130 ENVIRONMENTAL PARK
CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS
TCEQ REGISTRATION NO. MSW ____

TYPE V REGISTRATION APPLICATION

PART II
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND
CHARACTER OF THE FACILITY AND SURROUNDING AREA

Prepared for

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1 EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY

30 TAC §330.61(a)

The 130 Environmental Park includes a proposed Type V municipal solid waste transfer station located in northern Caldwell County east of State Highway 130 (SH130). The 130 Environmental Park site entrance is approximately 1,500 feet north of the intersection of US Highway 183 (US183) and Farm to Market Road 1185 (FM1185), on the east side of SH130. US183 serves as the frontage road for SH130 in the general vicinity of the facility. The proposed facility is intended to provide transfer for subsequent recycling or disposal of construction and demolition materials for residences and businesses in Caldwell County and surrounding Texas counties. The nearest community is the City of Lockhart, the city limit of which is more than two miles south of the proposed facility. The proposed facility location is outside the City of Lockhart city limits and outside its extraterritorial jurisdiction.

The proposed 130 Environmental Park transfer station facility boundary will encompass about 520 acres out of the approximately 1,229-acre property boundary. The transfer station facility will be accessed from US183 through an entrance road. A gatehouse and scales will be provided within the facility boundary.

The overall property consists of gently undulating grasslands with limited forest cover. The property generally slopes to the south. The major topographic feature of the property is the Soil Conservation Service Site 21 Reservoir on Dry Creek, which traverses the property in a northeast to southwest direction, entering Plum Creek approximately five miles south of the property. Plum Creek eventually flows in a southeast direction, entering the San Marcos River about 23 miles downstream from the property. The facility boundary is located in the northern portion of the property, northwest of Dry Creek. Portions of the facility boundary along Dry Creek and unnamed tributaries are located within the limits of the 100-year floodplain; however, the entirety of the transfer station, processing and/or storage units, and entrance facilities will be located outside of the 100-year floodplain.

The property has been historically used as ranchland dating back at least to the mid-1930s. No waste disposal activities have occurred on the site and no permitting or construction permit approvals have been applied for or received.

1.1 Easements and Buffer Zones

No solid waste unloading, storage, disposal, and processing operations will occur within any easement, buffer zone, or right-of-way that crosses the site. The proposed transfer station is consistent with the provisions of §330.543.

No solid waste disposal shall occur within 25 feet of the center line of any utility line or pipeline easement, but no closer than the easement, unless otherwise authorized by the executive director. All pipeline and utility easements shall be clearly marked with posts

that extend at least six feet above ground level, spaced at intervals no greater than 300 feet. There are no pipeline or utility easements that will affect solid waste unloading, storage, disposal or processing operations: refer to Appendix IIA, Drawing IIA.7 – General Site Plan.

The buffer zone distances between the facility boundary and transfer station exceeds the minimum distance of 125 feet. The buffer zone distance for waste storage or processing operational activities exceeds the minimum distance of 125 feet. Buffer zone distances vary along the facility boundary to each storage or processing facility. The buffer distances from the facility boundary to these facilities are shown on Drawing IIA.7 – General Site Plan.

Refer to Appendix IIJ – Location Restriction Certifications for the certification statement that the 130 Environmental Park meets the requirements of §330.543.

1.2 Site Specific Conditions

A detailed discussion of site-specific conditions that potentially require special design considerations as set forth in §330.61(a), including impact on surrounding area, transportation, geology, soils, groundwater, surface water, abandoned oil and water wells, floodplains, wetlands, endangered or threatened species, and Texas Historical Commission review is included in Sections 8 through 15 of Part II. As documented, there are no existing site-specific conditions that require special design considerations or possible mitigation of conditions.

2 WASTE ACCEPTANCE PLAN

30 TAC §330.61(b)

The proposed transfer station facility will consist of a covered reinforced concrete slab. The proposed processing area (tipping floor) will consist of a tipping floor to be used for waste processing and separation operations. Transfer trucks and roll-off boxes will be loaded from the tipping floor. The transfer station will feature a roof structure that will cover the entire processing area. Facility layout maps with overall dimensions are included in Appendix IIA as Drawings IIA.10 and IIA.11.

