

April 6, 2016

Sam Watson U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Galveston District Regulatory Branch PO Box 1229 Galveston, Texas 77553-1229

Dear Mr. Watson:

Please find attached a Final Draft Prospectus for Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank (BBMB). On August 18, 2015 JMB Land Co., LP (JMB) had previously submitted a Draft prospectus for the proposed Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank (BBMB) located in Brazoria County, Texas and the IRT had a site visit on November 5, 2015. During that visit they also visited a reference site on the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge.

Based on comments received during the IRT visit and afterward in writing, JMB made the following changes to the Prospectus;

- Stream component has been removed
- Bottomland hard wood component has been removed
- Instead of breaching the levee around the 72.8 acre reservoir it will be completely degraded

Additionally JMB has decided to add a ~200 acre cattle pasture that is located east, adjacent to the original property.

Also, per discussions at the IRT site visit, Herbaceous Prairie Wetland was the only habitat the IRT proposed for BBMB. Due to this consensus JMB is proposing to use the Ratio Method to measure credits. The reasoning for using the Ratio Method is that there is currently not an iHGM that properly measures Herbaceous Prairie Wetland.

Should you have any questions or comments please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aaron Landry

# Final Draft Prospectus for the Proposed Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank

Brazoria County, Texas



April 6, 2016

Sponsor: JMB Land Co., LP 2205 W. Pinhook, Suite 200 Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

JMB Land Co., LP (JMB and or Sponsor), submits this Prospectus to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Galveston District (CESWG) and the CESWG Mitigation Banking Interagency Review Team (IRT) in sponsorship of establishing Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank (BBMB and or Bank). The Sponsor has prepared this prospectus in accordance with 33 CFR § 332.8(d) (2) to establish and operate the proposed BBMB. BBMB is intended to provide compensatory mitigation for wetland impacts within its BBMB will provide PEM mitigation credits in the form of Herbaceous Prairie Wetland to HUC 12040205 Austin – Oyster and to HUCs 12040204, 12070104 (portion within West Gulf Coastal Plains Level III Ecoregion), 12090401, and 12090402 (Attachment A: Figure 14).

BBMB is currently comprised of approximately 455.4 acres of wet cattle pasture fields, 66.5 acres of sod farm, 74.1 acres of scrub tallow forest, 23.3 acres of roads and levees, 72.8 acres of remnant agricultural water reservoir, 7.8 acres of internal drainage, and 4.6 acres of ditches. The area within the project boundary has potential to be restored to high quality Herbaceous Prairie Wetlands, through the implementation of restoration and enhancement mitigation types as defined in the Ratio Method, the Sponsor will restore a total of 699.9 acres of wetlands. BBMB will have long term protection through financial assurances with long-term escrow accounts and the institution of a conservation servitude.

### 1.1 Site Location

The bank is located in HUC 12040205 Austin-Oyster. Named water ways in the direct vicinity of the bank are Bastrop Bayou, Little Slough, and Big Slough. The US EPA describes the Ecoregion III that the BBMB is located in at the Western Gulf Coastal Plains region which is largely coastal prairie with wooded areas and adjacent rivers. Topography in and surrounding the bank is a Ridge-Swale Landscape, which is created by meandering bayous that change their course multiple times over thousands of years. Some of higher ridges are forested while most of the swales are herbaceous. Over the last two hundred years the prairie of Brazoria County has been converted to cattle pastures and cropland. The bank and surrounding properties were not immune to the conversion of the original prairie.

Current land use of the property consists primarily of cattle pasture, sod farm, a water reservoir, and three scrub shrub areas, two that are mainly Chinese Tallow (Triadica sebifera) (see Table 1, and Attachment A: Figure 3). Adjacent land use consists primarily of cattle pasture to the east and west, and a landfill to the south. Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank (BBMB) would provide very similar habitat for the same species that Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (BNWR) is striving to protect and preserve.

BBMB is located approximately 5.5 miles southeast of Angleton, Texas. BNWR is located 2.5 miles to the east of the property. The bank is located at Northing 3,222,345m and Easting 271,441m NAD83 UTM zone 15N (approximate center point) in Brazoria County, Texas.

#### 1.2 Driving Directions

To reach the Property from Angleton, Texas, drive south on S. Velasco Street (Highway 288) for 2.2 miles; turn left onto Coale Road (Highway 220); continue on Coale Road for 2.2 miles; turn right onto FM523 S.; continue on FM523 S. for 2.0 miles; turn left onto Fairway Drive; continue on Fairway Drive for 1.4 miles; and the property will be on the right (see Attachment A: Figure 2).

# 2.0 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the bank is to re-establish and restore 699.9 acres of herbaceous prairie wetlands habitat. The remaining 4.6 acres of non-mitigation features will consist of Waters of the U.S. In doing so, the bank will be returned to its previous prairie wetland habitat that can be seen in the 1938 Ariel photography.

Current land Use	Wetland Determination	Proposed Habitat Type	Acreage
Cattle Pasture	Wetland	PEM	342.9
Cattle Pasture	Non-Wetland	PEM	112.5
Sod Farm	Wetland	PEM	66.5
Scrub Shrub	Wetland	PEM	33.4
Invasive Chinese Tallow	Wetland	PEM	40.7
Roads/Levee	Non-Wetland	PEM	23.3
Reservoir	Non-Jurisdictional	PEM	72.8
Isolated Drainage	Non-Jurisdictional	PEM	7.8
Ditch	Wetland	Internal Drainage	4.6
		Total	704.5

Table: 1 Current Habitat Types and Land Use

The Sponsor proposes to restore the hydrology of the site as well as removing noxious species, and re-vegetating the site. Hydrologic restoration will be completed by returning spoil into drainages and contouring into sloughs. The old spoil and roads currently impede the natural movement of flood waters flow across the site. This includes the removal of the levee around the 72.8 acre reservoir. The levee will be pushed into the borrow area inside of the reservoir. The Sponsor will also remove the site from agricultural use and re-vegetate the site with an assemblage of species indicative of herbaceous prairie wetlands in this area. Noxious species such as Chinese Tallow (*Triadica sebifera*) and Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*) will be eliminated by the Sponsor through aerial application and spot spraying of herbicides. The proposed bank restoration will prove to be a valuable asset to water quality and wildlife within its Western Gulf Coastal Plains Eco-region III.

The objectives of this bank are as follows:

- Remove interior fencing to allow uninhibited wildlife access to BBMB.
- Remove cattle from the project area.

- Remove noxious species (Chinese Tallow (*Triadica sebifera*) and Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)) through aerial application and spot spraying of herbicides
- Restore natural hydrologic cycling, sheet flow, and water storage of BBMB by topographic restoration.
- Recruitment of indigenous Herbaceous Prairie Wetlands species
- Improve water quality through the restoration of BBMB's topography and vegetative habitats
- Improve biotic conditions and create habitat for a multitude of mammals, reptiles, insects, and hundreds of migratory birds.
- Insuring the quality of BBMB habitat through annual vegetation monitoring, noxious invasive species control, and adaptive management if necessary.
- Provide long term protection through financial assurances with long-term escrow accounts and the instituting of conservation servitude.

The goals and objectives of the sponsor will ensure that the region (BNWR, Bastrop Bayou, HUC 12040205, and the Western Gulf Coastal Plain) will see substantial added value in terms of hydrology, ecology, and overall habitat. Currently land use is aimed at cattle production and sod farming, both of which add little value to the overall landscape. In reaching the goals of the bank, land use will pivot away from marginal land and towards herbaceous prairie wetland, enveloping the goals of not only BBMB but the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge as well (Sanchez 2012).

# 3.0 ECOLOGICAL SUITABILITY OF SITE

#### 3.1 Historical Ecological Characteristics of the Site

The Coastal Prairie of Texas consisted of 9 million acres in the early 1800's. Since that time, this acreage has been greatly reduced due to cropland, livestock, and urban sprawl. Brazoria County has been affected by all three of these land altering activities (Smeins 1991). Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank site is no exception; prior to 1970 aerial photography shows the site was cleared and mowed for rice farming. At that time the 72.4 acre reservoir on the property was constructed for water storage for rice farming. Soon thereafter rice farming was abandoned and the site was then utilized for livestock grazing and sod farming. Prior to these changes, the site is seen in it's historically prairie form in 1930 and 1944 aerial photography (Attachment A: Figures 5 & 6).

When reviewing the historic aerial photography neither Mima mounds nor ponds are evident therefor no depressional or mound restoration is proposed. It is easy to see the remnant stream bed contours that run west to east across the site. This microtopography not only provides wildlife with areas of refuge and feeding, they will act as drainage ways for the property once they are reconnected and restored.

### 3.2 Current Ecological Characteristics of the Site

### 3.2.1 EPA Ecoregion

BBMB is in the EPA's Level III Ecoregion 34 which is the Western Gulf Coastal Plain. This region is located on the gulf coast of Texas and ranges from 50 to 90 miles wide. What sets this region apart from others is its flat topography and natural grassland vegetation. BBMB is set within the Level IV ecoregion 34a Northern Humid Gulf Coastal Prairies. Generally the level IV Ecoregion has poorly draining soils and wet for parts of the year due to the clay sublayers of the soil. The prominent grasses in this ecoregion are Little Bluestem, Yellow Indiangrass, Gulf Muhly, and Switchgrass. Challenges to keeping this region as natural as possible are tallow trees, farming and grazing, drainage canals, and urban sprawl

### 3.2.2 Current Site Vegetation

Although the site does show signs that it has been affected by the spread of invasive species, there are also signs that it was previously a thriving prairie with the current inhabitancy of remnant prairie species. The vegetation on BBMB is currently being managed for cattle grazing. The manipulation of the sites topography has also affected the vegetation making some areas on site drier and others wetter than normal.

The non-wet areas consist of sod field, pasture, levee, and roads. The pasture and sod field do not have wetland vegetation due to the canalization and diching of the land. The levees and roads have been built up so that they are not affected by the water on the site. The vegetation in these areas consist of St. Augustine Grass (Stenotaphrum secundatum) and Angelton Bluestem (Dichanthium aristatum).

The wet areas on the property consist of pasture, scrub shrub, waters of the U.S., and Chinese Tallow. The pasture area has the remnant prairie species in it. Areas that were not well managed have large swaths of Chinese Tallow (Triadica sebifera). The Scrub shrub area consists of Baccharis (Baccharis halimifolia), Hackberry(Celtis laevigata), and Elm(Ulmus Americana). Some of the wet spaces are affected by ponding due to the roads and levees.

Scientific Name	Common Name (USDA)	Wetland Indicator Status Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (USDA)	
Current veg	etation within cleared cow	pasture	
Spartina patens	Cordgrass	FACW	
Dichanthelium scoparium	Velvet Panicum	FACW	
Stenotaphrum secundatum	St. Augustine Grass	FAC	
Eleocharis acicularis	Needle Spikerush	OBL	
Symphyotrichum tenuifolium var. aphyllum	Saltmarsh Aster	OBL	
Current vege	etation within scrub/forest	ed areas	
Baccharis halimifolia	Eastern Baccharis	FAC	
Sabal minor	Saw Palmetto	FACW	
Ulmus Americana	American Elm	FAC	
Celtis laevigata	Hackberry	FACW	
Triadica sebifera	Chinese Tallow	FAC	
Current vegetation within cleared sod fields			
Dichanthium aristatum	Angleton Bluestem	FACU	
Stenotaphrum secundatum	St. Augustine Grass	FAC	

Table: 2	<b>Current Vegetation</b>	<b>Species List</b>
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### 3.2.3 Current Site Hydrology

The bank site is located in the Austin-Oyster watershed (12040205), specifically within the Lower Oyster Creek (120402050400) drainage area. This region is dominated with ridge swell topography; natural ridges being only two to three feet higher than the swells. This is evident within the bank as well. This unique topography gives way to drainage patterns in which water is moved through the sloughs down elevation. Currently the site, with its former use aimed at agricultural purposes has construed the topography to fit agricultural goals of efficient drainage. The site drains into Bastrop Bayou via manmade agricultural drains. Elevated roads, levees, and spoil banks impound water on the site and prevent overbank flooding, hydrologically isolating the site (Attachment A: Figure 15).

Currently, wetlands and unnamed drainageways on-site are hydrologically isolated due to spoil banks, elevated roads, and levees. Wetland hydrology on-site is currently driven by direct precipitation and runoff from adjacent properties – spoil banks have been minimally gapped to allow some of the excessive precipitation to flow from the site as runoff. Proposed drainage patterns are discussed in section 4.2.1 and in Attachment A: Figure 16.

The BBMB project area drains into Bastrop Bayou, which as of 2015 met all water quality requirements except nutrient levels which are considered deteriorating according to TCEQ. Bastrop Bayou subsequently flows into Bastrop Bay and Oyster Lake, which are currently impaired for fecal coliform. By removing cattle BBMB is eliminating a source of fecal coliform, also by allowing adjacent area runoff we will continue to filter drainage water and decrease fecal coliform in Bastrop Bayou. The cessation of agricultural activities along with degrading spoil banks, roads, levees, will aid in meeting

the current and future Total Maximum Daily Loads through the resulting water quality improvements due to increased filtration and plant uptake (i.e., nonpoint source pollution prevention).

### 3.2.4 Existing Soils

The Brazoria County Soil Survey maps BBMB soils as: Francitas clay, zero (0) to one (1) percent slopes, somewhat poorly drained and Lake Charles clay, zero (0) to one (1) percent slopes, rarely flooded. All of these soil types are listed as hydric soils of Brazoria County on the USDA NRCS National List of Hydric Soils; All States (2014). A wetland delineation conducted in January 2015 confirmed that these soils present hydric indicators and are wetland soils in areas other than the sod field which had been contoured to drain. Figure 11 presents the current soils within the project area.

Soil Name	Soil Code (NRCS)	Acreage of Soil on BBMB	Percent of Soil on BBMB
Lake Charles clay	24	466.5	66.23%
Francitas clay	17	118.4	16.81%
Water	W	77.3	10.97%
Surfside clay	39	42.2	5.99%

 Table: 3
 Existing Soils

According to the Brazoria County Soil Survey and the USDA Web Soil Survey the following soils are found to occur on the bank, their descriptions are:

- Lake Charles clay (24) is a nearly level soil with slops at 0.1 percent. This soil is very dark gray to a depth of about 50 inches and is slighty acidic in this upper part. It is somewhat poorly drained and the water table in the winter is above the depth of two feet. Surface runoff is very slow and permeability is very slow.
- Francitas clay (17) is a nearly level, slightly saline soil with slopes at 0.3 percent. This soil surface is mildly alkaline and very dark clay about 18 inches thick. The soil is poorly drained and the surface runoff is very slow. The soil has a perched water table above the depth of two feet during the winter.
- Surfside clay (39) is a nearly level, saline soil with slopes at 0.2 percent. This soil is in marshes. This soil surface is mildly alkaline and very dark gray clay about 14 inches thick. The soil is poorly drained and the surface runoff is very slow, and permeability is very slow. The soil has a water table above the depth of two feet during the winter.

# 3.2.5 Jurisdictional Determination

The jurisdictional determination (JD) request was submitted on April 16, 2015. On January 22, 2016 an amended JD was submitted. The reference number is SWG 2015-00305.

