

Draft Environmental Assessment

Leon County Communications Tower  
Leon County, Texas

Homeland Security Grant Program  
Project # 2010-SS-T0-0008 (10036)

*June 2012*



**Federal Emergency Management Agency**  
**Department of Homeland Security**  
500 C Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20472

# Table of Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.	PURPOSE AND NEED.....	1
3.	ALTERNATIVES.....	2
4.	GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY.....	2
5.	WATER RESOURCES.....	3
6.	WETLANDS.....	3
7.	FLOODPLAIN.....	4
8.	COASTAL RESOURCES.....	4
9.	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.....	5
10.	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT .....	5
11.	MIGRATORY BIRDS.....	6
12.	HISTORIC PROPERTIES.....	7
13.	AMERICAN INDIAN/RELIGIOUS SITES.....	8
14.	AIR QUALITY.....	9
15.	NOISE.....	9
16.	INFRASTRUCTURE, UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	9
17.	SOCIECONOMIC CONCERNS.....	10
18.	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS.....	10
19.	PUBLIC INVOREMENT.....	11
20.	LIST OF PREPARERS.....	12
21.	INFORMATIONAL SOURCES.....	12
	Tables: Table 1 Summary of Impacts.....	11

## Appendixes

- Appendix A: Site Photographs
- Appendix B: Site Location Maps
- Appendix C: Site Plans
- Appendix D: Agency Coordination

# **1 Introduction**

The Texas Department of Public Safety has been awarded, under a Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP), authorization to construct a 190-foot new free-standing communications tower located approximately 600 feet southeast of the intersection of FM 1511 and FM 831 in Leon County, Texas. This project will enable all emergency responders to communicate in this region of Leon County during an emergency event. This project will also provide an alternate backup site for Leon County Justice Center and Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared according to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as applied to the FEMA at 44 CFR Part 10. This section of the federal code requires that FEMA take into account environmental considerations when authorizing or approving actions and pursuant to NEPA.

The purpose of this EA is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed construction of a communications tower facility. FEMA will use the findings in this EA to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

## **2 Purpose and Need**

Leon County objective is to improve communication coverage throughout the area. This would involve enabling all emergency responders to communicate in this portion of Leon County during an emergency event.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has specified that HSGP-funded projects must be used for projects that would improve communications in areas at high risk for natural disasters and in urban and metropolitan areas at high risk for threats of terrorism, and should include pre-positioning or securing of interoperable communications for immediate deployment during emergencies or major disasters. Investments that received HSGP funding range from large-scale infrastructure build-outs such as tower construction to governance-related initiatives, but not limited to multijurisdictional strategic planning.

A new regional communications tower is needed in Leon County to resolve communications issues in this area and serve as a communication backup for the Leon county sheriff, fire and emergency management.

### **3 Alternatives**

#### Alternative No. 1- No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, no telecommunications tower would be constructed. This alternative would jeopardize public safety by allowing the continuation of the existing, inadequate level of radio communications for public safety agencies.

#### Alternative No. 2- Proposed Action

The Proposed Action will consist of the construction of a 190-foot total height self-support telecommunications tower at 13958 FM 1511 Buffalo, Leon County, Texas 75831 (Latitude 31.417628, Longitude -95.911589). Located in a rural residential area (Appendices A and B). This project will enable all emergency responders to communicate in this region of Leon County during an emergency event. This project will also provide an alternate backup site for Leon County Justice Center and EOC.

### **4 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to soils, geologic resources, or seismic features.

According to the Texas Geologic Survey, the project site is located in the Interior Coastal Plains that are underlain with the Claiborne Group geologic formation from the Tertiary Period. It extends from the West Gulf Coastal Plain of southern Arkansas and Crowley's Ridge in eastern Arkansas to southern Texas. The Claiborne is chiefly non-marine in origin, but does contain some marine intervals. The thickness of the Claiborne ranges from a thin edge to 1,500 feet. The site elevation is approximately 350 feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service, the proposed site is underlain with Wolfpen loamy fine sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes. The Wolfpen series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in lentic sands on uplands of the Coastal Plain. Wolfpen soils occupy nearly level to moderately steep uplands. It is well drained; moderate permeability; and has very low to low surface runoff (USDA 2012).

