



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation Service

State Office

101 S. Main Street
Temple, TX 76501
Voice 254.742.9800
Fax 254.742.9819

Attention: Greg J. Wobbe
Subject: Lumberton Detention Pond
Project NEPA/FPPA Evaluation

We have reviewed the information provided in your correspondence concerning the proposed project. This review is part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation. We have evaluated the proposed site as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

The proposed site may involve areas of Prime Farmland; however, we consider the location to be exempt from provisions of FPPA due to one or more of the following reasons:

The area is deemed land "committed to urban development"

As such, no further consideration from protection is necessary. We strongly encourage the use of acceptable erosion control methods during the construction of this project.

If you have further questions, please contact me at 505-516-7822 or by email at mark.palmer@tx.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Mark V. Palmer Jr.

Digitally signed by Mark V. Palmer

Jr.

Date: 2022.01.04 09:37:25 -06'00'

Mark V. Palmer Jr.
NRCS Cartographic Technician

Attachment: None

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map, or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

4332-232 Lumberton Detention Pond - Farmlands Protection Worksheet

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
	Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	7 CFR Part 658

1. Does your project include any activities, including new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land or conversion, that could convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use?

Yes → Continue to Question 2.

No

Explain how you determined that agricultural land would not be converted:

→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide any documentation supporting your determination.

2. Does “important farmland,” including prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide or local importance regulated under the Farmland Protection Policy Act, occur on the project site?

You may use the links below to determine important farmland occurs on the project site:

- Utilize USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service’s (NRCS) Web Soil Survey <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>
- Check with your city or county’s planning department and ask them to document if the project is on land regulated by the FPPA (zoning important farmland as non-agricultural does not exempt it from FPPA requirements)
- Contact NRCS at the local USDA service center <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs> or your NRCS state soil scientist http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/ for assistance

No → Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide any documents used to make your determination.

Yes → Continue to Question 3.

3. Consider alternatives to completing the project on important farmland and means of avoiding impacts to important farmland.
- Complete form AD-1006, "Farmland Conversion Impact Rating" http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045394.pdf and contact the state soil scientist before sending it to the local NRCS District Conservationist. (NOTE: for corridor type projects, use instead form NRCS-CPA-106, "Farmland Conversion Impact Rating for Corridor Type Projects: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045395.pdf.)
 - Work with NRCS to minimize the impact of the project on the protected farmland. When you have finished with your analysis, return a copy of form AD-1006 (or form NRCS-CPA-106 if applicable) to the USDA-NRCS State Soil Scientist or his/her designee informing them of your determination.

Document your conclusion:

Conclusion dependent on instructions from NRCS /state-federal agency.

- Project will proceed with mitigation.
Explain in detail the proposed measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.
→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide form AD-1006 and all other documents used to make your determination.*
- Project will proceed without mitigation.
Explain why mitigation will not be made here: N/A
→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide form AD-1006 and all other documents used to make your determination.*

Worksheet Summary

Compliance Determination

Provide a clear description of your determination and a synopsis of the information that it was based on, such as:

- Map panel numbers and dates
- Names of all consulted parties and relevant consultation dates
- Names of plans or reports and relevant page numbers
- Any additional requirements specific to your region

Approx. 39.5% of project site is comprised of Kirbyville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, defined as prime farmland by the NRCS. Approx. 37.1% of project site is comprised of Otanya very fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, defined as farmland of statewide importance by the NRCS. The remaining 23.4% of project site is not classified as prime farmland.

Attached NRCS Soil Survey Map. Attached Soil Data Access (SDA) Farm Classification Table. Attached AD-1006 Form (draft). Site photos (geo-referenced).

