

TCEQ DOCKET NO. 2025-1160-AIR

APPLICATION BY FORMOSA	§	
PLASTICS CORPORATION, TEXAS	§	BEFORE THE
FOR AIR QUALITY PERMIT NOS.	§	
140763, 19871, 91780, 19200,	§	
19168, 107518, 20203, 40157,	§	
19201, PSDTX1500M1,	§	
PSDTX1236M1, PSDTX1240M1,	§	TEXAS COMMISSION ON
PSDTX1237M1, PSDTX1226M1,	§	
PSDTX1383M2, PSDTX1224M1,	§	
PSDTX1222M1, PSDTX1232M1,	§	
GHGPSDTX46M1, GHGPSDTX221,	§	
GHGPSDTX223, GHGPSDTX218,	§	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
GHGPSDTX224, GHGPSDTX48M1,	§	
GHGPSDTX222, GHGPSDTX225, &	§	
GHGPSDTX219	§	
CALHOUN & JACKSON COUNTIES	§	

**SAN ANTONIO BAY ESTUARINE WATERKEEPER’S
REPLY TO RESPONSES TO HEARING REQUEST**

The San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper’s (“Waterkeeper”) submits this reply to responses by Applicant Formosa Plastics Corporation, Texas (“Applicant” or “Formosa”) and the Executive Director (“Executive Director”) and Office of Public Interest Counsel (“OPIC”) of the Texas Commission for Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”) to Waterkeeper’s contested case hearing request. That request—alongside Waterkeeper’s comments—raised disputed, material issues in Formosa’s application (the “Application”) to amend the above-listed State Air Quality and New Source Review (“NSR”) permits at its chemical complex in Point Comfort (the “Complex”). The Application seeks authorization to build four new ground flares and to increase emission limits at existing elevated flares, which Formosa predicts will result in increased emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds,

sulfur dioxide, and greenhouse gases.¹ For the reasons set forth below, Waterkeeper requests that TCEQ finds Waterkeeper to be an affected person and approve its contested case hearing request without referral to Alternative Dispute Resolution.

I. LEGAL AUTHORITY

a. Contested Case Hearing Request

An affected person must request a contested case hearing within 30 days after the chief clerk mails the Executive Director's Decision and Response to Comments.² That request must substantially comply with the following:

- (1) give the name, address, daytime telephone number, and where possible, fax number³ of the person who files the request. If the request is made by a group or association, the request must identify one person by name, address, daytime telephone number, and where possible, fax number, who shall be responsible for receiving all official communications and documents for the group;
- (2) identify the person's personal justiciable interest affected by the application, including a brief, but specific, written statement explaining in plain language the requestor's location and distance relative to the proposed facility or activity in a manner not common to members of the general public;
- (3) request a contested case hearing;
- (4) list all relevant and material disputed issues of fact that were raised by the requestor during the public comment period and that are the basis of the hearing request. To facilitate the commission's determination of the number and scope of issues to be referred to hearing, the requestor should, to the extent possible, specify any of the Executive Director's responses to the requestor's comments that the requestor disputes, the factual basis of the disputes, and list any disputed issues of law; and
- (5) provide any other information specified in the public notice of application.⁴

¹ Application, Form PI-1: PSD and GHG PSD Applicability Summary (Nov. 29, 2021).

² 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.211(c)(2)(B), 55.201(c), (a).

³ TCEQ is currently in the process of removing § 55.201(d)'s "obsolete" directive to list a fax number where available. TCEQ Rule Project No. 2024-003-039-LS at 5 (July 3, 2025), https://www.tceq.net/downloads/rules/current/24003055_pro.pdf.

⁴ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(d).

For applications filed on or after September 1, 2015, the request must also be based only on the requestor's timely comments.⁵ TCEQ "shall" grant a contested case hearing if Waterkeeper fulfilled these requirements.⁶

b. Affected Person

TCEQ must consider the following in determining affected person status:

- (1) whether the interest claimed is one protected by the law under which the application will be considered;
- (2) distance restrictions or other limitations imposed by law on the affected interest;
- (3) whether a reasonable relationship exists between the interest claimed and the activity regulated;
- (4) likely impact of the regulated activity on the health and safety of the person, and on the use of property of the person;
- (5) likely impact of the regulated activity on use of the impacted natural resource by the person;
- (6) for a hearing request on an application filed on or after September 1, 2015, whether the requestor timely⁷ submitted comments on the application that were not withdrawn; and
- (7) for governmental entities, their statutory authority over or interest in the issues relevant to the application.⁸

For applications filed after September 1, 2015, TCEQ *may* also consider the following:

- (1) the merits of the underlying application and supporting documentation in the commission's administrative record, including whether the application meets the requirements for permit issuance;
- (2) the analysis and opinions of the executive director; and

⁵ *Id.* § 55.201(c).

⁶ *Id.* § 55.211(c).

⁷ For NSR permits that do not require consolidated notice, comments are timely if filed within 30 days after the last publication of the Notice of Application and Preliminary Decision. *Id.* § 55.152(a).

⁸ *Id.* § 55.203(c).

(3) any other expert reports, affidavits, opinions, or data submitted by the executive director, the applicant, or hearing requestor.⁹

Additionally, an affected person must have a personal justiciable interest related to a legal right, duty, privilege, power, or economic interest not common to members of the general public and affected by the application.¹⁰

c. Protected Interests

Texas has authority to issue major and minor preconstruction permits implementing New Source Review (“NSR”) requirements under the federal Clean Air Act.¹¹ The regulations constituting Texas’s federally-approved NSR programs were established pursuant to authority vested in the TCEQ and its predecessor agencies by the Texas Clean Air Act.¹² While these permitting programs were established under Texas state law, their approval into the Texas’s Clean Air Act State Implementation Plan gives them the effect of federal law.¹³

Congress enacted the federal Clean Air Act primarily to “protect and enhance the quality of the Nation’s air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population.”¹⁴ Likewise, the Texas Legislature passed the Texas Clean Air Act to “safeguard the state’s air resources . . . by controlling or abating air pollution” for “the protection of public health, general welfare, and physical property, including the esthetic enjoyment of air resources . . . and adequate

⁹ *Id.* § 55.203(d).

¹⁰ *Id.* § 55.203(a).

¹¹ See 40 C.F.R. § 52.2270 (identifying regulations and other authority that are part of Texas’s federally-approved State Implementation Plan, which implement federal Clean Air Act, Title I program requirements).

¹² TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 382.051 et. seq.

¹³ *Ky. Res. Council v. Env’t Prot. Agency*, 304 F.Supp.2d 920, 923 (W.D. Ky. 2004) (citing *Gen. Motors Corp. v. United States*, 496 U.S. 530, 540 (1990)) (“Upon approval, a state or local SIP is printed in the Federal Register and becomes enforceable as federal law.”).