Ground disturbance would be confined to the boring of the 3 tower footings. The proposed cement footings will be 2 feet by 6 feet wide and 15 feet deep (See Appendix C). The site consists of a partially gravel parking lot and grassed land that slopes gradually downward to the northwest. Adjacent undeveloped areas are not expected to be impacted. The proposed site would be accessed by an existing access driveway and gravel lot. Appropriate signage will be installed as required by local, state and federal laws.

There are no known tectonic faults near the proposed site. Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented during site development to minimize sediment migration from the site into nearby water bodies. Surface runoff will be controlled by using runoff barriers to minimize erosion. Proper disposal of any hazards will be utilized. Therefore,

the Proposed Action will not impact geologic resources and will not have significant impacts to soils.

The applicant would be responsible for preparing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and obtaining a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit prior to construction if required. Implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs), as described in the SWPPP and required for the TPDES permit, would help minimize site runoff. Excavated soil and waste materials will be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. If contaminated materials are discovered during construction activities, the work will cease until the appropriate procedures and permits can be implemented.

## **5 Water Resources**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to water resources.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) was established under the Clean Water Act and regulates wastewater discharges from point sources. NPDES regulations require that construction sites resulting in greater than one acre of disturbance obtain a permit from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the corresponding state agency where the permitting role has been assumed by the state.

The tower footprint will be approximately 300 square feet. The staging area for the construction will be an existing gravel parking lot that is approximately 16,000 square feet located adjacent to the proposed tower. The utility connections are existing and adjacent to the proposed tower. Land-disturbing activities at the proposed communication tower facility will be below the one-acre threshold requiring an NPDES permit.

Appropriate BMPs would be implemented during site development to minimize sediment migration from the site into nearby water bodies. Surface runoff will be controlled by using runoff barriers to minimize erosion. Proper disposal of any hazards will be utilized. Therefore, the Proposed Action would have no significant impacts to water quality in the area of the site.

## **6 Wetlands**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to wetlands.

Under the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 230.3), and Executive Order 11990, wetlands are defined as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.” Based on the United States Fish and Wildlife Services

(USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory map (NWI 2012) available online at the National Wetlands Inventory website, no wetlands were identified in the project area (Appendix B). The proposed communication tower site is currently a gravel parking lot and maintained lawn. Therefore, the Proposed Action will not impact wetlands.

## **7 Floodplain**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to floodplains.

Floodplains provide numerous beneficial environmental functions including flood abatement, stream flow mediation, filtering, and water quality enhancement. Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, requires federal agencies to take action to minimize occupancy and modification of the floodplain. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding construction in the 100-year floodplain (500-year floodplain for critical facilities) unless there are no practicable alternatives. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are used to identify the regulatory 100-year Floodplain for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Consistent with EO 11988, FIRMs were examined on-line during the preparation of this EA and according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) on-line database (Appendix B), the site is in a portion of Andrews County which is not mapped by FEMA on a NFIP map (FIRM 2012). The proposed site is located on an open parcel of developed land at 350 feet of elevation. Surface runoff is gently toward the northwest/west/east. The nearest water body is a pond located approximately 1,450 feet southeast of the site. Based on this information, the Proposed Action is not anticipated to affect areas of the 100-year floodplain, and there would be no impact to floodplains.

## **8 Coastal Resources**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to coastal resources.

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) was established in 1972 to preserve, protect, and (where possible) restore or enhance the resources of the coastal zones of the United States.

The Proposed Action is located in an open parcel of developed land in Leon County, Texas approximately 120 miles northwest of the nearest coastal management zone. The site is approximately 350 feet above mean sea level. Based on the findings of this review, the Proposed Action will result in no effects to coastal management zones.

## 9 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to Wild and Scenic Rivers.

A review of information available through the website indicates that one Wild and Scenic River is located in Texas (NWSR 2012). This Wild and Scenic River is Rio Grande in Big Bend National Park in southwest Texas. Leon County is located more than 350 miles northeast of Big Bend National Park. The Proposed Action tower would have no impacts to any designated Wild and Scenic River.

## 10 Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to Threatened and Endangered Species or Critical Habitat.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536a2) directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the Act by carrying out programs for the conservation of listed species or designated critical habitats. In addition, Section 7 of the Act sets out the consultation process, which is further implemented by regulation (50 CFR 402).

According to the Texas page of the USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species System website (USFWS 2012), threatened or endangered species are known to exist in Leon County (Appendix D).

