However, this conversion will match the existing land use within the proposed project area.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? Yes Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.2: Geology

Existing Conditions

Physiographic Province:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coast Plains	<input type="checkbox"/> Central Texas Uplift	<input type="checkbox"/> Grand Prairie
	<input type="checkbox"/> Edwards Plateau	<input type="checkbox"/> North-Central Plains	<input type="checkbox"/> High Plains
	<input type="checkbox"/> Basin and Range		

Are there faults within the project's area of interest? Yes
 No

Is the project located in a Karst or Pseudo-Karst Zone? Yes
 No

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

Per the U.S. Geological Survey's Texas Geology Web Map Viewer (accessed January 2025), the project area is underlain by Benito Clay and Hidalgo sandy clay loam (0 to 1 Slopes and 1 to 3 Slopes). The largest percentage 67.7% is overtaken by the Hidalgo sandy clay loam 0 to 1%. Refer to Appendix B1 attached.

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

There are no relevant topographical or geological features within the project area.

Impacts

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

Under the proposed action, there will be no adverse direct impacts to geology with the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

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

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.3: Soils & Prime and Important Farmland

Soils	
Is soil contamination present?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does soil type present any constraints to the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes to either above, explain (if redundant with information provided in the Hazardous Materials section reference that section):</p> <p>There was some unworkable soil conditions found adjacent to the WWTP site which are considered landfill soils according to an Affidavit to the Public that was signed in July of 1999. The following unworkable soil will be excavated and properly disposed of.</p>	
Will soil be moved offsite? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, how will it be disposed of? Excavated and disposed to a nearby landfill
Will soil become contaminated as a result of the proposed project? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, explain:
Prime and Important Farmland	
Does the project area contain prime and important farmlands?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, does either of the following exemptions apply? <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt – corridor subsurface project (e.g., buried water, sewage, and/or electric lines). <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt – previously converted site (e.g., existing water and wastewater treatment plant sites).	
If the project area contains prime and important farmlands and does not qualify for the exemptions listed above, include a completed version of the NRCS' Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form AD-1006 <input type="checkbox"/> Attach Form AD-1006 to Appendix B1	
Impacts	
Will prime and important farmland be directly impacted by the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Describe direct impacts of the project on prime and important farmland:	
Prime farmland is not present within project area.	
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.4: Water Resources

Existing Conditions

What river basin(s) is the proposed project located in?

The proposed project is located North about 6 miles from the Rio Grande River Basin.

What major/minor aquifers are located in the greater project area?

The proposed project lies within the Gulf Coast Aquifer.

Are any of these a sole source aquifer?

Yes No

Water supply(ies):

Surface water(s):

1.8 MGD from Rio Grande River

Groundwater(s):

N/A

Water Well Projects

Does the project involve the installation of any water wells?

Yes No

If yes, provide the depth to ground water, duration and quantity of water to be extracted, and potential affects to the public water supply:

Will the project require test wells?

Yes No

Will any existing water well(s) be abandoned?

Yes No

If yes, discuss best management practices that will be used to abandon the existing well(s):

Impacts to Water Resources

Will water resources be directly impacted by the project?

Yes No

Describe direct impacts (adverse and beneficial) to surface water quality and groundwater quality/quantity (surface water runoff, erosion, sedimentation, temporary loss of vegetation cover, etc.). Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.

The direct beneficial impacts to the surface water quality and ground water quality/quantity will permanently lessen with the implementation of the proposed project.

The direct adverse impacts to surface water quality and ground water quality/quantity which may occur will take place during the temporary construction timeframe.

Will the project include new or relocated discharge site(s)?

Yes No

Will the project require an amendment to an existing TCEQ discharge permit?

Yes No

If yes, discuss the nature of the permit changes:

The permit will be amended to include an increase of permitted flow from 1.8 MGD to 4.0 MGD.

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

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

Stream Segment ID	Classification	Impaired?	Reason for Impairment
2022	Classified; Arroyo Colorado Above Tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Mitigation Measures			
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

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Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.5: Topography and Floodplains

Topography		
Minimum Elevation in Project Area (MSL):	Maximum Elevation in Project Area (MSL):	
77	94	
Briefly describe the topography in the project area (e.g., gently rolling hills, dominant drainage to the west via tributaries to the Brazos River):		
The project area is relatively flat, maintained property with existing wastewater treatment plant facilities and road access (Walker Rd).		
Discuss any relevant topographical features (e.g. playa lakes).		
The outfall of the WWTP flows into unnamed drainage ditch that leads into the Llano Grande Lake which is part of the Arroyo Colorado.		
Floodplains & Floodways		
Is the project site located in a 100-year floodplain?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial
If yes, list all streams with floodplains in project area. Specify whether the project will be located within the 100-year floodplain and/or floodway(s) of these streams.		
Stream	Project in 100-year floodplain?	Project in floodway?
N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Do the communities (cities and/or counties) in which the project will be constructed participate in the National Flood Insurance Program?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial
List all participating cities and counties		List all non-participating cities and counties
The City of Donna		
Hidalgo County		
Impacts		
Will floodplains or floodways be directly impacted by the project?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Describe direct impacts of the project (adverse and beneficial) on floodplains and floodways. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts:		
The project is located within the 500-year floodplain. A direct beneficial impact to the existing 500-year floodplain is to permanently lessen the amount of surface and ground water quality/quantity that infiltrates into the floodplain by capturing a greater amount of rainwater into the rehabbed and properly sized WWTP. A direct adverse impact to surface and ground water quality/quantity may occur during the temporary construction timeframe. An example of this would be wetting soil to avoid dust.		
Mitigation Measures		
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.		

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Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

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

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

List all applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for the project (general and/or individual):
There are no applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits required for this project.

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

If yes, which one(s):

Are streams present on the project site or in the project area (perennial, ephemeral, intermittent)?

Yes No

If yes, list all streams in the project area.

The tributary pathway of the effluent water from the WWTP flows out to an unknown named ditch and into the Llano Grande Lake which is part of the Arroyo Colorado above Tidal in Segment No. 2022 of the Nueces-Rio Grande Coastal Basin. The tributary is located outside of the facility boundary and will not be impacted by the project.

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

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

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

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

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

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

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

**The manual is to be used with the appropriate regional supplement. These supplements and the manual can be found on the following website:

http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/reg_supp.aspx

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

A review of the National Wetland inventory (NWI) on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website was completed to determine possible wetland occurrence in the project area.

Based on review of the NWI and aerial photography, no wetlands occur within the project area boundary and jurisdictional determination was not required. Refer to Appendix A-6.

USACE were notified of project scope or work and project layout through an Agency Coordination Letter.

Impacts

Will wetlands be impacted? Yes No | Will streams be impacted? Yes No

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

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

The project will not have any temporary or permanent impacts on wetlands and streams.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

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

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

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

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

Attach the map to Appendix B2

Stream Impacts:

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

# Keyed to Map (S1, S2,...)	Temporarily impacted		Permanently impacted	
	All Streams [linear ft]	Potential Waters of U.S. (streams only) [linear ft]	All Streams [linear ft]	Potential Waters of U.S. (streams only) [linear ft]
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Stream Impacts (feet):				

Wetland Impacts:

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

# Keyed to Map (W1, W2,...)	Temporarily impacted		Permanently impacted	
	All Wetlands [ac]	Potential Waters of U.S. (wetlands only) [ac]	All Wetlands [ac]	Potential Waters of U.S. (wetlands only) [ac]
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Wetland Impacts (acres):				

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts?

 Yes

 Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.7: Biological Elements

Ecoregion:	<input type="checkbox"/> Arizona/New Mexico Mtns. <input type="checkbox"/> Chihuahuan Deserts <input type="checkbox"/> High Plains <input type="checkbox"/> Southwestern Tablelands	<input type="checkbox"/> Central Great Plains <input type="checkbox"/> Cross Timbers <input type="checkbox"/> Edwards Plateau <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Southern Texas Plains	<input type="checkbox"/> Texas Blackland Prairies <input type="checkbox"/> East Central Texas Plains <input type="checkbox"/> Western Gulf Coastal Plain <input type="checkbox"/> South Central Plains
<p>Using USFWS and TPWD County Lists of Rare, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species, create a table of potential impacts with the following columns:</p> <p>(1) Species (common and scientific names), (2) State/federal protection status, (3) Habitat, (4) Presence of Critical Habitat, (5) Project Site Suitability, and (6) Potential Impacts of Project</p> <p>Attach the Potential Impacts Table to Appendix B3</p>			
Has a biological field survey been performed?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, summarize the finding below. Attach report to Appendix B3, if applicable – exclude report from publicly available documents to protect location sensitive information.			
Are any parks, recreational areas, forest preserves, grassland preserves, wildlife refuges, wild or scenic rivers, karst faunal regions or zones, or nature preserves (federal, state or local; public or private) in or near the project area?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, list and describe proximity to project site:			
Briefly describe the vegetation and wildlife, including aquatic species, present in the project site and project area.			
* Do not include protected species addressed in the potential impacts table.			
There is no vegetation, wildlife, and/or aquatic species present on the project site within the project area. The project site is an already disturbed area where the City of Donna's existing 1.8 MGD wastewater treatment is currently running.			
Impacts			
Discuss potential impacts (adverse and beneficial) to trust resources, wildlife and natural vegetation, including habitat. Provide information about the nature, extent, duration and location of the impacts. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.			
* Do not include protected species already addressed in the potential impacts table.			
A temporary adverse proposed project impact may include noise to surrounding wildlife from construction activities, which may affect nesting migratory bird species. No permanent adverse impacts are expected.			
A permanent beneficial proposed project impact includes regulated wastewater treatment operations which avoids possible wastewater leaks, overflows, and contamination chances to nearby habitats. No temporary beneficial impacts are expected.			

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.7: Biological Elements

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

There are no parks, recreational areas, forests preserves, grassland preserves, wild refuges, wild or scenic rivers, karst faunal regions or zones, or nature preserves present on or near the project area. The project site is an already disturbed area where the City of Donna's existing 1.8 MGD wastewater treatment is currently running.

Mitigation Measures

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

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.8: Cultural Resources

Have you notified the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Texas Historical Commission that you intend to use the NEPA process to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act? Yes No

Identify parties that were consulted regarding cultural resources, including Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), local governments, or any other interested parties.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (Austin Office) was consulted through a project coordination letter, SHPO Consultation, and an eTRAC submission advising the Texas Historical Commission of the proposed project. No historic properties are present or affected by the proposed project. Refer to Appendix B-4 to review feedback documents.

Has an archeologist and/or an architectural historian performed a desktop review of the proposed project? Yes No

Identify cultural resources/historic properties (included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places) within the proposed project's area of impact.

Has an archeological and/or architectural survey been conducted? Yes No

If Yes, briefly summarize the results of the report(s) and attach them to Appendix B4, if applicable – exclude report from publicly available documents to protect location sensitive information.

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

Does the project have the potential to affect significant cultural resources/historic properties?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If you have determined that historic properties will not be impacted, explain how this conclusion was reached. N/A	
Describe direct impacts (adverse and beneficial) of the project on cultural resources/historic properties. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts. The project will not have any temporary or permanent impact on cultural resources/historic properties.	
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

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Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.9: Hazardous Materials

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

Is there a Superfund Site in the project area or in an area associated with the proposed work (e.g., Superfund site upstream of project activities in a floodplain)?

There is no Superfund Site in the project area or in an area associated with the proposed work.

Was a site assessment conducted?

Yes No

If a formal site assessment was conducted please attach the report and/or data search to Appendix B5.

Attached
 Not Applicable

If an informal site assessment was conducted, please briefly describe methods and results. Make sure to identify any potential environmental hazards located on the site due to past site uses (e.g. soil contamination or proximity to nearby hazardous liquid or gas pipelines) :

N/A

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts?

Yes Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.10: Social Implications & Environmental Justice

Social Implications

Will land acquisition for the project require the use of eminent domain?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, describe: N/A			
Will people or businesses be relocated as a result of this project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, describe the extent and nature of the relocations. N/A			
Will the project cause an increase in resident's monthly service rates?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, provide an estimate of an average monthly residential bill and the anticipated monthly residential increase required to finance the debt.	Average Monthly User Rate: \$ N/A Anticipated Increase: \$ N/A		
Will the project require an increase in taxes to finance the debt?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, provide an estimate of the increase required: N/A			
Environmental Justice			
Area	Population	% Minority	% Below the Poverty Level/ Per Capita Income
State	334,914,895	24.7	11.1 / 43,289
County: Hidalgo	898,471	8.1	26.9 / 22,005
City: Donna	16,782	7.5	40.4 / 16,128
Project Area (0.5 mile buffer)	1,033	0	70 / 12,274
Does the project area have a portion of the population, greater than the city, county or state average, who are members of a racial/ethnic minority category or who have incomes less than or equal to the state's official poverty level?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Impacts			
Will the project disproportionately impact low-income or minority populations?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Please explain:			
Mitigation Measures			
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.11: Other Potential Impacts or Requirements

1. Air Quality: Is the project in a maintenance or non-attainment area for any priority air pollutant under the federal Clean Air Act?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, describe the impact the project will have on ambient air quality.	
2. Scenic Views: Will the project impact scenic views or vistas during construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, indicate which scenic views or vistas will be impacted and discuss adverse impacts. Specify temporary versus permanent impacts.	
3. Traffic: Will construction of this project involve rerouting or controlling traffic?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, describe traffic changes and how long traffic will be disrupted:	
4. Other Potential Impacts: If the project may cause any adverse impacts not addressed by items 1-3, identify and discuss them here (e.g., odor, prevailing winds, noise, blasting, night work, etc.):	
Temporary adverse impacts to the project could occur such as noise and odor during construction. Refer to mitigation measure summary on how each of these impacts will be addressed during the construction timeframe.	
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts? If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.12: Secondary and Cumulative Impacts

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

The preferred alternative is intended to directly impact the City of Donna from continuous TCEQ violations and to increase WWTP capacity for growing needs of the city. Secondary impacts associated with the preferred alternative could include the potential for an increase in surrounding development due to accessibility of wastewater service. The increase in development has the potential to increase employment opportunities, increase regional soil disturbance, and increase impervious cover. The increase in employment also has the potential to increase the per capita income within the project area, beneficially impacting the future of the project area.

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Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures for Project Environmental Impacts?

Yes

Not applicable

If yes, list all mitigation measures in Section 5.14.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation**5.13: Standard Mitigation, Precautionary Measures and Best Management Practices**

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

The existing Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP) will be under construction for a given timeframe as provided by the Engineer. During that timeframe the chosen contractor is to approach project construction by abiding by the best mitigation, precautionary, and best management standard practices. These measures/practices must be incorporated into the proposed project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. At the end of the project the area will be restored to pre-construction conditions, where possible.

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Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.14: Mitigation Measures

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

Impact:	Recommended/Required by What Entity? (if applicable)	Mitigation Measures Description:
<i>Example:</i> Loss of 5 acres of forested wetland	<i>Example:</i> USACE	<i>Example:</i> Purchase 10 credits from ABC Wetland Bank
Land Use	City of Donna	Best Management Practices to mitigate any adverse effects on land use will include coordination with the City of Donna regarding site compatibility of land use and zoning.
Soil Quality	TCEQ	Best Management Practices to mitigate soil control include silt fencing, soil compaction, dust attainment, proper removal and disposal of unworkable soil, etc. A geotechnical engineer will conduct soil evaluations, and those recommendations will be applied.
Water Quality	TCEQ	Best Management Practices to mitigate impacts of water quality will include compliance with TCEQ rules and regulations for wastewater discharges during and after construction. NEPA compliance requirements are also to be followed.
Air Quality	TCEQ	Best Management Practices to mitigate and minimize dust generated from construction activities will include coordination with contractors to make sure all necessary steps to control dust, particularly near residences, are practiced. Control practices may include periodic wetting of soil and limiting working hours in residential area.