### 3.3 General Bank Need

BBMB is proposed to provide compensatory mitigation for CESWG approved projects within the Lower Oyster Creek watershed, which encompasses approximately 294 square miles (617 square miles for 12040205). Set within the Lower Oyster Creek watershed is Brazoria County, one of the fastest growing areas in Texas. All economic indicators are pointing up for Brazoria County with a 29.41% sales tax increase and a 24.15% hotel tax increase over the past year (Attachment C, Exhibit 1). This growth is due to the investment of large petro-chemical companies. In the next 10 years Brazoria County is expecting \$21 billion of industrial investment (Ryan 2014). With this boost in the economy, the watershed has seen a high demand for PEM mitigation.

Due to development of petro-chemical industry, housing for their workforce, agriculture, and the expansion of the invasive species, Chinese Tallow (Triadica sebifera) there is little natural prairie left in this watershed. Due to the conversion form PEM to PSS this area provides limited habitat for migratory birds and terrestrial wildlife (Griffith 2004). The restoration of this site will provide 699.9 acres of much needed natural prairie habitat (PEM) for many species of concern. BBMB will also improve the water quality in the receiving waters downstream of this site. Also downstream of the bank is Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (BNWR). The bank will provide a buffer to future development around the refuge and add to the habitat range for the species, especially the species of concern, which BNWR protects (Attachment D:Exibits 1, 2, 3, and 4).

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status (TPW)	Federal Status (FWS)
Whooping Crane	Grus americana	Endangered	Endangered
Wood Stork	Mycteria americana	Threatened	-
White-faced Ibis	Plegadis chihi	Threatened	-
Swallow-tailed Kite	Elanoides forficatus	Threatened	-
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Threatened	-

**Table: 4** Endangered and Threatened Species of Concern at BBMB

# 3.4 Technical Feasibility

The BBMB will restore and enhance 699.9 acres of PEM wetlands. These lands will be protected and maintained by conservation servitude.

The site is underlain by hydric soils, according to the NRCS soil survey and verified by field investigations. Despite hydrologic modification of bank lands, the hydric soil indicators have persisted.

The site is bisected and bordered by agricultural drains, which flow into Bastrop Bayou. Following hydrologic restoration (i.e., removal of spoil banks, elevated roads, and levees), storm-water runoff in the agricultural drains will spread over bank lands, providing temporary storage and nutrient uptake.

# 4.0 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MITIGATION BANK

# 4.1 Site Restoration Plan

**Table: 5** Site Restoration Plan and Timeline

Activities to be Completed	Timing	Reasoning
Execution of MBI and Conservation Servitude	Start Date	
Dirt Work	Upon Execution of MBI	
Establishment of Monitoring Transects	First Summer	Establishment of Monitoring Transects
Spray Tallow Trees and Phargmites	First Summer	Tallow Trees Need to be Leafed Out
Grub Dead Tallow	270 Days After Spraying	
Prescribe Burn	First Winter	6 Months After Spray
Recruit and Seed Native Vegetation	Spring	
Monitor	Every 6 Months for 5 Years	
Prescribed Burn	Every 2-4 Years	

At a minimum, monitoring reports shall be completed in the spring (when new growth makes identification practicable) of Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and prior to and following the first thinning operation. Reports will be submitted by December 31 of each monitoring year.

The degrading of spoil banks, roads, and levees into their respective barrows will restore sheet-flow and the hydrologic connection to Bastrop Bayou. In doing so, water moving through the property will flow at a slower rate, more closely relating to the historic hydrology of the site. This allows for runoff from adjacent properties to spread overbank and temporarily inundate the property therefore increasing the hydroperiod of the water on site. (Attachment A: Figure 16). Returning hydrology to historic conditions will aid in the restoration of the site, as well as impact surrounding areas in increased water quality as described below in section 4.2.

Water that is currently flowing through the property (from adjacent properties) via agricultural drains will be allowed to spread overbank and temporarily inundate the property (Attachment A: Figure 16).

# 4.2 Hydrologic Restoration

During the process of conversion and management from historical natural prairie habitat to agricultural crop land, certain hydrologic modifications were put in place to control site hydrology such as man-made ditches and levees. In order to restore the area to a natural hydrologic state and meet the objectives of BBMB, these modifications must be removed. The Sponsor anticipates no long-term structural management requirements will be needed to assure and sustain hydrology.

The site historically drained into Bastrop Bayou about two miles to the east of the site. Land owner manipulation and roads in between the site and this connection have impeded the flow of water through this drainage way. Today there is a drain into Bastrop Bayou on the east side of the reservoir which has an easement on it, this protected drainage way will serve as BBMB's connection to Bastrop Bayou.

Currently, overbank flooding is impeded by spoil banks, elevated roads, and levees. During flood stages sufficient to overtop these impediments, flood waters become impounded behind them. Removal of these impediments will contribute to the ability of flood waters on the site to rise and recede in a more natural regime.

Spoil bank material excavated during restoration will either be backfilled into the canals that they were dug from or will be removed from site, so as not to significantly alter topography. The remnant stream bed contours will be returned to their historic grades to act as the drainages ways for the site. Cross sections of all internal drainages to be filled are shown in the Doyle & Wachtstetter Survey (Attachment B, Exhibit 1). The levee surrounding the reservoir will be completely degraded. The Doyle & Wachtstetter Survey (Attachment B, Exhibit 1) shows that is inside of the reservoir is at the same elevation of the land outside the reservoir. Therefor the sponsor believes that the reservoir can be returned to prairie wetland (PEM). The sponsor will use the material from the levees to add into a barrow area adjacent to the levee inside the reservoir.

Through BBMBs return to natural hydrologic conditions the soils hydric conditions will also be increasing. This is due to the increase of hydraulic conductivity, increasing soil organic matter, increasing soil saturation potential, and increasing of formation of redoximorphic features(Collins 2001).

# 4.3 Vegetative Plantings

Vegetative recruitment will be used to restore natural vegetation throughout the property. The restoration of the hydroperiod across the property as well as vegetative recruitment will create wildlife habitat as well as benefit water quality as described in Section 3.2.3. Proposed herbaceous prairie wetland restoration areas will be prepared by applying herbicides and, if necessary, tilling soil to remove invasive species prior to recruitment. The herbaceous prairie wetland plants will be recruited from local habitats or will be seeded. If necessary, JMB will seed areas that are not showing signs of successful prairie wetland plant recruitment. Herbaceous prairie wetland habitat will be maintained by prescribed burning on a 2-4 year cycle (Allain 1999). Escrow or bond sum release rates and monitoring requirements will be consistent with other recently implemented CESWG approved mitigation banks. Proposed herbaceous prairie species that will be planted on site are listed in Table 6.

Scientific Name	Common Name (USDA)	Wetland Indicator Status Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (USDA)
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	FAC
Andropogon virginicus	broomsedge bluestem	FAC
Andropogon glomeratus	Bushy Bluestem	FACW
Chasmanthium latifolium	Inland Seaoats	FAC
Coreopsis tinctoria	Golden tickseed	FAC
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow nutsedge	FAC
Dichanthelium scoparium	Velvet Panic Grass	FACW
Eleocharis acicularis	Needle Spikerush	OBL
Eleocharis quadrangulata	squarestem spikerush	OBL
Elionurus tripsacoides	Pan American balsamscale	FACW
Elymus canadensis	Canada wildrye	FAC
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master	FAC
Hyptis alata	Clustered bushmint	OBL
Juncus effusus	Common rush	OBL
Panicum hemitomon	Maidencane	OBL
Paspalum floridanum	Florida paspalum	FACW
Paspalum hartwegianum	Hartweg's Paspalum	FACW
Polygonum pensylvanicum	Pennsylvania smartweed	FACW
Muhlenbergia filipes	Gulfhairawn muhly	OBL
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	FAC
Sagittaria papillosa	Nipplebract Arrowhead	OBL
Solidago sempervirens	Seaside Goldenrod	FACW
Spartina patens	Cordgrass	FACW
Sporobolus airoides	Alkali Sacaton	FAC
Sporobolus silveanus	Silveus' dropseed	FAC

Symphyotrichum tenuifolium	Saltmarsh Aster	OBL
Tridens strictus	longspike tridens	FAC
Tripsacum dactyloides	Eastern Gamma	FAC

### 4.3.1 Noxious Plant Control

Invasive plant species such as Chinese Tallow (*Triadica sebifera*) and Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*) will be removed by herbicidal treatment prior to initial monitoring. The Chinese tallow will be grubbed after a successful mortality rates are observed. Phragmites will be sprayed with an herbicide prior to dirt work beginning on the reservoir. The percent cover of invasive plants will be monitored during long-term and short-term success monitoring. If invasive species are found on the site then appropriate action will be taken to eliminate the species.

# 4.4 Current Site Risk

While there is no immediate threat of conversion to a more intensive land use for this site, it was previously considered to be subdivided for residential use but lots were never sold. Bastrop Bayou Mitigation Bank has continually been used for agricultural purposes; if it remains in cattle pasture its runoff would further degrade the water quality of the receiving water bodies and would provide limited benefit to wildlife habitat. With the urban sprawl of the Greater Houston Metro Area JMB will make this site a natural habitat for the plant, and animal community around it.

BBMB is free of encumbrances, with the exception of a lien which will be released prior to Bank approval. There are three pipelines that cross the property each has a ROW associated with it. The mowing of the pipeline ROW resembles our proposed Herbaceous Wetland Prairie habitat and does not detract from the value of the mitigation adjacent to the ROW. BBMB and adjacent properties are within unincorporated land and are absent of zoning regulations.

# 4.5 Long-Term Sustainability of the Site

BBMB will be self-sustaining, requiring minimal maintenance after the final success criteria are met. No structures are proposed or would be necessary to assure hydrologic or vegetative restoration. Within the mitigation banking instrument a long-term management plan will detail costs associated with the plan and will identify a funding mechanism in accordance with 33 CFR 332.7(d).

# 5.0 PROPOSED SERVICE AREA

BBMB is located in the Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 12040205 and the West Gulf Coastal Plain Level III Ecoregion. BBMB will provide Herbaceous Prairie Wetland

mitigation credits to the HUC 12040205 Austin - Oyster area and to HUCs 12040204, 12070104 (portion within West Gulf Coastal Plain Level III Ecoregion), 12090401, and 12090402 (Attachment A: Figure 14). JMB decided to end the service area boundary to the north at U.S. 90 Alt. The purpose of this is to not include areas that are outside of the West Gulf Coastal Plain Level III Ecoregion. The Sponsor will be able to sell credits to all habitats that were historically PEM habitats but are now colonized with invasive species such as PSS with that has Chinese Tallow. This proposed service areas are consistent with other CESWG approved mitigation banks within this region.

# 6.0 OPERATION OF THE MITIGATION BANK

The Bank will be established and operated by the sponsor in accordance with all rules and regulations of 33 CFR § 332.8. Operation details of the Bank will be further described in the Draft MBI per the rules outlined in 33 CFR § 332.8. CGMB will also be protected by a Conservational Servitude. This servitude will forbid activities harmful to the long term survival of the mitigation bank.

### 6.1 **Project Representatives**

Bank Sponsor:	Bank Contact:	Property Owners:
JMB Land Co., LP	Aaron Landry	Mark R. Adams
2205 W. Pinhook,	2205 W. Pinhook,	10911 FM523
Suite 200	Suite 200	Angelton, Texas 77515
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508	Lafayette, Louisiana 70508	Phone: 979-239-8040
Phone: 337-347-8900	Phone: 337-205-6285	&
Fax: 337-282-7732	Fax: 337-282-7732	Bob Peltier
	aaron@jmbcompanies.com	1805 E Mulberry St,
		Angleton, TX 77515
		Phone: 979-265-123

#### 6.2 Qualifications of the Sponsor

JMB Land Co., LP (JMB) is a wholly owned subsidiary of The JM Burguieres Co. Limited, which is a family legacy partnership established in 1877. The Sponsor has 113 years of land management experience in Louisiana, including raising sugarcane and cattle ranching. JMB also has an established mitigation banking business and is currently managing six mitigation banks in Louisiana: Cypremort-Teche Mitigation Bank, Cypress Creek Mitigation Bank, Bee Bayou Mitigation Bank, Kilgore Plantation Mitigation Bank, Nabours "No Hope" Farms Mitigation Bank, and Marine Bayou Mitigation Bank. JMB currently has a staff of qualified scientists that each have multiple years' experience in wetland science and land management. An essential element of the family vision is rehabilitating and preserving its land holdings, as practicable, in first- class condition. Mitigation banking fits this vision.

### 6.3 **Proposed Long-Term Ownership and Management Representatives**

The long-term owner of the bank is proposed to be JMB Land Co., LP, and the long-term management of the bank is proposed to be conducted by JMB Land Co., LP.

### 6.4 Site Protection

BBMB will be protected in perpetuity by a conservation easement pursuant to Texas Natural Resources Code Sections 183.001-183.005. The easement will be held by, a conservation-oriented 501(c)(3) organization. The conservation servitude will be binding to and run with the property title.

The servitude will prohibit activities, such as clear cutting, fill discharges, cattle grazing, or other commercial surface development that would diminish the quality or quantity of restored wetlands.

### 6.5 Long-Term Strategy

A long-term maintenance and protection escrow account will provide funding for longterm boundary maintenance and site protection, into perpetuity. These long-term maintenance and site protection activities will be conducted by the Sponsor. The conservation easement will protect the site from any activities that would diminish the quality of restored wetlands on the site. No structures are proposed or would be necessary to assure hydrologic or vegetative restoration.