The proposed recycling operations will be conducted manually by either laborers located on the tipping floor, the equipment operators, or a combination of both. The equipment operators will push the dumped materials around on the tipping floor. The laborers will manually sort through the materials and place the recyclables in the appropriate roll-off boxes or other suitable containers. The equipment operators may also group different recyclables in areas on the tipping floor. The laborers can then place the materials in the appropriate boxes or the equipment operators may move large quantities of the materials into the boxes with equipment.

The facility will recover recyclable materials at a rate not to interfere with proper operations of the facility. Non-recyclable materials will be transported to a properly permitted Type I or Type IV landfill that is located within 100 miles of the proposed facility. Recyclable materials may be taken to an appropriate end-use market, such as scrap metal recyclers, junk yards, concrete crushing plants, compost facilities, or paper/cardboard/plastics recyclers in the local Caldwell County or surrounding area.

2.1 Properties and Characteristics of Waste

The classification of solid waste to be accepted at the transfer station is construction and demolition wastes as defined in §330.3.

The transfer station will not accept municipal solid waste, special wastes, or industrial wastes as defined in §330.3.

Consistent with §330.15, the facility will not accept for disposal lead acid storage batteries; used motor vehicle oil; used oil filters; whole used or scrap tires; refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners or other items containing chlorinated fluorocarbons (CFC); bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste from nonhousehold sources; regulated hazardous waste; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste; radioactive materials; or other wastes prohibited by TCEQ regulations.

2.2 Volume and Rate of Disposal

The transfer station will serve individuals, businesses, and communities in Caldwell County and surrounding Texas counties. 130 Environmental Park, LLC anticipates that in Year 1 the transfer station will receive approximately 14,300 tons of incoming waste

(approximately 50 tons per day), increasing to 27,000 tons (approximately 94 tons per day) in Year 5. The waste acceptance rate will vary over the life of the facility depending on market conditions.

The estimated maximum annual waste acceptance rate for the 130 Environmental Park Transfer Station projected for five years is presented below:

Year	Estimated Maximum Annual Waste Acceptance Rate
1	14,300 tons
2	16,760 tons
3	19,640 tons
4	23,020 tons
5	27,000 tons

130 Environmental Park, LLC will maintain records to document the annual waste acceptance rate for the facility. The transfer station will not transfer more than 125 tons per day pursuant to this registration.

The TCEQ defines population equivalent as "the hypothetical population that would generate an amount of solid waste equivalent to that actually being managed based on a generation rate of five pounds per capita per day and applied to situations involving solid waste not necessarily generated by individuals." Based on this definition, the approximate current and projected population equivalents of the areas capable of being served were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Current Annual Average} = 50 \text{ tons/day} \quad \frac{5.5 \text{ days}}{\text{week}} \quad X \quad \frac{52 \text{ weeks}}{\text{year}} = 14{,}300 \text{ tons/year}$$

Population Equivalent:	Year 1	Year 5
	= 14,300 tons/year	= 27,000 tons/year
	÷ 365 days/year	÷ 365 days/year
	x 2,000 lb/ton	x 2,000 lb/ton
	÷ 5 lb/person/day	÷ 5 lb/person/day
	= 15,700 persons	= 29,600 persons

2.3 Waste Storage and Disposal

The wastes delivered to the transfer station will consist of the waste types discussed in Section 2.1. As indicated, all recyclable materials from the incoming waste will be placed in roll-off boxes or other suitable containers in areas separate from the waste processing area, as shown on Drawing IIA.10. The recyclable materials will be taken to an appropriate end-use market, such as scrap metal recyclers, junk yards, concrete crushing plants, compost facilities, or paper/cardboard/plastics recyclers in the local Caldwell County or surrounding area. Any other wastes that are not recyclable will be placed in transfer trailers or other suitable containers for landfill disposal.