Noise Quality	TCEQ/City of Donna	Best management Practices to mitigate construction activities that impair normal activities of the residents or compromise worker safety include taking reasonable actions to minimize construction noise, which may include controlling working hours, certain project locations, and/or performing continuous monitoring of equipment muffler system usage.
Odor Quality	TCEQ	Best Management Practices to mitigate construction activities that involve odor control such as ventilation, oxidation, adsorption, biofiltration, and photoionization.
Floodplain Quality	FEMA/City of Donna	Best management Practices will be instilled to mitigate the 500-year floodplain such as elevation implementation to new infrastructure, repair of leaks/ damage to old structures that discharge fluids, attaining the required Floodplain Development Permit, keeping the National Flood Insurance up to date, etc.
Biological Resources	U.S. Fish and Wildlife	Best Management Practices will be instilled to mitigate all (not likely to affect) threatened or endangered species and their critical habitats. Any construction activities that impair any biological resources include taking reasonable actions such as halting work and/or taking necessary measures to ensure compliance shall be taken.

Section 5: Environmental Settings, Impacts and Mitigation

5.15: References

- (NRCS) Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2019a. Web Soil Survey: Soil Survey of Hidalgo County, Texas. United States Department of Agriculture. [Web page]. Located at: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>. Accessed: January 2025.
- (NRCS) National Hydric Soils List. 2019b. U.S. Department of Agriculture. [Web page]. Located at: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>. Accessed: January 2025.
- (NRCS) National Farmland Soils List. 2019b. U.S. Department of Agriculture. [Web page]. Located at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>. Accessed: January 2025.
- (TPWD) Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. 2020. Annotated County Lists of Rare Species: Hidalgo County, Texas. Accessed: January 2025. <https://tpwd.texas.gov/gis/rtest/>
- United (USFWS) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020a. National Wetlands Inventory. [Web page]. Located at <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>. Accessed: January 2025.
- (USFWS) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020b. Information, Planning, and Conservation System: Hidalgo, Texas. Environmental Conservation Online System. Accessed: January 2025.. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>
- (USCS) United States Census Bureau: Donna, Hidalgo County, & Texas Accessed: January 2025. [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Donna city, Texas; Texas; Hidalgo County, Texas](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/DONNA_CITY_Texas_Texas_Hidalgo_County_Texas)
- (FEMA) FEMA National Flood Map Accessed: January 2025. [FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer \(NFHL\) Viewer](https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-hazard-layer-viewer)
- (EPA) Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool. Accessed: January 2025. <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

Section 6: Public Participation

PUBLIC MEETING

1. Does the project or activities involve a probable or known public controversy? Yes No
If yes, please contact your TWDB environmental reviewer for the public hearing guidance.
2. **Notify the Public:** Public participation is required to inform the public of potential social, economic or environmental impacts of the proposed project. The applicant must notify the public of the meeting by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation within the project area at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting. The 30-day period may count either the day of the advertisement or the day of the meeting, but not both.
3. **Notify requisite agencies and interested parties:** A written notice of the meeting should be sent to any state, federal or local agency, government, organization or individual that has an interest in the proposed project.
4. **Floodplain/Wetland:** If the proposed action is located in a wetland and/or the 100-year floodplain (500-yr floodplain for critical actions), you are required to notify the public and involve the affected and interested public in the decision making process. Incorporate a discussion of alternatives to construction in the floodplain/wetlands, potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures into the public meeting.
5. **Public Meeting Notice Includes:**
 - Published 30 days in advance of meeting
 - Date, time and place of meeting
 - Brief description of project & floodplain/wetland notice (if applicable)
 - Cost, including estimated monthly bill and any connection fee, tax or surcharge
 - Convenient local source for EID (available at least 30 days prior to meeting)
 - Statement of Purpose: "One of the purposes of this meeting is to discuss the potential environmental impacts of the project and alternatives to it."

Example Public Meeting Notice:

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

Floodplain/Wetland: Incorporate into Public Meeting Notice for projects in a floodplain or wetland

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

6. **Public Meeting Documentation**

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

7. **Were adverse comments about any aspect of the project received?**

Yes

No

If yes, describe how they were resolved:

DRAFT

Section 7: Agency Coordination

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

Mailing addresses for the following agencies are provided online at:

<http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/addresses.pdf>

Uniform Project Notification Requirements

Bureau of Reclamation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent	<input type="checkbox"/> Response (Not required)	Page: C-161
Bureau of Land Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent	<input type="checkbox"/> Response (Not required)	Page: C-163
Intergovernmental Review: Depending on the nature and location of the proposed project, notification should be sent to the City Mayor, County Judge or both.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent	<input type="checkbox"/> Response (Not required)	Page: C-165

Uniform Agency Coordination Requirements

Texas Historical Commission	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response	Page: C-167
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent <input type="checkbox"/> Response		Page: C-171
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sent <input type="checkbox"/> Response <input type="checkbox"/> Response to TPWD recommendations indicating which recommendations will be implemented.		Page: C-173

Circumstantial Requirements

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

<p>Will the project adversely affect federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No effect (no coordination required)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not likely to adversely affect</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Likely to adversely affect</p>	<p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Ecological Services</p> <p><u>If not likely</u>, concurrence that adverse effects have been adequately mitigated recommended</p> <p><u>If likely</u>, formal Section 7 consultation required</p> <p>Page: C-175</p>
<p>Will the project impact prime and important farmlands?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exempt (pipeline project, existing site)</p>	<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service</p> <p>If Yes, Page: C-N/A</p>

Section 7: Agency Coordination

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

Section 7: Agency Coordination

<p><u>For communities that participate in the NFIP:</u></p> <p>Is the project is located in the 100-year floodplain (1% chance of flooding)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Does the project involve construction of a critical facility (WTP, WWTP, etc.) in the 500-year floodplain (0.2% chance of flooding)?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>**Any construction in the 100-year floodplain and construction of critical facilities in the 500-year floodplain requires a Floodplain Development Permit. Floodplain Development Permits must be acquired prior to TWDB approval of engineering plans and specifications and release of construction funds.</p>	<p>National Flood Insurance Program Local Floodplain Administrator</p> <p>If Yes, Page: C-176</p>
<p><u>For communities that DO NOT participate in the NFIP:</u></p> <p>Does the project involve construction in the 100-year floodplain or construction of a critical facility in the 500-year floodplain?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt: strictly pipeline installation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Undetermined: no maps available to make determination</p> <p>**If the project is not exempt and is (a) located in the 100 year floodplain, (b) involves construction of a critical facility in the 500-year floodplain or (c) no floodplain maps are available for the project area, a Flood Risk Assessment must be prepared.</p>	<p><u>Flood Risk Assessment</u></p> <p>The assessment should include an elevation study, risk of flooding determination, and recommendation (build, no build, special accommodations). The assessment must be sealed by a licensed engineer.</p> <p>If Yes, Page: C-N/A</p>

Section 7: Agency Coordination Sample Agency Notification Letter

DATE

CONTACT NAME

ADDRESS

See section 7 for agency contact information

RE: Project Notification: Please Review - No Response Required

Dear CONTACT:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

APPLICANT/CONSULTANT

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

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Sample Agency Coordination Letter

DATE

CONTACT NAME

ADDRESS

See section 7 for agency contact information

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

Dear **CONTACT**:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
APPLICANT

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

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Relevant Sections by Agency

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

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

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Relevant Sections by Agency

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

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

Section 7: Agency Coordination

Relevant Sections by Agency

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

<p>National Flood Insurance Program Local Floodplain Administrator & Texas Water Development Board Flood Mitigation Planning Division</p>	<p>Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Appendix A: Standard Maps</p>
<p>National Marine Fisheries Service Habitat Conservation Division</p>	<p>Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Section 5.5: Topography and Floodplains Section 5.6: Wetlands, Streams and Waters of the U.S. Section 5.7: Biological Resources Appendix A: Standard Maps Appendix B3: Biological Resources</p>
<p>General Land Office</p>	<p>Section 1: General Information Section 3: Project Description Appendix A: Standard Maps</p>

Section 8: Certification

CERTIFICATION

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

Signature 

Date February 2025

Title (project manager for the preparation of the EID)

DRAFT

Section 9: Appendices

DRAFT

APPENDIX A: Standard Maps

DRAFT

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DRAFT

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DRAFT

Document Path: C:\Users\DOU\Desktop\SWG_Engineering, LLC\Dropbox\SWG_Progects_Folder\PROJECTS\22_166_Donna_WWTP\GIS\WTP_Topographical_Map.mxd

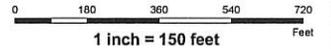


Legend

- 20
- PARCELS
- INLETS
- PROP. DRAINAGE PIPE
- CITY LIMITS
- IMPROVEMENTS

**CITY OF DONNA
WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT**

Topographical Map



State Plane Coordinates:
 X Y (US Survey Feet) 4205 1,130,719.963
 16,579,539.223



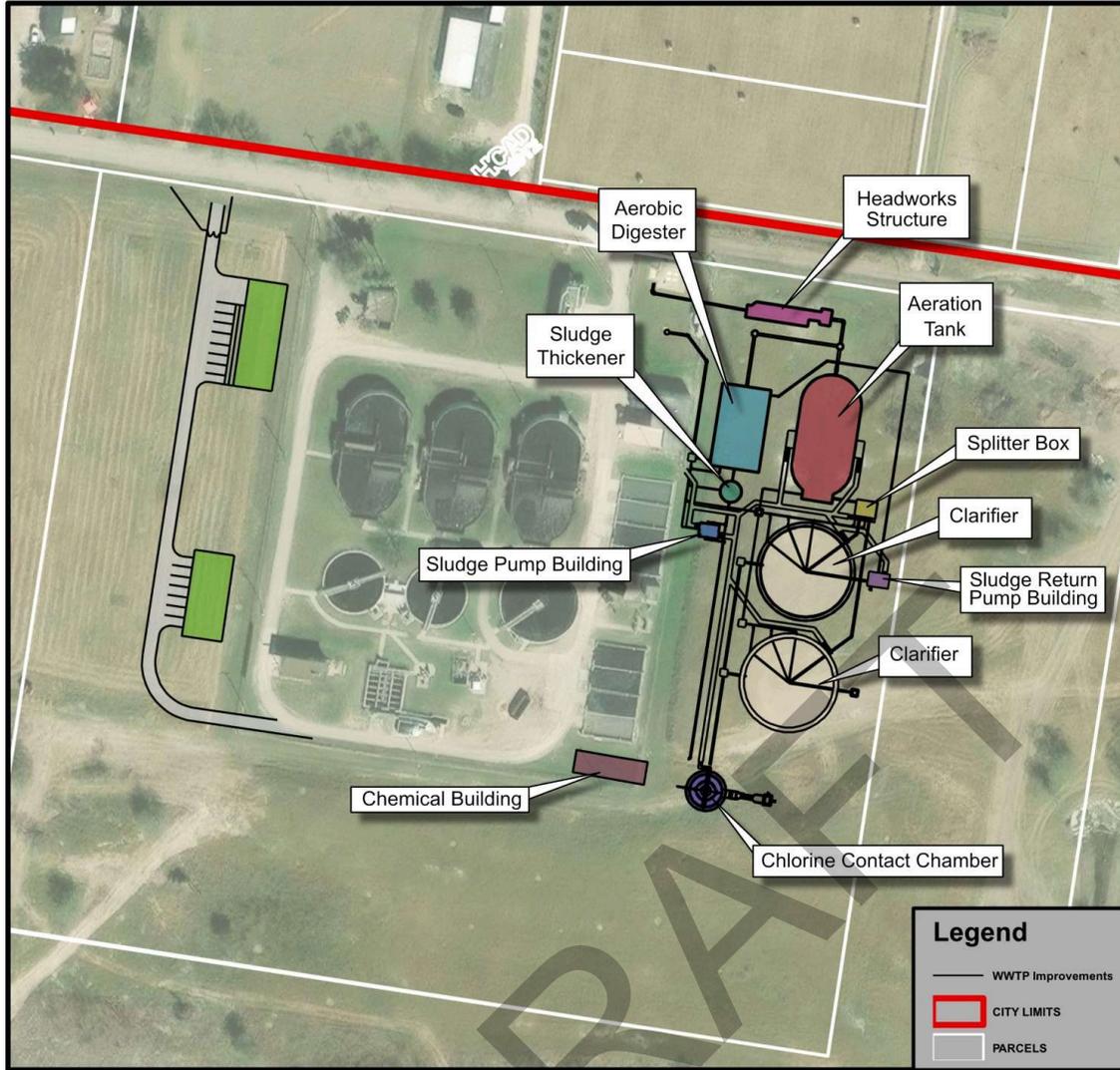
*SIGLER,
WINSTON,
GREENWOOD,
& ASSOCIATES*

TEXAS STATE REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
SINCE 1945

SWG Engineering, LLC.
 611 Bill Summers Intl Blvd Westlaco, TX 78596
 Phone (956) 968-2194 Fax (956) 968-8300

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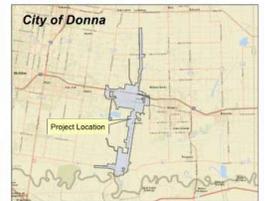
**CITY OF DONNA
WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT
LAYOUT**



State Plane Coordinates:
X Y (US Survey Feet) 4205 1,130,719.963
16,579,539.223



Hidalgo County, Texas



City of Donna

Legend

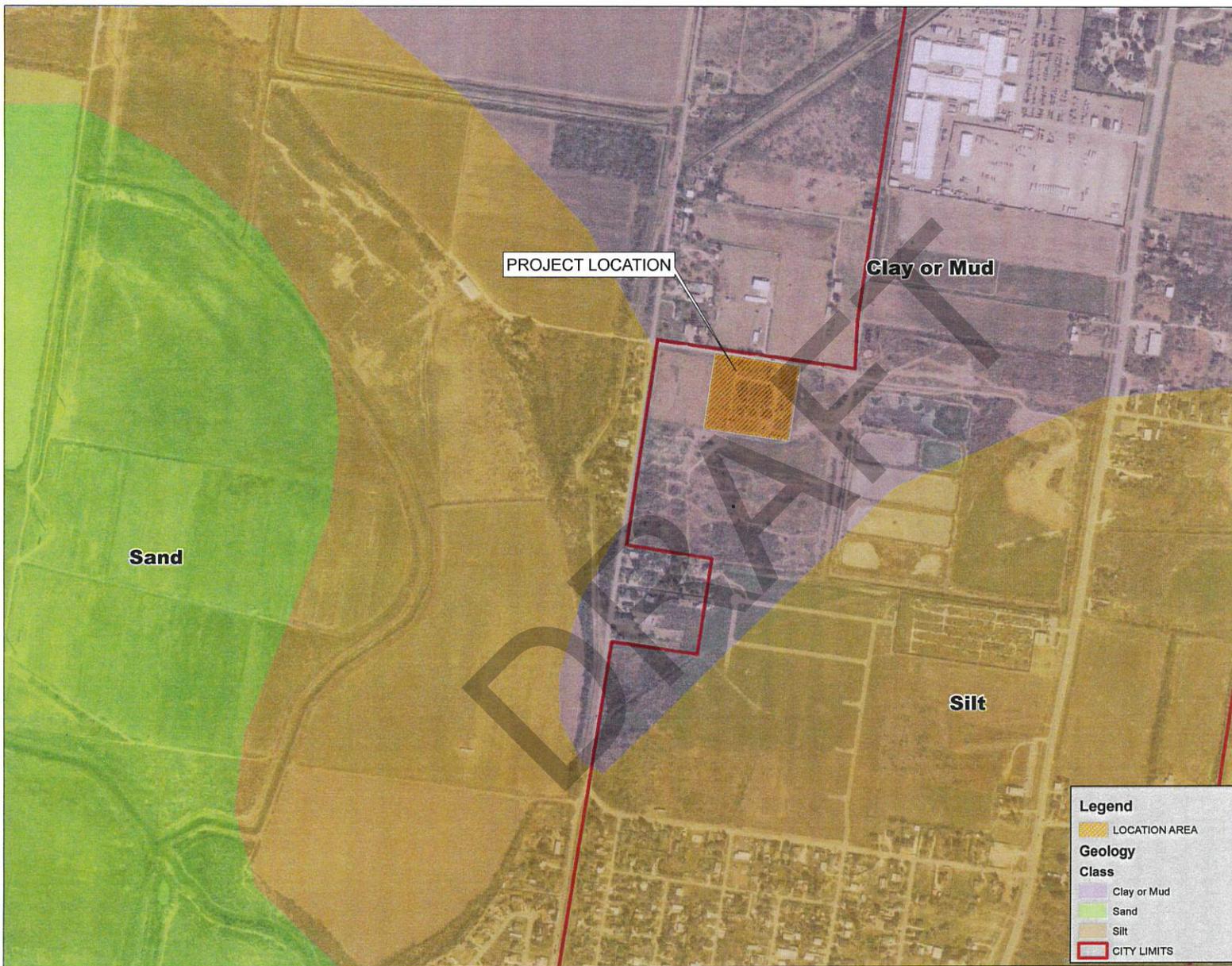
- WWTP Improvements
- CITY LIMITS
- PARCELS



SWG Engineering, LLC.
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DRAFT



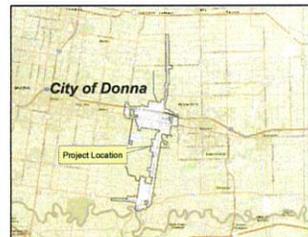
**CITY OF DONNA
WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT**

Geology Map



0 350 700 1,050 1,400
Feet
1 inch = 300 feet

State Plane Coordinates:
X Y (US Survey Feet) 4205 1,130,719.963
16,579,539.223



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611 Bill Summers Intl Blvd Weslaco Texas, TX 78596
Phone (956) 968-2194 Fax (956) 968-8300

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KEY TO MAP

100 Year Flood Boundary
 500 Year Flood Boundary
 Zone Designation With Date of Identification
 100 Year Flood Boundary
 500 Year Flood Boundary

Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation in Feet**
 Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone**
 Elevation Reference Mark
 Storm Mile
 **Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

***EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS**

ZONE A
 Area of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

AS
 Area of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.