¹⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 7401(b)(1).

visibility.”¹⁵ The Texas Clean Air Act was also designed to prevent air pollution levels that “are or may tend to be injurious to or adversely affect . . . animal life, vegetation, or property; or interfere with the normal use or enjoyment of animal life, vegetation, or property.”¹⁶

d. Associational Standing

A group or association may participate in a contested case hearing if it timely submits comments¹⁷ that seek to protect interests germane to the group’s purpose; it requests a contested case hearing and identifies members with individual standing by name and physical address; and neither the claims asserted nor relief requested requires member participation.¹⁸

II. ANALYSIS

a. Waterkeeper Substantially Complied with All Request Requirements

i. Waterkeeper’s request was timely.

As the Applicant,¹⁹ OPIC,²⁰ and Executive Director agree,²¹ Waterkeeper timely requested a contested case hearing. A request is timely if filed within 30 days after the chief clerk mails the Executive Director’s Decision and Response to Comments.²² Waterkeeper first filed a request for a contested case hearing on November 18, 2022

¹⁵ TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 382.002(a).

¹⁶ *Id.* § 382.003(3).

¹⁷ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.152(a) (public comments must be filed within 30 days from the last publication of the notice).

¹⁸ *Id.* § 55.205; TEX. WATER CODE § 5.115(a-1)(2).

¹⁹ Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 16 (Sept. 15, 2025).

²⁰ OPIC’s Response to Hearing Request at 7 (Sept. 15, 2025).

²¹ Executive Director’s Response to Hearing Request at 6 (Sept. 15, 2025)

²² 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.211(c)(2)(B), 55.201(c), (a).

and submitted an updated request on May 30, 2025.²³ The chief clerk mailed the final decision letter on May 1, 2025,²⁴ so these requests were within the 30-day period.

ii. *Waterkeeper's request was based on its timely, unwithdrawn comments.*

Because Formosa filed its application after September 1, 2015,²⁵ the request must also be based only on the requestor's timely, unwithdrawn comments.²⁶

Waterkeeper agrees with the Executive Director, Applicant, and OPIC that Waterkeeper timely submitted comments that were not withdrawn.²⁷ For NSR permits such as those the Application seeks to amend, comments are timely if filed within 30 days after the last publication of the Notice of Application and Preliminary Decision ("NAPD").²⁸ Waterkeeper filed comments on February 2, 2023,²⁹ and the last publication of the NAPD was September 18, 2023,³⁰ so Waterkeeper's comments were timely.

Those comments formed the basis for Waterkeeper's contested case hearing request. However, Formosa alone contends that the following issues (referred to as issues 14–18) were based on EPA's, not Waterkeeper's, comments:³¹

²³ Colin Cox, *Public Meeting and Contested Case Hearing Request* (Nov. 18, 2022), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

²⁴ TCEQ Commissioners' Int. Database – All Activity Actions, https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=action&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5 (last accessed Sept. 24, 2025).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(c).

²⁷ Executive Director's Response to Hearing Request at 6 (Sept. 15, 2025); Applicant's Response to Hearing Request at 16 (Sept. 15, 2025); OPIC's Response to Hearing Request at 12 (Sept. 15, 2025).

²⁸ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.152(a).

²⁹ Colin Cox, Comments on Formosa's Application (Feb. 2, 2023), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

³⁰ TCEQ Commissioners' Int. Database – All Activity Actions, https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=action&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5 (last accessed Sept. 24, 2025).

³¹ Applicant's Response to Hearing Request at 35–36 (Sept. 15, 2025).

- Whether the relevant permit provisions are adequate to ensure that Formosa's flares destroy 99% of volatile organic compounds with three or fewer carbon atoms.
- Whether the relevant permit provisions are adequate to ensure that Formosa's flares destroy 98% of volatile organic compounds with four or more carbon atoms.
- Whether Formosa underestimated its flares' potential emission rates for volatile organic compounds.
- Whether the 99% and 98% destruction removal efficiency rates are practically enforceable.
- Whether Formosa has incorporated sufficient monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with distinct emission caps applicable to the same flares.³²

Waterkeeper does not dispute that EPA's comments raised these issues in greater detail than Waterkeeper's comments did. Indeed, EPA's comments extensively expressed its staunch opposition to TCEQ's destruction removal efficiency assumptions for volatile organic compounds from flares.³³ However, Waterkeeper's comments *did* question the accuracy of Formosa's calculated potential to emit volatile organic compounds, including whether the represented VOC destruction efficiency was accurate, because the flare emission limits far exceeded the predicted emissions.³⁴ Accordingly, Waterkeeper's hearing request was based only on its timely comments.

iii. The request provided the name, address, daytime telephone number, and fax number of the filer and of the person responsible for receiving all official communications for Waterkeeper.

A contested case hearing request must give the name, address, daytime telephone number, and "where possible, fax number" of the filer and, for an

³² Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 5-6 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

³³ *See generally* EPA Comments (Sept. 28, 2023), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

³⁴ Colin Cox, Comments on Formosa's Application at 4-5 (Feb. 2, 2023), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

organization such as Waterkeeper, the person responsible for receiving official communications for the group.³⁵

Waterkeeper's November 18, 2022 request listed the filer and party responsible for receiving communication on Waterkeeper's behalf—former Environmental Integrity Project attorney Colin Cox—as counsel for Waterkeeper and provided his address and daytime telephone number. A fax number for Mr. Cox was not given at that time, but Waterkeeper's updated request filed on May 30, 2025 provided the name, address, daytime telephone number, and fax number for Waterkeeper's current counsel, Environmental Integrity Project attorney Mariah Harrod. As before, counsel for Waterkeeper filed the request and is responsible for receiving official communications for Waterkeeper and its member, Diane Wilson.

- iv. *The request identified Waterkeeper's unique, personal justiciable interests affected by the Application and the requestor's location and distance relative to the proposed facility.*

Waterkeeper's interests pertain to the health of its members who routinely visit the Complex to enforce a Consent Decree with Formosa and to its members' recreational and aesthetic interests in kayaking, boating, and otherwise enjoying the natural wonders of the waters surrounding the Complex free from worry that Formosa's flaring will harm wildlife and cause odors and visual disturbances.³⁶ These interests will likely be harmed by the increased emissions and flaring that would be authorized if TCEQ approves the Application.

³⁵ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(d).