As previously discussed in Section 2.2, the estimated anticipated maximum daily rate of waste receipt ranges from 50 tons in Year 1 to 94 tons in Year 5. For purposes of this registration, it is assumed that the maximum volume of waste that will be on-site at any given time is about 100 tons. The 100 tons was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Closure Cost Estimate as further described in Part III, Appendix IIID. This maximum of 100 tons may include unprocessed materials on the tipping floors, wastes and recyclables in transfer trailers in the loading area, and recyclables in roll-off boxes being temporarily stored on site.

The roll-off boxes filled with recyclables will be hauled to their respective markets as the boxes have been filled. Typically, recyclable boxes will be hauled off-site as soon as they are full, with no prolonged storage of the full boxes. However, if necessary and depending on end-market needs, these boxes may be stored on-site for a maximum of 180 days. On average, the recyclable material may be stored on-site for approximately 60 days.

The transfer trailers or other suitable containers that contain non-recyclables (i.e., waste) will be hauled to a landfill for disposal when full or at a minimum of once per day, unless severe weather or other unforeseeable conditions prohibits it. On average, the wastes will not be allowed to accumulate on site for more than 24 hours. The maximum time for wastes to remain at the site will be 72 hours.

The destination of the solid waste collected by the facility is a properly permitted Type I or Type IV municipal solid waste facility. Initially, a Type I or Type IV municipal solid waste facility within 100 miles will be utilized for disposal of wastes. Other disposal facilities may be used for disposal, as necessary.

2.4 Registration Justification

In accordance with 30 TAC §330.9(b)(3), a registration is allowed for a MSW transfer station facility that transfers less than 125 tons per day. The proposed transfer station will not transfer more than 125 tons per day. Based on this, the proposed transfer station qualifies for a registration.

3 GENERAL LOCATION MAPS

30 TAC §330.61(c)

Consistent with §330.61(c), the general location maps are provided in Appendix IIA – Maps and Drawings. These general location maps are provided in addition to the maps included in Part I, Appendix IA – General Location Maps. These maps, collectively as a group, accurately show the proximity of the facility to surrounding features and specifically show the items identified in §330.61(c)(1)-(12). Refer to Appendix IIA, Drawing IIA.1 through Drawing IIA.9 for the general location maps.

4 FACILITY LAYOUT MAPS

30 TAC §330.61(d)

Consistent with §330.61(d), the facility layout maps are provided in Appendix IIA – Maps and Drawings. These facility layout maps, collectively as a group, specifically show the items identified in §330.61(d)(1)-(9). Refer to Appendix IIA, Drawing IIA.10 and Drawing IIA.11 for the facility layout maps.

5 GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

30 TAC §330.61(e)

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) General Topographic Map is included in Appendix IIA – Maps and Drawings as Drawing IIA.2 – General Topographic Map. The topographic map consists of the 7.5 minute quadrangle sheets for Lockhart North and Dale, Texas. Drawing IIA.2 is at a scale of one inch equals 2,000 feet as required by §330.61(e).

6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

30 TAC §330.61(f)

Consistent with §330.61(f), the aerial photograph of the site and surrounding area is presented in Appendix IIA as Drawing IIA.6 – Aerial Photograph. This aerial photograph represents property conditions as flown May 13, 2013 and surrounding conditions provided via Google Map imagery dated August 1, 2012. The aerial photograph shows the area within at least a one-mile radius of the facility boundary. In addition, the facility boundary and transfer station location are shown.

7 LAND USE MAP

30 TAC §330.61(g)

Consistent with §330.61(g), a land use map is included in Appendix IIB – Land Use Analysis as Figure LU-2 – Land Use – 1 Mile. This land use map has been prepared based on the land use analysis conducted by John Worrall Consulting LLC. The land use features identified and depicted on this drawing as required by §330.61(g) include the facility boundary and existing uses such as agricultural, industrial, and residential uses within one mile of the facility boundary. Locations of residences, commercial establishments, schools, licensed day care facilities, churches, cemeteries, ponds or lakes, and recreational areas within one mile of the permit boundary are shown. Refer to Drawing IIA.7 for drainage, pipeline, and utility easements within the permit boundary.