The Houston Toad (*Bufo houstonensis*) is listed as an endangered amphibian species in Leon County. The Houston Toad is 2 to 3.5 inches long. Its general coloration varies from light brown to gray or purplish gray, sometimes with green patches. The Houston Toad lives primarily on land. The toads burrow into the sand for protection from cold weather in the winter (hibernation) and hot, dry conditions in the summer (aestivation). Plants that are often present in Houston Toad habitat include loblolly pine, post oak, bluejack or sandjack oak, yaupon, and little bluestem (TPWL 2012).

The Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) is listed as an endangered bird species in Leon County. The Whooping Cranes are the tallest birds in North America with a wingspan of 7.5 feet. The Whooping Crane breeds in the wetlands of Wood Buffalo National Park in northern Canada and spends the winter on the Texas coast at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge (TPWL 2012).

The Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum athalassos*) is listed as an endangered bird species in Leon County. Least Terns are the smallest North American terns. Adults average 8 to 10 inches in length, with a 20 inch wingspan. Nesting habitat of the Interior Least Tern includes bare or sparsely vegetated sand, shell, and gravel beaches, sandbars, islands, and salt flats associated with rivers and reservoirs. The birds prefer open habitat, and tend to avoid thick vegetation and narrow beaches. Sand and gravel bars within a wide unobstructed river channel, or open flats along shorelines of lakes and reservoirs, provide favorable nesting habitat (TPWL 2012).

The Navasota Ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes parksii*) is listed as an endangered plant species in Leon County. The Navasota Ladies'-tresses is a member of the orchid family that is an erect, slender-stemmed perennial herb, 8-15 inches tall. Navasota ladies'-tresses is endemic to the Oak Woodlands and Prairies region of east-central Texas. They occur primarily in seasonally moist soils along open wooded margins of creeks, drainages, and intermittent tributaries of the Brazos and Navasota Rivers. Navasota ladies'-tresses is thought to require small-scale, patchy natural disturbances that provide canopy openings necessary to maintain habitat (TPWL 2012).

The Large-fruited Sand-verbena (*Abronia macrocarpa*) is listed as an endangered plant species in Leon County. The large-fruited sand-verbena has stems up to 20 inches tall with round clusters of pink-purple flowers up to 4 inches across. The large-fruited sand-verbena is endangered because many areas of sandy soils have been cleared of native vegetation and planted to pasture grasses. It typically can be found in sandy openings in post oak woods (TPWL 2012).

The proposed communication tower will be located in a maintained lawn and gravel area at the Flo Community Water Inc. with a wooded parcel adjacent to the northwest of the site. The EOC is located in a rural residential area. As a developed parcel of land, none of the previously discussed threatened and endangered species, or supporting habitat exists on the proposed communication tower site. Therefore, the Proposed Action will not impact threatened and endangered species.

## **11 Migratory Birds**

Under the No Action alternative, there could be potential impacts to migratory birds because the existing tower would remain.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703) established a Federal prohibition, unless permitted by regulations, to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird."

In conforming to the United States Fish & Wildlife Service's "Service Interim Guidelines for Recommendations on Communications Tower Siting, Construction, Operation, and Decommissioning", the proposed new tower will be a self-supporting, freestanding 190-foot tall structure that will not employ guyed wires. Therefore, FEMA has determined that potential adverse impacts to migratory birds will be minimized or avoided.

## 12 Historic Properties

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to historic properties.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, (Public Law {P.L.} 89-665; 16 USC 470 *et seq.*) as amended, outlines federal policy to protect historic properties and promote historic preservation in cooperation with states, Tribal Governments, local governments, and other consulting parties. The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and designated the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as the entity responsible for administering state-level programs. The NHPA also created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the federal agency responsible for overseeing the Section 106 process and providing commentary on federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties.

Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) outline the procedures for federal agencies to follow to take into account the effect of their actions on historic properties. The Section 106 process applies to any federal undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties, defined in the NHPA as those properties (archaeological sites, standing structures, or other historic resources) that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although buildings and archaeological sites are most readily recognizable as historic properties, a diverse range of resources are listed in the NRHP, including roads, landscapes, and vehicles. Under Section 106, federal agencies are responsible for identifying historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for an undertaking, assessing the effects of the undertaking on those historic properties, if present, and considering ways to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any adverse effects of its undertaking on historic properties, it is the primary regulatory framework that is used in the NEPA process to determine impacts on cultural resources.

A cultural records search was conducted of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Historic and Archaeological Sites Atlases for known archaeological and historic resources. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located on or adjacent to the proposed project site, nor are there any nearby properties listed as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, individually listed in the NRHP, or listed in the NRHP as part of a designated historic district.