³⁶ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2-4 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

Waterkeeper agrees with OPIC's conclusion that Ms. Wilson's interests in this Application "are rooted in actual, repeated, and anticipated use of [the] bays, distinguishing her from a general member of the public."³⁷ As OPIC notes,³⁸ Waterkeeper's request describes Ms. Wilson's unique, longstanding career in protecting water and land, her longstanding enjoyment of kayaking and enjoying the flora and fauna in and around the waters running adjacent to the Complex, and her legal right to enforce a federal Consent Decree with Formosa at that Complex, providing Ms. Wilson with justiciable interests in the health impacts and enjoyment of the area clearly distinct from those of the general public.³⁹

As explained in Waterkeeper's request, the Consent Decree requires that Formosa stop discharging plastics from the Complex.⁴⁰ The Decree remains in effect and will not terminate until such discharges cease.⁴¹ Both Waterkeeper and Ms. Wilson are parties to the Decree with the exclusive legal right to accompany remediation specialists to survey Formosa's outfalls and to direct Formosa to perform cleanup at certain areas of concern.⁴² Ms. Wilson has on several occasions met with Formosa's remediation specialists and, pursuant to paragraph 44 of the Decree authorizing Formosa, Waterkeeper, and Ms. Wilson to provide feedback on the specialist's proposals, approved their recommendations. Just a few months ago, pursuant to the Decree, Ms. Wilson discussed remediation with Formosa's plant manager, engineers, and other facility representatives in an administrative building inside the Complex,

³⁷ OPIC's Response to Hearing Request at 9 (Sept. 15, 2025).

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2-4 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁴⁰ Consent Decree Between Formosa Plastics, San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper, and Diane Wilson, No. 6:17-Cv-47 (Dec. 6, 2019) (attached as Exhibit A) (henceforth, "Consent Decree").

⁴¹ *Id.* ¶ 74.

⁴² *Id.* ¶¶ 41, 45, 73.

and a similar meeting is planned in two weeks. This is a legal interest in the land and waters surrounding the Complex not shared by the general public, and it risk Ms. Wilson's health as she enforces the Decree and exposes herself to Formosa's harmful air emissions.

As detailed in the hearing request, Ms. Wilson regularly visits the waters and shores of Lavaca Bay and Cox Creek within the radius of emissions from the facility to exercise her rights under the Decree. Her interest in these visits is different from that of the general public. Since 2016, Ms. Wilson has visited these waters to look for plastic pellets at Formosa's wastewater and stormwater outfalls—each around 0.15 miles from the Plant's boundaries⁴³—by kayak, motorboat, or on foot *at least* once every few weeks,⁴⁴ often more frequently, and for approximately four to six hours per visit. When on foot, she wades in the knee-deep parts of Cox Creek just outside Formosa's fenceline. She launches her boat from Waterfront Park—less than a mile from Formosa's public entrance—to check Formosa's wastewater outfall.⁴⁵ Ms. Wilson is reasonably worried that her visits to areas within 0.15 miles of the Complex will expose her to greater amounts of flaring and pollution if this Application is approved and will likely cause nauseatingly unpleasant odors and sights, negatively affect the

⁴³ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁴⁴ As described in Waterkeeper's 2025 Request for a Contested Case Hearing at p. 2, Ms. Wilson plans her visits to the Complex around the weather to track stormwater pollution, so at times she visits multiple times a week, while during dry spells, she may not visit for a few weeks. She estimates that she visits Formosa's outfall about once a week on average.

⁴⁵ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2-3 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

health of the local ecosystem she enjoys exploring, and potentially even be carcinogenic to her.⁴⁶

Ms. Wilson's aesthetic and recreational interests in these waters, and the surrounding beaches, have alone sufficed for standing under Texas and federal environmental law.⁴⁷ Ms. Wilson frequently visits the beaches near the Complex, and swims, kayaks, and boats in the surrounding waters.⁴⁸ At Cox Creek specifically, which runs along much of Formosa's fenceline, Ms. Wilson enjoys the aesthetic delight of kayaking through the mossy forests, surrounded by cranes, alligators, and fish, though she mourns Formosa's recent clearing of these trees to haul in heavy machinery for its Decree-ordered plastic cleanup.⁴⁹ Ms. Wilson has spent decades fighting to protect these areas from air and water pollution. She wishes to keep these areas pristine but is concerned that this Application, if approved, will contribute to odors, smog, and algal blooms and harm wildlife, thereby impairing her aesthetic enjoyment.⁵⁰ She has stated that her enjoyment of her activities and the natural beauty of the Bays will likely be diminished if TCEQ approves the Application and thereby allows Formosa to increase emissions and flaring.⁵¹ Ms. Wilson's longstanding, ongoing visits to Formosa to further

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *San Antonio Bay Waterkeeper v. Formosa Plastics Corp.*, No. 6:17-CV-0047, 2019 WL 2716544 at *9-10 (S.D. Tex. 2019) ("The undisputed evidence shows that plastic pellets and PVC powder discharged by Formosa caused or contributed to the damages suffered by the recreational, aesthetic, and economic value of Lava Bay and Cox's Creek. Evidence also establishes that the recreational and aesthetic value of Lavaca Bay, Cox Creek, and their shores have been diminished for members of Waterkeeper, their families and the public in general for use as recreation and aesthetic pleasure. Hence, the presence of PVC powder and plastic pellets distressed the area and lessened the enjoyment of the local environment.").

⁴⁸ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 2-4.

⁵¹ *Id.* at 4.

her decades-long environmental protection work distinguish her aesthetic interest in this matter from the general public interest in protecting natural beauty.

The Applicant's and Executive Director's attempts to impose their own, narrower definitions of a personal justiciable interest collapse without legal support. In claiming that a "recreational, environmental, or aesthetic interest unrelated to an exclusive property interest cannot be a personal justiciable interest because such interests are common to the general public," Formosa's response cites 30 TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE § 55.103 and *Save Our Springs Alliance, Inc. v. City of Dripping Springs*, 304 S.W. 3d 871, 880 (Tex. App.—Austin 2010, pet. denied).⁵² Neither supports this purported principle. The cited regulation merely restates § 55.201(d)(2)'s directive that a justiciable interest cannot be common to the public and does not mention property, recreational, environmental, or aesthetic interests. Likewise, *Save Our Springs* provides that "environmental, scientific, or recreational interests" alone *can* support standing claims where the environmental laws governing the claims protect such interests.⁵³ As discussed below in the affected person evaluation, such is clearly the case here. Moreover, as the Applicant fails to mention, the court in *TCEQ v. San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper*, 714 S.W.3d 270, 284 (Tex. App.—Austin 2025, pet. filed) rejected Ms. Wilson's affected person claim on the grounds that she was visiting the Formosa Complex rather than the Seahawk terminal.⁵⁴ The court did *not* conclude that recreational and aesthetic interests could not suffice for standing.⁵⁵

⁵² Applicant's Response to Hearing Request at 17 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁵³ 304 S.W. 3d at 880-82.

⁵⁴ *TCEQ v. San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper*, 714 S.W.3d 270, 280, 285-86 (concluding Ms. Wilson's visits to Formosa were too far from the Seahawk Terminal for the latter's emissions to significantly impact her, and that recreational use of Bays "eight miles away" alone was not a personal justiciable interest).