8 IMPACT ON SURROUNDING AREA

30 TAC §330.61(h)

Consistent with §330.61(h), a land use analysis of the area surrounding the facility was conducted by John Worrall Consulting LLC. Refer to Appendix IIB – Land Use Analysis for a detailed land use analysis and discussion regarding impacts of the facility. The land use analysis addresses zoning within two miles of the facility, character of surrounding land uses within one mile of the facility, growth trends within five miles of the facility, proximity to residences and other uses within one mile of the facility.

8.1 Wells Within 500 Feet

Consistent with §330.61(h)(5), a description of known wells within 500 feet of the facility has been prepared. A water well search was conducted to identify known water wells within a 500-foot radius of the proposed facility boundary.

The water well search included a review of the interactive map and well records available on the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) website *www.twdb.state.tx.us* in the Water Information Integration and Dissemination (WIID) ArcIMS mapping application. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) website *www.tceq.state.tx.us* and the Plum Creek Conservation District website www.pccd.org were also reviewed for water well records. The U.S. Geological Society database (URL: *maps.waterdata.usgs.gov/mapper/*) was checked for groundwater sites on which it collects data that might be in the vicinity but no additional wells were found. The TCEQ Water Utility Database (*www.tceq.state.tx.us/permitting/-water_supply/ud-/iwud.html*) was also consulted to determine if there were any public water utility wells in the area.

An attempt was also made to locate wells visible from nearby roads and streets and confirm water well locations. Within the 500-foot radius, no obvious water well production equipment, such as well houses, pump handles, windmills, or pressure tanks were identified from the street. However, any residence in this area may have a water well associated with it, especially where no public water supply is available.

An oil and gas well search of state records was conducted in June 2013 to identify any oil and gas wells on the site and within 500 feet of the facility boundary. The search included a review of records and maps on file at the Texas Railroad Commission (www.rrc.state.tx.us). Consistent with §330.61(h)(5) three dry holes have been drilled within 500 feet of the facility boundary. Of those, one is within the facility boundary but outside the transfer station footprint. There are no producing oil or gas wells located within 500 feet of the facility boundary, as shown on Drawing IIA.5 – Locations of Oil and Gas Producing Wells. If any abandoned crude oil or natural gas wells or other wells associated with mineral recovery are located during facility development they will be handled as described in Section 12.2 – Oil & Gas wells of this narrative.

9 TRANSPORTATION

30 TAC §330.61(i)

9.1 Traffic and Roadways

Consistent with §330.61(i)(1)-(4), a transportation study prepared by Lee Engineering is included as Appendix IIC – Transportation Study. The transportation study provides information on the availability and adequacy of access roads, provides data on the existing and expected vehicular traffic on access roads within one mile of the facility during the expected site life of the facility, and projects the volume of traffic expected to be generated by the facility on the access roads within one mile of the facility. Documentation of coordination with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), is also included in Appendix IIC.

10 GENERAL GEOLOGY AND SOILS STATEMENT

30 TAC §330.61(j)

Consistent with §330.61(j)(1)-(4), a general discussion of the geology and soils of the site has been prepared.

10.1 General Geology

The project site is located in the regional physiographic subdivision known as the Blackland Prairie. This north-south trending belt is underlain by Paleocene/Eocene age deposits of Midway and Wilcox Groups and Cretaceous age sediments of Navarro Group and Eagle Ford Group. These formations consist primarily of fine-grained materials deposited in ancient oceans. In addition, according to the Geologic Atlas of Texas (1972), the Leona Formation, a Quaternary fluviatile terrace deposit, is present at the surface in a narrow deposit trending northwest to southeast along the Plum Creek Valley beginning in the northwest portion of the county to the central portion of the county. Topography of the Blackland Prairie is typically flat to rolling and has a gentle slope to the southeast. The Blackland Prairie is poorly drained with sparse timber (Nordstrom, 1982).

The nearest surface water body in the area, Soil Conservation Service Reservoir 21, is located several hundred feet south of the site.