# 7.0 REFERENCES

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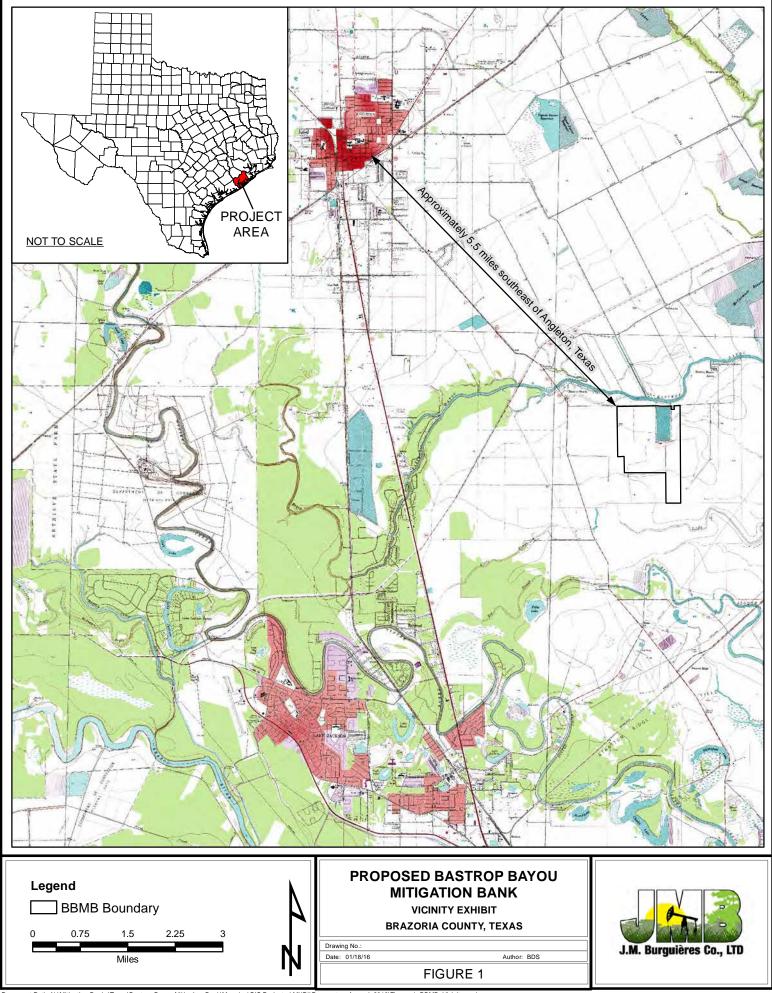
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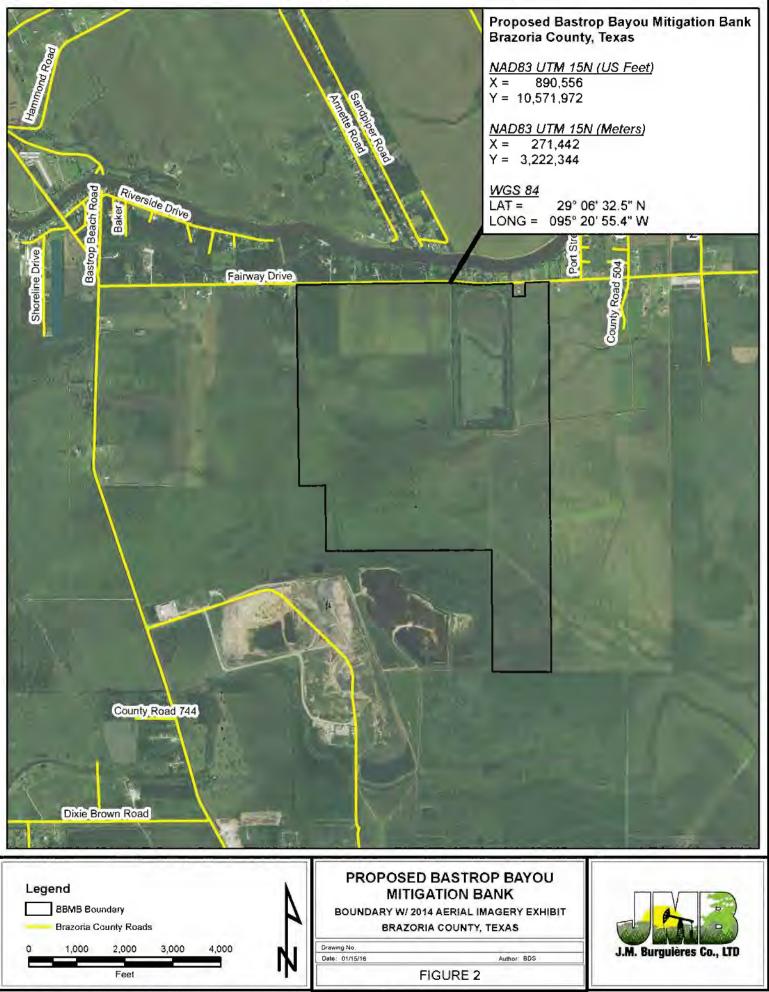
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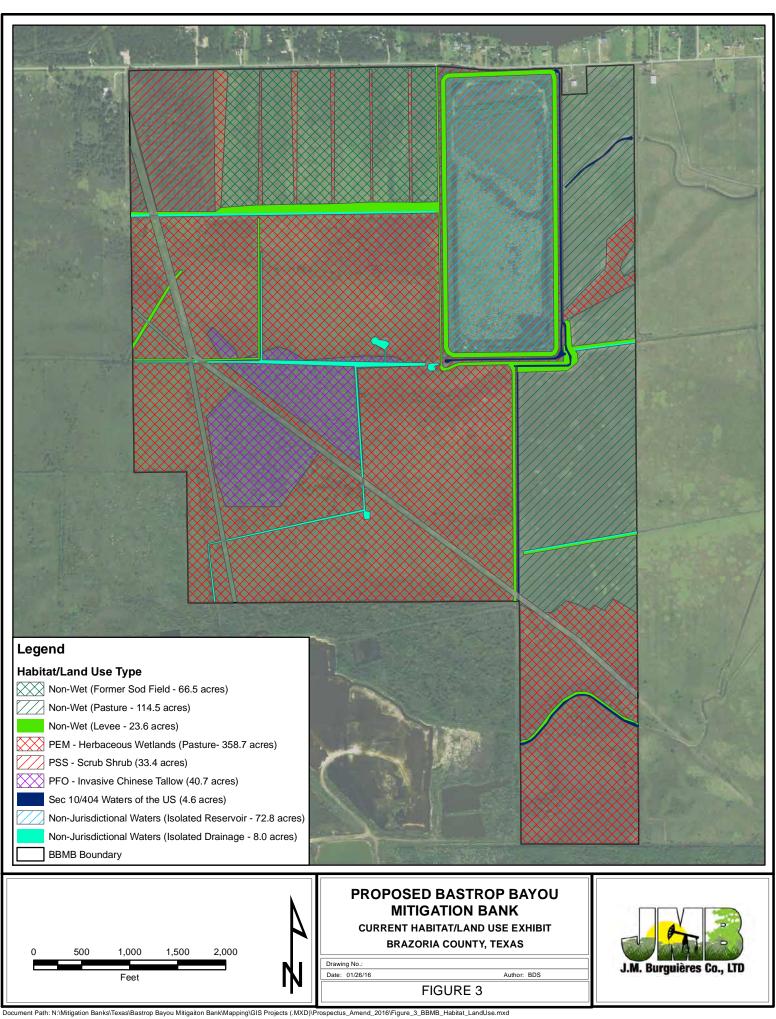
Sanchez, Jennifer, Joseph Lujan, Monica Kimbrough, and Corol Torrex. Texas Midcoast National Wildlife Refuge Complex Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Assessment. Brazoria,TX: Texas Mid-coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 2012. Print. Brazoria, Fort Bend, Matagorda and Wharton Counties, Texas Attachment A: Maps and Figures

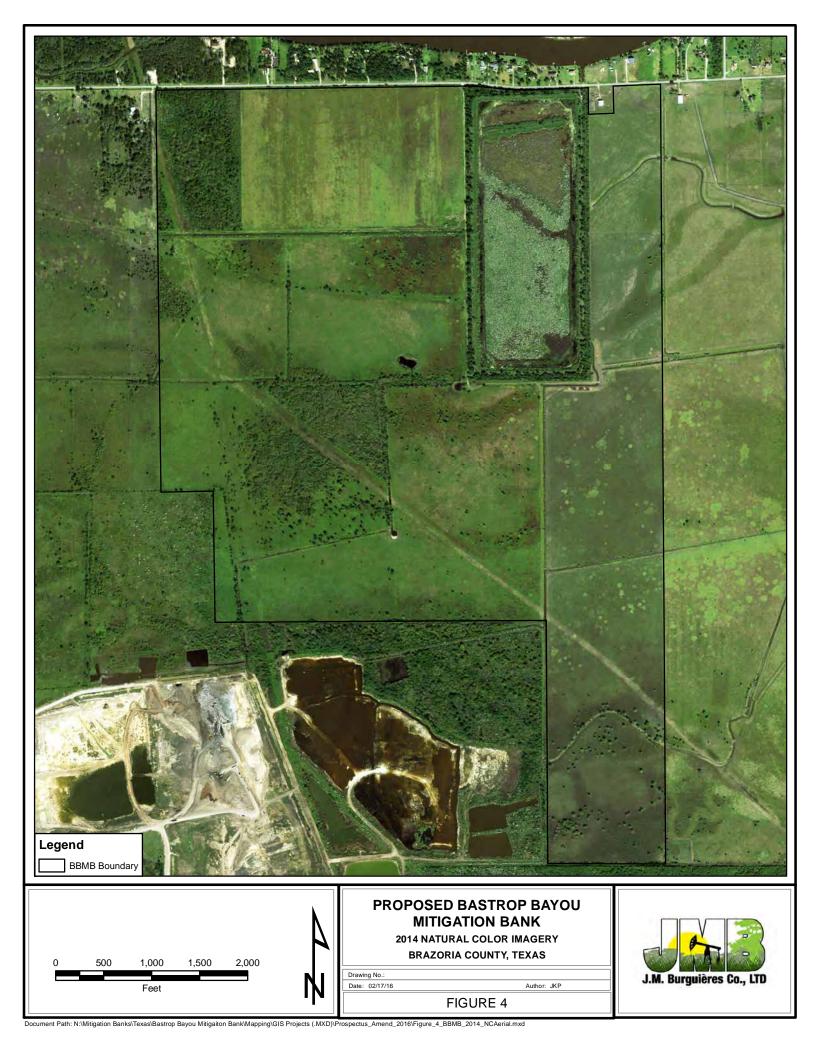


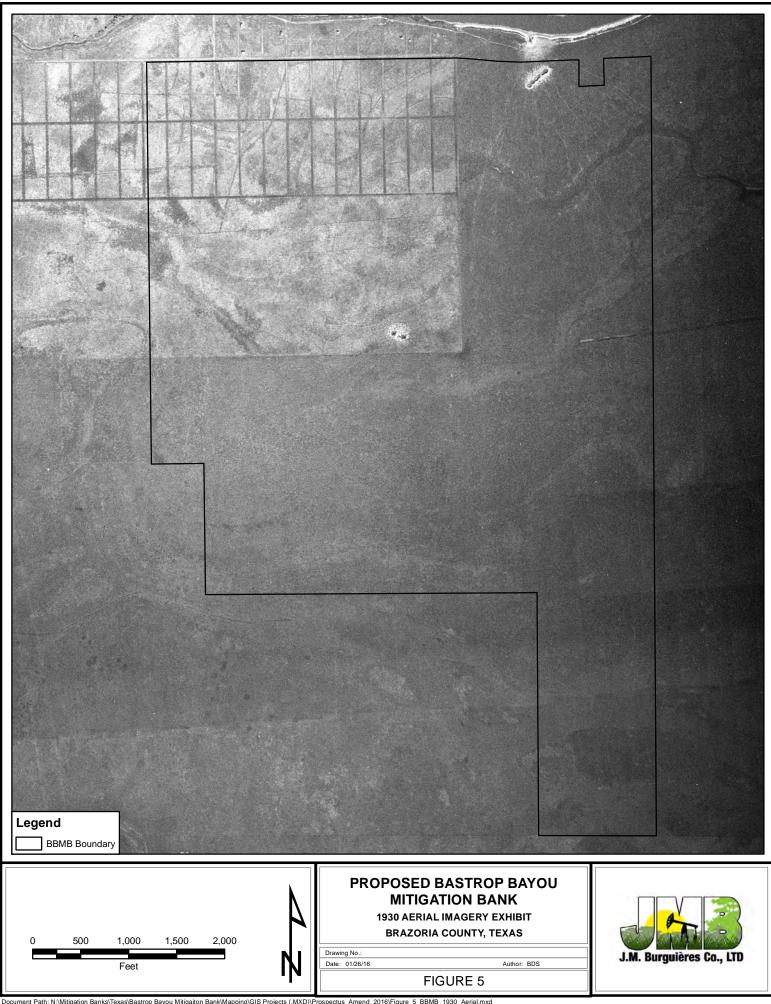
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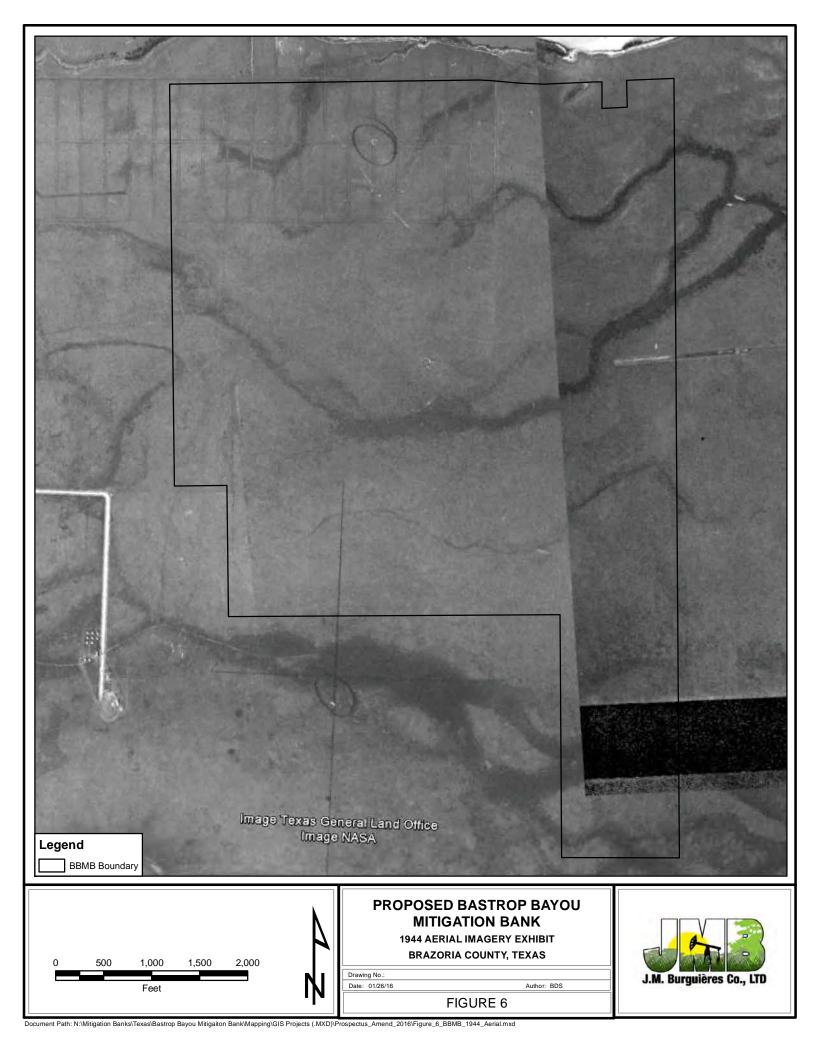
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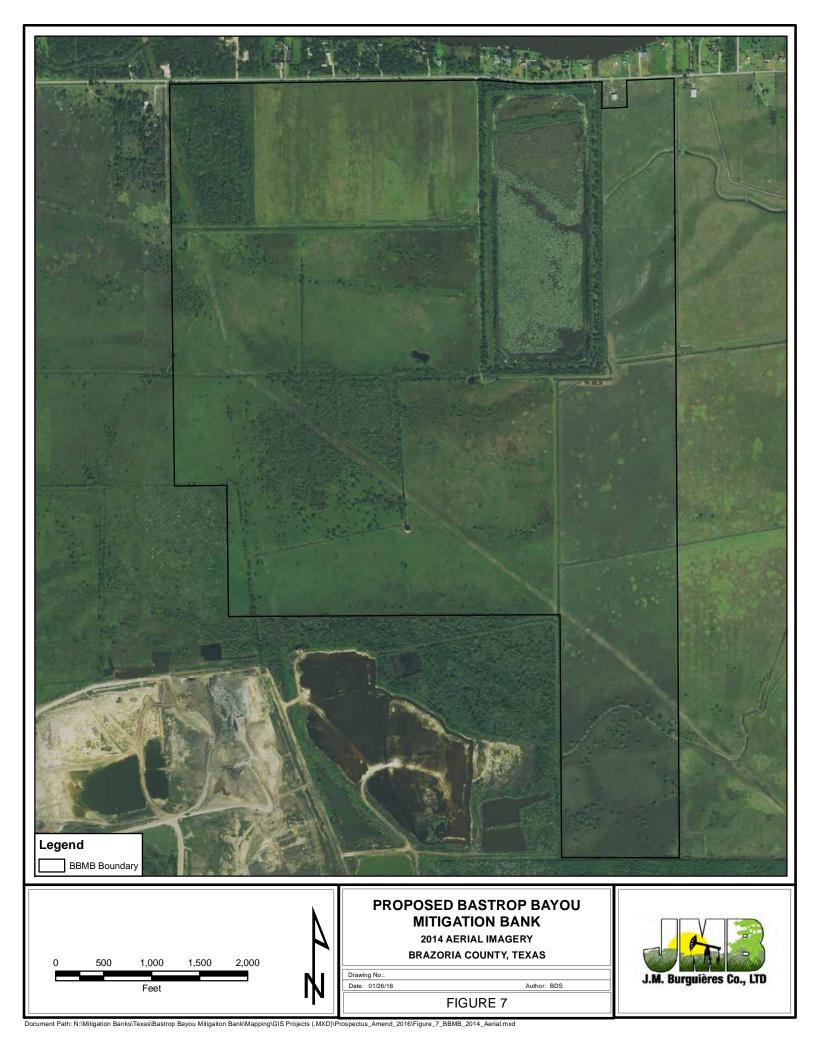