⁵⁵ *Id.*

Likewise, the Executive Director—without any legal citation or technical support, nor availability of either—asserts that Ms. Wilson’s residential address bars her from being uniquely affected when she visits Formosa’s fenceline:⁵⁶

The Executive Director recommends that Ms. Wilson is not an affected person in her own right. As shown on the map, Ms. Wilson resides almost 20 miles from the Formosa facility. Additionally, Ms. Wilson’s recreational and monitoring interests are intermittent and common to those of the general public. Therefore, Ms. Wilson cannot be considered an affected person.

As explained in further detail below, there is **no such legal requirement**. Ms. Wilson’s regular visits often spanning several hours and occurring approximately weekly for nearly ten years, pursuant to her job and a federal Consent Decree, ensure Ms. Wilson is affected by Formosa’s emissions in a way the general public is not. Indeed, the contention that Ms. Wilson’s interests are common to the general public is entirely unsupported—there is no evidence to suggest any member of the general public has spent time at the Complex to the remarkable extent Ms. Wilson has.

Lastly, Waterkeeper’s hearing request identified Ms. Wilson’s address and its distance from the proposed facility alongside the approximate location and distance she is from the Complex while monitoring pollution or participating in cleanup events with Formosa’s remediation specialist pursuant to the Consent Decree.⁵⁷

v. *The request listed all relevant and material disputed issues of fact and law that were raised by Waterkeeper during the public comment period and that form the basis of the hearing request.*

TCEQ requires a contested case hearing request to “list all relevant and material disputed issues of fact that were raised by the requestor during the public comment

⁵⁶ Executive Director’s Response to Hearing Request at 6 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁵⁷ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2–4 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

period and that are the basis of the hearing request.”⁵⁸ Contrary to the Applicant’s repeated statements,⁵⁹ however, this regulation does *not* require the request to explain continued disputes following the Response to Comments. Instead, the request “*should*, to the extent possible” do so to “facilitate” TCEQ’s evaluation.⁶⁰ This regulation therefore encourages, but does not mandate, providing this information.⁶¹ Despite this argument, the Applicant agrees that at least 10 issues identified by Waterkeeper’s request are “potentially relevant and material to the Application and within the TCEQ Commissioners’ jurisdiction to consider based on mixed questions of fact and law.”⁶²

Waterkeeper disputes the Applicant’s assertion⁶³ that the Executive Director’s position is that cumulative risks are not a material, relevant issue, as her response identifies the issue as both,⁶⁴ as does OPIC’s response.⁶⁵ Waterkeeper similarly disputes that the Executive Director deems, “Whether Formosa supplied the public with adequate information to verify the bases for Formosa’s claims and for TCEQ’s decision to issue the permits” a purely legal issue,⁶⁶ as her response identifies the issue as involving a question of fact,⁶⁷ as does OPIC’s.⁶⁸ Waterkeeper maintains that these issues

⁵⁸ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(d)(4)(B).

⁵⁹ Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 16–17, 35, 37 (Sept. 15, 2025) (“The Requests failed to specify any of the TCEQ ED’s responses in the RTC that Waterkeeper disputes or any factual basis for such disputes that 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(d)(4)(B) **requires**.”) (“Waterkeeper’s broad brush comment does not fulfill the **requirement** in 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(d)(4)(B) . . . that a hearing request specify ED’s response(s) to comments the requestor disputes, provide a factual basis for any such dispute, or list any disputed issues of law or policy”) (“FPC reiterates that Waterkeeper was **obligated** by 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 55.201(d)(4)(B) . . . to provide factual support for those disputed issues”) (emphasis added).

⁶⁰ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(d)(4)(B).

⁶¹ Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 35–36 (Sept. 15, 2025); OPIC’s Response to Hearing Request at 11–17 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁶² Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 37 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁶³ *Id.* at 36.

⁶⁴ Executive Director’s Response to Hearing Request at 7 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁶⁵ OPIC’s Response to Hearing Request at 12–14 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁶⁶ Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 36 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁶⁷ Executive Director’s Response to Hearing Request at 7 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁶⁸ OPIC’s Response to Hearing Request at 13 (Sept. 15, 2025).

involve questions of fact—such as whether TCEQ/Formosa publicly provided sufficient air modeling information for the public to verify its accuracy—and that they are disputed, material, and relevant.

Waterkeeper agrees with the list of issues outlined by OPIC and the Executive Director and with their conclusion that the issues timely raised by Waterkeeper, excluding issues 22 and 23, involve relevant and material disputed questions of fact and were not withdrawn.⁶⁹ Accordingly, all parties agree that Waterkeeper fulfilled this requirement, and only the Applicant disputes the inclusion of certain issues.

b. Waterkeeper is an Affected Person

Waterkeeper fulfills all requirements that TCEQ must consider in evaluating whether a requestor is an affected person.⁷⁰

- i. Waterkeeper's claimed interests are protected by the federal and Texas Clean Air Acts and thus reasonably related to the regulation of flare pollution.*

An affected person must have a personal justiciable interest related to a legal right, duty, privilege, power, or economic interest not common to members of the general public and affected by the application.⁷¹ The interest must also bear a reasonable relationship between the interest claimed and the activity regulated⁷²—in this case, increased air pollution from increased flaring.

Both the federal and Texas Clean Air Acts, which govern this Application, seek to “protect and enhance” air resources “to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population,” as well as the “esthetic enjoyment of air

⁶⁹ See Executive Director's Response to Hearing Request at 8 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁷⁰ *Id.* § 55.201(c).

⁷¹ *Id.* § 55.203(a).

⁷² *Id.*

resources.”⁷³ The Texas Clean Air Act also aims to prevent air pollution levels that “are or may tend to be injurious to or adversely affect . . . animal life, vegetation, or property; or interfere with the normal use or enjoyment of animal life, vegetation, or property.”⁷⁴ These are the exact interests Waterkeeper alleges this Application will affect.

As described in further detail above and in Waterkeeper’s hearing request, Ms. Wilson is concerned that she will be exposed to health-harming levels of increased air pollution during her visits to areas near the Complex if TCEQ approves this Application. She is equally concerned that the approval will increase emissions that contribute to odors, smog, and algal blooms. Because Ms. Wilson’s health and aesthetic enjoyment of clear air and healthy, abundant wildlife and vegetation are interests “protected by the law under which the application will be considered,”⁷⁵ and because increased emissions and flaring from Formosa threaten these interests, there is a “reasonable relationship between the interest claimed and the activity regulated.”⁷⁶

ii. Waterkeeper described its member’s routine visits to within 0.15 miles of Formosa’s elevated flares.

While TCEQ must consider distance restrictions “imposed by law on the affected interest,”⁷⁷ no such legal requirement exists here. The Applicant concedes this point.⁷⁸ In fact, the Texas Sunset Advisory Commission recently criticized TCEQ for developing a “one-mile informal guideline, generally suggesting anyone within a mile of a permitted site is an affected person while anyone farther than a mile is not” because it

⁷³ 42 U.S.C. § 7401(b)(1); TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 382.002(a).