NRCS Lower Neches SWCD Office – Dan Wilson, District Conservationist, (409) 385-4699, dan.wilson@tx.usda.gov

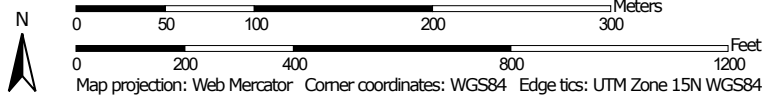
Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
- No

Soil Map—Hardin County, Texas
(4332-232 Lumberton Detention)



Map Scale: 1:4,240 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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 1:24,000.

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: Hardin County, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 8, 2021

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 13, 2021—Jan 15, 2021

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
KibB	Kirbyville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	33.7	39.5%
OtaB	Otanya very fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	31.6	37.1%
PlaA	Plank silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	15.0	17.6%
SovA	Sourlake loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	4.9	5.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		85.2	100.0%

Soil Data Access (SDA) Prime and other Important Farmlands

An SDA-populated select list is used to pick a state and SSA which enables creation of a "Prime and other Important Farmlands" based upon those selections. The data is not static; it hits Soil Data Access Live. To reset the table hit F5 on the keyboard. Once a survey is selected and table appears, if a new survey is selected it will append to the table at the bottom. [For more information about the table,](#)

Texas ▼

selected stateId = TX

Hardin County, Texas ▼

selected SSA areasympol = TX199

State_Sym	Area_Symbol	Area_Name	mukey	Mapunit_SYM	Mapunit_Name	Farm_Class
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760758	AnhA	Anahuac-Aris complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760759	ArsA	Aris-Levac complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760760	AspA	Aris-Spindletop complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760764	BatA	Batson very fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379669	BeaA	Beaumont clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379670	BelB	Belrose loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760765	BemA	Belrose-Caneyhead frequently ponded complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760777	BevA	Bevil clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760766	CamA	Camptown silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760767	CapA	Camptown frequently ponded-Batson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379675	CowA	Cowmarsh mucky silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County,	2888553	DAMX	Dam	Not prime farmland

		Texas				
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760768	EvaA	Evadale silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760770	EvdA	Evadale-Aldine complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760769	EvgA	Evadale-Gist complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379682	HatA	Hatliff-Pluck-Kian complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760781	JasA	Jasco silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760782	JayA	Jayhawker silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379685	KefB	Kenefick very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379686	KenA	Kenefick-Caneyhead frequently ponded complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379687	KibB	Kirbyville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379688	KinB	Kirbyville-Niwana complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379689	KouB	Kountze very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760778	LalA	Labelle-Levac complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760761	LasA	Labelle-Spindletop complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760762	LeaA	League clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379693	LelA	Lelavale silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760763	LetA	Leton loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County,	2760757	McnC	McNeely sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

		Texas				
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760780	NonA	Nona-Dallardsville complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379698	Oa	Oil wasteland	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760756	OliA	Olive silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently ponded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379700	OlvA	Olive frequently ponded-Dallardsville complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379701	OtaB	Otanya very fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379702	OtbC	Otanya very fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379703	PlaA	Plank silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379704	SilC	Silsbee fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379705	SilD	Silsbee loamy fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760779	SimA	Simelake clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379678	SipA	Simelake-Pluck complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760772	SolA	Sorter silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379706	SomA	Sorter-Dallardsville complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379695	SovA	Sourlake loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760771	SpuB	Spurger very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760774	SpyA	Spurger-Caneyhead frequently ponded complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County,	2760775	TelB	Texla silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

		Texas				
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379708	TurB	Turkey sand, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379709	TybA	Tyden frequently ponded-Babco complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760776	VamA	Vamont clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	2760773	VigA	Vidor-Gist complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379711	VtaA	Votaw fine sand, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379712	W	Water	Not prime farmland
TX	TX199	Hardin County, Texas	379713	WarA	Waller-Dallardsville complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained

Report Metadata: [Back to top](#)

- **Area_Symbol:** A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Dane Co., Wisconsin is WI025).
- **Area_Name:** The name given to the specified geographic area.
- **mukey:** A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
- **Mapunit_SYM:** The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
- **Mapunit_Name:** Correlated name of the mapunit (recommended name or field name for surveys in progress).
- **Prime and other Important Farmlands:** Identification of map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or farmland of local importance.