In response to a letter dated January 30, 2012, The Texas State Historic Preservation Officer indicated on March 2, 2012, that No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking (Appendix D). Therefore, the Proposed Action will not impact historic properties.

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

## 13 American Indian/Religious Sites

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to American Indian Tribes or Religious Sites.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations, “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR Part 800) require Federal Agencies to consult with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHO) regarding historic properties with religious and cultural significance that may be affected by an undertaking.

FEMA has determined that due to the substantially disturbed nature of the area *No Historic Properties will be Affected* by the proposed undertaking. FEMA sent consultation letters on March 22, 2012 to the following Nations and Tribes:

- Caddo Nation
- Comanche Nation
- Coushatta Nation
- Kiowa Indian Tribe
- Mescalero Apache
- Thlopthlocco Tribe
- Tonkawa Tribe
- Wichita and Affiliated Tribes

FEMA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects. No responses were received within 30 days of receipt of the request for review of the determination. The Proposed Action will not adversely affect historic properties with religious and cultural significance that may be affected by an undertaking and may proceed based on FEMA’s determination.

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

## **14 Air Quality**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to air quality.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) was established in 1970 (42 U.S.C. § 7401 *et seq.*) to reduce air pollution nationwide. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) under the provisions of the CAA. The EPA classifies the air quality within an air quality control region (AQCR) according to whether the region meets or exceeds federal primary and secondary NAAQS. An AQCR or a portion of an AQCR may be classified as being in attainment, non-attainment, or it may be unclassified for each of the seven criteria pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, coarse particulates, fine particulates, ozone, and sulfur dioxide). Leon County is within an attainment area of Texas.

Short-term impacts to air quality such as exhaust emissions from equipment, and dust from grading activities may occur during site construction activities. Equipment used for these activities would meet local, state, and federal requirements for air emissions, and dust would be controlled as necessary by wetting the surface of the work areas. Therefore, the Proposed Action would have no significant impact to air quality.

## **15 Noise**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to noise.

Noise is generally described as unwanted sound. Sound becomes unwanted when it either interferes with normal activities such as sleeping, conversation, or disrupts or diminishes one's quality of life. Short-term noise generation is anticipated to result from grading and construction activities. However, site construction will be limited the daytime hours. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not generate significant noise.

## **16 Infrastructure, Utilities, Transportation, and Waste Management**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to infrastructure, utilities, transportation, and waste management.

There may be an increase of traffic during the tower construction. Routine traffic to and from the site would be minimal and would be associated with operations, maintenance, and repair of equipment and the active EOC at the site. Minimal waste would be generated at the site during tower maintenance activities. All waste generated at the site would be disposed of in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Therefore, the Proposed Action will not impact infrastructure, utilities, transportation, or waste management.

## **17 Socioeconomic Concerns**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be long-term impacts socioeconomic because the condition of the existing tower would continue to degrade and eventually become inoperable. Losing the function of the communication tower would jeopardize public safety because communications among emergency responders would be compromised during an emergency event.

Executive Order 12898 states “To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.”

No significant adverse impacts to socioeconomic resources, economic development, demographics, demand for public housing, or public services are anticipated. In addition, there would be no adverse effects on minority or low-income populations. The Proposed Action would benefit all populations in the project service area by providing better communications between emergency responder personnel.

## **18 Cumulative Impacts**

Cumulative impacts are an incremental impact on either the natural environment or human environment by an action when added to past and anticipated future actions. No ongoing or proposed actions are known for the project area.

The proposed construction of the communications tower would not have cumulative impacts on geology, soil, seismicity, water resources, wetlands, floodplains, coastal resources, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species, historic properties, American Indian or religious sites, air quality, noise, infrastructure, utilities, transportation, waste management, or socioeconomic resources. Positive long-term impacts to socioeconomic and environmental justice are anticipated since the project will provide better emergency support to the community. During the construction period, short-term impacts to soils, air quality, water quality, waste management, noise, traffic, and health and safety are anticipated.