⁷⁴ TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 382.003(3).

⁷⁵ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.203(c)(1).

⁷⁶ *Id.* § 55.203(c)(3).

⁷⁷ *Id.* § 55.203(c)(2).

⁷⁸ Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 22 (Sept. 15, 2025).

is not a “formal rule” and because “previous TCEQ cases have demonstrated someone further than a mile from a permitted site or activity could be an affected person.”⁷⁹

Despite the lack of any legal distance requirement, especially for an affected person to *reside* within a certain distance from the proposed facility, the Applicant and Executive Director argue that Ms. Wilson’s home address bars her from participating in a hearing concerning a facility she visits at least once every few weeks, and as often as three times a week or more, for almost a decade.⁸⁰ She last visited Formosa’s outfalls—within 0.15 miles of Formosa’s fenceline—on Cox Creek on September 21st and September 22nd to check for plastic discharges, and she estimates she visits these areas about once a week on average. Since 2016, Ms. Wilson has thus been within 0.15 miles of Formosa approximately 450 times—a number undeniably uncommon to the general public. Accordingly, even if such a distance requirement existed in the law, Waterkeeper would meet it.

iii. If approved, this Application will likely result in increased flaring and air pollution, exposing Waterkeeper’s member to health and safety impacts and further obstructing her enjoyment of the water, land, and other natural resources surrounding the Complex.

Waterkeeper agrees with OPIC that Ms. Wilson’s frequent visits to the Complex and surrounding waters “involve direct and frequent interaction with the areas potentially affected by facility operations” resulting in a likely impact to her health and use of natural resources.⁸¹ Waterkeeper further agrees with the Executive Director’s assertion that, notwithstanding the absence of a legal requirement, distance from the

⁷⁹ Sunset Advisory Commission: Staff Report at 17-18 (May 2022), https://www.sunset.texas.gov/public/uploads/2022-12/TCEQ%20Staff%20Report%20with%20Commission%20Decisions_11-22-22.pdf.

⁸⁰ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁸¹ OPIC’s Response to Hearing Request at 9 - 10 (Sept. 15, 2025).

proposed facility is relevant to determining this “likely impact.”⁸² Indeed, as discussed above, it has long been TCEQ’s “informal” practice to assume “anyone within a mile of a permitted site” will likely be impacted by increased air pollution.⁸³ Because Ms. Wilson has consistently and frequently visited areas within mere yards⁸⁴ from Formosa’s flares, she will likely breathe in greater amounts of harmful air pollution and witness impacts to the surrounding waters and wildlife as a result of emissions and disturbances from increased flaring. She will certainly experience the same “sickening,” “nauseating” odors she has complained of from Formosa’s active flaring,⁸⁵ and due to her long-term repeated exposure to these pollutants, there is probable risk that Ms. Wilson develops serious health conditions from her visits.

iv. Waterkeeper timely submitted comments that were not withdrawn.

As discussed above, Waterkeeper agrees with the Executive Director, OPIC, and Applicant that Waterkeeper timely submitted comments that were not withdrawn.⁸⁶

c. Waterkeeper Has Associational Standing

A group or association may participate in a contested case hearing if its request identifies members with individual standing by name and physical address; neither the claims asserted nor relief requested requires member participation; and the group timely submitted comments⁸⁷ that seek to protect interests germane to the group’s purpose.⁸⁸

⁸² Applicant’s Response to Hearing Request at 5 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁸³ See Sunset Advisory Commission: Staff Report at 17-18 (May 2022), https://www.sunset.texas.gov/public/uploads/2022-12/TCEQ%20Staff%20Report%20with%20Commission%20Decisions_11-22-22.pdf.

⁸⁴ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 3.

⁸⁶ Executive Director’s Response to Hearing Request at 6 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁸⁷ *Id.* § 55.152(a) (public comments must be filed within 30 days from the last publication of the notice).

⁸⁸ *Id.* § 55.205; TEX. WATER CODE § 5.115(a-1)(2).

In accordance with TEXAS WATER CODE § 5.115(a-1)(2), Waterkeeper provided the name and physical address of its member, Ms. Diane Wilson, as an affected person in her own right.⁸⁹ As explained above, Ms. Wilson is an affected person. Waterkeeper thus agrees with OPIC that Ms. Wilson has individual standing and confers associational standing to Waterkeeper.⁹⁰

Waterkeeper also agrees with the Executive Director and OPIC that Waterkeeper timely submitted comments seeking to protect interests germane to Waterkeeper's purpose and that the relief requested does not require member participation.⁹¹ Indeed, Waterkeeper wishes to participate in this hearing to protect the health, safety, and natural beauty of the local waters by ensuring any permits issued to Formosa comply with environmental laws with similar health, safety, and aesthetic purposes. Such a pursuit is germane to the organization's purpose of protecting public health and the environment by combating pollution.⁹²

Perplexingly, the Applicant argues that Waterkeeper's comments do not seek to further its organizational goals because Waterkeeper Alliance, of which San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper is a member, purports to protect clean water.⁹³ This argument mistakes a single goal for an organization's "purpose."⁹⁴ Waterkeepers, including San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper, aim to protect the entire ecological

⁸⁹ Colin Cox, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2 (Nov. 18, 2022); Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 2 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁹⁰ OPIC's Response to Hearing Request at 8-10 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁹¹ Executive Director's Response to Hearing Request at 6-7 (Sept. 15, 2025); OPIC Response to Hearing Request at 8-10.

⁹² Colin Cox, Contested Case Hearing Request at 3 (Nov. 18, 2022); Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 4-5 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁹³ Applicant's Response to Hearing Request at 33-34 (Sept. 15, 2025).

⁹⁴ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.205; TEX. WATER CODE § 5.115(a-1)(2).

system, including water, “for all people and the planet.”⁹⁵ Waterkeeper does so by combating industrial air and water pollution. This pollution, including the significant air emissions the Application seeks to authorize, harms the very health, safety, and aesthetic interests that Waterkeeper has spent years working to protect. Further, as environmental groups like Waterkeeper recognize, ecological systems are interconnected, and air pollution affects water quality through atmospheric deposition—Waterkeeper even alleged such impacts in its request when it noted that Formosa’s proposed air emissions risk algal blooms in the waters Ms. Wilson visits.⁹⁶ Because Waterkeeper has spent years protecting environmental health by combating industrial air and water pollution, its comments critiquing the lawfulness of air permitting for Formosa are germane.

d. Waterkeeper is Entitled to a Contested Case Hearing

TQEQ’s regulations require TCEQ to grant a contested case hearing request if made by an affected person whose request complies with § 55.201; timely raises unwithdrawn, material disputed issues of fact or mixed questions of fact or law; and the request is pursuant to a legal right to a hearing.⁹⁷

As explained above, Waterkeeper is an affected person whose contested case hearing request fulfills all requirements from § 55.201 (timely filed; based on Waterkeeper’s timely comments; provides contact information for counsel for Waterkeeper; identifies Waterkeeper’s unique, personal justiciable interests affected by the application with locations and distances to the proposed facility; and timely raised unwithdrawn, disputed issues of fact and law that are material to the Application’s

⁹⁵ *Id.* at 33.