Prime and other Important Farmlands Description:

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available

for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be farmland of local importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name of Project		Federal Agency Involved			
Proposed Land Use		County and State			
PART II <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i>		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:	
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %			
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS			
PART III <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly					
C. Total Acres In Site					
PART IV <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland					
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland					
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted					
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value					
PART V <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)					
PART VI <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i> Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)			
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160			
PART VII <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>					
Relative Value Of Farmland <i>(From Part V)</i>		100			
Total Site Assessment <i>(From Part VI above or local site assessment)</i>		160			
TOTAL POINTS <i>(Total of above 2 lines)</i>		260			
Site Selected:		Date Of Selection		Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Reason For Selection:					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:

(See Instructions on reverse side)

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

Hardin County HMGP 4332-0232 Lumberton Detention Pond Project

Date, time and orientation are all included on individual photos.

For more information, please contact us at greg@mptx-inc.com





☀ 130°SE (M) ● 30.248890°N, 94.218299°W ±13ft ▲ 46ft



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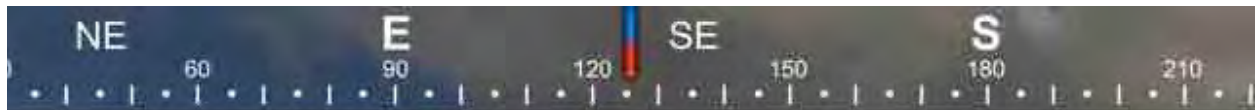
☀ 318°NW (M) ● 30.248056°N, 94.217598°W ±13ft ▲ 40ft



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☀ 36°NE (M) ● 30.248051°N, 94.217599°W ±13ft ▲ 39ft



☀ 126°SE (M) ● 30.248050°N, 94.217597°W ±13ft ▲ 38ft







☀ 35°NE (M) ● 30.245778°N, 94.215609°W ±13ft ▲ 34ft



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☀ 136°SE (M) ● 30.245770°N, 94.215603°W ±13ft ▲ 34ft



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☀ 28°NE (M) ● 30.244653°N, 94.214625°W ±13ft ▲ 40ft



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☀ 127°SE (M) ● 30.244646°N, 94.214620°W ±13ft ▲ 39ft



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SE S SW W
20 150 180 210 240 270 300

☀ 214°SW (M) ● 30.244645°N, 94.214628°W ±13ft ▲ 38ft



W NW N NE
240 270 300 330 0° 30 60

☀ 329°NW (M) ● 30.243993°N, 94.215309°W ±13ft ▲ 25ft





☀ 64°NE (M) ● 30.243991°N, 94.215305°W ±13ft ▲ 26ft



☀ 130°SE (M) ● 30.243986°N, 94.215308°W ±13ft ▲ 28ft





☀ 198°S (M) ● 30.243987°N, 94.215310°W ±13ft ▲ 29ft



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☀ 226°SW (M) ● 30.243984°N, 94.215312°W ±13ft ▲ 28ft



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NW N NE E SE
330 0 30 60 90 120

☀ 45°NE (M) ● 30.242904°N, 94.214760°W ±13ft ▲ 26ft



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SE S SW W
120 150 180 210 240 270 300

☀ 212°SW (M) ● 30.242894°N, 94.214764°W ±13ft ▲ 25ft



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☀ 258°W (M) ● 30.242895°N, 94.214774°W ±13ft ▲ 26ft



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☀ 314°NW (M) ● 30.242905°N, 94.214779°W ±13ft ▲ 23ft



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☀ 336°NW (M) ● 30.242429°N, 94.215823°W ±16ft ▲ 31ft



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☀ 306°NW (M) ● 30.242458°N, 94.215827°W ±13ft ▲ 32ft



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