Table 1. Summary of Impacts

Resource	No Impact	No Significant Impact	Significant Impact	Mitigation/Best Practices
Soils, Geology, and Seismicity		X		BMPs such as, biodegradable barriers such as hay bales will be utilized.
Water Resources		X		BMPs such as, biodegradable barriers hay bales will be utilized.
Wetlands	X			None
Floodplain	X			None
Coastal Resources	X			None
Wild and Scenic Rivers	X			None
Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat	X			None
Migratory Birds		X		The tower will not utilize guy-wire and the tower will be located in an existing maintained lawn and parking lot.
Historic Properties	X			None
American Indian/Religious Sites	X			If any human remains or cultural or archaeological materials are discovered, grantee would stop all work and immediately contact FEMA and SHPO.
Air Quality	X			None
Noise		X		Site construction will only occur during the daytime hours.
Infrastructure, Utilities, Transportation, and Waste Management	X			None
Socioeconomic Concerns	X			None

## 19 Public Involvement

The availability of this EA will be advertised by public notice in the local newspaper, the *Centerville Press*. Copies of the EA will be available locally at the Centerville Post Office. The public comment period will extend for a period of fifteen days. The EA can also be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/ea-region6.shtm>. If no substantive comments are received, the EA will become final and the initial public notice will also serve as the final public notice. The EA will then be archived on FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/library/>.

## 20 List of Preparers

Pete H. Lara, Grant Coordinator, Texas Department of Public Safety

### *Government Contributors*

Kevin Jaynes, CHMM, Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region 6

Alan Hermely, Environmental Specialist, FEMA Region 6

## 21 Informational Sources

Completion of this Draft Environmental Assessment included the following:

1. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA 2012)  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>
2. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI 2012)  
<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>
3. FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM 2012)  
<http://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/FemaWelcomeView?storeId=10001&catalogId=10001&langId=-1>
4. Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWL 2012)  
[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/ris/endangered\\_species/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/ris/endangered_species/)
5. National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NWSR 2012)  
<http://rivers.gov/>
6. United States and Wildlife Service Species Reports (USFWS 2012)  
<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>

# **Appendix A**

## **Site Photographs**



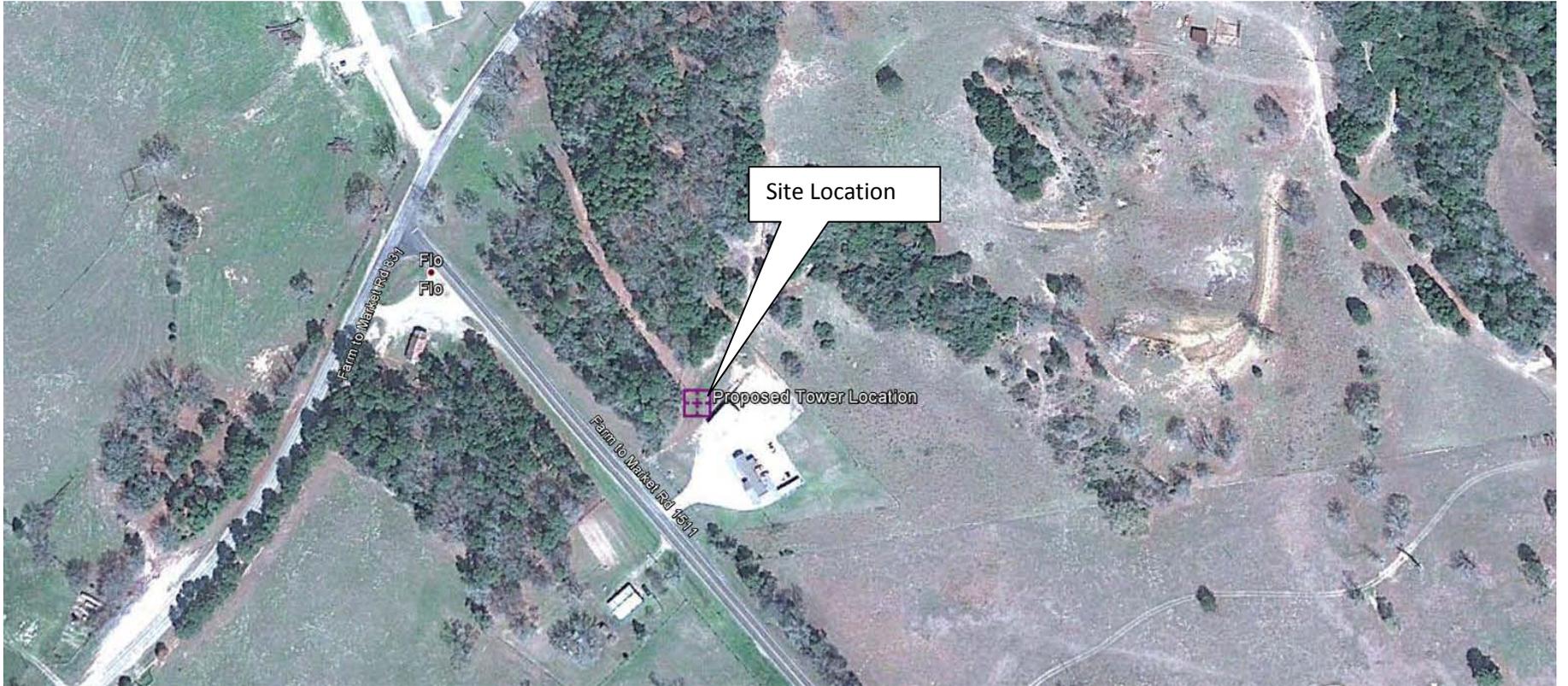
Typically view of existing site.