⁹⁶ Mariah Harrod, Contested Case Hearing Request at 4 (May 30, 2025), https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eCID/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.detail&item_id=166352492021351&detail=protestants&StartRow=1&EndRow=1&Step=5.

⁹⁷ 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.211(c).

approval). The Texas Clean Air Act and TCEQ regulations provide a right to a contested case hearing on NSR permit applications.⁹⁸

Because Waterkeeper is legally entitled to a contested case hearing, referring this matter to Alternative Dispute Resolution, as recommended by the Executive Director, is inappropriate.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Waterkeeper requests that TCEQ find that Waterkeeper is an affected person and approve its contested case hearing request without referral to Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Mariah Harrod

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⁹⁸ See TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 382.056; 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 55.201(i) (declining to carve out an exception to the “right to a contested case hearing” for NSR permit applications).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on September 29, 2025, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing "San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper's Reply to Responses to Hearing Request" via electronic mail or eFilings to all persons on the attached service list.

By: /s/ Mariah Harrod

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Exhibit A

David J. Bradley, Clerk

FINAL CONSENT DECREE

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1. Plaintiffs San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper and S. Diane Wilson (hereinafter “Waterkeeper” or “Plaintiffs”), brought this federal Clean Water Act lawsuit pursuant to 33 U.S.C. §1365(a)(1) against Formosa Plastics Corp., Texas, and Formosa Plastics, Corp., U.S.A., (hereinafter “Formosa”) alleging the illegal discharge of Plastics from Formosa’s Point Comfort, Texas, plastics facility. The lawsuit was filed July 31, 2017.

2. The case was tried to the Court on issues of liability from March 25-28, 2019. The Court heard testimony from numerous experts and witnesses regarding the discharged plastics. Hundreds of documents were admitted in evidence.

3. On June 27, 2019, the Court issued a Memorandum and Order, ruling on liability and determining that a declaratory judgment should issue pursuant to Waterkeeper’s claims for relief in the form of monetary and injunctive relief; attorneys’ fee should be awarded; and appropriate sanctions for past violations and to enforce future compliance were appropriate.

4. The Plaintiffs sought in their injunctive relief that the Court order a monitor to review changes at the facility that would stop the discharges, order that efforts to clean up the discharges continue and be protective of the environment, and that penalties continue to be paid until the discharges ceased.

5. The Plaintiffs sought the maximum penalties available pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 19.4.

6. The remedy phase of this trial was scheduled for October 28, 2019.

NOW THEREFORE, in the interest of settling and resolving all civil claims and controversies regarding the violations described above, the Parties hereby consenting to the entry of this Consent Decree; and the Court hereby finding that settlement of the claims alleged without further litigation or trial of any additional issues is fair, reasonable and in the public interest and

the entry of this Consent Decree is the most appropriate way of resolving the claims alleged, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Jurisdiction over this action is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) (Clean Water Act jurisdiction). An actual, justiciable controversy exists between Waterkeeper and Formosa Plastics. The requested relief is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, and 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d), 1365(a), (d).

8. Venue lies in the Southern District of Texas, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1365(c)(1), because the events giving rise to this claim occurred at the Formosa facility, located in Point Comfort, Texas, in Calhoun County, within the Southern District of Texas.

II. APPLICATION AND SCOPE

9. The provisions of this Consent Decree shall apply to and be binding upon the Parties to this action, and their agents, employees, successors, and assigns, as well as to all persons acting under the direction and/or control of Formosa, including firms, corporations, and third parties such as contractors engaged in implementation of this Consent Decree.

10. Formosa shall provide a copy of this Consent Decree to any consultant or contractor selected or retained to perform any activity required by this Consent Decree.

III. DEFINITIONS

11. Whenever the terms set forth below are used in this Consent Decree, the following definitions shall apply:

- a. **“Best Available Technology”** means the best available technology economically achievable as provided in 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(2)(A).
- b. **“Boom”** means a boom, boom with a net, or boom with another device designed to capture Plastics in the environment.
- c. **“Bypass Pipe”** means a pipe four (4) to eight (8) inches in diameter designed to allow collection of samples of the wastewater.

- d. **“Dispute Resolution Process”** means the process described in Section VI. of this Consent Decree.
- e. **“Days”** means calendar days, including weekends and holidays. Computation of time begins the calendar day after receipt by one representative.
- f. **“Engineering Consultant”** means a qualified, external (non-Formosa) stormwater and wastewater engineer or engineering firm chosen through the process described in Section IV(A), paragraphs 12-15. of this Consent Decree, retained and paid for by Formosa.
- g. **“Force Majeure Event”** means any event that would otherwise be a violation of this agreement but was caused solely by an act of God, war, strike, riot, or other catastrophe. (30 TAC § 70.7) Formosa shall take all reasonable steps, consistent with industry standards, to prevent any discharges of Plastics resulting from a Force Majeure event.
- h. **“Formosa”** means Formosa Plastics Corp., Texas and Formosa Plastics Corp., U.S.A., unless expressly stated otherwise in this Consent Decree.
- i. **“Mitigation Projects”** means environmental remediation projects that provide benefits that would not otherwise be available but for this Consent Decree.
- j. **“Monitor”** means a qualified, external (non-Formosa) person or firm that is mutually agreed upon and chosen through the process set forth in Section IV(B), paragraphs 28 of this Consent Decree, paid for by Formosa.
- k. **“Plastics”** means visible plastic pellets, flakes or powder produced at the Formosa Point Comfort Plant.
- l. **“Remediation Consultant”** means a qualified, external (non-Formosa) environmental remediation firm mutually agreed upon and chosen through the process set forth in Section IV(C), paragraphs 39-40, paid for by Formosa.
- m. **“Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust”** or **“the Trust”** means the trust established to accept, manage and distribute Mitigation Project payments and other mitigation monies paid pursuant to this Consent Decree.
- n. **“Trustee”** means the trustee of the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust established by this Consent Decree that will manage the distribution of funds due to the Trust.

IV. REMEDIAL MEASURES

A. Engineering Changes

12. Within twenty-one (21) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree, Formosa will propose to Plaintiffs an Engineering Consultant to review the current design and operation of

the Formosa Point Comfort Plant with regard to the discharge of Plastics and, ultimately, to design and audit the effectiveness of measures to halt those discharges. The proposed Engineering Consultant shall not be Dr. Aiza Jose-Sanchez (Plaintiffs' Engineering Expert) or her firm.