AH
 Area of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.

AH30
 Area of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

A30
 Area of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

B
 Area between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or urban area subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood; (See map shading.)

C
 Area of minimal flooding (No shading)

D
 Area of unincorporated, but protected, flood hazards.

V
 Area of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

V1-20
 Area of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

NOTES TO USER

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard area (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all geographic features which special flood hazard areas.

For additional map panels, see separately printed Index To Map Panels.

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
 MAY 23, 1978

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:
 JANUARY 2, 1981

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:
 NOVEMBER 16, 1982 to change Corporate Limits, to add new Special Flood Hazard Areas, to revise Special Flood Hazard Areas, to change Zone Designations, to add Base Flood Elevations, to add Zone Boundary Line Designations, to add Street Names, and to add Storms.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program at (800) 638-6632.

APPROXIMATE SCALE
 1" = 2000 FEET

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS (UNINCORPORATED AREA)

PANEL 425 OF 525
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER
 480334 0425 C

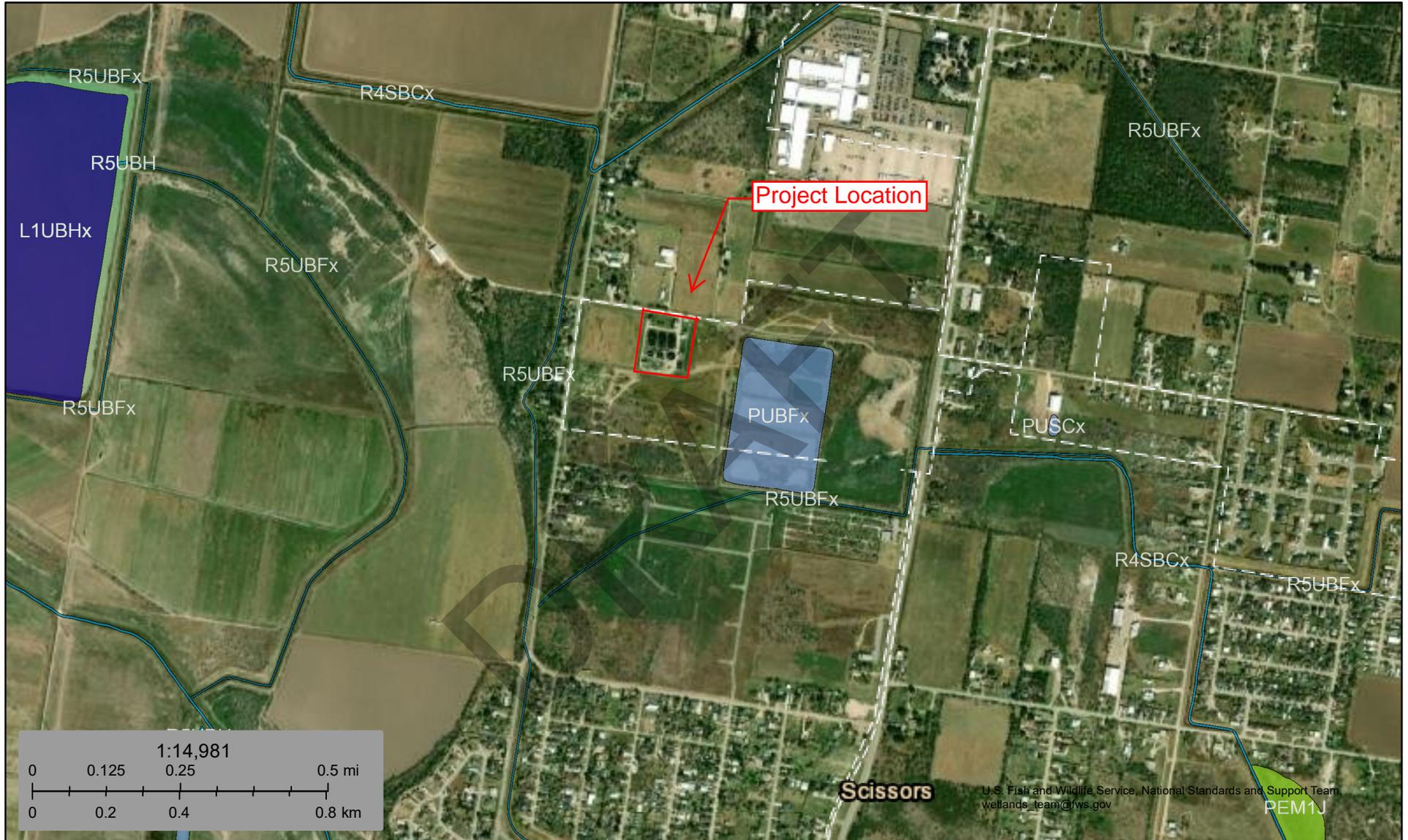
MAP REVISED:
 NOVEMBER 16, 1982

federal emergency management agency

Project Location

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DRAFT



January 30, 2025

Wetlands

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |  | Lake |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other |
|  | Freshwater Pond |  | Riverine |  | Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

APPENDIX B:
Environmental Setting, Impacts and
Mitigation Attachments.

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A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Hidalgo County, Texas



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

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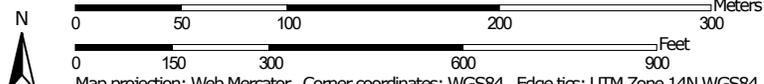
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

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Map Scale: 1:3,550 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Hidalgo County, Texas
 Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 30, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2021—Jan 14, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Benito clay, ponded	9.0	20.7%
28	Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	29.5	67.7%
29	Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	5.1	11.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		43.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The

delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Hidalgo County, Texas

2—Benito clay, ponded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dbkw
Elevation: 30 to 70 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 22 to 31 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 73 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 320 to 350 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Benito and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Benito

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Calcareous clayey alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: clay
H2 - 7 to 56 inches: clay
H3 - 56 to 65 inches: clay
H4 - 65 to 69 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 30.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R083DY015TX - Saline Clay
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components**Unnamed***Percent of map unit: 10 percent**Hydric soil rating: No***28—Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes****Map Unit Setting***National map unit symbol: 2sxvl**Elevation: 20 to 500 feet**Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 27 inches**Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 74 degrees F**Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days**Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland***Map Unit Composition***Hidalgo and similar soils: 85 percent**Minor components: 15 percent**Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.***Description of Hidalgo****Setting***Landform: Terraces**Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread**Down-slope shape: Linear**Across-slope shape: Linear**Parent material: Calcareous loamy alluvium***Typical profile***Ap - 0 to 17 inches: sandy clay loam**Bk1 - 17 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam**Bk2 - 28 to 38 inches: clay loam**Ck - 38 to 80 inches: clay loam***Properties and qualities***Slope: 0 to 1 percent**Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches**Drainage class: Well drained**Runoff class: Negligible**Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)**Depth to water table: More than 80 inches**Frequency of flooding: None**Frequency of ponding: None**Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent**Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)**Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0**Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)*

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R083DY019TX - Gray Sandy Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Raymondville

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R083DY025TX - Clay Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Racombes

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R083DY025TX - Clay Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Willacy

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R083DY023TX - Sandy Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

29—Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dbl6
Elevation: 20 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 30 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 340 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hidalgo and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hidalgo**Setting**

Landform: Delta plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Calcareous loamy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: sandy clay loam

H2 - 17 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam

H3 - 28 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R083DY019TX - Gray Sandy Loam

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components**Unnamed**

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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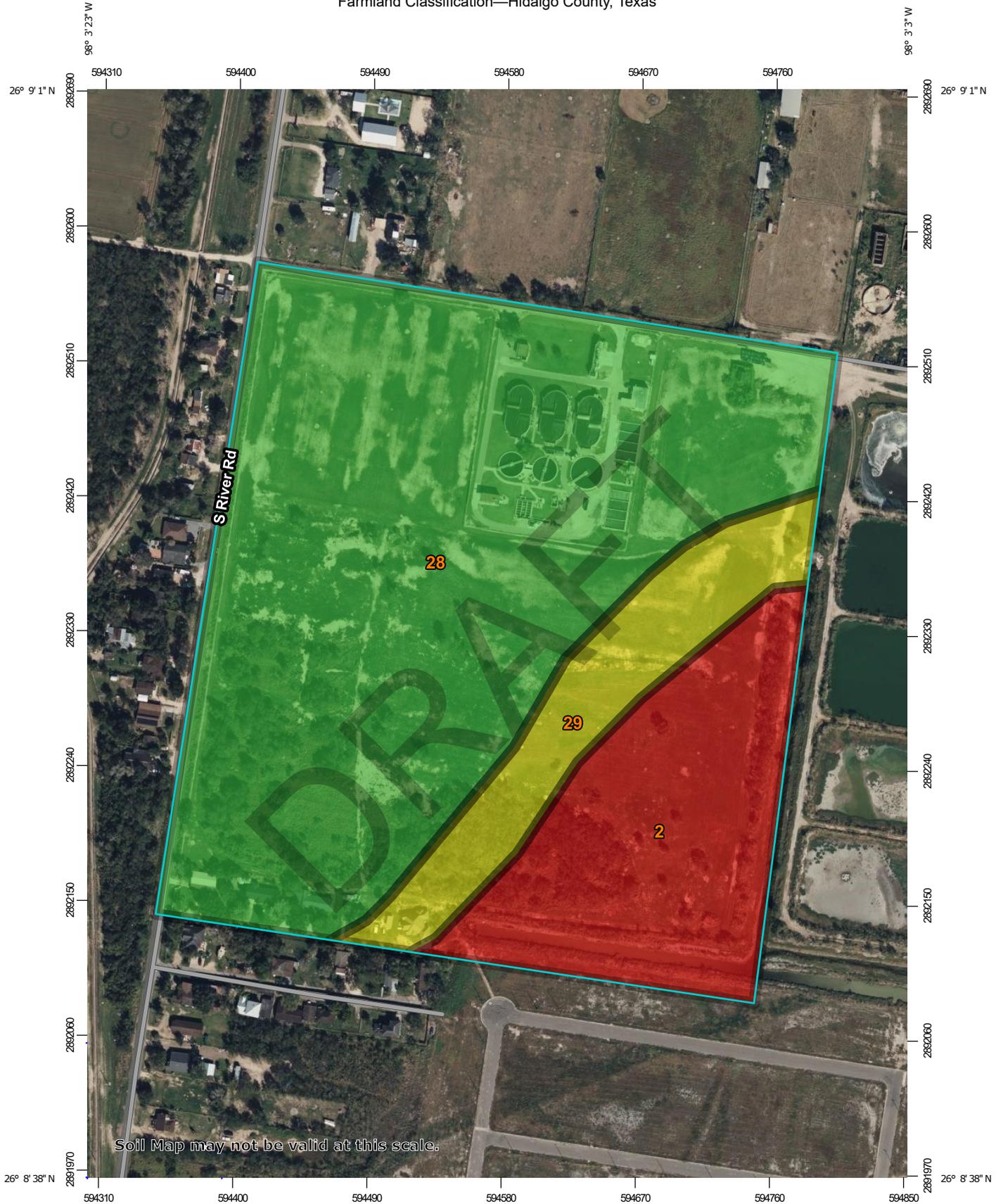
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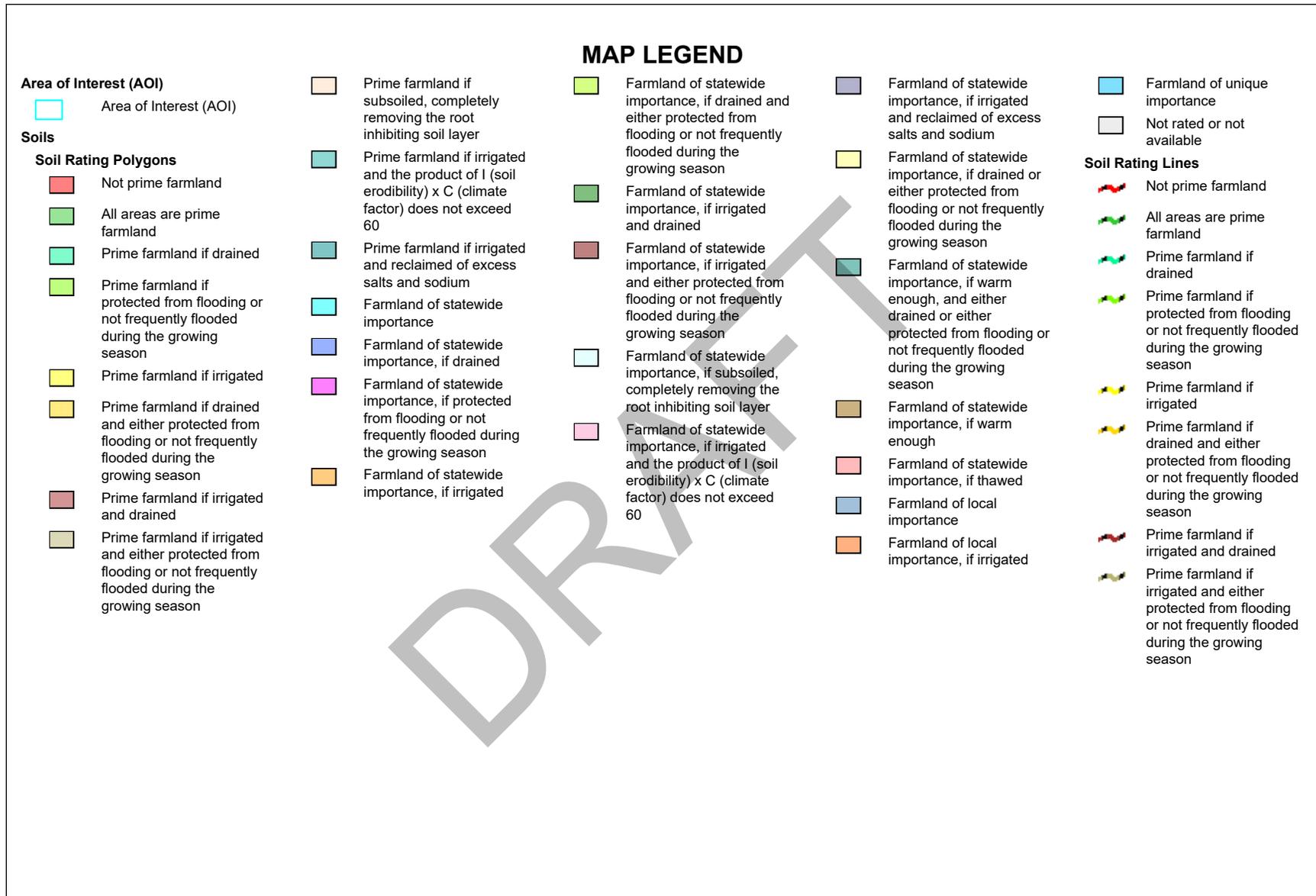