Regional Stratigraphy and Lithology

Formations of the Cretaceous System were deposited by northward advancing seas over extensively eroded Paleozoic Strata. The Gulf Series of the Cretaceous System represent one of the major Cretaceous sea advancements. The project site is underlain by strata deposited during the late Cretaceous Gulf and the Paleocene/Eocene Series. The Eocene Series were deposited once marine deposition ceased after a general uplift to the west resulted in regression of the seas gulfward. Subsequent erosion of the Cretaceous deposits continued through the Cenozoic Era to the present.

Regional stratigraphy includes geologic units of the Cretaceous Gulf Series Narravo Group, the Paleocene Midway and Eocene Wilcox Group and Quaternary deposits of the Leona Formation. The site is located on the outcrops of Midway, Wilcox, and Leona. Dry Creek is the primary contact between the Midway and the Wilcox. The Midway outcrop is west of Dry Creek, while the Wilcox outcrop is east of Dry Creek. Deposits of the Leona Formation overlay portions of the Midway on the site.

Regional cross sections indicate that the geologic formations form a southeastward thickening wedge extending into the Rio Grande Embayment structural feature.

General Regional Stratagraphic Column

System	Series	Group	Formation	Maximum Thickness (ft)
Quaternary	Pleistocene	Leona Formation		40
Tertiary	Eocene	Queen City Sand		500
		Reklaw Formation		400
		Carrizo Sand		400
		Wilcox Group		2,000
	Paleocene	Midway Group		600
Cretaceous	Gulf	Navarro Group		600
		Taylor Marl, Austin Chalk and Eagle Ford Shale, undifferentiated.		1,200

Source: Follett, 1966.
Barnes, 1974.

10.2 Site Stratigraphy

The facility is located on the outcrops of the Midway, Wilcox and Leona formations as shown on Drawing IIA.8.

Leona Formation – The Leona Formation is present at the surface in a narrow deposit trending northwest to southeast along the Plum Creek Valley. An additional discontinuous deposit of the Leona is found at this site. The Leona Formation consists of stratified gravel and sand, partly cross bedded with discontinuous lenses of caliche (Hemphill, 2005). The gravel is primarily composed of limestone pebbles but contains minor amounts of chert. Water-worn shells of the Fredericksburg Group are the only fossils found in the formation. The Leona Formation thickness ranges from a few feet at its margins to more than 40 feet in the center of the plain. At the site the Leona occurs as a veneer of primarily clayey materials overlying the Midway and Wilcox formations. The Leona Formation yields groundwater to wells in the area and is discussed in Section 11.2.

Wilcox Group – The Wilcox Group was formed by a series of merged deltas. The lower portion contains sandy micaceous shale. The formation then thickens upward into more sandy units of laminated sand or clay and beds of cross stratified sand. Within the formation, some sandy units are unconsolidated in places while in other places the formations are cemented. In the vicinity of the site, the Midway thickness varies from 50 feet to 400 feet, approximately. Individual sand beds of the Wilcox can be up to 100 feet thick and the outcrop is located on the east of the site and Dry Creek. The Wilcox yields moderate amounts of water to wells and is discussed in Section 11.2.

Midway Group – The Midway Group is a massive gray clay that contains beds of limy concretions with basal glauconitic sand (Rasmussen, 1947). At the site, the Midway Group reaches a thickness of approximately 400 to 450 feet in the vicinity of the facility

and it outcrops on the west side of the site and Dry Creek. The Midway is not known to produce water to wells in the area.

Navarro Group – The Navarro Group lies under the Wilcox Group and is primarily composed of clay and silt with some lenses of bluish sandstone. This formation has a maximum thickness of 600 feet in Caldwell County and is approximately 600 feet deep at the site.

10.3 General Soils

On-site soils are composed primarily of clay. Shallow silty clays grade into dense clay with depth. These materials correspond to the materials which make up the Midway/Wilcox formations.

11 GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER

30 TAC §330.61(k)

11.1 Groundwater

Consistent with §330.61(k)(1) and 330.549, a discussion of groundwater conditions at or near the facility has been prepared. Refer to Appendix IIJ for location restrictions statement and certification.