13. Upon providing the proposal of an Engineering Consultant, Formosa will provide to Plaintiffs the proposed Engineering Consultant's resume and a list of past clients. Plaintiffs may ask questions of Formosa and the proposed Engineering Consultant and object to the selection of the proposed Engineering Consultant within fourteen (14) Days of the proposal by Formosa, if Plaintiffs believe the Engineering Consultant's qualifications are not adequate.

14. If the selection of an Engineering Consultant cannot be resolved between the parties within seven (7) Days of the Plaintiffs' objection to the proposal by Formosa, then the determination of the Engineering Consultant will be made by the Court through a joint motion to the Court wherein Formosa and Plaintiffs each present the Court with proposed recommendation(s) and reasons for recommending their proposed Engineering Consultant(s).

15. Formosa will retain the Engineering Consultant within ten (10) Days of the written consent by the Plaintiffs to Formosa's proposed Engineering Consultant or within ten (10) Days of the Court's determination.

16. The Engineering Consultant shall have an opportunity to review all information requested and necessary to make a thorough evaluation of Formosa's wastewater and stormwater systems, including but not limited to all documents reviewed by, and the expert reports of, Plaintiffs' engineering expert, as well as at least one site visit to the facility and off-site outfall locations on Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay, and any other information requested by the Engineering Consultant.

17. Plaintiffs' designated engineer or engineering firm ("Plaintiffs' Engineering Expert") will have the opportunity to go on the site visit with the Engineering Consultant.

18. Plaintiffs may accompany their Plaintiffs' Engineering Expert and the Engineering Consultant on a visit to Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay to describe what they have seen when collecting samples.

19. The Engineering Consultant shall, consistent with good engineering principles, produce plans to retrofit the facility with the Best Available Technology and design to prevent the discharge of Plastics, including the following plans to address deficiencies in Formosa's current system:

- a. capacity improvements to the stormwater drainage system such that flooding does not occur from rainfall that is, at least, a 5-year 24-hour rainfall event (6.8 inches in 24 hours);
 - i. In support of this effort, Formosa agrees, if requested by the Engineering Consultant, to update the 2013 Ganem & Kelly drainage study for existing and ultimate conditions, including all sources of water into the stormwater system and other factors affecting flow and capacity, including detained water, gate openings/closings, current stormwater controls, screens, gabions, and Aquaguards. Ultimate conditions include the same considerations for existing, plus any foreseeable future changes including facility expansions, and additional stormwater controls that may modify conditions. The model should include all sources of water transported by the conveyance system in addition to rainwater, such as washwaters utilized at the facility. It should also model any storage or temporary detention of waters within the system. This means to model the stormwater system, including the amount of water normally in the system and model any recommended changes to the system to determine how it would operate in different rain events.
- b. direction of all stormwater outside battery limits for Outfalls 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 012 and 014 to a holding pond system that is designed to have zero (0) discharge of stormwater into Cox Creek for at least a 5-year 24-hour rainfall event (6.8 inches in 24 hours). The ponds and stormwater ditches will include engineered controls to remove Plastics if stormwater will be discharged into Cox Creek in the event of a greater than 5-year 24-hour rainfall event (6.8 inches in 24 hours);

- c. improvements to the inside boundary limits stormwater and wastewater systems to remove Plastics prior to entry into the current combined wastewater treatment plant (“CWTP”) system; and
- d. improvements in source reduction at all manufacturing and loading units.

20. Formosa’s engagement of the Engineering Consultant shall require that the Engineering Consultant’s plans to retrofit the facility to prevent future discharge of Plastics will be provided to Formosa within four (4) months of the hiring of the Engineering Consultant.

21. All plans the Engineering Consultant provides to Formosa will be shared simultaneously with Plaintiffs, along with any underlying documents that explain or justify the plans. Within forty-five (45) Days of receiving the plans from the Engineering Consultant, Formosa will determine which recommendations for each category of improvements (paragraphs 19(a)-(d)), Formosa intends to implement and will share that information with the Engineering Consultant and Plaintiffs. Formosa’s plans must address all of the deficiencies and requirements in paragraph 19(a)-(d).

22. Plaintiffs will have thirty (30) Days to contest the adequacy of Formosa’s proposed implementation of the plans to comply with the requirements in paragraph 19(a)-(d), request additional information, and/or request a conference with Formosa and the Engineering Consultant to raise any concerns. Plaintiffs’ concerns will be specific and expressed in writing. If the concerns raised by the Plaintiffs cannot be resolved between the Parties in thirty (30) Days after they have been received, then the issues will be addressed through the Dispute Resolution Process.

23. Within thirty (30) Days after the parties agree on the Engineering Consultant’s plans (the “Final Plan”), the Engineering Consultant will establish reasonable deadlines not later than three (3) years from the effective date of this Consent Decree for each of the elements in the Final Plan, including interim deadlines for different phases of each project. The implementation

deadlines and interim deadlines proposed by the Engineering Consultant will be shared with Plaintiffs, and the Plaintiffs will have twenty-one (21) Days to review the proposed deadlines and raise any concerns prior to finalization.

24. The deadlines, including interim deadlines, established by the Engineering Consultant and agreed to in writing by the Plaintiffs or resulting from the Dispute Resolution Process will be binding on Formosa, but Formosa may request, and the Engineering Consultant shall grant, reasonable extensions of any deadline due to delays not caused by Formosa, including by its subcontractors. Formosa shall notify Plaintiffs of any such requests and, if the Plaintiffs object to any requested extension, the Plaintiffs' objection shall be subject to the Dispute Resolution Process.

25. Formosa will provide Plaintiffs with quarterly updates regarding Formosa's progress in implementing the Engineering Consultant's Final Plan and report any deviations from the implementation deadlines. Formosa will provide Plaintiffs with any additional supporting documentation and/or a site visit, if requested, to assess the progress in implementing the Final Plan.

26. When any category of improvement is fully implemented, the efficacy of the improvement, including the efficacy during rain events, will be reviewed or tested for six (6) months ("First Efficacy Period") by the Engineering Consultant. If the testing shows additional changes or other improvements are needed, the Engineering Consultant will revise the Engineering Consultant's Final Plan and implementation schedule ("Revised Plan"), and the testing will again be conducted after the revisions are made ("Second Efficacy Period"). The Revised Plan will be provided to the Plaintiffs and Formosa, and any objection to the revisions by Plaintiffs or Formosa shall be provided in writing to the Engineering Consultant within twenty-one (21) Days. If an

agreement cannot be reached on the Revised Plan, the adequacy of the Revised Plan and implementation schedule is subject to the Dispute Resolution Process.