Map Scale: 1:3,550 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84





Farmland Classification—Hidalgo County, Texas

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Soil Rating Points Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season				Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

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Farmland Classification—Hidalgo County, Texas

<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium</p>	<p> Farmland of unique importance</p> <p> Not rated or not available</p>	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p>
<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p>	<p>Water Features</p> <p> Streams and Canals</p>	<p>Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p>
<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p>	<p>Transportation</p> <p> Rails</p> <p> Interstate Highways</p> <p> US Routes</p> <p> Major Roads</p> <p> Local Roads</p>	
<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough</p>	<p>Background</p> <p> Aerial Photography</p>	<p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p>
<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed</p>		<p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p>
	<p> Farmland of local importance</p>		<p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p>
	<p> Farmland of local importance, if irrigated</p>		<p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p>
			<p>Soil Survey Area: Hidalgo County, Texas Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 30, 2024</p>
			<p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p>
			<p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2021—Jan 14, 2022</p>
			<p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>

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Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Benito clay, ponded	Not prime farmland	9.0	20.7%
28	Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	29.5	67.7%
29	Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	5.1	11.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			43.5	100.0%

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:3,550 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
 -  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
 - Soil Rating Polygons**
 -  Hydric (100%)
 -  Hydric (66 to 99%)
 -  Hydric (33 to 65%)
 -  Hydric (1 to 32%)
 -  Not Hydric (0%)
 -  Not rated or not available
 - Soil Rating Lines**
 -  Hydric (100%)
 -  Hydric (66 to 99%)
 -  Hydric (33 to 65%)
 -  Hydric (1 to 32%)
 -  Not Hydric (0%)
 -  Not rated or not available
 - Soil Rating Points**
 -  Hydric (100%)
 -  Hydric (66 to 99%)
 -  Hydric (33 to 65%)
 -  Hydric (1 to 32%)
 -  Not Hydric (0%)
 -  Not rated or not available
- Water Features**
 -  Streams and Canals

- Transportation**
 -  Rails
 -  Interstate Highways
 -  US Routes
 -  Major Roads
 -  Local Roads
- Background**
 -  Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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 Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 30, 2024

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2021—Jan 14, 2022

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Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Benito clay, ponded	90	9.0	20.7%
28	Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0	29.5	67.7%
29	Hidalgo sandy clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0	5.1	11.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			43.5	100.0%

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Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

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This section is not applicable to the proposed project.

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 Texas Coastal & Central Plains Esfo
 17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211
 Houston, TX 77058-3051
 Phone: (281) 286-8282 Fax: (281) 488-5882

In Reply Refer To:

01/30/2025 16:09:21 UTC

Project Code: 2022-0081566

Project Name: Donna WWTP

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, Corpus Christi, Fort Worth, and Alamo, Texas, have combined administratively to form the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office. All project related correspondence should be sent to the field office address listed below responsible for the county in which your project occurs:

Project Leader; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 17629 El Camino Real Ste. 211; Houston, Texas 77058

Angelina, Austin, Brazoria, Brazos, Chambers, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Freestone, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Newton, Orange, Polk, Robertson, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Waller, and Wharton.

Assistant Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 4444 Corona Drive, Ste 215; Corpus Christi, Texas 78411

Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Brooks, Calhoun, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Lavaca, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria, and Wilson.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge; Attn: Texas Ecological Services Sub-Office; 3325 Green Jay Road, Alamo, Texas 78516

Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata.

For questions or coordination for projects occurring in counties not listed above, please contact arles@fws.gov.

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 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 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 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/media/endangered-species-consultation-handbook>.

Non-Federal entities may consult under Sections 9 and 10 of the Act. Section 9 and Federal regulations prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. "Take" is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. "Harm" is further defined (50 CFR § 17.3) to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. "Harass" is defined (50 CFR § 17.3) as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of

injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering. Should the proposed project have the potential to take listed species, the Service recommends that the applicant develop a Habitat Conservation Plan and obtain a section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. The Habitat Conservation Planning Handbook is available at: <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/habitat-conservation-planning-handbook>.

Migratory Birds:

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Act, 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 Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts visit: <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds>.

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 National Environmental Policy Act (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/library/collections/threats-birds>.

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.

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
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- 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 & Central Plains Esfo

17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211

Houston, TX 77058-3051

(281) 286-8282

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2022-0081566

Project Name: Donna WWTP

Project Type: Wastewater Facility - Maintenance / Modification

Project Description: We are proposing to expand Donna's WWTP.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@26.147762399999998,-98.053649089433,14z>



Counties: Hidalgo County, Texas

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

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

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

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

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MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Gulf Coast Jaguarundi <i>Puma yagouaroundi cacomitli</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3945	Endangered
Ocelot <i>Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4474	Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl <i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1225	Threatened
Northern Aplomado Falcon <i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1923	Endangered
Piping Plover <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. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. 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
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. 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

CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
Salina Mucket <i>Potamilus metnecktayi</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8753	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Star Cactus <i>Astrophytum asterias</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7913	Endangered
Texas Ayenia <i>Ayenia limitaris</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4942	Endangered
Walker's Manioc <i>Manihot walkerae</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1892	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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

THERE ARE NO BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The Service interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

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)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Golden-plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10561	Breeds elsewhere
Brownsville Curve-billed Thrasher <i>Toxostoma curvirostre oberholseri</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11981	Breeds Feb 15 to Aug 15
Chestnut-collared Longspur <i>Calcarius ornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9437	Breeds elsewhere
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9455	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 31
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p>Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511</p>	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
<p>Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9561</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8964</p>	Breeds elsewhere

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 "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)

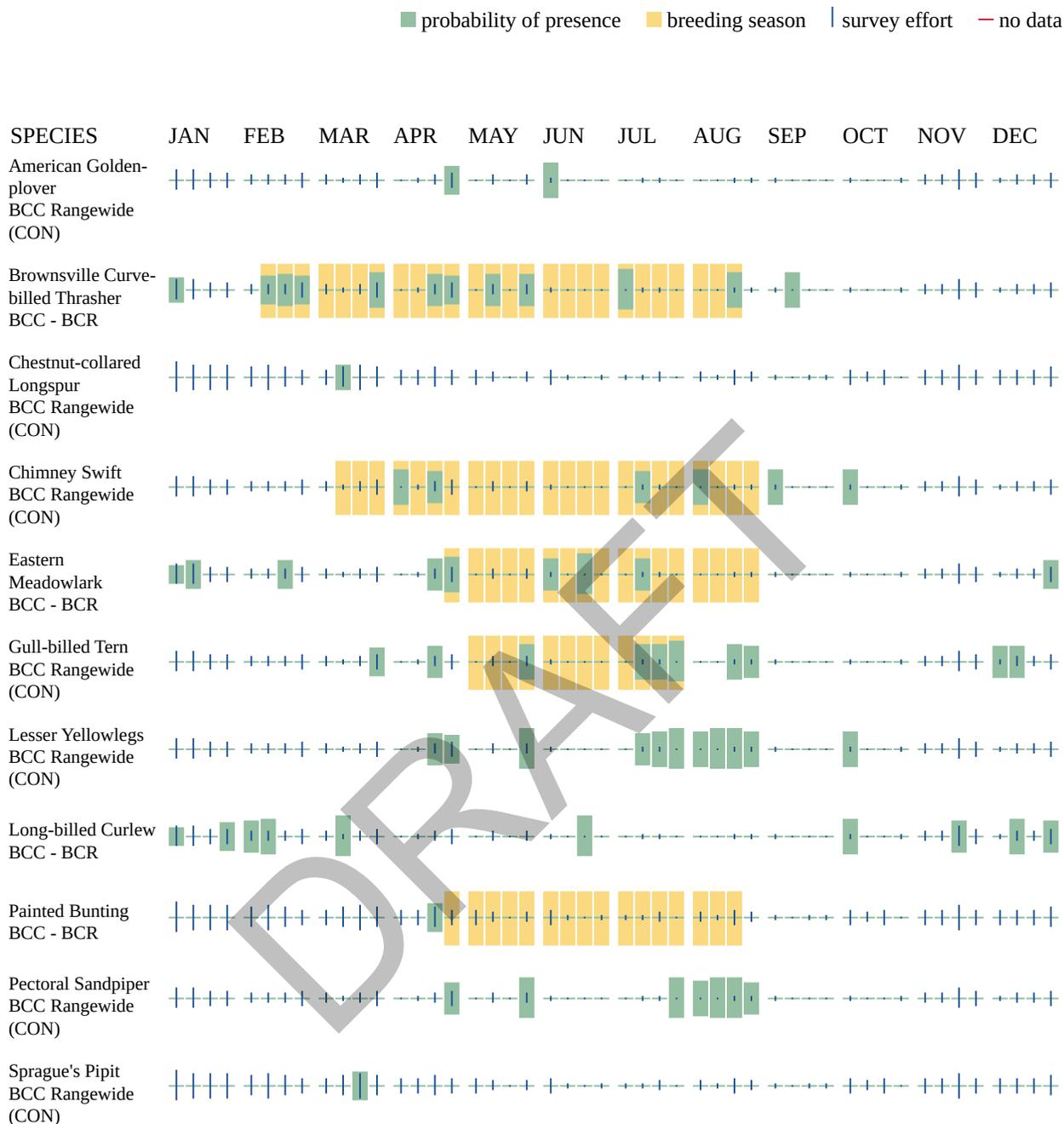
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (—)

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



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds

- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

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.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

DRAFT

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Weslaco city
Name: Dalinda Ramos
Address: 611 S International Blvd
City: Weslaco
State: TX
Zip: 78596
Email: dalinda@siglerwinstongreenwood.com
Phone: 9569682194

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Texas Water Development Board

DRAFT

HIDALGO COUNTY**AMPHIBIANS****black-spotted newt***Notophthalmus meridionalis*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Terrestrial habitats used by adults are typically poorly drained clay soils that allow for the formation of ephemeral wetlands. A wide variety of vegetation associations are known to be used, such as thorn scrub and pasture. Aquatic habitats used for reproduction are a variety of ephemeral and permanent water bodies.

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

Mexican burrowing toad*Rhinophrynus dorsalis*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Low, rolling hills of sand, gravel or thin soil drained by ravines and gullies. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation cover of cactus and thornscrub. Roadside ditches, temporary ponds, arroyos, or wherever loose friable soils are present in which to burrow.

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

Mexican treefrog*Smilisca baudinii*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Terrestrial habitats used include forested and brush around water bodies. Aquatic habitat used can any any body of water but preferred breeding sites are small, ephemeral wetlands.

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

sheep frog*Hypopachus variolosus*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Predominantly grassland and savanna; largely fossorial in areas with moist microclimates.

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

South Texas siren (Large Form)*Siren sp. 1*

Aquatic: Mainly found in bodies of quiet water, permanent or temporary, with or without submergent vegetation. Wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: GNRQ	State Rank: S1

white-lipped frog*Leptodactylus fragilis*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Lowlands, grasslands, cultivated fields, roadside ditches, and a wide variety of other habitats; often hides under rocks or in burrows under clumps of grass.

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

DISCLAIMER

The information on this web application is provided "as is" without warranty as to the currentness, completeness, or accuracy of any specific data. The data provided are for planning, assessment, and informational purposes. Refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the application website for further information.

HIDALGO COUNTY**AMPHIBIANS****Woodhouse's toad** *Anaxyrus woodhousii*

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

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

ARACHNIDS**No accepted common name** *Diplocentrus diablo*

Like all species of *Diplocentrus*, *D. diablo* is an obligate burrower but may be found under large surface objects in rocky areas of the Rio Grande Valley (Stockwell & Nilsson 1987).

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

BIRDS**Bank Swallow** *Riparia riparia*

Bank Swallows live in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, and reservoirs. Their territories usually include vertical cliffs or banks where they nest in colonies of 10 to 2,000 nests. Though in the past Bank Swallows were most commonly found around natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks, they now often nest in human-made sites, such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts. They forage in open areas and avoid places with tree cover.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2B,S4N

Brewer's Blackbird *Euphagus cyanocephalus*

Shrubby and bushy areas (especially near water), riparian woodland, aspen parklands, cultivated lands, marshes, and around human habitation; in migration and winter also in pastures and fields (AOU 1983).

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

Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*

Largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts and nests on islands and spoil banks. Feeds in lagunas and shallow seaward waters.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3B

cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl *Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*

Riparian trees, brush, palm, and mesquite thickets; during day also roosts in small caves and recesses on slopes of low hills; breeding April to June

Federal Status: T	State Status: T	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5T2	State Rank: S2?

DISCLAIMER

The information on this web application is provided "as is" without warranty as to the currentness, completeness, or accuracy of any specific data. The data provided are for planning, assessment, and informational purposes. Refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the application website for further information.

HIDALGO COUNTY**BIRDS****Cactus Wren** *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*

Desert (especially with cholla cactus or yucca), mesquite, arid scrub, coastal sage scrub, and in trees in towns in arid regions (Tropical to Subtropical zones) (AOU 1983). Nests in OPUNTIA cactus, or in twiggy, thorny, trees and shrubs, sometimes in buildings. Nest may be relined and used as a winter roost.

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

common black-hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*

Cottonwood-lined rivers and streams; willow tree groves on the lower Rio Grande floodplain; formerly bred in south Texas

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S2B

Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*

Common Nighthawks nest in both rural and urban habitats including coastal sand dunes and beaches, logged forest, recently burned forest, woodland clearings, prairies, plains, sagebrush, grasslands, open forests, and rock outcrops. They also nest on flat gravel rooftops, though less often as gravel roofs are being replaced by smooth, rubberized roofs that provide an unsuitable surface.

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

Elf Owl *Micrathene whitneyi*

In SW Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, nests in AGAVE-ACACIA-LEUCOPHYLLUM lowland desert, PROSOPIS-ACACIA-CELTIS-CHILOPSIS desert-wash woodland, POPULUS-SALIX-FRAXINUS-JUGLANS-ACER canyon riparian forest, and QUERCUS-PINUS-JUNIPERUS evergreen woodland; and in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas and Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico, nests in ACACIA-PROSOPIS-CELTIS-DIOSPYRUS-BUMELIA subtropical thorn woodland and PITHECELLOBIUM-EHRETIA-ULMUS-LEUCAENA riparian woodland (Henry and Gehlbach 1999).

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

ferruginous pygmy-owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*

Riparian trees, brush, palm, and mesquite thickets; during day also roosts in small caves and recesses on slopes of low hills; breeding April to June

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2?

Franklin's gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**BIRDS****gray hawk***Buteo plagiatus*

Locally and irregularly along U.S.-Mexico border; mature riparian woodlands and nearby semiarid mesquite and scrub grasslands; breeding range formerly extended north to southernmost Rio Grande floodplain of Texas

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

interior least tern*Sternula antillarum athalassos*

Sand beaches, flats, bays, inlets, lagoons, islands. Subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish and crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony

Federal Status:	State Status: E	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T3Q	State Rank: S1B

lark bunting*Calamospiza melanocorys*

Overall, it's a generalist in most short grassland settings including ones with some brushy component plus certain agricultural lands that include grain sorghum. Short grasses include sideoats and blue gramas, sand dropseed, prairie junegrass (Koeleria), buffalograss also with patches of bluestem and other mid-grass species. This bunting will frequent smaller patches of grasses or disturbed patches of grasses including rural yards. It also uses weedy fields surrounding playas. This species avoids urban areas and cotton fields.