Typically view of existing site.

# **Appendix B**

## **Site Location Maps**



Regional Aerial View



Location Map



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

# National Wetlands Inventory

31.417628N

95.911589W

Oct 20, 2011



## Wetlands

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

## Riparian

- Herbaceous
- Forested/Shrub

User Remarks:

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.



[Product Catalog](#) | [Map Search](#) | [Quick Order](#) | [Digital Post Office](#) | [Help](#)

[Log on](#)

[Home](#) > [Map Search Results](#)

## Map Search Results

### Unmapped Area(s)

Item ID	Community ID	Community Name
UNMAPPED_480903	480903	LEON COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS

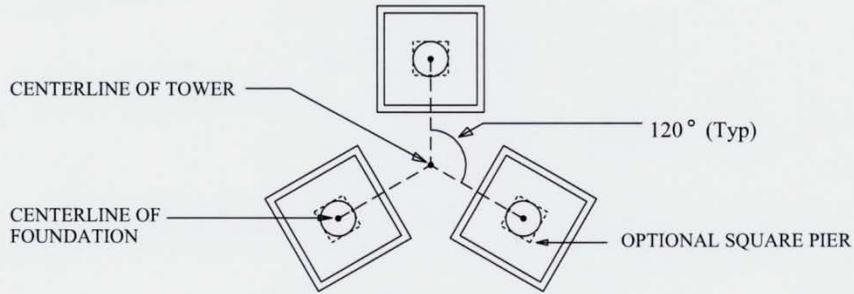
[FEMA.gov](#) | [Accessibility](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Site Help](#) | [Site Index](#) | [Contact Us](#)

FEMA Map Service Center, P.O. Box 1038 Jessup, Maryland 20794-1038 Phone: (877) 336-2627  
Adobe Acrobat Reader required to view certain documents. [Click here to download.](#)

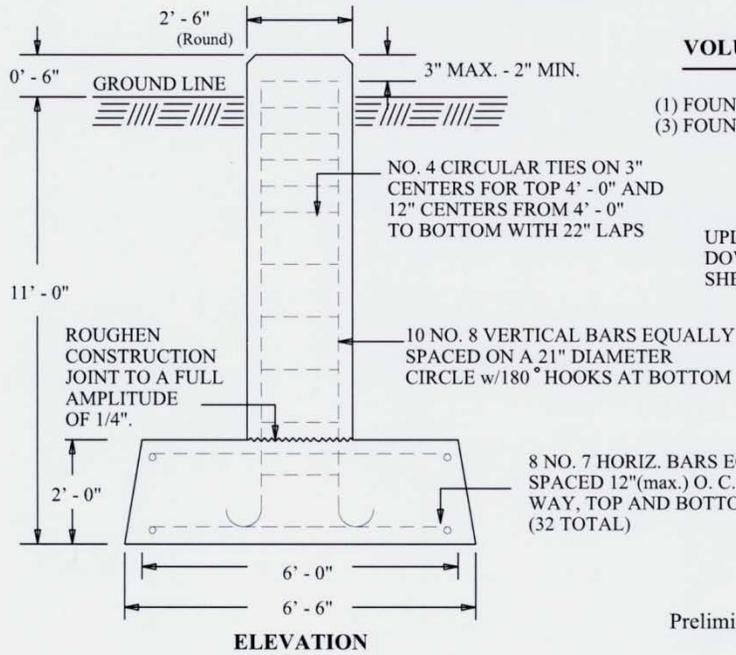
# **Appendix C**

## **Site Plans**

**NOTE : SEE TOWER ASSEMBLY DRAWING FOR FOUNDATION LAYOUT AND ANCHORAGE EMBEDMENT DRAWING NUMBER.**



**ORIENTATION PLAN VIEW**



**ELEVATION**

**VOLUME OF CONCRETE**

(for round piers)