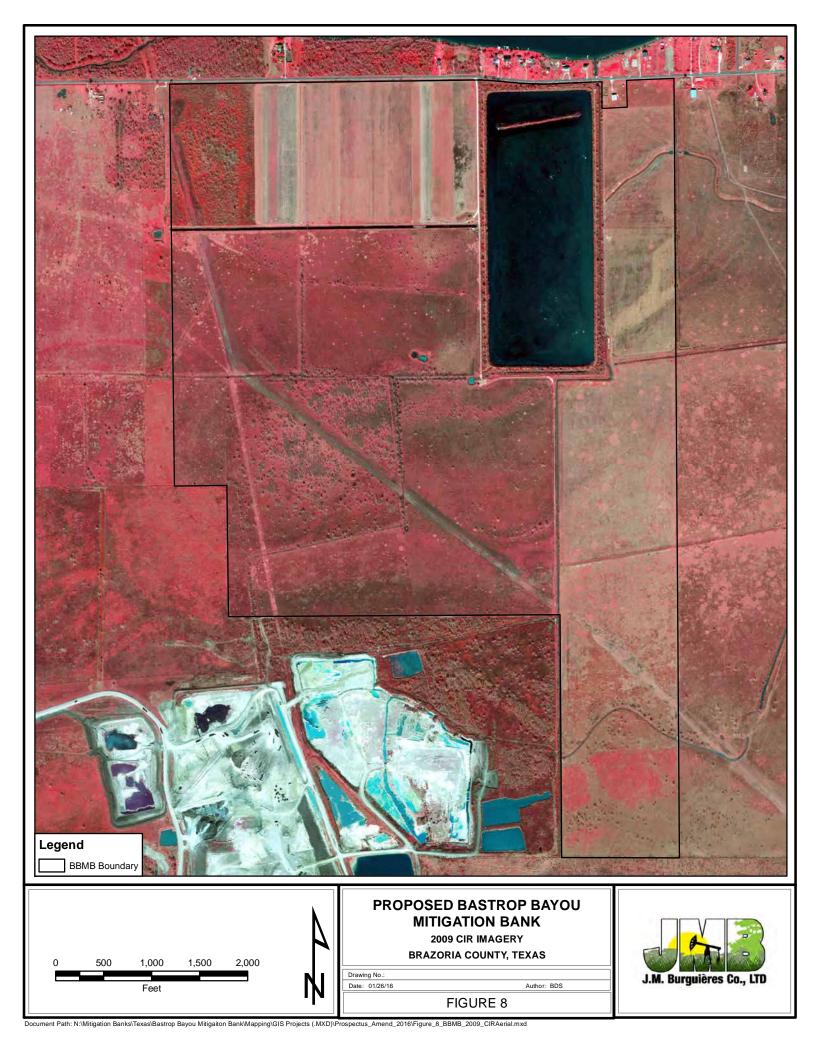


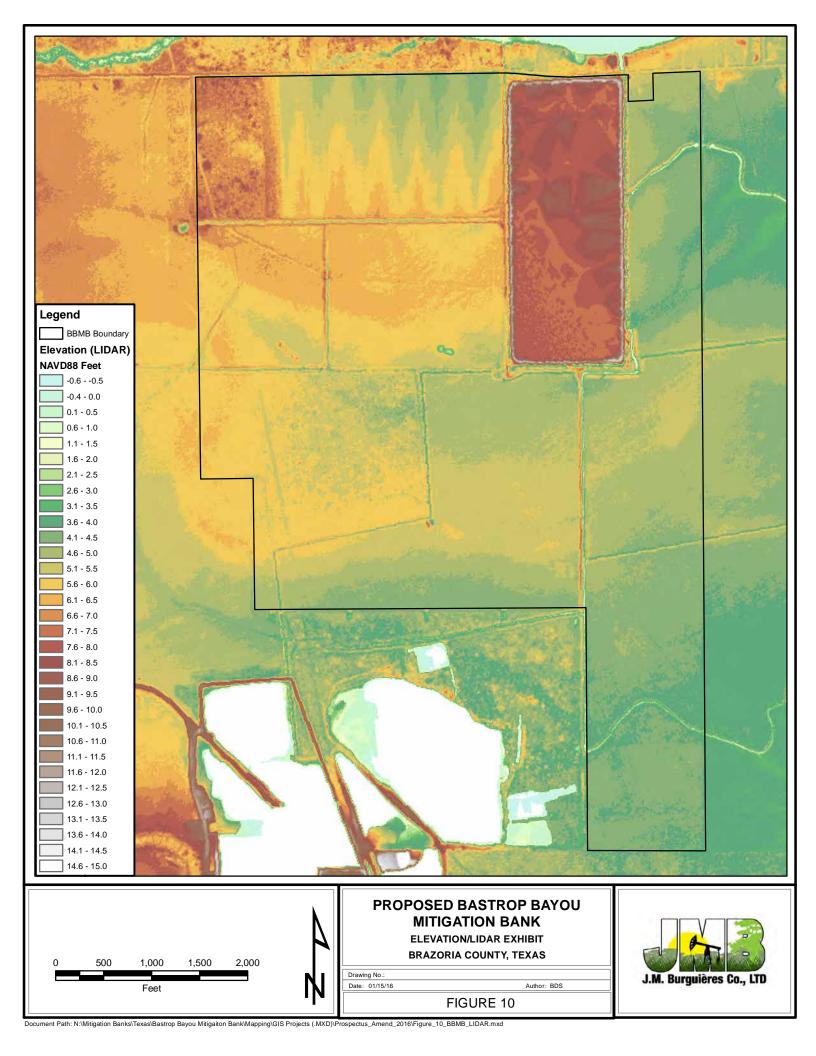


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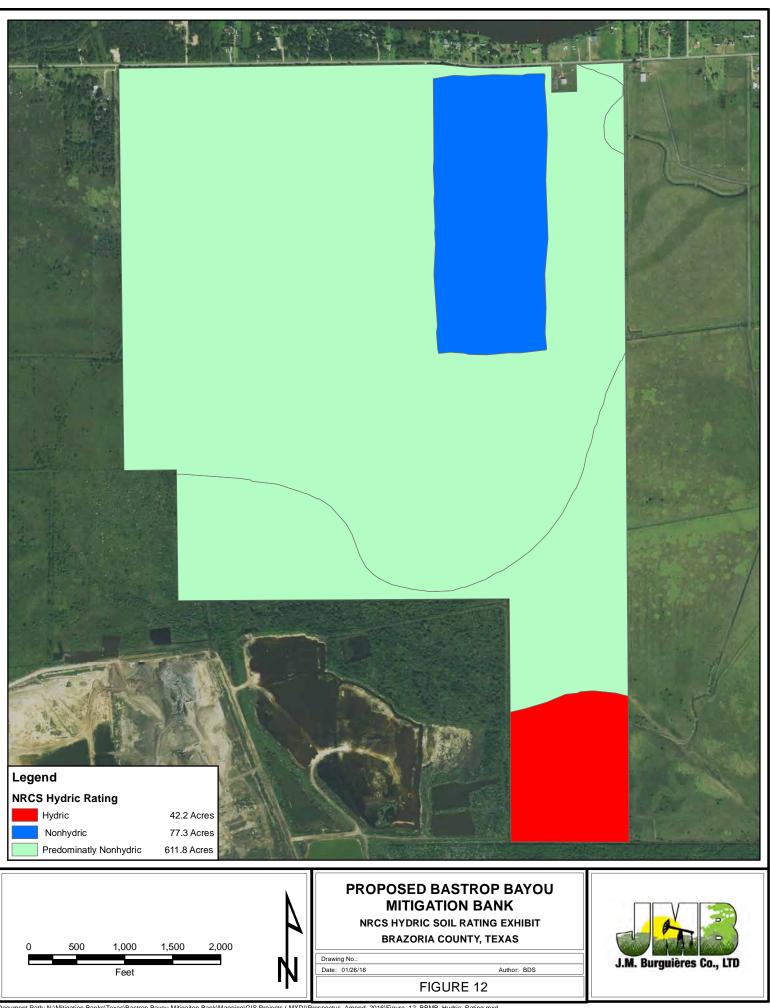




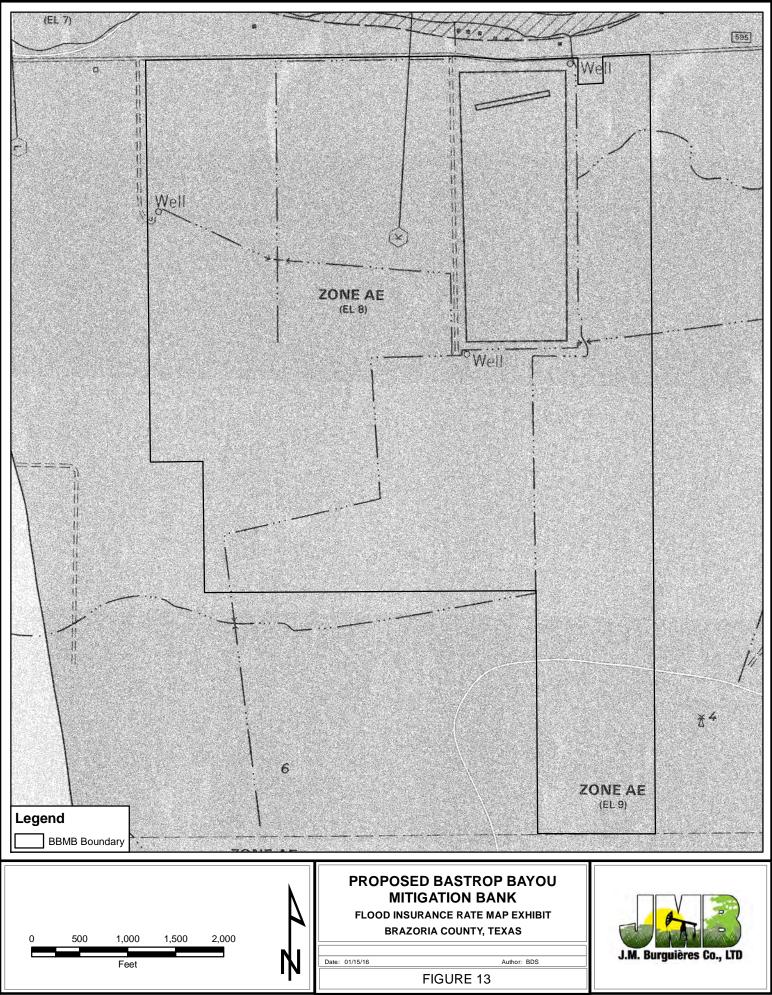




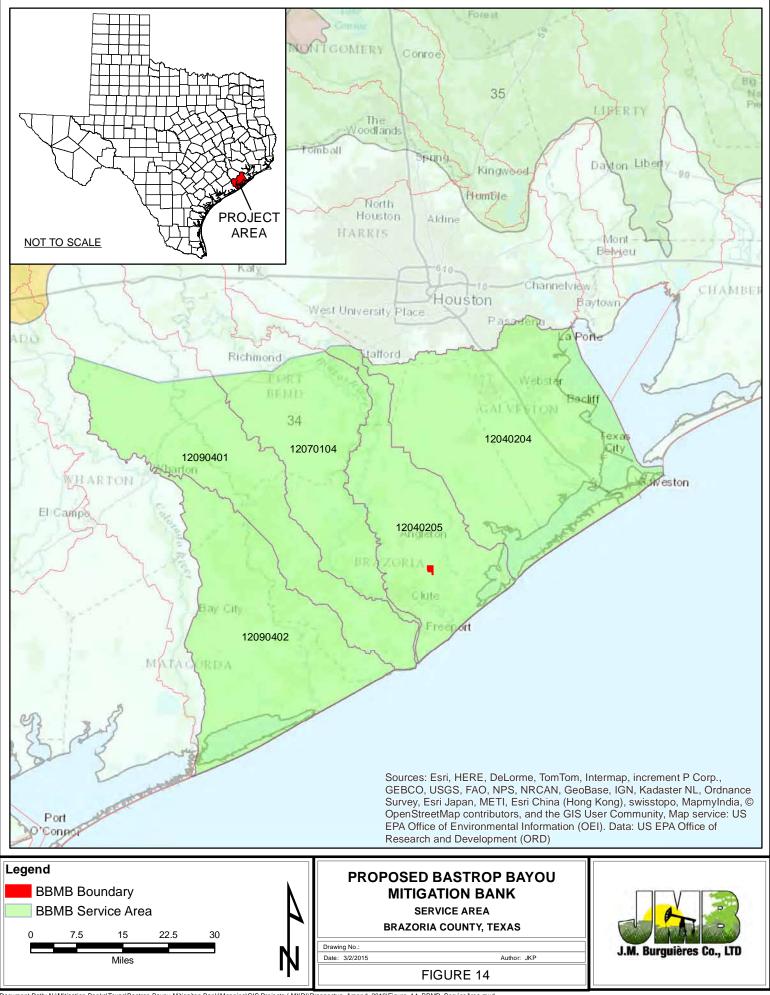
Legend           Soils	
Soils         17 - Fracitas Series (118.4 acres)         24 - Lake Charles Series (466.5 acres)         39 - Surfside Clay (42.2 acres)         W - Water (77.3 acres)	
0       500       1,000       1,500       2,000       N         Feet       N       Drawing No.:       Date: 01/15/16       Author: BDS         Document Path: N:Witigation Banks/Texas/Bastrop Bayou Mitigation BankMappingl/GIS Projects (.MXD)/Prospectus_Amend_2016/Figure_11_BB/MB_Soils.mxd	J.M. Burguières Co., LTD