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

Least Tern*Sternula antillarum*

Sand beaches, flats, bays, inlets, lagoons, islands, river sandbars and flat gravel rooftops in urban areas.

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

Loggerhead Shrike*Lanius ludovicianus*

Loggerhead Shrikes inhabit open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns. They frequent agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Loggerhead Shrikes are often seen along mowed roadsides with access to fence lines and utility poles.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4B

Mottled Duck*Anas fulvigula*

Estuaries, ponds, lakes, secondary bays.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4B

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HIDALGO COUNTY**BIRDS****mountain plover** *Charadrius montanus*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

northern beardless-tyrannulet *Camptostoma imberbe*

Mesquite woodlands; also cottonwood, willow, elm, and tepeguaje near the Rio Grande. Breeding April to July

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S1S2

Northern Bobwhite *Colinus virginianus*

Inhabits a wide variety of vegetation types, particularly early successional stages. Occurs in croplands, grasslands, pastures, fallow fields, grass-brush rangelands, open pinelands, open mixed pine-hardwood forests, and habitat mosaics (Brennan 1999).

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

piping plover *Charadrius melodus*

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

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

Pyrrhuloxia *Cardinalis sinuatus*

Pyrrhuloxias live in upland deserts, mesquite savannas, riparian (streamside) woodlands, desert scrublands, farm fields with hedgerows, and residential areas with nearby mesquite. When not breeding, some Pyrrhuloxias wander into urban habitats, mesquite-hackberry habitats, and riparian habitats with Arizona sycamore and cottonwood.

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

red-crowned parrot *Amazona viridigenalis***DISCLAIMER**

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HIDALGO COUNTY**BIRDS**

Starting in the late 1980s to early 1990s, this species has increased in numbers in urban settings in Cameron and Hidalgo counties. This cavity-nesting species prefers dead palm trees, including non-native Washingtonian palms, with abandoned cavities excavated by Golden-fronted Woodpeckers. Grooming of palms (i.e., trimming the dead, drooping fronds) does not appear to directly impact this species; however removal of dead palms with or without cavities should be avoided.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G2 State Rank: S2

rose-throated becard *Pachyramphus aglaiae*

Riparian corridors; trees, woodlands, open forest, scrub, and mangroves; breeding April to July.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4G5 State Rank: S1

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

Nonbreeding: primarily sandy beaches, less frequently on mud flats and shores of lakes or rivers (AOU 1983) also on exposed reefs (Pratt et al. 1987). Sleeps/loafs on upper beach or on salt pond dike.

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

Scaled Quail *Callipepla squamata*

In general, preferred habitat is arid-semiarid, mixed shrub-grassland. Common shrubs of preferred habitat include acacia (*ACACIA* spp.), sand sagebrush (*ARTEMISIA FILIFOLIA*), four-winged saltbush (*ATRIPLEX CANESCENS*), cacti (*OPUNTIA* spp.), honey mesquite (*PROSOPIS GLANDULOSA*), sumacs (*RHUS AROMATICA*, *R. MICROPHYLLA*, *R. TRILOBATA*), yucca (*YUCCA* spp.), and snakeweed (*XANTHOCEPHALUM SAROTHRAE*).

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

Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus*

Algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. An optimal site characteristic would be large in size. The size of populations appear to be roughly proportional to the total area of suitable habitat used. Formerly an uncommon breeder in the Panhandle; potential migrant; winter along coast.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3B

Sprague's pipit *Anthus spragueii*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat during migration and in winter consists of pastures and weedy fields (AOU 1983), including grasslands with dense herbaceous vegetation or grassy agricultural fields.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3N

swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus***DISCLAIMER**

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HIDALGO COUNTY**BIRDS**

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees.

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

tropical parula *Setophaga pitiayumi*

Semi-tropical evergreen woodland along rivers and resacas. Texas ebony, anacua and other trees with epiphytic plants hanging from them. Dense or open woods, undergrowth, brush, and trees along edges of rivers and resacas; breeding April to July.

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

Varied Bunting *Passerina versicolor*

Arid thorn brush and thickets, dry washes and arid scrub (Tropical and Subtropical zones) (AOU 1983). Often near water. Often stays close to ground cover (Oberholser 1974). Nests usually low in tree, bush or vine, 0.5-1.5 m above ground (Terres 1980).

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

western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*

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

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

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

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

white-tailed hawk *Buteo albicaudatus*

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

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**BIRDS****Willet** *Tringa semipalmata*

Marshes, tidal mudflats, beaches, lake margins, mangroves, tidal channels, river mouths, coastal lagoons, sandy or rocky shores, and, less frequently, open grassland (AOU 1983, Stiles and Skutch 1989).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5B

Wilson's Warbler *Cardellina pusilla*

Wilson's warblers key in on forests and scrubby areas along streams to fatten up during migration. During the nonbreeding season they use many types of habitats from lowland thickets near streams to high-elevation cloud forests in Mexico and Central America.

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

wood stork *Mycteria americana*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) or red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: SHB,S3N

yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*

In Texas, the populations of concern are found breeding in riparian areas in the Trans Pecos (know as part of the Western Distinct Population Segment). It is the Western DPS that is on the U.S. ESA threatened list and includes the Texas counties Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio. Riparian woodlands below 6,000' in elevation consisting of cottonwoods and willows are prime habitat. This species is a long-distant migrant that summers in Texas, but winters mainly in South America. Breeding birds of the Trans Pecos populations typically arrive on their breeding grounds possibly in late April but the peak arrival time is in May. Threats to preferred habitat include hydrologic changes that don't promote the regeneration of cottonwoods and willows, plus livestock browsing and trampling of sapling trees in sensitive riparian areas.

Federal Status: T	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4S5B

zone-tailed hawk *Buteo albonotatus*

Arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain county, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3B

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HIDALGO COUNTY**CRUSTACEANS****acacia fairy shrimp** *Dendrocephalus acacioidea*

Playa, roadside pools in Brooks, Hidalgo, Kleberg Cos., Texas (Jass and Klausmeier, 2000). Occurs in turbid, warm water temporary pools and playas.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

FISH**alligator gar** *Atractosteus spatula*

From the Red River to the Rio Grande (Hubbs et al. 2008); occurs in the Trinity River upstream of Lake Livingston. Found in rivers, streams, lakes, swamps, bayous, bays and estuaries typically in pools and backwater habitats. Floodplains inundated with flood waters provide spawning and nursery habitats.

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

Rio Grande shiner *Notropis jemezanus*

Rio Grande drainage. Occurs over substrate of rubble, gravel and sand, often overlain with silt

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

river goby *Awaous banana*

Formerly occupied the mainstream of the Rio Grande in Texas (northern most portion of their range). Generally occupies clear, well oxygenated streams and rivers with slow to moderate current (dependent on flowing water), sandy, muddy, or hard bottom, and little or no vegetation; also enters brackish and marine waters. Shaded areas of streams/rivers may be preferred. Spawning takes place in freshwater and eggs drift downstream to brackish or salt water where they hatch. Larvae migrate back into streams as they develop, but have a higher salinity tolerance than adults. Feeds mainly on filamentous algae.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: N
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S1

speckled chub *Macrhybopsis aestivalis*

Found throughout the Rio Grande and lower Pecos River but occurs most frequently between the Río Conchos confluence and the Pecos River. Flowing water over coarse sand and fine gravel substrates in streams; typically found in raceways and runs.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S1S2

Tamaulipas shiner *Notropis braytoni*

Restricted to the Rio Grande basin in Texas including the lower Pecos River. Typically found in large rivers and creeks associated with a variety of flowing-water habitats such as runs and riffles over gravel, cobble, and sand.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S1S2

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HIDALGO COUNTY**INSECTS****American bumblebee** *Bombus pensylvanicus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

Manfreda giant-skipper *Stallingsia maculosus*

Most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

migratory monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus plexippus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: C	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G4T3	State Rank: SNR

neojuvenile tiger beetle *Cicindela obsoleta neojuvenilis*

Bare or sparsely vegetated, dry, hard-packed soil; typically in previously disturbed areas; peak adult activity in Jul

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G5T1	State Rank: SH

No accepted common name *Pachyschelus fisheri*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

No accepted common name *Trichodesma pulchella*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

No accepted common name *Ormiscus albofasciatus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**INSECTS****No accepted common name** *Spectralia prosternalis*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

No accepted common name *Trigonogya reticulaticollis*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

No accepted common name *Heterobrenthus texanus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

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

No accepted common name *Sphingicampa blanchardi*Woodland - hardwood; Tamaulipan thornscrub with caterpillars host plant, Texas Ebony (*Pitheocellobium flexicaule*) an important element

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: P	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Bombus variabilis*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: SNR

subtropical black sky tiger beetle *Cicindela nigrocoerulea subtropica*

Most tiger beetles are active, usually brightly colored, and found in open, sunny areas; adult tiger beetles are predaceous and feed on a variety of small insects; larvae of tiger beetles are also predaceous and live in vertical burrows in soil of dry paths, fields, or sandy beaches

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G5T2	State Rank: SH

Tamaulipan agapema *Agapema galbina*Tamaulipan thornscrub with adequate densities of the caterpillar foodplant *Condalia hookeri hookeri* (= *obovata*); adults occur Sep - Oct; eggs hatch within two weeks and larvae mature rapidly

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: SH

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HIDALGO COUNTY**INSECTS****Tamaulipan clubtail dragonfly** *Gomphus gonzalezi*

Rivers, muddy to clear and rocky, should be watched for in substantial creeks as well. This species is considered rare and has a very restricted range in the Rio Grande Valley and southward in eastern Mexico. Abundance information is lacking (Ware et al 2016; Abbott 2005).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

MAMMALS**cave myotis bat** *Myotis velifer*

Colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S2S3

Coues' rice rat *Oryzomys couesi*

Cattail-bulrush marsh with shallower zone of aquatic grasses (*Echinochloa*, *Panicum*, *Paspalidium*) near the shoreline; shade trees around the shoreline are important features. Freshwater marshes.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2

Coues' rice rat *Oryzomys couesi aquaticus*

Cattail-bulrush marsh with shallower zone of aquatic grasses near the shoreline; shade trees around the shoreline are important features; prefers salt and freshwater, as well as grassy areas near water; breeds April-August

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5T2T4	State Rank: S2

eastern spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius*

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

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

ghost-faced bat *Mormoops megalophylla*

Winter roosts are in large limestone caves. Buildings and rock crevasses provide roosts, as well.

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**MAMMALS****hoary bat** *Lasiurus cinereus*

Hoary bats are highly migratory, high-flying bats that have been noted throughout the state. Females are known to migrate to Mexico in the winter, males tend to remain further north and may stay in Texas year-round. Commonly associated with forests (foliage roosting species) but are found in unforested parts of the state and lowland deserts. Tend to be captured over water and large, open flyways.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3

Mexican spiny pocket mouse *Liomys irroratus*

Lives in dense brush on ridges forming the old Rio Grande river bed. Usually closely associated with prickly pear thickets. Nests are in underground burrows.

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

mountain lion *Puma concolor*

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

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

ocelot *Leopardus pardalis*

Restricted to mesquite-thorn scrub and live-oak mottes; avoids open areas. Dense mixed brush below four feet; thorny shrublands; dense chaparral thickets; breeds and raises young June-November.

Federal Status: E	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S1

plains spotted skunk *Spilogale interrupta*

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

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S1S3

southern yellow bat *Lasiurus ega*

Relict palm grove is only known Texas habitat. Neotropical species roosting in palms, forages over water; insectivorous; breeding in late winter. Roosts in dead palm fronds in ornamental palms in urban areas.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3S4

tricolored bat *Perimyotis subflavus*

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

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**MAMMALS****white-nosed coati** *Nasua narica*

Woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons. Most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S1

Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*

Caves, mines, tunnels and buildings in Trans-Pecos.

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

MOLLUSKS**Glossy Wolfsnail** *Euglandina texasiana*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S3

Mexican fawnsfoot *Truncilla cognata*

Occurs in large rivers but may also be found in medium-sized streams. Is commonly found in habitats with some flowing water, often in protected near shore areas such as banks and backwaters but also at the head of riffles; the latter more often supporting both sub-adults and adults. Typically occurs in substrates of mixed sand and gravel as well as soft unconsolidated sediments. Considered intolerant of reservoirs (Randklev et al. 2017b; Randklev et al. forthcoming). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: PE	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Praticolella trimatris*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S3

Salina mucket *Potamilus metnecktayi*

Occurs in medium to large rivers, where it may be found in substrates composed of various combinations of mud, sand, gravel, and cobble, as well as under rocks. It occurs in areas with slow to moderate current, most often in stable littoral habitats dominated by boulder or bedrock habitat; not known from reservoirs (Randklev et al. 2017b; Randklev et al. forthcoming). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**MOLLUSKS****Texas hornshell** *Popenaias popeii*

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in slow to moderate current, often residing in rock crevices, travertine shelves, and under large boulders, where small-grained material, such as clay, silt, or sand gathers. Can also occur in riffles that are clean swept of soft silt; not known from reservoirs (Carman 2007; Inoue et al. 2014; Randklev et al. 2017b; Randklev et al. forthcoming). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

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

REPTILES**American alligator** *Alligator mississippiensis*

Aquatic: Coastal marshes; inland natural rivers, swamps and marshes; manmade impoundments.

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

black-striped snake *Coniophanes imperialis*

Terrestrial: Occurs in native thorn scrub and woodlands as well as modified urban areas. Prefers warm, moist microhabitats, and sandy soils.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S2S3

eastern box turtle *Terrapene carolina*

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

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

keeled earless lizard *Holbrookia propinqua*

Terrestrial: Habitats include coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas (Axtell 1983). Although it occurs well inland, this species is most abundant on coastal dunes, where it seeks shelter in the burrows of small mammals or crabs (Bartlett and Bartlett 1999).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3

Mexican Hooknose Snake *Ficimia streckeri*

Habitats include thorn brush woodland (e.g., cactus, mesquite, acacia, paloverde; especially near water or along the edges of agricultural fields) and lower Rio Grande floodplain in lowland southern Texas. This snake burrows into soft soil.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3

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HIDALGO COUNTY**REPTILES****northern cat-eyed snake***Leptodeira septentrionalis*

Terrestrial: Thorn scrub and deciduous woodland; dense thickets bordering ponds and streams.

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

Rio Grande river cooter*Pseudemys gorzugi*

Aquatic: Habitat includes rivers and their more permanent spring-fed tributary streams, beaver ponds, and stock tanks (Garrett and Barker 1987). Occupied waters may have a muddy, sandy, or rocky bottom, and may or may not contain aquatic vegetation (Degenhardt et al. 1996).

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

slender glass lizard*Ophisaurus attenuatus*

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

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

speckled racer*Drymobius margaritiferus*

Terrestrial: Dense thickets near water, palm groves, riparian woodlands; often in areas with much vegetation litter on ground.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S1

Texas horned lizard*Phrynosoma cornutum*

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

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

Texas tortoise*Gopherus berlandieri*

Terrestrial: Open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; often in areas with sandy well-drained soils. When inactive occupies shallow depressions dug at base of bush or cactus; sometimes in underground burrow or under object. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soil near or under bushes.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S2

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HIDALGO COUNTY**REPTILES****western box turtle** *Terrapene ornata*

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

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

western massasauga *Sistrurus tergeminus*

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

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

PLANTS**Amelia's sand-verbena** *Abronia ameliae*

Endemic to South Texas; Occurs on deep, well-drained sandy soils of the South Texas Sand Sheet in grassy and/or herbaceous dominated openings within coastal live oak woodlands or mesquite-coastal live oak woodlands. Perennial; Flowering Mar-June

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

arrowleaf milkvine *Matelea sagittifolia*

Most consistently encountered in thornscrub in South Texas; Perennial; Flowering March-July; Fruiting April-July and Dec?