11.2 Regional Aquifers

Regional Tertiary and Quaternary aquifers that supply groundwater to wells in Caldwell County are the Wilcox and the Leona formations, respectively. There are no water wells on site as the Midway and Leona formations consist primarily of clayey materials.

11.2.1 Leona Formation

The Leona Formation crops out at the site and in a narrow plain in the center of Caldwell County. In Caldwell County, the Leona Formation thickness ranges from a few feet at its margins to more than 40 feet in the center of the plain. At the site the Leona occurs as a veneer of primarily clayey materials overlying the Midway and Wilcox formations. The Leona yields small to moderate amounts of groundwater to domestic wells in the primary deposits that occur along Plum Creek near Lockhart. In the past, the groundwater from the Leona has been used for domestic use, watering livestock, irrigation, and public supply. However, today public water supply is from the Wilcox, and the Leona Aquifer is only used in emergencies. The Leona has an average slope of 0.25 percent in the center of the plain.

11.2.2 Wilcox Formation

The Wilcox Formation crops out east of Dry Creek on the east side of the site and in a northeast trending belt across Caldwell County. The Wilcox dips to the southeast at an average of about 150 feet per mile and increases in thickness in the direction of dip. Fresh to slightly saline water is found in the Wilcox at depths ranging from about 50 feet near the outcrop to about 2,800 feet near the southeast corner of the county. The Wilcox yields small to large quantities of water to many wells for domestic and stock purposes, public supply, and some irrigation.

11.3 Surface Water

Consistent with §330.61(k)(2), a discussion of surface water at and near the site has been developed.

130 Environmental Park is located in the San Marcos River Basin near the headwaters of Dry Creek. Dry Creek enters the property from the northeast and traverses the property in a northeast to southwest direction east of the facility, entering Soil

property in a northeast to southwest direction east of the facility, entering Soil Conservation Service Site 21 Reservoir (SCS21) and exiting the property along the south property boundary. Dry Creek generally flows in a north to south direction and enters Plum Creek about five miles south of the facility. Plum Creek flows in a southeast direction, eventually entering the San Marcos River about 23 miles downstream from the property.

An unnamed tributary to Dry Creek enters the facility along the northwest facility boundary. This tributary generally flows from north to south and enters SCS21 south of the facility boundary. Surface water from the area of the transfer station flows to the south and east, entering the unnamed tributary.

Surface water drainage facilities will be constructed as part of the development of the transfer station. The facility will be constructed, maintained, and operated to manage run-on and run-off during the peak discharge of a 25-year rainfall event. Surface water in and around the facility will be controlled to minimize surface water running onto, into, and off the processing area.

11.4 Stormwater Permitting

The facility will be designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants into waters of the state of Texas or waters of the United States, as defined by the Texas Water Code and the federal Clean Water Act, respectively. 130 Environmental Park, LLC will submit a notice of intent (NOI) to comply with TPDES General Permit No. TXR050000 relating to stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity (Multi-Sector General Permit). Refer to Appendix IIG – TPDES Permit for the TPDES certification statement provided consistent with §330.61(k)(3).

12 ABANDONED OIL AND WATER WELLS

30 TAC §330.61(l)

12.1 Water Wells

As described in Section 8.1 of this narrative, there are no known abandoned water wells within the facility boundary of the 130 Environmental Park.

Should any unknown abandoned water wells be discovered during facility development, 130 Environmental Park, LLC will provide written notification to the TCEQ executive director of their location. A copy of the well plugging report for any found well will be submitted to the appropriate state agency and executive director within 30 days prior to construction.

12.2 Oil and Gas Wells

There are no known abandoned or currently producing crude oil or natural gas wells (see Drawing IIA.5) within the 130 Environmental Park facility boundary. There is one plugged dry hole location within the facility boundary but outside the transfer station footprint.