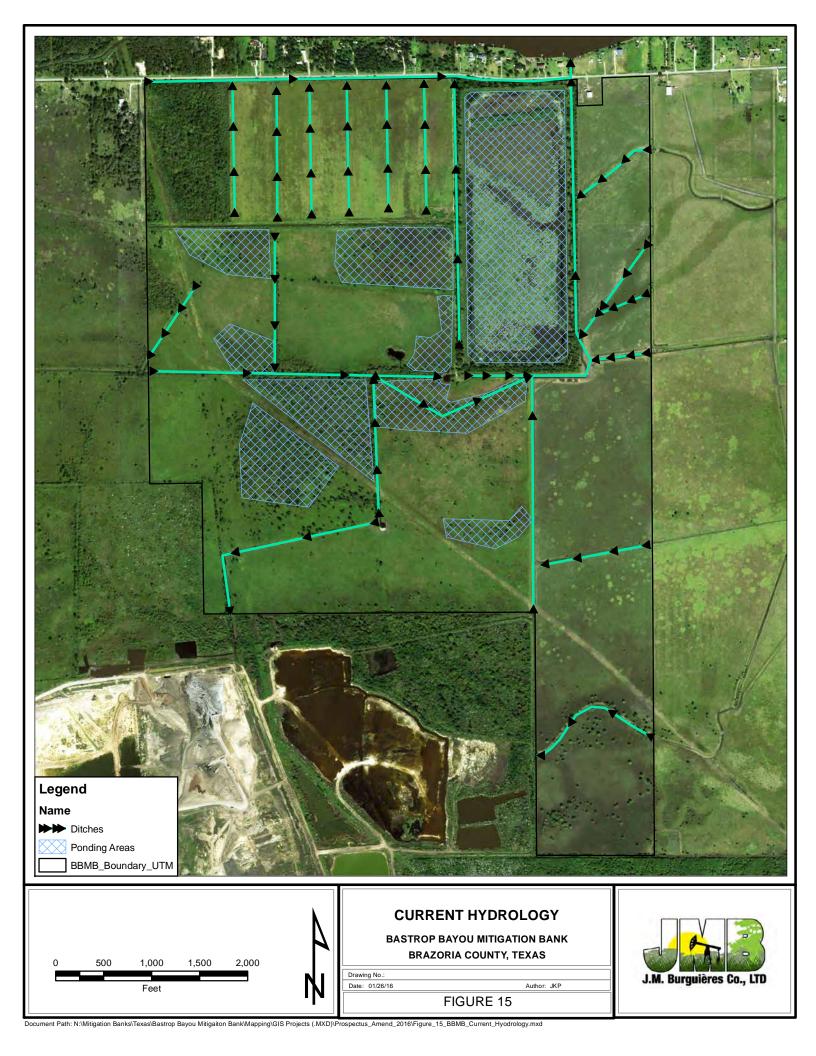
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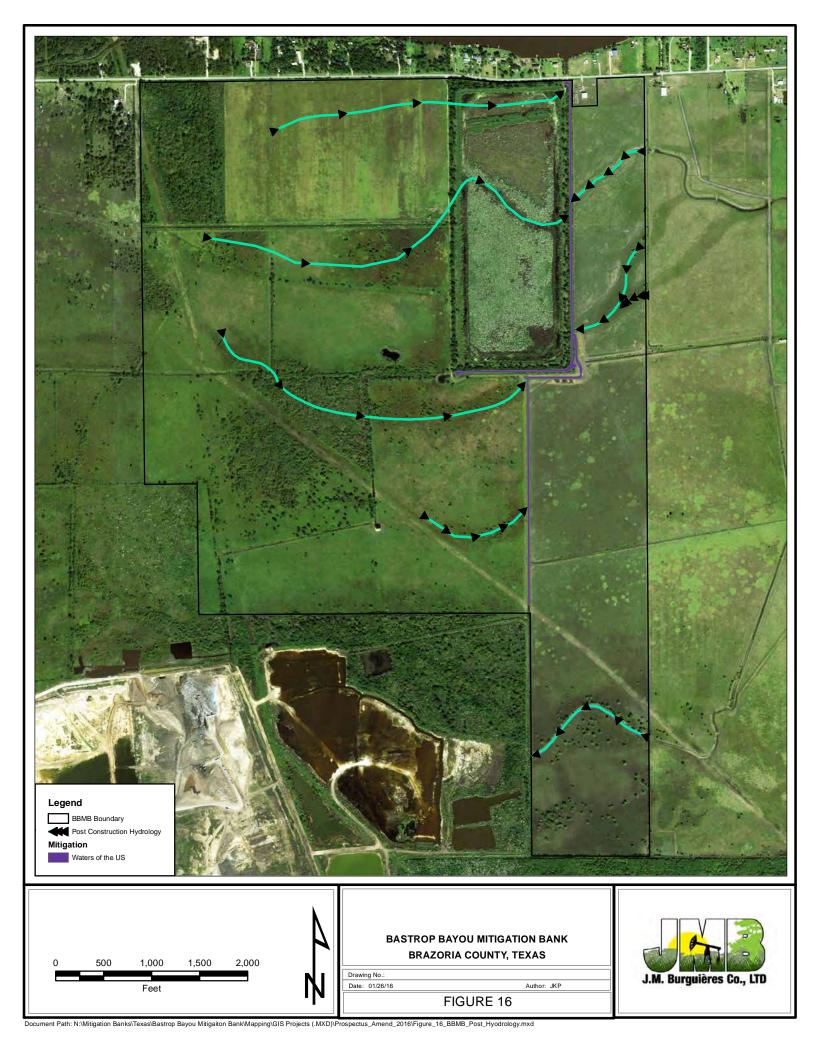


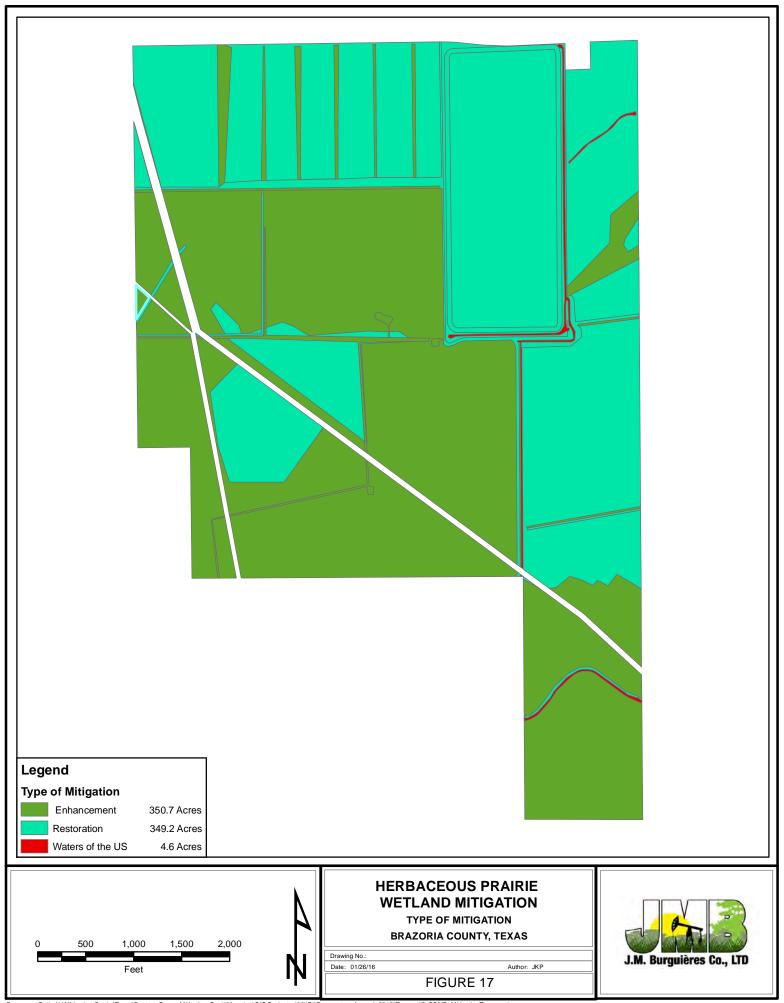
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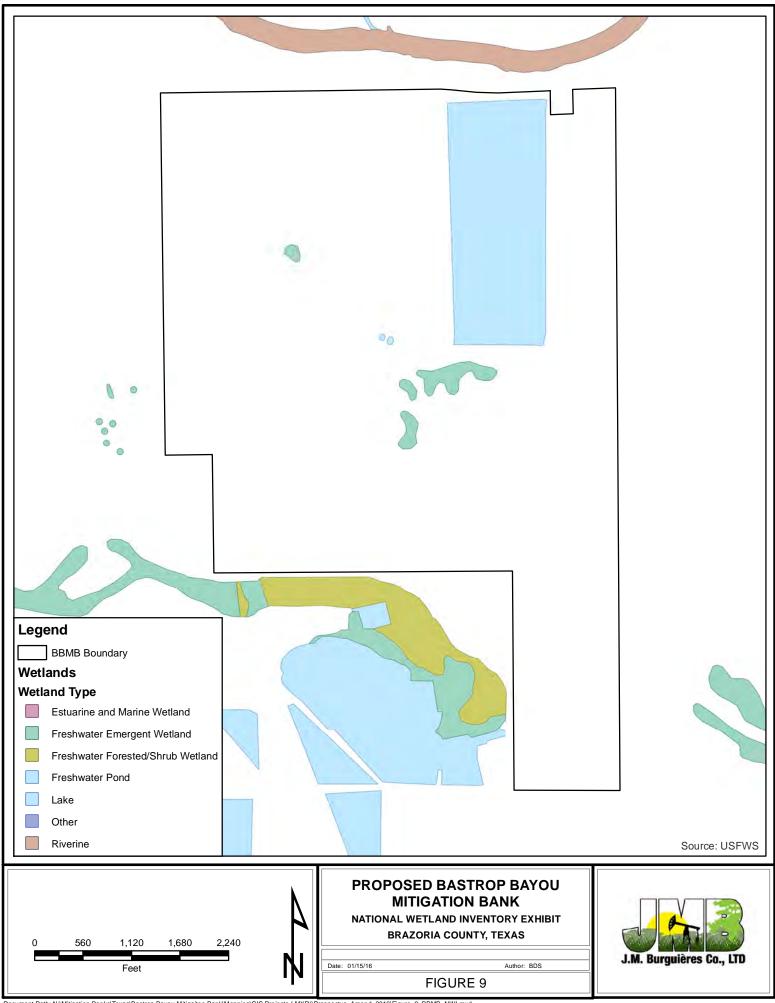
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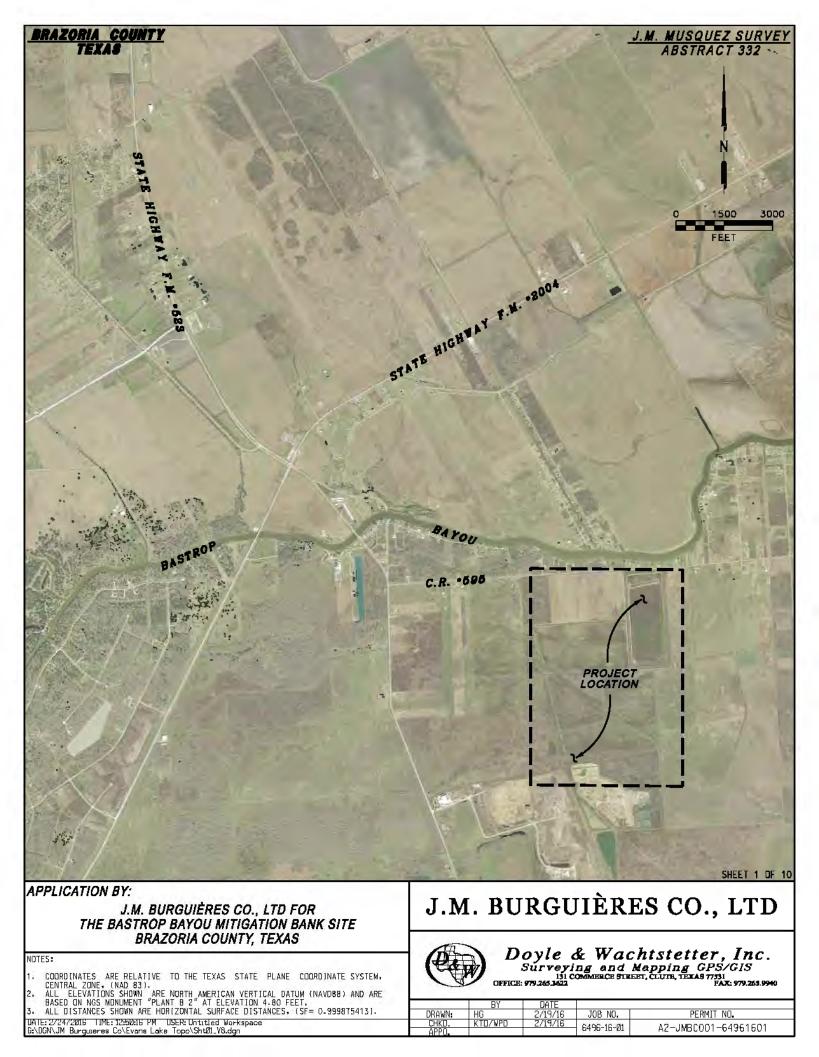