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

Bailey's ballmoss *Tillandsia baileyi*

Epiphytic on various trees and tall shrubs, perhaps most common in mottes of Live oak on vegetated dunes and flats in coastal portions of the South Texas Sand Sheet, but also on evergreen sub-tropical woodlands along resacas in the Lower Rio Grande Valley; flowering (February-)April-May, but conspicuous throughout the year

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

Buckley's spiderwort *Tradescantia buckleyi*

Occurs on sandy loam or clay soils in grasslands or shrublands underlain by the Beaumont Formation.

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**PLANTS**

- Chihuahua balloon-vine** *Cardiospermum dissectum*
Thorn shrublands or low woodlands on well to excessively well drained, calcareous, sandy to gravelly soils in drier uplands of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, in areas underlain by the Goliad formation, Catahoula and Frio formations undivided, Jackson Group, and other Eocene formations; during drought conditions the normally inconspicuous slender twining vine turns a more conspicuous deep reddish-purple; flowering (April-) July-September, probably throughout the growing season in response to rainfall.
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- Cory's croton** *Croton coryi*
Grasslands and woodland openings on barrier islands and coastal sands of South Texas, inland on South Texas Sand Sheet; Annual; Flowering July-Oct; Fruiting July-Nov
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- Croft's bluet** *Houstonia croftiae*
Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas in grasslands or among shrubs (Carr 2015).
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S3
- Falfurrias milkvine** *Matelea radiata*
Uncertain, only two known specimens; one from clay soil on dry gravel hills at altitude of approximately 45 m (150 ft); other from Falfurrias, no habitat description; probably flowering May-June
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1
- Gregg's wild-buckwheat** *Eriogonum greggii*
Sparsely vegetated openings in thorn shrublands in shallow soils on xeric ridges along the Rio Grande; also on excessively drained, sandy soil over caliche and calcareous sandstone of the Goliad Formation and over sandstone or fossiliferous layers of the Jackson Group; flowering February-July, probably opportunistically during the growing season
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G2 State Rank: S1
- Jones' nailwort** *Paronychia jonesii*
Occurs in early successional open areas on deep well-drained sand; Biennial Annual; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting April-Nov
Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3S4

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HIDALGO COUNTY**PLANTS**

large selenia	<i>Selenia grandis</i>	
Occurs in seasonally wet clayey soils in open areas; Annual; Flowering Jan-April; Fruiting Feb-April		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3
Mexican mud-plantain	<i>Heteranthera mexicana</i>	
Wet clayey soils of resacas and ephemeral wetlands in South Texas and along margins of playas in the Panhandle; flowering June-December, only after sufficient rainfall		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S1
Runyon's cory cactus	<i>Coryphantha macromeris</i> var. <i>runyonii</i>	
Gravelly to sandy or clayey, calcareous, sometimes gypsiferous or saline soils, often over the Catahoula and Frio formations, on gentle hills and slopes to the flats between, at elevations ranging from 10 to 150 m (30 to 500 ft); ?late spring or early summer, November, fruit has been collected in August		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5T2T3	State Rank: S2S3
Runyon's water-willow	<i>Justicia runyonii</i>	
Margins of and openings within subtropical woodlands or thorn shrublands on calcareous, alluvial, silty or clayey soils derived from Holocene silt and sand floodplain deposits of the Rio Grande Delta; can be common in narrow openings such as those provided by trails through dense ebony woodlands and is sometimes restricted to microdepressions; flowering (July-) September-November		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2
sand Brazos mint	<i>Brazoria arenaria</i>	
Sandy areas in South Texas; Annual; Flowering/Fruiting March-April		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3
sand sheet leaf-flower	<i>Phyllanthus abnormis</i> var. <i>riograndensis</i>	
Semi-desert scrub of deep South Texas; Annual; Flowering Feb-July; Fruiting Oct-March		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T3	State Rank: S3
shortcrown milkvine	<i>Matelea brevicoronata</i>	
Primarily in grasslands on tight sandy or silty substrates; Perennial; Flowering March-Sept; Fruiting May-Sept		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

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HIDALGO COUNTY**PLANTS****Siler's huaco** *Manfreda sileri*

Rare in a variety of grasslands and shrublands on dry sites; Perennial; Flowering April-July; Fruiting June-July

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

small-leaved yellow velvet-leaf *Wissadula parvifolia*

Occurs on sandy loams or clays in shrublands or woodlands on gently undulating terrain of the Holocene sand sheet over the Goliad Formation.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

South Texas false cudweed *Pseudognaphalium austrotexanum*

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

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

South Texas yellow clammyweed *Polanisia erosa ssp. brevigliandulosa*

Sand plains of south Texas (Iltis 1958). Flowering early spring-mid fall.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T3T4	State Rank: S3S4

St. Joseph's staff *Manfreda longiflora*

Thorn shrublands on clays and loams with various concentrations of salt, caliche, sand, and gravel; rosettes are often obscured by low shrubs; flowering September-October

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

star cactus *Astrophytum asterias*

Gravelly clays or loams, possibly of the Catarina Series (deep, droughty, saline clays), over the Catahoula and Frio formations, on gentle slopes and flats in sparsely vegetated openings between shrub thickets within mesquite grasslands or mesquite-blackbrush thorn shrublands; plants sink into or below ground during dry periods; flowering from mid March-May, may also flower in warmer months after sufficient rainfall, flowers most reliably in early April; fruiting mid April-June

Federal Status: E	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1

stinking rushpea *Pomaria austrotexana*

In open areas on deep well drained sands; Perennial; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting April-Oct

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

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HIDALGO COUNTY**PLANTS**

Texas ayenia	<i>Ayenia limitaris</i>	
Subtropical thorn woodland or tall shrubland on loamy soils of the Rio Grande Delta; known site soils include well-drained, calcareous, sandy clay loam (Hidalgo Series) and neutral to moderately alkaline, fine sandy loam (Willacy Series); also under or among taller shrubs in thorn woodland/thorn shrubland; flowering throughout the year with sufficient rainfall		
Federal Status: E	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S1
Texas peachbush	<i>Prunus texana</i>	
Occurs at scattered sites in various well drained sandy situations; deep sand, plains and sand hills, grasslands, oak woods, 0-200 m elevation; Perennial; Flowering Feb-Mar; Fruiting Apr-Jun		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4
Texas stonecrop	<i>Lenophyllum texanum</i>	
Found in shrublands on clay dunes (lomas) at the mouth of the Rio Grande and on xeric calcareous rock outcrops at scattered inland sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Nov-Feb		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3
Vasey's adelia	<i>Adelia vaseyi</i>	
Mostly subtropical evergreen/deciduous woodlands on loamy soils of Rio Grande Delta, but occasionally in shrublands on more xeric sandy to gravelly upland sites; Perennial; Flowering January-June		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3
Walker's manioc	<i>Manihot walkerae</i>	
Periphery of native brush in sandy loam; also on caliche cuestas?; flowering April-September (following rains?)		
Federal Status: E	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S1
Wright's trichocoronis	<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	
Most records from Texas are historical, perhaps indicating a decline as a result of alteration of wetland habitats; Annual; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T3	State Rank: S2
yellow-flowered alicocha	<i>Echinocereus papillosus</i>	
Under shrubs or in open areas on various substrates; Perennial; Flowering Jan-April.		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

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DRAFT

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

REQUEST FOR SHPO CONSULTATION:

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas

Please see instructions for completing this form and additional information on Section 106 and Antiquities Code consultation on the Texas Historical Commission website at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/grm/crmsend.shtml>.

- This is a new submission.
 This is additional information relating to THC tracking number(s): _____

Project Information		
PROJECT NAME City of Donna Waste Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project		
PROJECT ADDRESS S River Road	PROJECT CITY Donna	PROJECT ZIP CODE(S) 78537
PROJECT COUNTY OR COUNTIES Hidalgo		
PROJECT TYPE (Check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Road/Highway Construction or Improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Repair, Rehabilitation, or Renovation of Structure(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Addition to Existing Structure(s)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition or Relocation of Existing Structure(s)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> None of these	
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Please explain the project in one or two sentences. More details should be included as an attachment to this form. In response to an increasing demand for water usage in the City of Donna, City of Donna Utilities has to expand their existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The current facility has a capacity of 1.8 million gallons per day (MGD) and the capacity needs to be increased 2.2 MGD. Please see attachment for a more detailed description.		

Project Contact Information			
PROJECT CONTACT NAME Christian Winston	TITLE Board Secretary	ORGANIZATION SWG Engineering LLC.	
ADDRESS 611 Bill Summers Intl. Blvd.	CITY Weslaco	STATE Texas	ZIP CODE 78596
PHONE 956-968-2194	EMAIL christian@siglerwinstongreenwood.com		

Federal Involvement (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act)	
Does this project involve approval, funding, permit, or license from a federal agency?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete this section)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to next section)
FEDERAL AGENCY Texas Water Development Board	FEDERAL PROGRAM, FUNDING, OR PERMIT TYPE Clean Water Revolving Fund (see attachment)
CONTACT PERSON Lauren Dill	PHONE 512-475-1501
ADDRESS 1700 Congress Ave., Austin, TX 78701	EMAIL lauren.dill@twdb.texas.gov

State Involvement (Antiquities Code of Texas)	
Does this project occur on land or property owned by the State of Texas or a political subdivision of the state?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete this section)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to next section)
CURRENT OR FUTURE OWNER OF THE PUBLIC LAND City of Donna	
CONTACT PERSON	PHONE
ADDRESS	EMAIL

REQUEST FOR SHPO CONSULTATION -- PROJECT NAME:

Identification of Historic Properties: Archeology

Does this project involve ground-disturbing activity?
 Yes (Please complete this section) No (Skip to next section)

Describe the nature of the ground-disturbing activity, including but not limited to depth, width, and length.
The Project is still being designed. It is anticipated that ground disturbing activities will be within the existing WWTP facility. The parcel is approximately 12 acres in size. Please see attachment for additional information on the project description.

Describe the previous and current land use, conditions, and disturbances.
The land was purchased by the City of Donna back in 1970. The city of Donna has then constructed an existing WWTP which we will build on.

Identification of Historic Properties: Structures

Does the project area or area of potential effects include buildings, structures, or designed landscape features (such as parks or cemeteries) that are 45 years of age or older?
 Yes (Please complete this section) No (Skip to next section)

Is the project area or area of potential effects within or adjacent to a property or district that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places?
 Yes, name of property or district: _____ No Unknown

In the space below or as an attachment, describe each building, structure, or landscape feature within the project area or area of potential effect that is 45 years of age or older.

ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	SOURCE FOR CONSTRUCTION DATE

Attachments
Please see detailed instructions regarding attachments.
 Include the following with each submission:
 Project Work Description
 Maps
 Identification of Historic Properties
 Photographs

For Section 106 reviews only, also include:
 Consulting Parties/Public Notification
 Area of Potential Effects
 Determination of Eligibility
 Determination of Effect

Submit completed form and attachments to the address below. Faxes and email are not acceptable.
 Mark Wolfe
 State Historic Preservation Officer
 Texas Historical Commission
 P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276 (mail service)
 108 W. 16th Street, Austin, TX 78701 (courier service)

For SHPO Use Only

SHPO Additional Consultation Information:

Project Description/ New Submission:

The City of Donna's Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Expansion Project (Project) is located in the city of Donna in Hidalgo County, Texas (Attachment 1, Figure 1). The existing WWTP (roughly 11.94 acres in size) is owned by the city of Donna and is located roughly south of River Road. Currently, the existing WWTP has the capacity to treat 1.8 million gallons of water per day. This project will additionally help the city to meet compliance with TCEQ regulations.

In response to an increasing demand for water in the City of Donna has secured the water rights to expand its facility and supply an additional 2.2 million gallons per day (MGD) of rehabilitated waste water. As a result, the existing WWTP needs to be expanded from a capacity of 1.8 MGD to 4.0 MGD.

Project plans are still being designed, but it is anticipated that the following will be needed (Attachment 2, Figure 2):

Phase I - Rehab of Existing WWTP and Headworks

Lift Station Upgrades

- Switch gear
- VFD/SCADA
- Pumps
- Rehab of the Existing Wetwell
- Headworks Upgrade & New Splitter
- Odor Control
- Aeration System Upgrades to Existing Basins
- Aeration and Mixing Equipment Upgrades
- D.O. Control & SCADA Upgrades
- Flow Meter & Controls
- New Clarifier Mechanisms for the 50 ft Units
- New Clarifier Mechanisms for the 70 ft Unit

Phase II - Additional Capacity Upgrades for WWTP

- New High Efficiency 2.2 MGD (Green) WWTP
- Sludge Digester Thickener
- Sludge Press
- Piping Upgrades
- UV Upgrades
- Genset Electrical Upgrades

All Project activities/ improvements will occur within the existing, developed WWTP. The Project has been reviewed and funded by the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB).

Project Contact Information:

Christian Winston- Board Secretary

christian@siglerwinstongreenwood.com

Phone Number: 956-373-1311

Federal Involvement:

The state agency involved in this projects funding is Texas Water Development Board (TWDB).

Area of Potential Effect

The construction of the new infrastructure within the existing WWTP should not cause visual impacts to the surrounding landscape because of the presence of similar existing infrastructure within the WWTP facility. Therefore, the Project APE is defined as the 12-acre WWTP.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources and Surveys

SWG Engineering, LLC. Reviewed the Texas Historic Sites and Archeological Sites Atlas (ATLAS) to locate previously recorded cultural resources and surveys within or near the Project. A one-mile buffer was used around the Project APE to identify previously recorded cultural resources and to provide information on the probability of identifying additional cultural resources within the Project footprint. The review included known archeological sites, architectural and historical resources, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, state antiquities landmarks (SAL), cemeteries, and previous cultural resources surveys.

Within ATLAS previous cultural resources surveys were recorded within one-mile of the Project APE. There were 5 historical landmarks found to the far north of the project location: Donna Central Elementary School (Atlas Number 5215001252), P.P Ackley and the Texas Chisholm Trail (Atlas Number 5507015868), Donna (Atlas Number 525001251), The Donna News (Atlas Number 5215013007), and American Legion Hall (Atlas Number 5215000150). A Historical Museum was also found north of the project called Donna Hooks Fletcher Historical Museum (Atlas Number 4200000887). Lastly a cemetery was also found north of the project called Donna Cemetery (Atlas Number 7215003605). None of these interfere or are within a close distance to the project location.

Project Recommendations

The Project involves the expansion of the existing WWTP to increase water treatment capacity. The current Project layout has all proposed land requirements/ ground disturbance occurring within the existing WWTP parcel. The background records check review identified that the entire existing WWTP has been previously surveyed for cultural resources and none were discovered.

Given the following:

- The current Project design and proposed ground disturbance are occurring within the existing, previously disturbed WWTP
- That the existing WWTP has been previously surveyed for cultural resources
- That there was only one not eligible archaeological site identified as part of this survey

It is the opinion of SWG Engineering LLC., that the current Project design, which is limited to the existing WWTP would not affect historic properties and no further cultural resources work is required.

References: <https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/>

DRAFT

Christian Winston

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2025 11:29 AM
To: Christian Winston; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD monies



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 #202504376

Date: 01/10/2025

City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD monies
 S River Rd.
 Donna, TX 78537

Description: This proposed project consists solely of the design of the rehabilitation of the existing wastewater plant components and addition of upgrades needed to bring the plant into TCEQ compliance.

Dear Christian Winston :

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 Caitlin Brashear and Mary Galindo, 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: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, Mary.Galindo@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.