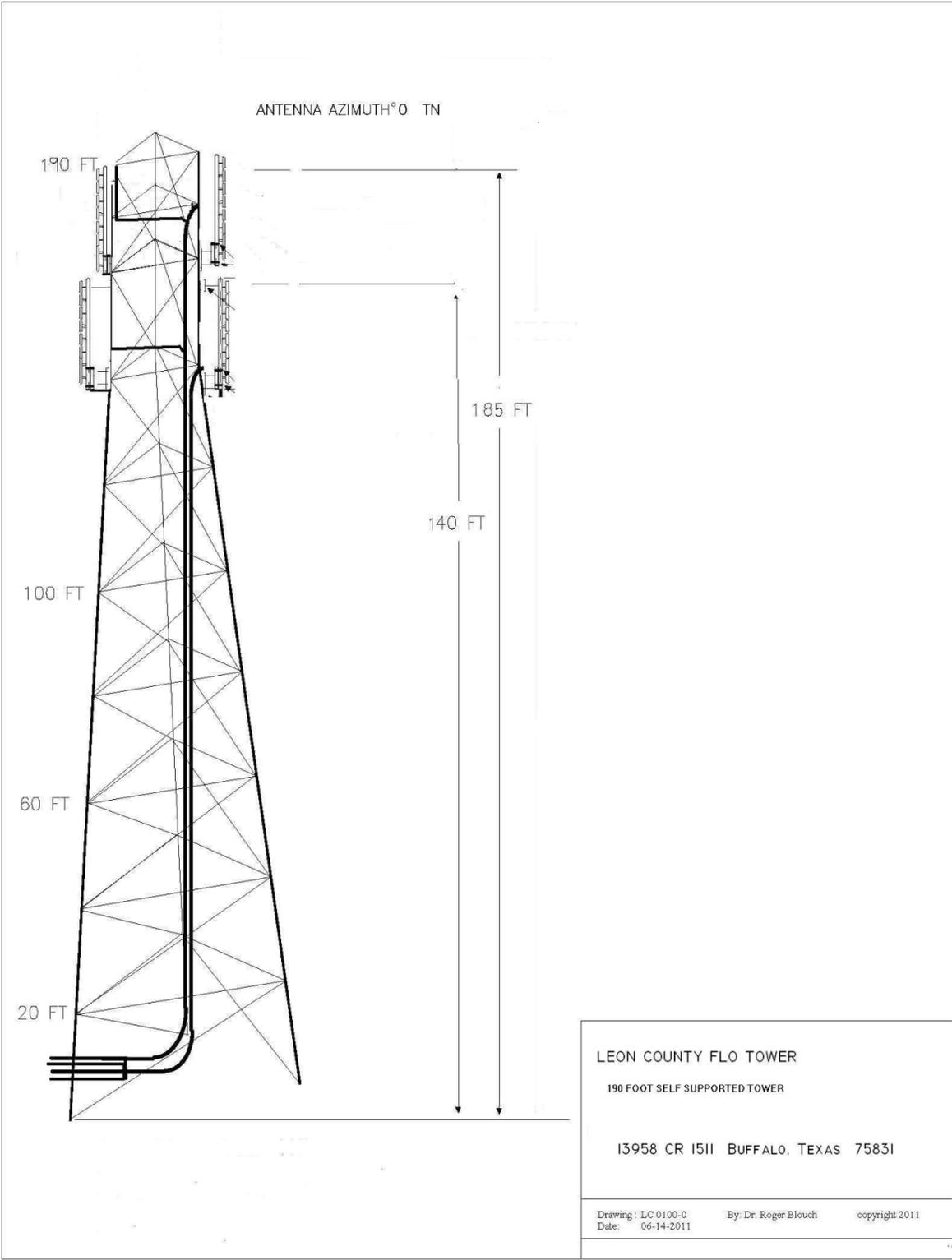
(1) FOUNDATION	4.6	Cu. Yds.
(3) FOUNDATIONS	13.8	Cu. Yds.