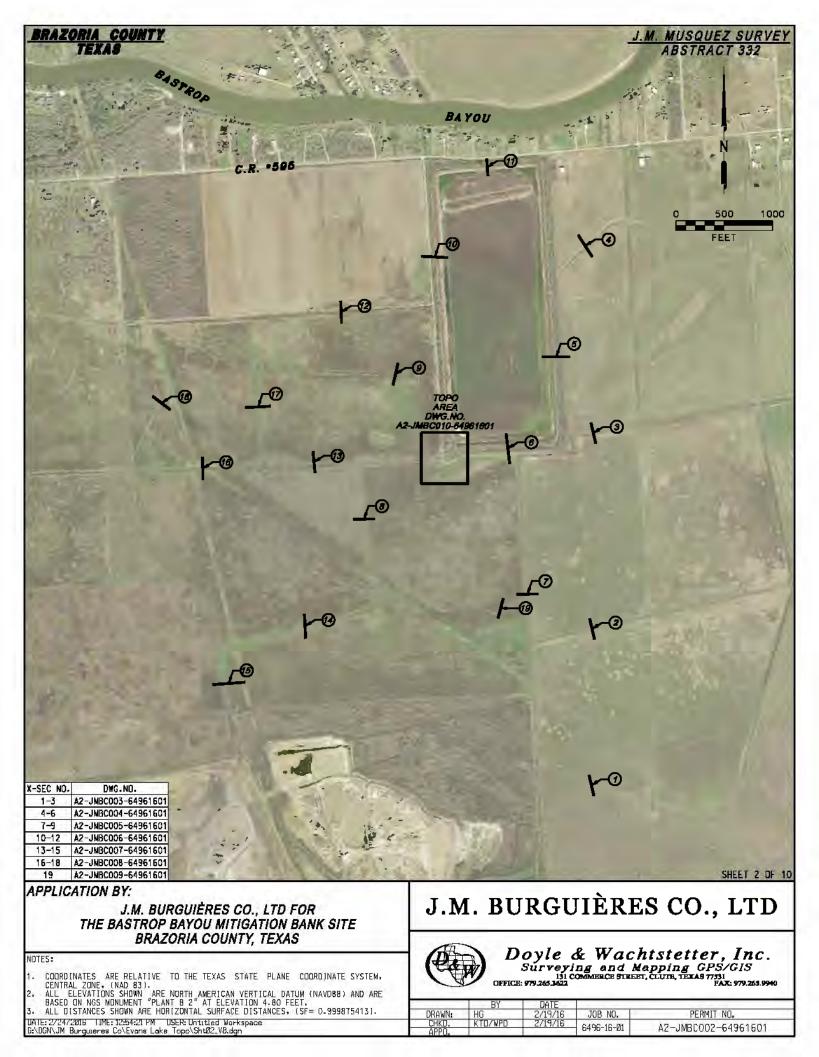
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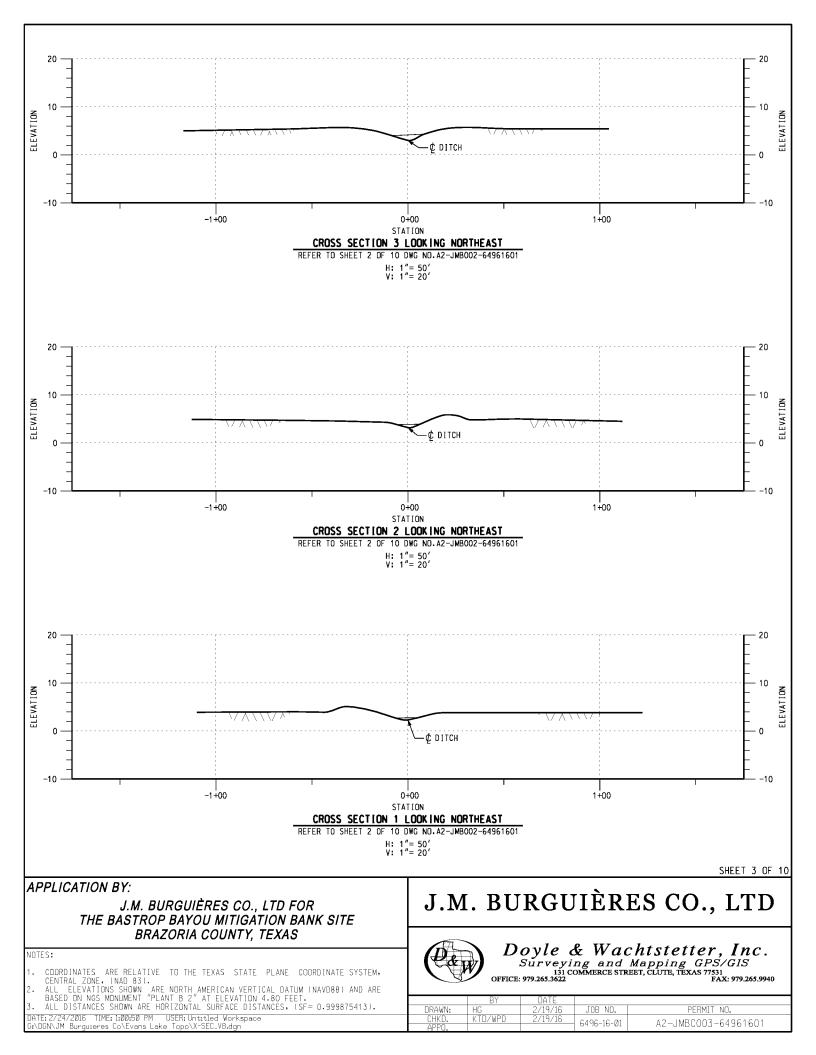


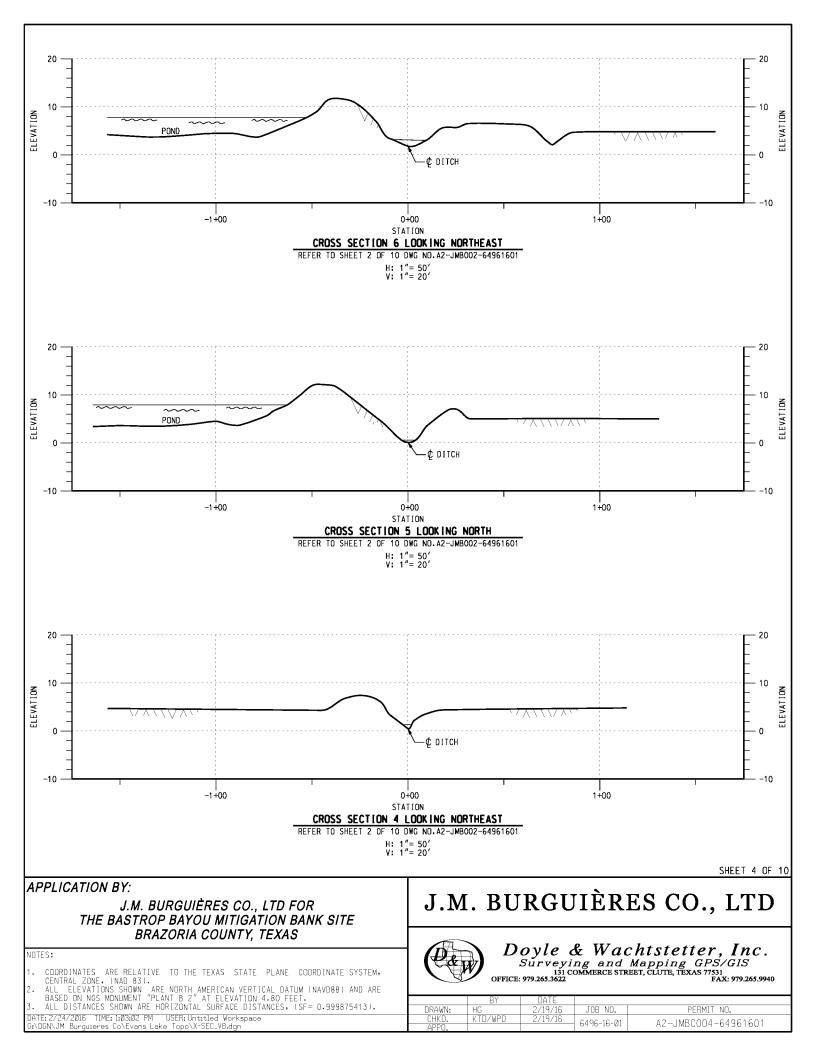
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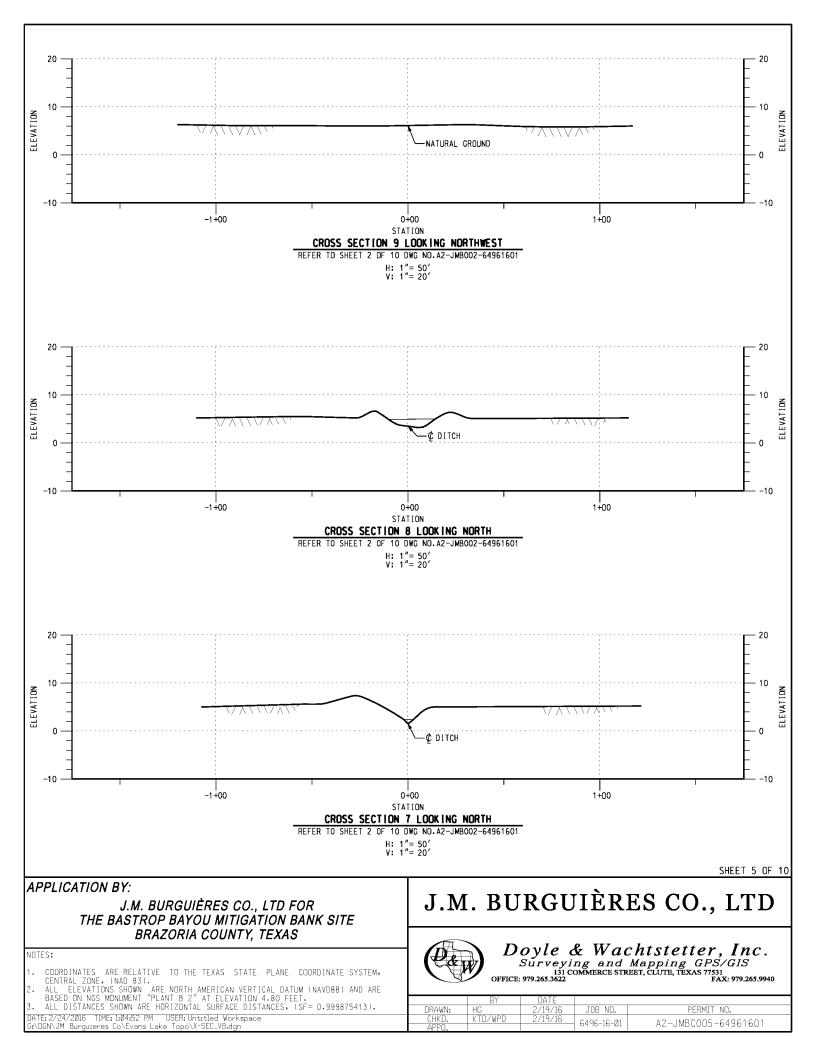
Attachment B: Survey