DRAFT

Page B-5

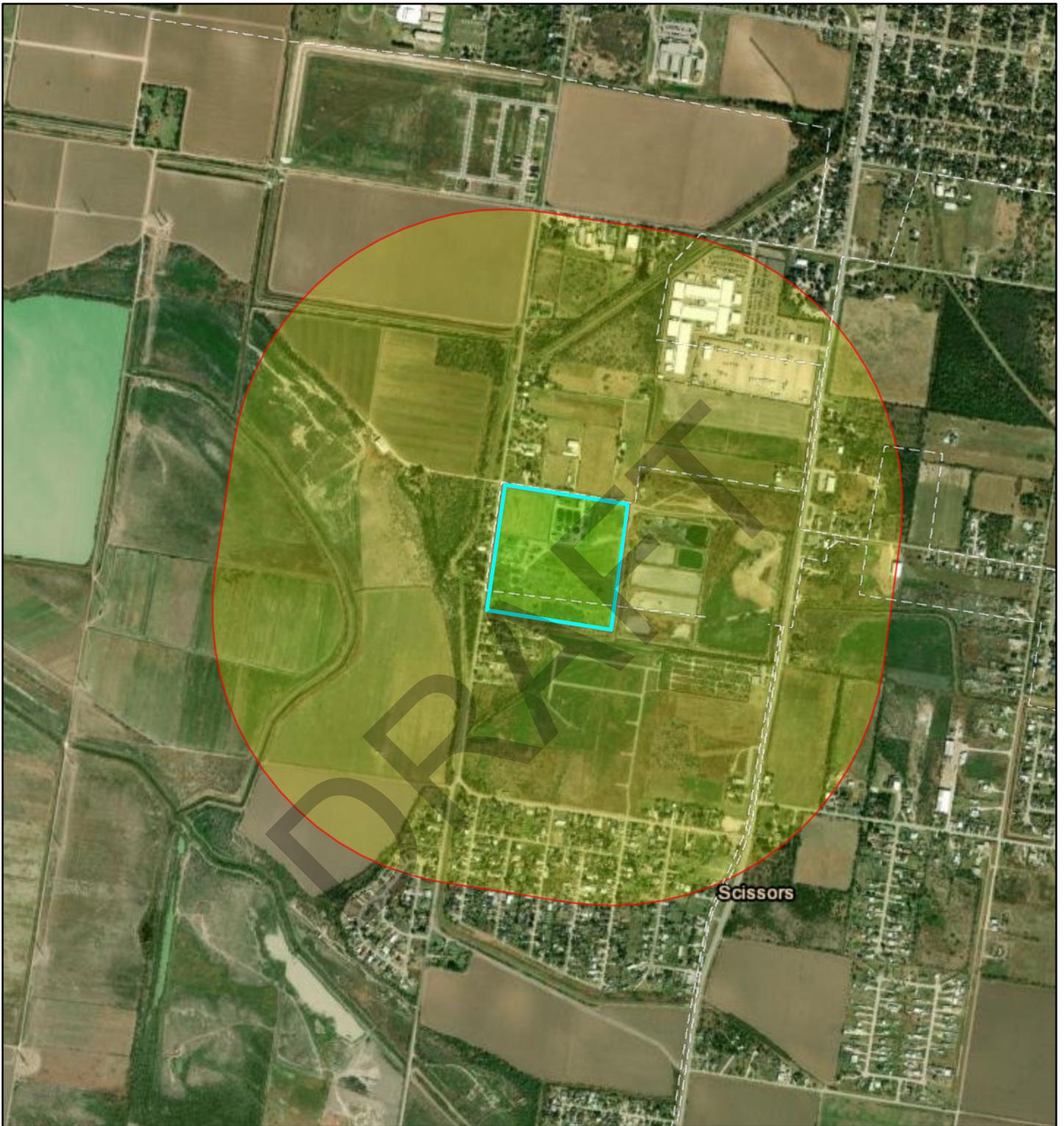
DRAFT

No site assessment was conducted.

DRAFT

Page B-6

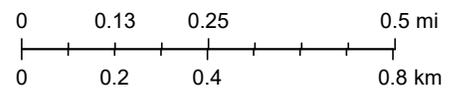
DRAFT



1/28/2025

 City of Donna WWTP

1:18,056





EJScreen ACS Summary Report



Location: 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

Description: City of Donna WWTP

Summary of ACS Estimates		2018 - 2022		
Population				1,033
Population Density (per sq. mile)				685
People of Color Population				1,033
% People of Color Population				100%
Households				288
Housing Units				314
Housing Units Built Before 1950				0
Per Capita Income				12,274
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				1.51
% Land Area				97%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.05
% Water Area				3%
		2018 - 2022 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Race				
Total		1,033	100%	1,105
Population Reporting One Race		536	52%	1,470
White		393	38%	818
Black		0	0%	39
American Indian		18	2%	193
Asian		0	0%	15
Pacific Islander		0	0%	15
Some Other Race		125	12%	390
Population Reporting Two or More Races		497	48%	869
Total Hispanic Population		1,033	100%	1,100
Total Non-Hispanic Population		1		
White Alone		0	0%	15
Black Alone		0	0%	39
American Indian Alone		0	0%	15
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		0	0%	15
Pacific Islander Alone		0	0%	15
Other Race Alone		0	0%	15
Two or More Races Alone		0	0%	15
Population by Sex				
Male		525	51%	750
Females		509	49%	527
Population by Age				
Age 0-4		88	8%	413
Age 0-17		405	39%	486
Age 18+		628	61%	314
Age 65+		109	11%	199

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be any race. N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community (ACS) 2018 - 2022.

Location: 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

Description: City of Donna WWTP

	2018 - 2022 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	551	100%	475
Less than 9th Grade	212	38%	226
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	53	10%	95
High School Graduate	159	29%	179
Some College, No Degree	108	20%	123
Associate Degree	3	1%	35
Bachelor's Degree or more	16	3%	84
Population Age 5+ by Ability to Speak English			
Total	946	100%	763
Speak only English	136	14%	151
Non-English at Home ¹⁺²⁺³⁺⁴	810	86%	629
¹ Speak English "very well"	525	55%	426
² Speak English "well"	170	18%	304
³ Speak English "not well"	38	4%	100
⁴ Speak English "not at all"	76	8%	296
³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than well"	115	12%	306
²⁺³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than very well"	285	30%	431
Limited English Speaking Households*			
Total	37	100%	79
Speak Spanish	37	100%	75
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	15
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	15
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	15
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	288	100%	144
< \$15,000	132	46%	135
\$15,000 - \$25,000	1	0%	30
\$25,000 - \$50,000	94	33%	134
\$50,000 - \$75,000	28	10%	84
\$75,000	34	12%	72
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	288	100%	144
Owner Occupied	134	46%	140
Renter Occupied	154	54%	85
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	678	100%	616
In Labor Force	335	49%	415
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	26	8%	61
Not In Labor Force	343	51%	301

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be any race. N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community (ACS) 2018 - 2022. *Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: 0.5 miles Ring around the Area
Description: City of Donna WWTP

	2018 - 2022 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Languages Spoken at Home*			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	1,119	100%	768
English	116	10%	194
Spanish	1,003	90%	758
French, Haitian, or Cajun	0	0%	15
German, or other Western Germanic	0	0%	15
Russian, Polish, or Other Slavic	0	0%	15
Other Indo-European	0	0%	15
Korean	0	0%	15
Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese)	0	0%	15
Vietnamese	0	0%	15
Tagalog (including Filipino)	0	0%	15
Other Asian and Pacific Island	0	0%	15
Arabic	0	0%	15
Other and Unspecified	0	0%	15
Total Non-English	1,003	90%	792

DRAFT

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be any race.
N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community (ACS) 2018 - 2022.
*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.



EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

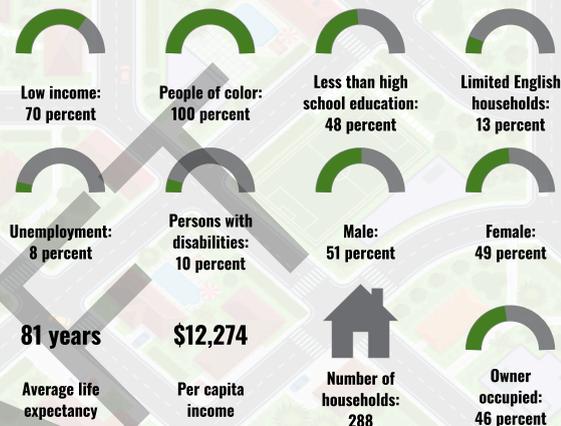
City of Donna WWTP

0.5 miles Ring around the Area
Population: 1,033
Area in square miles: 1.30

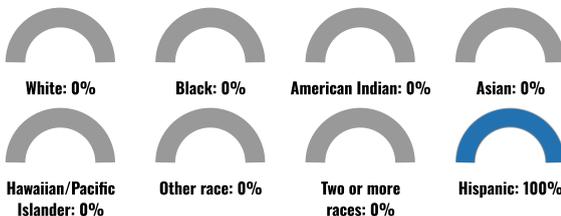


January 28, 2025
City of Donna WWTP

COMMUNITY INFORMATION



BREAKDOWN BY RACE



BREAKDOWN BY AGE



LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN



Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-2022. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	10%
Spanish	90%
Total Non-English	90%

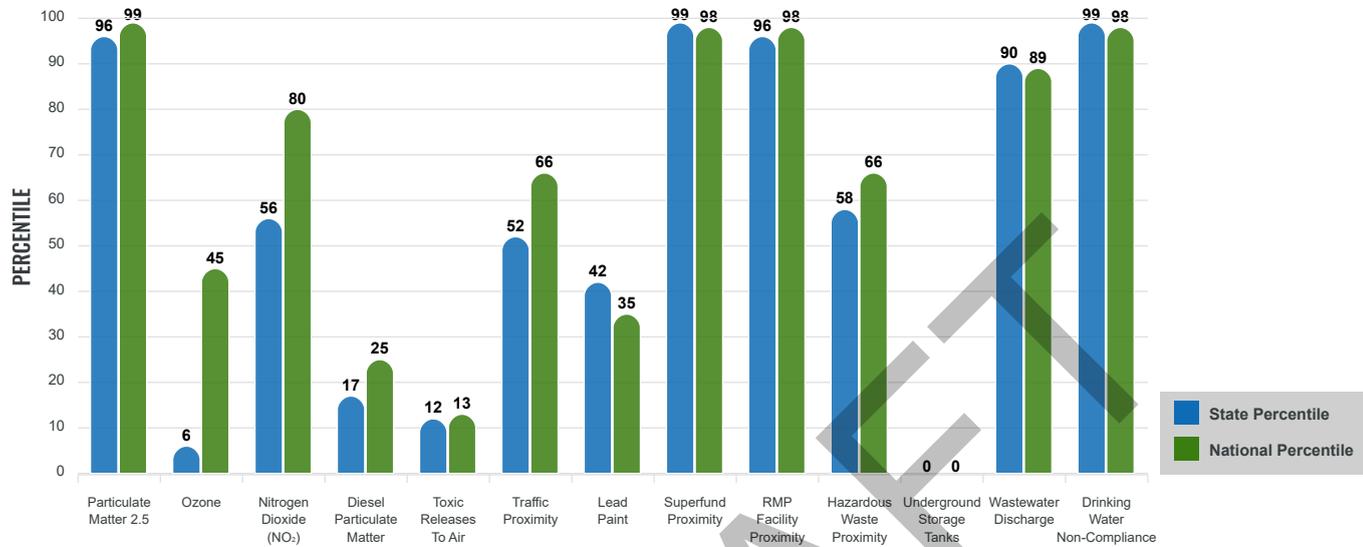
Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the [EJScreen website](#).

EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

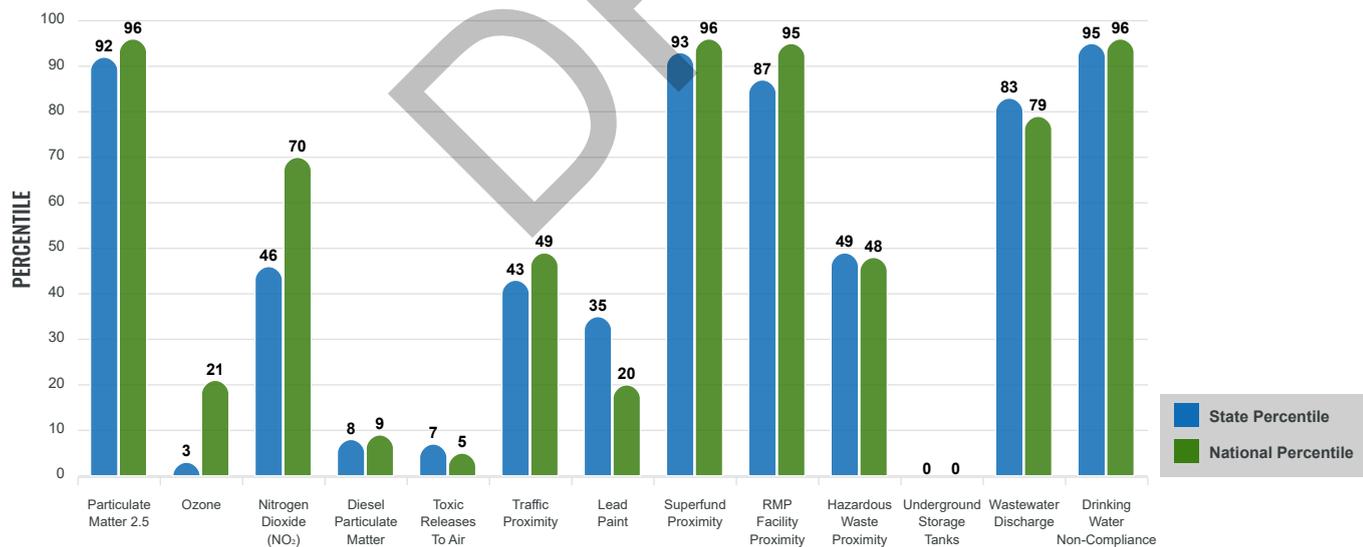
EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low income, percent persons with disabilities, percent less than high school education, percent limited English speaking, and percent low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



Report for 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

Report produced January 28, 2025 using EJScreen Version 2.3

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN INDICATORS					
Particulate Matter 2.5 (µg/m ³)	10.3	8.86	88	8.45	88
Ozone (ppb)	53.1	63	2	61.8	12
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) (ppbv)	6.8	9.5	26	7.8	42
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m ³)	0.0423	0.151	5	0.191	5
Toxic Releases to Air (toxicity-weighted concentration)	0.12	12,000	4	4,600	3
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	210,000	1,000,000	23	1,700,000	26
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.047	0.16	48	0.3	26
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.7	0.11	97	0.39	88
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.7	0.95	84	0.57	91
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.25	1.5	28	3.5	25
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km ²)	0	2.3	0	3.6	0
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	60	3800	65	700000	51
Drinking Water Non-Compliance (points)	1.3	2.3	88	2.2	83
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index USA	3.21	N/A	N/A	1.34	97
Supplemental Demographic Index USA	2.52	N/A	N/A	1.64	89
Demographic Index State	3.2	1.72	95	N/A	N/A
Supplemental Demographic Index State	2.01	1.49	78	N/A	N/A
People of Color	100%	58%	95	40%	97
Low Income	70%	34%	91	30%	94
Unemployment Rate	8%	5%	77	6%	76
Limited English Speaking Households	13%	8%	79	5%	88
Less Than High School Education	48%	16%	94	11%	98
Under Age 5	8%	6%	73	5%	79
Over Age 64	11%	15%	40	18%	27

*Diesel particulate matter index is from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

Superfund	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	0
Water Dischargers	5
Air Pollution	0
Brownfields	0
Toxic Release Inventory	0

Other community features within defined area:

Schools	0
Hospitals	0
Places of Worship	0

Other environmental data:

Air Non-attainment	No
Impaired Waters	No

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands*	No
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community	Yes

Report for 0.5 miles Ring around the Area
 Report produced January 28, 2025 using EJScreen Version 2.3

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	17%	20%	17	20%	25
Heart Disease	8.3	5.4	93	5.8	91
Asthma	10.7	9.8	82	10.3	64
Cancer	4.9	5.5	39	6.4	21
Persons with Disabilities	9.8%	12.6%	35	13.7%	29

CLIMATE INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	5%	10%	53	12%	42
Wildfire Risk	0%	30%	0	14%	0

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	19%	13%	72	13%	75
Lack of Health Insurance	37%	18%	94	9%	99
Housing Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access Burden	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Report for 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

Report produced January 28, 2025 using EJScreen Version 2.3



QuickFacts
Donna city, Texas; United States

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

Enter state, county, city, town, or zip code

-- Select a fact --



Table

All Topics	Donna city, Texas	United States
Veterans, 2019-2023	349	16,569,149
PEOPLE		
Population		
Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)	NA	340,110,988
Population estimates, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	16,782	334,914,895
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2024)	NA	331,515,736
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2023)	16,790	331,464,948
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2024, (V2024)	NA	2.6%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2023, (V2023)	0.0%	1.0%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	16,797	331,449,281
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	15,798	308,745,538
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent	8.7%	5.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent	37.0%	21.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	15.8%	17.7%
Female persons, percent	53.0%	50.5%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent	54.5%	75.3%
Black alone, percent (a) (a)	0.1%	13.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) (a)	0.0%	1.3%
Asian alone, percent (a) (a)	0.0%	6.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) (a)	0.1%	0.3%
Two or More Races, percent	36.1%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) (b)	92.5%	19.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	7.1%	58.4%
Population Characteristics		
Veterans, 2019-2023	349	16,569,149
Foreign-born persons, percent, 2019-2023	18.0%	13.9%
Housing		
Housing Units, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	X	145,344,636
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2019-2023	58.2%	65.0%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2019-2023	\$68,500	\$303,400
Median selected monthly owner costs - with a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$1,108	\$1,902
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$421	\$612
Median gross rent, 2019-2023	\$734	\$1,348
Building Permits, 2023	X	1,511,102
Families & Living Arrangements		
Households, 2019-2023	5,029	127,482,865
Persons per household, 2019-2023	3.33	2.54
Living in the same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+ , 2019-2023	89.0%	87.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2019-2023	75.4%	
Computer and Internet Use		
Households with a computer, percent, 2019-2023	89.1%	

Is this page helpful?