If any abandoned crude oil or natural gas wells or other wells associated with mineral recovery are located during site development, the facility will provide the executive director of the TCEQ with written certification that all such wells have been properly capped, plugged, and closed in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations of the Railroad Commission of Texas. A copy of the well plugging report to be submitted to the appropriate state agency will also be submitted to the executive director of the TCEQ within 30 days after the well has been plugged. In accordance with 30 TAC §330.61(l)(2), any producing crude oil or natural gas well that does not affect or hamper facility operations may be installed or remain in its current state if identified in the registration for the facility.

13 FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS

30 TAC §330.61(m)

13.1 Floodplains

Consistent with §330.61(m)(1) and §330.547, an evaluation of the 100-year floodplain has been prepared for 130 Environmental Park. The transfer station's proposed waste transfer operations will be conducted outside the 100-year floodplain.

FEMA has defined the limits of the 100-year floodplain in the vicinity of the transfer station as Zone A; no base flood elevations have been determined by FEMA. The limits of the floodplain are depicted on Drawing IIA.9 - Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), which is the drawing compiled from the FIRM Community Panel Number 48055C0125E, with an effective date of June 19, 2012. Drawing IIA.9 includes the facility boundary and transfer station with the limit of the FEMA 100-year floodplain. This drawing demonstrates that the proposed transfer station will not be located within the limits of the 100-year floodplain.

In accordance with §330.547(c), the 130 Environmental Park's processing and/or storage units are not located within the 100-year floodplain. Refer to Appendix IIJ for location restrictions statement and certification.

13.2 Wetlands

30 TAC §330.61(m)(2) and (3) require identification and determination of wetlands within the proposed facility boundary. Appendix IID.1 ("Waters of the United States Delineation Report and Wetlands Determination and Identification") provides the results of an investigation that (a) delineates waters of the United States (areas subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, including "jurisdictional wetlands") and (b) provides a wetlands identification and determination for the 1,229 acre tract that includes the 520 acre proposed facility boundary area for the 130 Environmental Park. Based on the results of that investigation, Appendix IID.2 ("Summary of Wetlands Determination and Identification for 130 Environmental Park Facility Boundary Area") presents wetlands identification and determination for the proposed facility boundary area. As shown on Table IID.2-1 and Figure IID.2-1 in Appendix IID.2, there are approximately 1.46 acres of wetlands located within the facility boundary, 0.49 acre of which are jurisdictional wetlands.

Appendix IID contains the determinations described in 30 TAC §330.553(b) for the wetland areas within the proposed facility boundary. The transfer station will not be located within wetland areas.

14 ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES

30 TAC §330.61(n)

Consistent with §330.61(n) and §330.551, an evaluation of endangered or threatened species at the site has been conducted by Halff Associates and is documented in Appendix IIE – Endangered or Threatened Species Documentation.

Based on evaluation by Halff Associates, and coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, in accordance with §330.551(a) and found in Appendix IIE – Endangered or Threatened Species Documentation, the facility and the operation of the facility will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of endangered or threatened species, and will not cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered or threatened species. Refer to Appendix IIJ for location restrictions statement and certification.

15 TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION REVIEW

30 TAC §330.61(o)

A report of cultural resources evaluation of the 1,229 acre tract that includes the site has been submitted to the Texas Historical Commission. Because the proposed project will not be located on state or local public land and no state archaeological landmark is located within the site, the project is not subject to any requirement in Natural Resources Code, Chapter 191, Texas Antiquities Code.

A Cultural Resources Survey of the 130 Environmental Park has been prepared by AR Consultants, Inc. Refer to Appendix IIF – Cultural Resources Survey for a copy of the report. The report includes a map that shows the location of cemeteries, historic structures and sites, archaeologically significant sites, and sites having exceptional aesthetic qualities within one mile of the facility boundary, as required by §330.61(c)(12) and §330.61(h)(4).

16 COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW REQUEST

30 TAC §330.61(p)

Consistent with §330.61(p), Parts I and II of the application were submitted for review to the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) to determine compliance with the regional solid waste plan. There is not an applicable local government solid waste plan and review process. Documentation of the coordination with the Capital Area Council of Governments is provided in Appendix IIH – Capital Area Council of Governments Documentation.