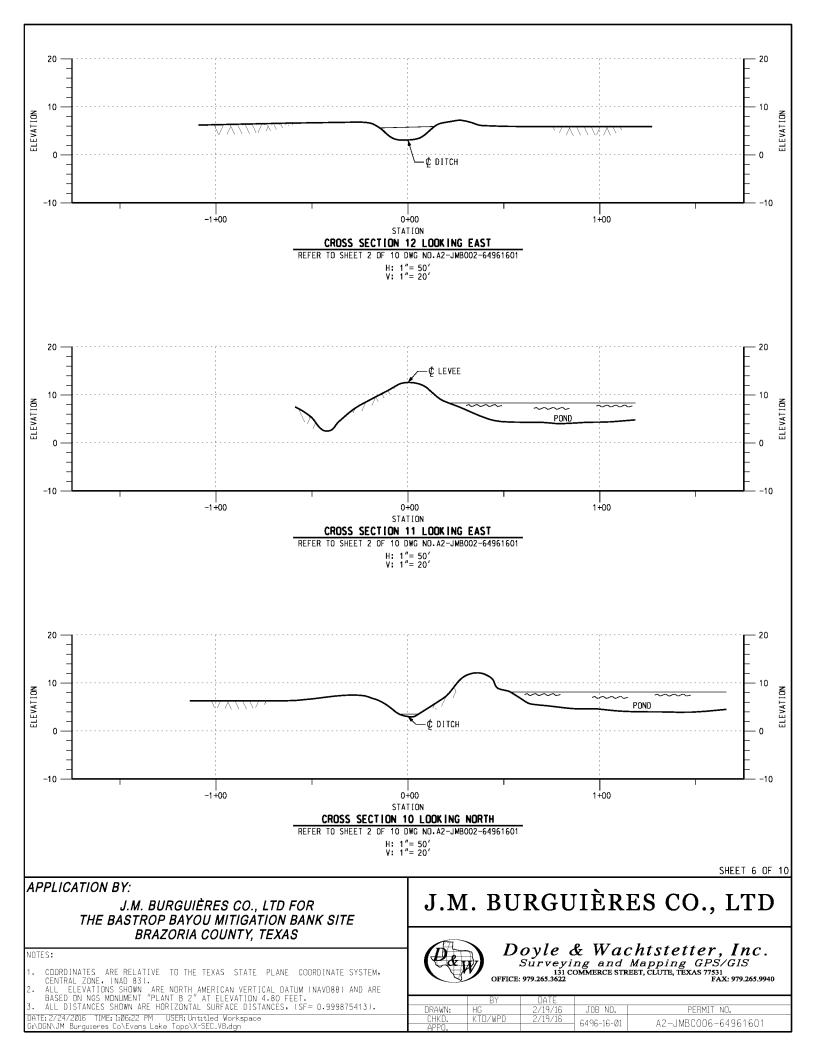


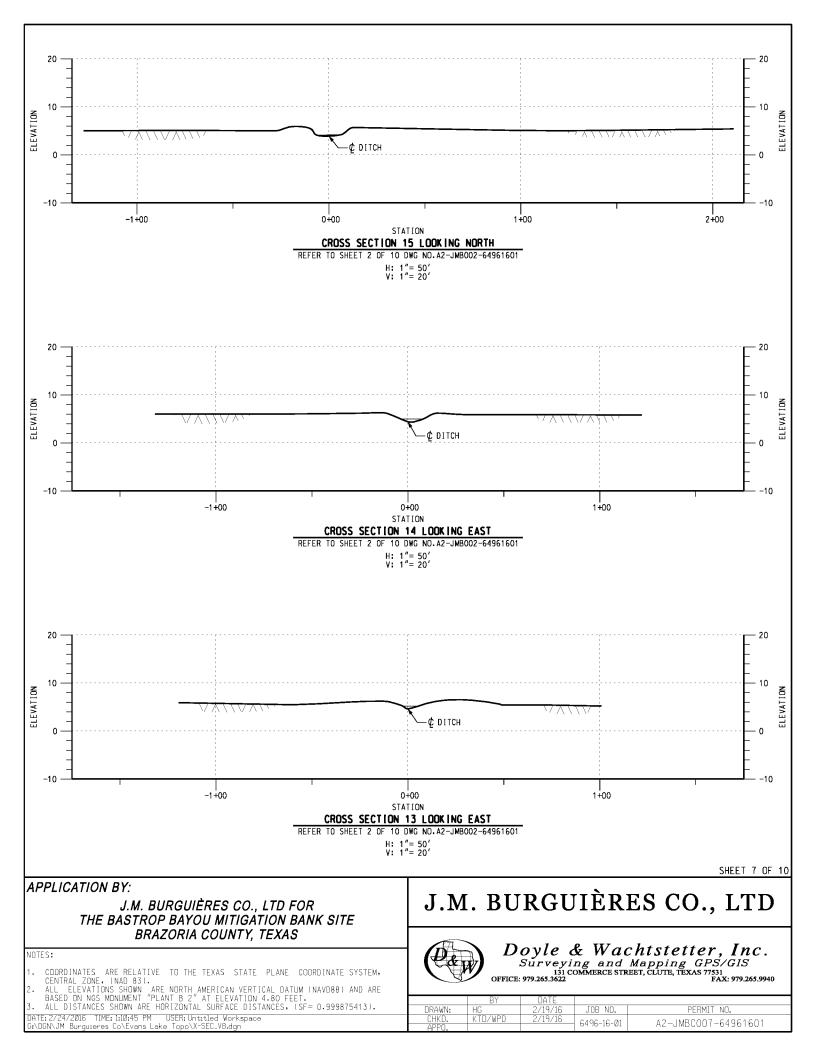


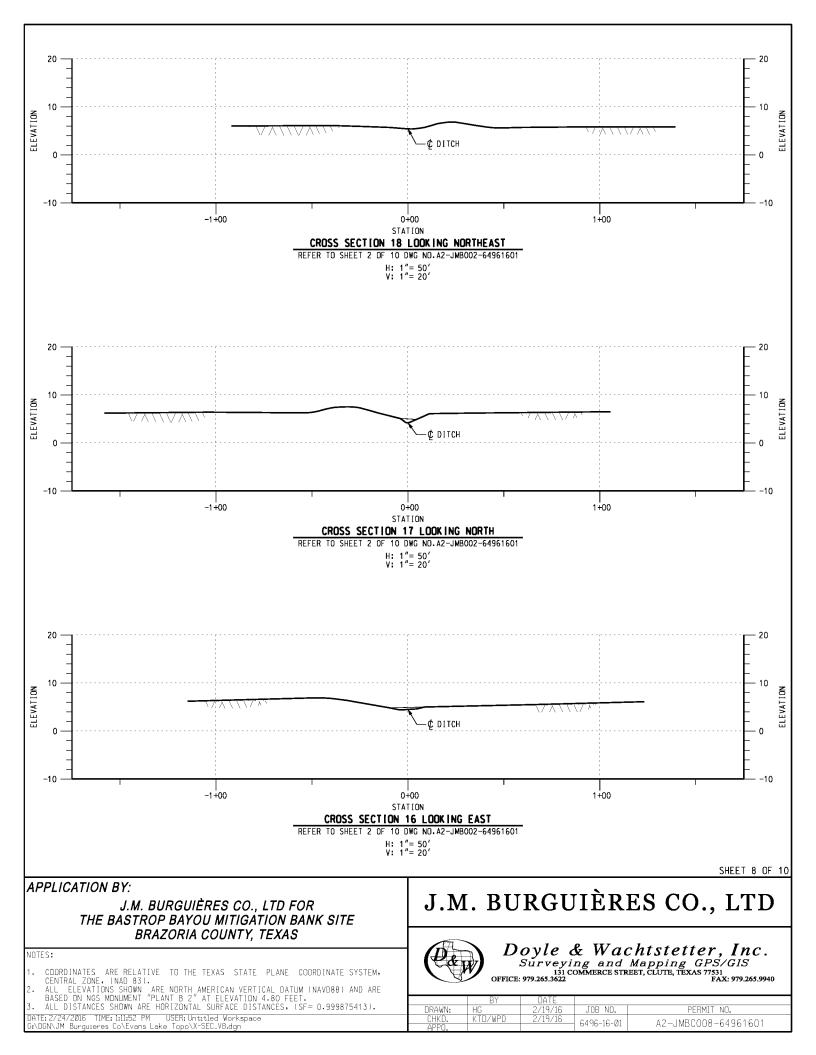


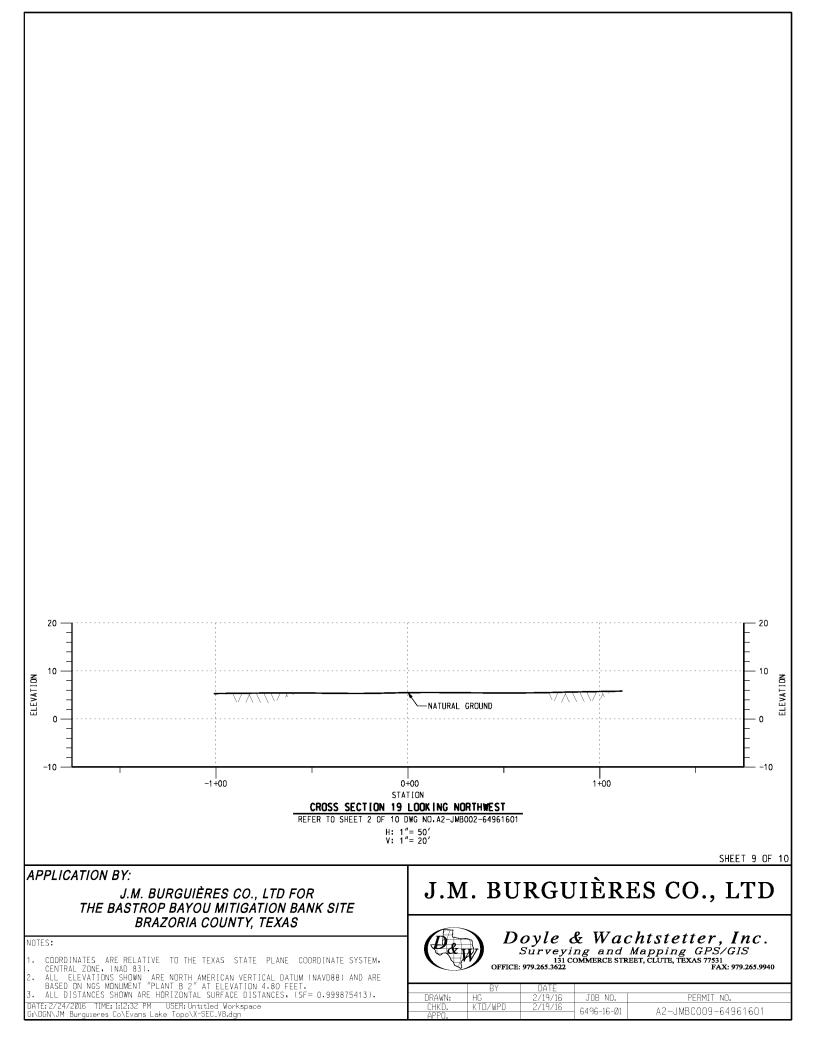


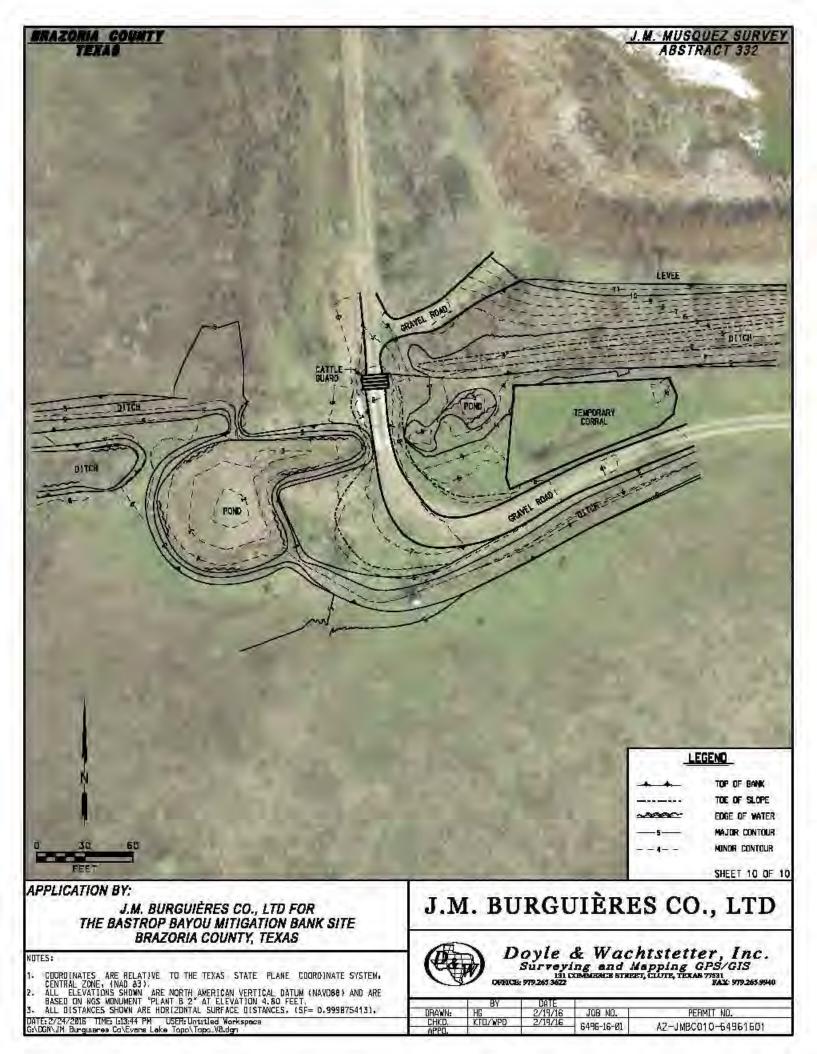












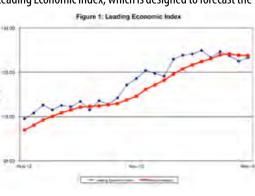
Attachment C: Regional Economics

# BRAZORIA COUNTY January 2015 • Volume 9 • Number 1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS BRAZOSPORT COLLEGE ECONOMIC FORECASTING CENTER

## ECONOMIC GROWTH DRIVES RECORD SETTING EMPLOYMENT

The Brazoria County Index of Leading Economic Indicators increased in November to 129.93, which is 0.95 percent above the previous month's index and 3.45 percent above November 2013. The Leading Economic Index, which is designed to forecast the

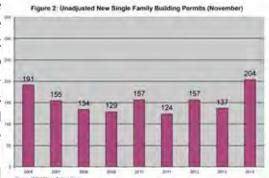
economic performance of the county over the next three to six months, fell below the six month moving average in September. The leading index has been slightly below the six month moving average for the last three months. This is significant because



if the leading economic index is consistently below the six month moving average the county is likely entering into or currently experiencing a period of slow economic growth (Figure 1).

Two of the three leading economic indicators increased over the last year. The largest increase in the index was in New Single Family Building Permits, which increased

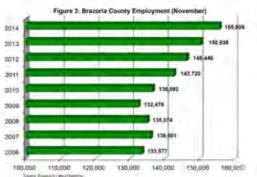
48.91 percent over the last year (Figure 2). The Brazoria County Stock Index, which is made up of the eight largest publicly traded companies in the county, increased 2.47 percent over the last year. By comparison the Dow Jones Industrial



Average increased 10.82 percent over that same time period. Houston-Baytown-Sugarland Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours preliminary figure for November 2014 is 46.40 hours per week compared to 48.20 hours per week in the same month last year, which represents a decrease of 3.73 percent.

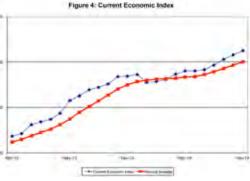
### CURRENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The Brazoria County Index of Current Economic Indicators, which is designed to provide information about the current status of the economy, increased to 184.90 in November, which is 0.96 percent above the previous month and 6.41



percent above November 2013. Brazoria County Employment increased 3.50 percent over the last year to 155,809, which represents the highest number of individuals ever employed in the county (Figure 3). Sales Tax Receipts increased 29.41 percent over the last year to \$2,008,770, which is the highest amount ever recorded in the month of November. Consumer Confidence posted an increase of 14.93 percent over the last

year, while Hotel/Motel Tax Receipts increased 24.15 percent over the last year to \$4,277,074. The Brazoria County Current Economic Index has been above the six-month moving average for the eight months. This is significant because if the current eco-

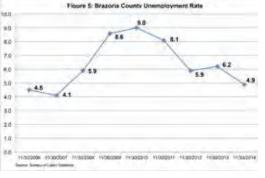


nomic index is consistently above the six month moving average then the county is likely experiencing a period of economic growth (Figure 4).

### LAGGING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

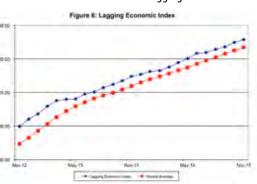
The Brazoria County Index of Lagging Economic Indicators is used to confirm the

growth or slowdown in the economy. The lagging economic index increased to 125.84, which is 0.68 percent above the previous month and 9.61 percent above November 2013. The Brazoria County Unemployment Rate and Foreclosure Notices both



decreased significantly over the last year, while the prime rate remained unchanged. The unemployment rate decreased from 6.20 percent to 4.90 percent over the last year (Figure 5). Foreclosure notices decreased 25.25 percent over the last year from 99 notices in November 2013 to 74 in November 2014. The lagging economic index

has been above the sixmonth moving average for over twelve consecutive months, which indicates the economy has been experiencing a period of economic growth (Figure 6).



# BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS BUSINESS CYCLE INDICATORS JANUARY 2015

Brazoria County Economic Indices:	Nov <u>2014</u>	Oct <u>2014</u>	Sep <u>2014</u>	Aug <u>2014</u>	Jul <u>2014</u>
Leading Economic Index (2003 = 100)	129.93	128.70	130.70	131.96	129.98
Current Economic Index (2003=100)	184.90	183.15	181.15	178.68	176.61
Lagging Economic Index (2003 = 100)	125.84	125.00	123.66	122.90	121.98

Brazoria County Leading Economic Index*	Nov <u>2014</u>	Oct <u>2014</u>	Nov <u>2013</u>	Oct-2014 to <u>Nov-2014</u>	Nov-2013 to <u>Nov-2014</u>
Leading Economic Index (2003 = 100)	129.93	128.70	125.60	0.95%	3.45%
Components: Brazoria County Stock Index (12/31/2003 = 100)	196.20	196.33	191.48	-0.07%	2.47%
New Single Family Building Permits (Seasonally Adjusted) New Single Family Building Permits (Unadjusted)	208 204	199 227	164 137	4.70% - <i>10.13</i> %	27.17% 48.91%
Houston-Baytown-Sugarland Avg. Weekly Manufacturing Hrs. (Seasonally Adjusted) Houston-Baytown-Sugarland Avg. Weekly Manufacturing Hrs. (Unadjusted)	46.32 46.40	46.30 46.20	46.91 48.20	0.03% 0.43%	-1.27% -3.73%

\*(Data for the Leading Index is one month behind due to the lag in obtaining building permits)

Nov <u>2014</u>	Oct <u>2014</u>	Nov <u>2013</u>	Oct-2014 to <u>Nov-2014</u>	Nov-2013 to <u>Nov-2014</u>
184.90	183.15	173.76	0.96%	6.41%
934,039	915,665	854,564	2.01%	9.30% 29.41%
2,000,770	1,910,231	1,002,200	4.03%	29.4170
153,091	152,595	148,193	0.33%	3.31%
155,809	155,425	150,538	0.25%	3.50%
125.19	124.64	108.92	0.44%	14.93%
2,148,090 4,277,074	2,118,629 4,880.092	2,086,229 3,445,153	1.39% -12.36%	2.97% 24.15%
	2014 184.90 934,039 2,008,770 153,091 155,809 125.19	2014         2014           184.90         183.15           934,039         915,665           2,008,770         1,916,231           153,091         152,595           155,809         155,425           125.19         124.64           2,148,090         2,118,629	201420142013184.90183.15173.76934,039915,665854,5642,008,7701,916,2311,552,235153,091152,595148,193155,809155,425150,538125.19124.64108.922,148,0902,118,6292,086,229	Nov         Oct         Nov         to           2014         2014         2013         to           184.90         183.15         173.76         0.96%           934,039         915,665         854,564         2.01%           2,008,770         1,916,231         1,552,235         4.83%           153,091         152,595         148,193         0.33%           155,809         155,425         150,538         0.25%           125.19         124.64         108.92         0.44%           2,148,090         2,118,629         2,086,229         1.39%

\*\*(Data for the Current Index is one month behind due to the lag in obtaining the data for hotel/motel tax receipts)

2014	<u>2014</u>	Nov <u>2013</u>	to <u>Nov-2014</u>	to <u>Nov-2014</u>
125.84	125.00	114.81	0.68%	9.61%
87 74	90 68	130 99	-3.17% 8.82%	-33.12% -25.25%
3.25	3.25	3.25	0.00%	0.00%
4.90% <i>4.90%</i>	5.00% <i>4.90</i> %	6.20% 6.20%	-2.00% 0.00%	-20.97% -20.97%
	87 74 3.25 4.90%	125.84       125.00         87       90         74       68         3.25       3.25         4.90%       5.00%	125.84       125.00       114.81         87       90       130         74       68       99         3.25       3.25       3.25         4.90%       5.00%       6.20%	2014         2014         2013         Nov-2014           125.84         125.00         114.81         0.68%           87         90         130         -3.17%           74         68         99         8.82%           3.25         3.25         0.00%           4.90%         5.00%         6.20%         -2.00%

\*\*\* (Data is one month behind due to lag in obtaining unemployment data)

BRAZOSPORT COLLEGE ECONOMIC FORECASTING CENTER Donald Payne, Brazosport College, Department of Economics Attachment D: Impacted Species



# **Butterflies and Dragonflies**

Texas Mid-coast

# National Wildlife Refuge Complex



The following butterflies' and dragonflies' ranges are expected to include Brazoria County and the refuges.