Yes No

i Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2019-2023	78.3%	
Education		
i High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	63.4%	89.4%
i Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	11.9%	35.0%
Health		
i With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2019-2023	10.4%	9.1%
i Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 24.6%	▲ 9.5%
Economy		
i In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	48.6%	63.0%
i In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	44.1%	58.7%
i Total accommodation and food services sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	15,426	938,237,077
i Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	41,143	2,527,903,275
i Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	6,691	895,225,411
i Total retail sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	235,065	4,949,601,481
i Total retail sales per capita, 2017 (c)	\$14,319	\$15,224
Transportation		
i Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2019-2023	26.4	26.6
Income & Poverty		
i Median households income (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$38,082	\$78,538
i Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$16,128	\$43,289
i Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 40.4%	▲ 11.1%
BUSINESSES		
Businesses		
i Total employer establishments, 2022	X	8,298,562
i Total employment, 2022	X	135,748,407
i Total annual payroll, 2022 (\$1,000)	X	8,965,035,263
i Total employment, percent change, 2021-2022	X	5.8%
i Total nonemployer establishments, 2022	X	29,811,495
i All employer firms, Reference year 2017	177	5,744,643
i Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S	3,480,438
i Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S	1,134,549
i Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S	1,014,958
i Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	41	4,371,152
i Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S	351,237
i Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	129	4,968,606
GEOGRAPHY		
Geography		
i Population per square mile, 2020	2,025.7	93.8
i Population per square mile, 2010	1,905.5	87.4
i Land area in square miles, 2020	8.29	3,533,038.28
i Land area in square miles, 2010	8.29	3,531,905.43
i FIPS Code	4820884	1

[About datasets used in this table](#)

Value Notes

▲ Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

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

The vintage year (e.g., V2024) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2024). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2019-2023 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the [2023 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance](#) page.

Fact Notes

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

Value Flags

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available

Is this page helpful? ✕

Yes No

- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of ar
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

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

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

DRAFT

Is this page helpful? ✕

 Yes  No



QuickFacts
Hidalgo County, Texas; United States

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

Enter state, county, city, town, or zip code

-- Select a fact --



Table

All Topics	Hidalgo County, Texas	United States
Veterans, 2019-2023	19,430	16,569,149
PEOPLE		
Population		
Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)	NA	340,110,988
Population estimates, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	898,471	334,914,895
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2024)	NA	331,515,736
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2023)	870,787	331,464,948
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2024, (V2024)	NA	2.6%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2023, (V2023)	3.2%	1.0%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	870,781	331,449,281
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	774,769	308,745,538
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent	7.6%	5.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent	30.5%	21.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	11.9%	17.7%
Female persons, percent	50.6%	50.5%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent	96.6%	75.3%
Black alone, percent (a) (a)	1.1%	13.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) (a)	0.6%	1.3%
Asian alone, percent (a) (a)	1.2%	6.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) (a)	0.1%	0.3%
Two or More Races, percent	0.5%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) (b)	91.9%	19.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	6.1%	58.4%
Population Characteristics		
Veterans, 2019-2023	19,430	16,569,149
Foreign-born persons, percent, 2019-2023	26.0%	13.9%
Housing		
Housing Units, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	314,640	145,344,636
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2019-2023	67.6%	65.0%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2019-2023	\$124,000	\$303,400
Median selected monthly owner costs - with a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$1,413	\$1,902
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2019-2023	\$459	\$612
Median gross rent, 2019-2023	\$925	\$1,348
Building Permits, 2023	6,899	1,511,102
Families & Living Arrangements		
Households, 2019-2023	264,128	127,482,865
Persons per household, 2019-2023	3.30	2.54
Living in the same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+ , 2019-2023	90.4%	87.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2019-2023	80.4%	
Computer and Internet Use		
Households with a computer, percent, 2019-2023	92.7%	

Is this page helpful?

Yes No

Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2019-2023	84.6%	89.7%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	69.3%	89.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	20.3%	35.0%
Health		
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2019-2023	8.2%	9.1%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	30.2%	9.5%
Economy		
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	58.5%	63.0%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	50.2%	58.7%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2017 (\$1,000) <small>(c)</small>	1,254,674	938,237,077
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) <small>(c)</small>	4,371,862	2,527,903,275
Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) <small>(c)</small>	1,272,408	895,225,411
Total retail sales, 2017 (\$1,000) <small>(c)</small>	9,923,356	4,949,601,481
Total retail sales per capita, 2017 <small>(c)</small>	\$11,610	\$15,224
Transportation		
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2019-2023	22.9	26.6
Income & Poverty		
Median households income (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$52,281	\$78,538
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$22,005	\$43,289
Persons in poverty, percent	26.9%	11.1%
BUSINESSES		
Businesses		
Total employer establishments, 2022	13,037	8,298,562
Total employment, 2022	221,390	135,748,407
Total annual payroll, 2022 (\$1,000)	7,701,896	8,965,035,263
Total employment, percent change, 2021-2022	6.3%	5.8%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2022	95,480	29,811,495
All employer firms, Reference year 2017	9,403	5,744,643
Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	5,312	3,480,438
Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	2,013	1,134,549
Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	5,436	1,014,958
Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	2,709	4,371,152
Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S	351,237
Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	7,864	4,968,606
GEOGRAPHY		
Geography		
Population per square mile, 2020	554.3	93.8
Population per square mile, 2010	493.2	87.4
Land area in square miles, 2020	1,570.96	3,533,038.28
Land area in square miles, 2010	1,570.87	3,531,905.43
FIPS Code	48215	1

[About datasets used in this table](#)

Value Notes

Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info to the left of each learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2024) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2024). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2019-2023 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the [2023 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance](#) page.

Fact Notes

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

Value Flags

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available

Is this page helpful?

Yes No

- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of ar
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

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

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

DRAFT

Is this page helpful? ✕

 Yes  No

Page B-7

DRAFT

APPENDIX: C

Agency Coordination Letters

DRAFT

Randy C. Winston, P.E., President
 Jose G. Reyes, P.E., Associate VP

**SIGLER, WINSTON, GREENWOOD
 & ASSOC.**

Joe B. Winston, Jr., P.E., Exec. VP
 Christian Winston, Board Secretary

SWG ENGINEERING, LLC

611 Bill Summers Intl Blvd
 Weslaco, TX 78596
 O 956.968.2194 F 956.968.8300
 Firm Registration No. F-592

SWG Project No. 22-106
 Date: November 12th, 2024

Bureau of Reclamation
 Oklahoma- Texas Area Office
 5316 Hwy 290 West, Suite 110
 Austin, TX 78735-4150

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

To Whom It May Concern:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943).

The proposed project consists solely of the design of the rehabilitation of the existing plant components and addition of upgrades needed to bring the plant into TCEQ compliance. The City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant carries an existing 1.8 MGD capacity which will be expanded to include an additional 2.2 MGD leading the plant to carry a total of 4.0 MGD capacity which falls under mandatory compliance as per TCEQ regulations.

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- New high efficiency 2.2 MGD Green WWTP
- Sludge digester thickener
- Sludge press
- Piping upgrades
- UV upgrades

- Genset electrical upgrades

The project site has already been pre disturbed and should not present a “major construction activity” as defined in 50 SFR 402.02.

Attached are a proposed Site plan, Project location map, and U.S. Geological Survey map that depict the proposed project location.

Please advise us of any present concerns you may have related to possible effects of the project under your review. Please review the proposed project at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance. We would appreciate a response within 30 days. If you need any further information or wish to discuss our project, please contact Environmental Planner, Ms. Dalinda Ramos, at 956-968-2194.

Sincerely,



Randy Winston, P.E.

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates

DRAFT

Randy C. Winston, P.E., President
 Jose G. Reyes, P.E., Associate VP

**SIGLER, WINSTON, GREENWOOD
 & ASSOC.**

Joe B. Winston, Jr., P.E., Exec. VP
 Christian Winston, Board Secretary

SWG ENGINEERING, LLC

611 Bill Summers Intl Blvd
 Weslaco, TX 78596
 O 956.968.2194 F 956.968.8300
 Firm Registration No. F-592

SWG Project No. 22-106
 Date: November 12th, 2024

Bureau of Land Management
 Attn: George Thomas
 Hazardous Materials Coordinator
 201 Stephenson Pkwy, Suite 1200
 Norman, OK 73072

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

Mr. Thomas:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943).

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Please advise us of any present concerns you may have related to possible effects of the project under your review. Please review the proposed project at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance. We would appreciate a response within 30 days. If you need any further information or wish to discuss our project, please contact Environmental Planner, Ms. Dalinda Ramos, at 956-968-2194.

Sincerely,

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Randy Winston, P.E.
Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates

Randy C. Winston, P.E., President
Jose G. Reyes, P.E., Associate VP

**SIGLER, WINSTON, GREENWOOD
& ASSOC.**

Joe B. Winston, Jr., P.E., Exec. VP
Christian Winston, Board Secretary

SWG ENGINEERING, LLC

611 Bill Summers Intl Blvd
Weslaco, TX 78596
O 956.968.2194 F 956.968.8300
Firm Registration No. F-592

SWG Project No. 22-106
Date: November 12th, 2024

David Moreno, Mayor
City of Donna
307 S 12th St
Donna, TX 78537

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

Mr. Moreno:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943). As per TWDB requirements for the Intergovernmental Review section of the Environmental Review, a letter must be sent to the City Mayor.

The proposed project consists solely of the design of the rehabilitation of the existing plant components and addition of upgrades needed to bring the plant into TCEQ compliance. The City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant carries an existing 1.8 MGD capacity which will be expanded to include an additional 2.2 MGD leading the plant to carry a total of 4.0 MGD capacity which falls under mandatory compliance as per TCEQ regulations.

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The project site has already been pre disturbed and should not present a “major construction activity” as defined in 50 SFR 402.02.

Attached are a proposed Site plan, Project location map, and U.S. Geological Survey map that depict the proposed project location.

Please advise us of any present concerns you may have related to possible effects of the project under your review. Please review the proposed project at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance. We would appreciate a response within 30 days. If you need any further information or wish to discuss our project, please contact Environmental Planner, Ms. Dalinda Ramos, at 956-968-2194.

Sincerely,



Randy Winston, P.E.
Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates

DRAFT

SWG Project No. 22-106
Date: November 12th, 2024

Texas Historical Commission
State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 12276
Austin TX, 78711-2276

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

To Whom It May Concern:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943).

The proposed project consists solely of the design of the rehabilitation of the existing plant components and addition of upgrades needed to bring the plant into TCEQ compliance. The City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant carries an existing 1.8 MGD capacity which will be expanded to include an additional 2.2 MGD leading the plant to carry a total of 4.0 MGD capacity which falls under mandatory compliance as per TCEQ regulations.

Phase I Rehab of Existing WWTP include:

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- VFDs/ SCADA
- Pumps
- Rehab of existing wetwell
- Headworks upgrade and new splitter
- Odor control
- Aeration and mixing equipment upgrades
- D.O. control & SCADA controls
- New clarifier mechanisms for 50 ft units
- New clarifier mechanisms for 70 ft units

Phase II- Additional Capacity Upgrades

- New high efficiency 2.2 MGD Green WWTP
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- Piping upgrades
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- Genset electrical upgrades

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Please advise us of any present concerns you may have related to possible effects of the project under your review. Please review the proposed project at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance. We would appreciate a response within 30 days. If you need any further information or wish to discuss our project, please contact Environmental Planner, Ms. Dalinda Ramos, at 956-968-2194.

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Randy Winston, P.E.

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates

DRAFT

Christian Winston

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2025 11:29 AM
To: Christian Winston; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD monies



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 #202504376

Date: 01/10/2025

City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD monies
 S River Rd.
 Donna, TX 78537

Description: This proposed project consists solely of the design of the rehabilitation of the existing wastewater plant components and addition of upgrades needed to bring the plant into TCEQ compliance.

Dear Christian Winston :

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 Caitlin Brashear and Mary Galindo, 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: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, Mary.Galindo@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.

DRAFT

Randy C. Winston, P.E., President
 Jose G. Reyes, P.E., Associate VP

**SIGLER, WINSTON, GREENWOOD
 & ASSOC.**

Joe B. Winston, Jr., P.E., Exec. VP
 Christian Winston, Board Secretary

SWG ENGINEERING, LLC

611 Bill Summers Intl Blvd
 Weslaco, TX 78596
 O 956.968.2194 F 956.968.8300
 Firm Registration No. F-592

SWG Project No. 22-106
 Date: November 12th, 2024

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District
 Regulatory Division (CESWG-RD)
 2000 Fort Point Road
 Galveston, TX 77553-1229

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

To Whom It May Concern:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943).

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Randy Winston, P.E.

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates

SWG Project No. 22-106
Date: November 12th, 2024

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Attn: Russell Hooten
Habitat Assessment Biologist
4200 Smith School Rd.
Austin TX, 78744

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

Mr. Hooten:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943).

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Sincerely,



Randy Winston, P.E.
Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates

DRAFT

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

A regulatory review was completed on U.S. Fish and Wildlife's website regarding listed threatened or endangered species and their critical habitats. The report is attached to Appendix B3 (Pages 97-132) under Biological Resources. The proposed project is not likely to adversely affect any species due to the project area being located within already existing WWTP property. Proper Biological Resources Mitigation has been listed under the Mitigation Measures within this EID (Page 37-38).

DRAFT

SWG Project No. 22-106
Date: February 3rd, 2025

Local Floodplain Administrator
City of Donna
307 S 12th St
Donna, TX 78537

RE: City of Donna Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehab and Expansion PAD Monies

To Whom It May Concern:

Sigler, Winston, Greenwood & Associates (SWG Engineering, L.L.C.) on behalf of the City of Donna has secured federal funding through the Texas Water Development Board's – Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the proposed Design of Donna Upgrades and Rehabilitation to the City's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWDB Project No. 73943).

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