**REACTIONS**

UPLIFT	=	101.5	KIPS
DOWNLOAD	=	120.8	KIPS
SHEAR	=	12.0	KIPS

Preliminary Not For Construction

No.	Revision Description	Date	Rev By	Ckd By	Appd By												
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF ROHN. IT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, COPIED OR TRACED IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN CONSENT.																	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Scale: NONE</td> <td>By</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawn: JPG</td> <td></td> <td>06/17/11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Checked:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>App. Eng.:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Scale: NONE	By	Date	Drawn: JPG		06/17/11	Checked:			App. Eng.:			<p align="center"><b>ROHN</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Pier and Pad Foundation Detail for RevG Presumptive CLAY Soil</b></p>		
			Scale: NONE	By	Date												
			Drawn: JPG		06/17/11												
			Checked:														
App. Eng.:																	
ENG. FILE: Q1-060-0577T00	DRAWING NO.:	ESTIMATE															



**Appendix D**  
**Agency Coordination**

Group	Name	Population	Status	Lead Office	Recovery Plan Name	Recovery Plan Stage
Amphibians	Houston toad ( <i>Bufo</i>		Endangered	Austin Ecological Services Field	Houston Toad Recovery Plan	Final
Birds	Whooping crane ( <i>Grus</i>	U.S.A. (CO, ID, FL, NM, UT,	Experimental Population, Non-	Office Of The Regional Director		
Birds	Bald eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus</i>	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services	Southwestern Bald Eagle	Final
Birds	Bald eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus</i>	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services	Southeastern States Bald Eagle	Final Revision 1
Birds	Bald eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus</i>	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services	Northern States Bald Eagle	Final
Birds	Bald eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus</i>	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services	Chesapeake Bay Bald Eagle	Final Revision 1
Birds	Bald eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus</i>	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services	Recovery Plan for the Pacific	Final
Birds	Least tern ( <i>Sterna antillarum</i> )	interior pop.	Endangered	Mississippi Ecological Services	Least Tern (Interior Pop.)	Final
Flowering Plants	Navasota ladies'-tresses		Endangered	Houston Ecological Services	Navasota Ladies'-tresses	Final
Flowering Plants	Large-fruited sand-verbena		Endangered	Houston Ecological Services	Large-fruited Sand Verbena	Final

RECEIVED

FEB 02 2012

Texas Historical Commission

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
800 N Loop 288  
Denton, Texas, 76209



FEMA

January 30, 2012

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

NO HISTORIC  
PROPERTIES AFFECTED  
PROJECT MAY PROCEED  
by [Signature]  
for Mark Wolfe  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Date 2 March 2012

**RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Proposed Installation of 190-ft free Standing Tower (2010-SS-T0-0008 (10036)), Buffalo, Leon County, TX, Lat/Long (31.417628, -95.911589)**

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Leon County, Texas has applied for funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) for the installation of a 190 ft. free standing tower.

The purpose of the planned project is to enable all emergency responders to communicate in this portion of Leon County during an emergency event. This project will also provide an alternate backup site for the Leon County Justice Center and Emergency Operations Center. The project will require the installation of antennas and cables on the tower. The total ground disturbance required for the project will be 15 ft. deep by 2 ft. long by 6 ft. wide.

The project area is located in a fire department development. All construction work will be conducted on previously disturbed ground.

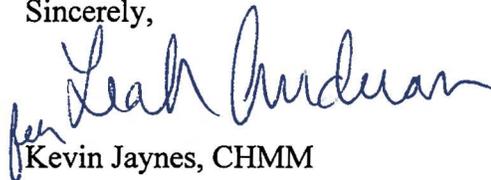
A cultural records file search in the Texas Historical Commission Archaeological Sites Atlas was conducted for known archaeological and historical sites. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area, nor are there any nearby properties listed as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, or individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, nor as part of a designated historic district.

As there are no identified archaeological resources located within the project area, and it is unlikely that any intact resources would be identified due to the substantially disturbed nature of the area, FEMA makes a determination of **No Historic Properties Affected**.

Mark Wolfe  
January 30, 2012  
Page 2

We request concurrence with this determination. Maps, site plans, and photographs showing the project location are attached. Your prompt review of this project is greatly appreciated. Should you need additional information please contact Ashley Bechtold, Historic Preservation Specialist at (940) 898-5361.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kevin Jaynes".

Kevin Jaynes, CHMM  
Regional Environmental Officer  
FEMA Region VI

**Enclosures**

THC Map  
Topographic Map  
Site Plans  
Photographs of Site