#### **ORDER LEPIDOPTERA** BUTTERFLIES

FAMILY PAPILIONIDAE (Swallowtails) Pipe-vine Swallowtail **Black Swallowtail** Giant Swallowtail **Tiger Swallowtail** Spicebush Swallowtail Palamedes Swallowtail

#### FAMILY PIERIDAE

(Whites and Sulphurs) **Checkered White** Cabbage White Great Southern White Falcate Orangetip **Orange Sulphur** White Angled Sulphur

Yellow Angled Sulphur **Dog Face Cloudless Sulphur** Orange-barred Sulphur Large Orange Sulphur Little Yellow Mexican Yellow **Sleepy Orange** Dainty Sulphur

#### FAMILY LYCAENIDAE

(Gossamer-winged) Harvester Great Purple Hairstreak Soapberry Hairstreak Eastern Pine Elfin **Banded Hairstreak** Striped Hairstreak Northern Hairstreak **Red Banded Hairstreak** Dusky-blue Hairstreak Olive Hairstreak Henry's Elfin White-m Hairstreak

Gray Hairstreak Western Pigmy Blue Cassius Blue Marine Blue **Ceraunus** Blue **Reakirt's Blue** Eastern Tailed Blue Spring Azure

FAMILY LIBYTHEIDAE (Snout Butterflies) Snout Butterfly

FAMILY HELICONIIDAE (Longwings) Gulf Fritillary Julia Zebra

FAMILY NYMPHALIDAE (Nymphalids) Variegated Fritillary **Bordered Patch** Silvery Checkerspot Texan Crescent Phaon Crescent Pearl Crescent **Question Mark** Mourning Cloak Red Admiral American Painted Lady Painted Lady Buckeye **Red-spotted Purple** 

Queen



Viceroy Common Mestra Goatweed Leafwing Hackberry Emperor Tawny Emperor

#### FAMILY SATYRIDAE

(Satyrs & Wood Nymphs) Southern Pearly Eye Gemmed Satyr Carolina Satyr Little Wood Satyr Common Wood Nymph

#### FAMILY DANAIDAE (Milkweed Butterflies) Monarch Queen

#### FAMILY HESPERIIDAE (Skippers) Silver-spotted Skipper White-striped Longtail Long-tailed Skipper **Dorantes Longtail** Northern Cloudywing Southern Cloudywing Confused Cloudywing Southern Scalloped Sootywing Sickle-winged Skipper Sleepy Duskywing Juvenal's Duskywing Horace's Duskywing **Funereal Duskywing** Wild Indigo Duskywing Common Checkered Skipper **Tropical Checkered Skipper** Turk's Cap Skipper Hayhurst's Scallopwing **Mazans Scallopwing Common Sootywing** Swarthy Skipper Neamathla Skipper Julia's Skipper **Clouded Skipper** Least Skipper **Orange Skipperling** Southern Skipperling **Fiery Skipper** Meske's Skipper Whirlabout Southern Broken Dash

Northern Broken Dash Little Glassywing Sachem Broad-winged Skipper Yehl Skipper Dun Skipper Lace-winged Roadside Skipper Celia's Roadside Skipper Common Roadside Skipper Eufala Skipper Twin-spot Skipper **Brazilian** Skipper Salt Marsh Skipper **Obscure** Skipper **Ocola Skipper** Polydamas Swallowtail Mexican Silverspot White Peacock

#### ORDER ODONATA DRAGONFLIES

FAMILY AESHNIDAE (Darners) Common Green Darner Comet Darner Regal Darner Swamp Darner

FAMILY GOMPHIDAE (Clubtails) Clubtail spp.

FAMILY MACROMIIDAE (Cruisers) Royal River Cruiser

FAMILY CORDULIIDAE (Emeralds) Common Baskettail Prince Baskettail

FAMILY LIBELLUIDAE (Skimmers) Four-spotter Pennant Halloween Pennant **Banded** Pennant Calico Pennant Eastern Pondhawk Great Pondhawk **Band-winged** Dragonlet Seaside Dragonlet Slaty Skimmer **Common Whitetail** Needham's Skimmer Great Blue Skimmer Widow Skimmer Greater Hyacinth Glider **Roseate Skimmer** Blue Dasher Wandering Glider Spot-winged Glider Eastern Amberwing Carolina Saddle Bags Black-mantled Glider **Red-mantled Glider** 

> Texas Mid-Coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex 2547 CR316 Brazoria, TX 77422 Phone 979-964-4011 Fax 979-964-4021

Photographs © Greg Lavaty





# Fish

Texas Mid-coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex



The following 127 fish ranges are expected to include Brazoria County and the refuges.

Spotted gar Longnose gar Alligator gar American eel Inshore lizard fish Least puffer Bowfin Skipjack herring Gizzard shad Gulf Menhaden Threadfin Shad Bay anchovy Goldeye Grass pickerel Central stoneroller Grass carp

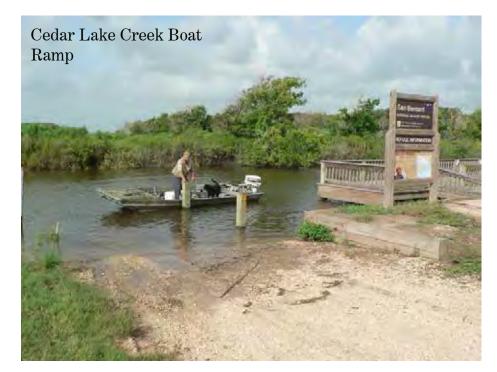
Goldfish Red shiner Blacktail shiner Common carp Mississippi silvery minnow Plains minnow **Ribbon** shiner Shoal chub Silver chub Golden shiner Blackspot shiner Smalleye shiner Ghost shiner Sharpnose shiner Chub shiner Silverband shiner Sand shiner Mimic shiner Pugnose minnow Suckermouth minnow Fathead Minnow

Bullhead minnow Creek chub River carpsucker Blue sucker Lake chubsucker Smallmouth buffalo Black buffalo Spotted sucker Gray redhorse Family Mugilidae Striped mullet White mullet Lady fish Gulf pipefish Chain pipefish Black bullhead Yellow bullhead Blue catfish Channel catfish Tadpole madtom Freckled madtom Flathead catfish Sea catfishes Hardhead catfish Gafftopsail catfish Gulf toadfish Atlantic midshipman Pirate perch Brook silverside Inland silverside Atlantic needlefish Western mosquitofish Sailfin molly Western starhead topminnow Golden topminnow Gulf killifish

Diamond killifish Blackstripe topminnow Bayou topminnow Longnose killifish Plains killifish Rainwater killifish Sheepshead minnow White bass Crevalle jack Flier **Redbreast** sunfish Green sunfish Warmouth Orangespotted sunfish Bluegill Dollar sunfish Longear sunfish Redear sunfish Spotted sunfish Bantam sunfish Spotted bass Largemouth bass White crappie Black crappie Banded pygmy sunfish Western sand darter Scaly sand darter Slough darter



Dusky darter Spotfin mojarra Silver jenny Tidewater mojarra Flagfin mojara Pigfish Freshwater Drum Black Drum Red Drum Gulf Kingfish Sand Seatrout



Silver Seatrout **Spotted Seatrout** Spot Atlantic croaker Silver perch Sheepshead Pinfish Southern Flounder Fringed flounder Bay whiff Hogchoker Lined sole Blackcheek tonguefish Southern stingray Atlantic stingray Naked goby Clown goby Darter goby

Texas Mid-Coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex 2547 CR316 Brazoria, TX 77422 Phone 979-964-4011 Fax 979-964-4021

Photographs © Greg Lavaty



# Mammals

*Texas Mid-coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex* 



The following 52 mammals' ranges are expected to include Brazoria County and the refuges.

#### MAMMALS

**ORDER DIDELPHIMORPHA** MARSUPIALS

FAMILY DIDELPHIDAE Virginia Oppossum

ORDER XENARTHRA EDENTATES

FAMILY DASYPODIDAE Nine-banded Armadillo

**ORDER INSECTIVORA** INSECTIVORES

FAMILY SORICIDAE Short-tailed Shrew Least Shrew FAMILY TALPIDAE Eastern Mole

**ORDER CHIROPTERA** BATS

FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDAE Big Brown Bat Eastern Pipestrelle Eastern Red Bat Evening Bat Hoary Bat Brazilian Free-tailed Bat

ORDER CARNIVORA CARNIVORES

FAMILY CANIDAE Coyote Gray Fox Red Fox

FAMILY FELIDAE Bobcat Cougar

FAMILY MUSTELIDAE Long-tailed Weasel American Mink Northern River Otter Spotted Skunk Striped Skunk

FAMILY PROCYONIDAE Raccoon Ringtail

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA UNGULATES

FAMILY SUIDAE \*Pig (feral)





#### FAMILY CERVIDAE White-tailed Deer

ORDER RODENTIA RODENTS

FAMILY SCIURIDAE Eastern Fox Squirrel Eastern Gray Squirrel Southern Flying Squirrel

FAMILY GEOMYIDAE Attwater's Packet Gopher Baird's Pocket Gopher

FAMILY CASTORIDAE American Beaver

FAMILY MURIDAE Deer Mouse Eastern Woodrat Eastern Harvest Mouse Fulvous Harvest Mouse Hispid Pocket Mouse House Mouse Roof Rat Hispid Cotton Rat Marsh Rice Rat Northern Pygmy Mouse \*Norway Rat White-footed Mouse

FAMILY CRICETIDAE Muskrat

FAMILY MYOCASTORIDAE \*Nutria

ORDER LAGOMORPHA LAGOMORPHS

FAMILY LEPORIDAE Eastern Cottontail Swamp Rabbit California Jackrabbit

\* denotes an invasive species

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Bobcat Photograph by Mack Hicks All Other Photographs © Greg Lavaty





# **Reptiles and Amphibians**

Texas Mid-coast

National Wildlife Refuge Complex



The following 100 reptiles' ranges are expected to include Brazoria County and the refuges.

#### Amphibians

ORDER CAUDATA SALAMANDERS

FAMILY SIRENIDAE Western Lesser Siren

FAMILY SALAMANDRIDAE Central Newt

FAMILY AMBYSTOMATIDAE Marbled Salamander Small-mouthed Salamander **ORDER ANURA** FROGS & TOADS

FAMILY SCAPHIOPODIDAE Hurters Spadefoot

FAMILY ANAXYRUS Dwarf American Toad Woodhouse's Toad Gulf Coast Toad

FAMILY HYLIDAE Blanchard's Cricket Frog Cope's Gray Treefrog Green Treefrog Northern Spring Peeper Eastern Gray Treefrog Squirrel Treefrog Spotted Chorus Frog Strecker's Chorus Frog Upland Chorus Frog FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE E. Narrow-mouthed Toad Great Plains Narrowmouth Toad

FAMILY RANIDAE S. Crawfish Frog Bullfrog Bronze Frog Southern Leopard Frog

Reptiles

ORDER TESTUDINES TORTOISES & TURTLES

FAMILY KINOSTERNIDAE Mississippi Mud Turtle Common Musk Turtle Yellow Mud Turtle

FAMILY CHELYDRIDAE Common Snapping Turtle

FAMILY EMYDIDAE Mississippi Map Turtle Ornate Box Turtle



Skink Photograph by Pete



Red-eared Slider Texas Diamondback Terrapin Texas River Cooter Three-toed Box Turtle Western Chicken Turtle

FAMILY TESTUDINIDAE Texas Tortoise

FAMILY TRIONYCHIDAE Midland Smooth Softshell Pallid Spiny Softshell

FAMILY CHELONIIDAE Loggerhead Sea Turtle Green Sea Turtle Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle

FAMILY DERMOCHELIDAE Leatherback Sea Turtle

**ORDER SQUAMATA** SNAKES & LIZARDS

### FAMILY IGUANIDAE Green Anole

FAMILY PHRYNOSOMATIDAE Northern Fence Lizard Texas Horned Lizard Texas Spiny Lizard FAMILY TEHDAE Six-lined Racerunner Texas Spotted Whiptail

FAMILY SCINCIDAE Southern Prairie Skink Five-lined Skink Broadhead Skink Ground Skink

FAMILY ANGUIDAE W. Slender Glass Lizard

FAMILY COLUBRIDAE Mississippi Ring-necked Snake Texas Rat Snake Southwestern Rat Snake Western Mud Snake Eastern Hog-nosed Snake Dusty Hog-nosed Snake Speckled Kingsnake Prairie Kingsnake Louisiana Milk Snake Western Coachwhip Rough Green Snake Marsh Brown Snake **Blotched Water Snake Broad-banded Water Snake** Gulf Salt Marsh Snake



Diamondback Water Snake Graham's Crayfish Snake Gulf Crawfish Snake Flat-headed Snake Gulf Coast Ribbon Snake Checkered Garter Snake Rough Earth Snake Eastern Garter Snake Plains Blind Snake Texas Night Snake W. Smooth Green Snake E. Yellow-bellied Racer



Texas Glossy Snake Texas Scarlet Snake

FAMILY ELAPIDAE Texas Coral Snake

FAMILY VIPERIDAE Southern Copperhead Western Cottonmouth Canebrake Rattlesnake Western Pigmy Rattlesnake Western Massasauga

Western Diamondback

ORDER CROCODYLIDAE TRUE CROCODILES

FAMILY CROCODYLIDAE American Alligator

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