- a. The Engineering Consultant will produce a set of operating procedures for the new controls or improvements, which procedures establish monitoring protocols during the First Efficacy Period and, if needed, Second Efficacy Period. Such monitoring protocols will have monitoring logs that will be shared with Plaintiffs quarterly, or upon request. Formosa and Plaintiffs will have fourteen (14) Days from receipt to comment on the proposed operating procedures, which will be subject to the Dispute Resolution process. After the testing or failure of equipment, any necessary changes will be made by the Engineering Consultant to the operating procedures. Formosa and Plaintiffs will have fourteen (14) Days from receipt to comment on Second Efficacy Period operating procedures proposed by the Engineering Consultant, which will be subject to the Dispute Resolution process.

27. Documentation and results of the review or testing of implemented improvements will be provided to Plaintiffs each month, and Plaintiffs will have the right to raise any concerns with the Engineering Consultant, including requesting additional testing or a site visit.

B. Monitoring, Reporting, and Future Mitigation Payments

28. Within thirty (30) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree, the Plaintiffs and Formosa will each propose two (2) recommendations for a Monitor. Within seven (7) Days of exchanging recommendations, the Parties will agree upon the selection of the Monitor. If the selection of a Monitor cannot be resolved between the parties within seven (7) Days of the exchange of recommendations, then the determination of the Monitor will be made by the Court. Formosa will retain the Monitor pursuant to a contract agreed to by Plaintiffs in advance within ten (10) Days of the written consent by the Plaintiffs to Formosa's proposed Monitor and retainer agreement or the Court's decision.

29. Formosa will install an above-ground Bypass Pipe with a back flow prevention device and treated wastewater sampling mechanism ("WSM") on the Outfall 001 discharge line outside of Formosa's fence line for the Formosa Point Comfort facility with access available to the

Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' experts. The WSM will allow continuous monitoring of Outfall 001 wastewater for Plastics in Formosa's Outfall 001 wastewater stream after the wastewater has been treated and all water quality controls have been used but prior to the wastewater being discharged into Lavaca Bay through Outfall 001. The WSM will be designed with a filter mesh size small enough to capture Plastics and will be equipped with automatic sensors for pressure, solids and flow.

- a. Dr. Aiza Jose-Sanchez, or her firm, will propose a design for the Bypass Pipe and WSM. Formosa will have fourteen (14) Days from receipt of Dr. Jose-Sanchez's proposed Bypass Pipe and WSM designs to provide comments on the proposed design. Dr. Jose-Sanchez will have fourteen (14) Days to make any necessary modifications to the Bypass Pipe and WSM designs after receiving Formosa's comments, or a longer amount of time, as reasonably needed by the equipment provider to manufacture the WSM.
- b. Any disputes about the final design of the WSM will be resolved through the Dispute Resolution Process.
- c. After the design is agreed to, Formosa will have ninety (90) Days to construct the Bypass Pipe. Dr. Jose-Sanchez, or her firm, will review the construction and have ninety (90) Days to conduct tests on the Bypass Pipe to determine whether modifications are needed.
- d. The Monitor will ensure that the WSM is maintained and cleaned appropriately.

30. The Monitor shall have access at any time to the data collected by the WSM designed by Dr. Jose-Sanchez and installed on the Bypass Pipe. The Monitor may also physically view and sample the discharge water and any solids collected by the WSM. The Monitor shall visit the WSM at least twice per week and within two (2) Days of any indication from the WSM there are solids on the filter. The Monitor will record whether any Plastics are present. Plaintiffs and Formosa will have electronic access to the data collected, but will not have access to the WSM, unless access is needed to address an emergency.

31. The Monitor shall record relevant information from the WSM, including photographs of any Plastics detected and pressure readings.

32. At least twice per week, the Monitor will examine (a) the outfalls, containment Booms, water and adjacent shores fifty (50) feet downstream and upstream of containment Booms for all Formosa outfalls discharging into Cox Creek and (b) the Bypass Pipe WSM.

- a. Subject to each individual seeking access executing a full release and indemnification of Formosa from any and all liability resulting from access, Plaintiffs will have unrestricted access to all discharge channels and the shore areas upstream of the Booms outside Formosa's fence line for outfalls that discharge into Cox Creek.
- b. If Formosa or its subcontractors detect Plastics upstream of a Boom or the shore areas upstream of the Booms, Formosa or its subcontractor will take photographs of the Plastics detected and will report that information to the Monitor and Remediation Consultant within twenty-four (24) hours.
- c. Booms shall not be modified or moved without prior notice to Plaintiffs and the Monitor. Plaintiffs and the Monitor will have ten (10) Days from receipt of notice to object to the modification of Booms and that objection may be appealed to the Court if the issue cannot be resolved between Plaintiffs and Formosa. For purposes of this subparagraph, the phrase "modified or moved" does not include routine maintenance and repair of the Booms.
- d. Within thirty (30) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree, Formosa shall install and/or maintain Booms for all outfalls discharging to Cox Creek, including Outfalls 003, 007, 010, and 012.

33. The particular days of the visits will be determined exclusively by the Monitor and will not be known to Formosa or Plaintiffs in advance.

34. The Monitor shall report the location of any Plastics to the Remediation Consultant.

35. The Monitor will document the presence of any Plastics outside of Formosa's outfalls and at the locations in paragraph 32 through a log and photographs. Monitoring logs and any photographs or videos taken will be sent to Plaintiffs, Formosa and the Remediation Consultant weekly. These logs and photographs may be shared publicly.

36. If either Formosa or the Monitor documents any Plastics resulting from sampling at the WSM for Outfall 001 or upstream of containment Booms, including on the upstream shores or in the water, for outfalls discharging into Cox Creek, and including discharges of Plastics found by

the Monitor in accordance with paragraph 37, Formosa, subject to any claim by Formosa of a Force Majeure Event or Force Majeure Events, is in violation of its discharge permit and Formosa will, within thirty (30) Days of learning of the violation, pay into the Mitigation Trust the amount below:

- For discharges in calendar year 2019: \$10,000
- For discharges in calendar year 2020: \$15,000
- For discharges in calendar year 2021: \$20,000
- For discharges in calendar year 2022: \$25,000
- For discharges in calendar year 2023: \$30,000
- For discharges in calendar year 2024 and after: maximum amount provided by 40 C.F.R. § 19.4.

The stipulated mitigation payments shall be separate for Lavaca Bay and Cox Creek; so, for example, on a given day, a payment could be \$20,000 in 2019 if Plastics are identified by the Monitor in accordance with this paragraph in both Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay on the same day.

37. Plaintiffs or other concerned citizens may send documentation of Plastics outside of Formosa's outfalls in Cox Creek or on the shores of Cox Creek for outfalls discharging into Cox Creek to the Monitor for review. If the Monitor determines the submitted documentation demonstrates new discharges of Plastics not already identified, the Monitor will add the new discharges demonstrated by the citizen documentation to the discharges documented by the Monitor, as provided in paragraph 36.

38. When there has been a discharge of Plastics, as determined pursuant to paragraphs 36, within twenty-four (24) hours of Formosa learning of the discharge, Formosa will report each event as a permit violation to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") identifying the water body (Cox Creek or Lavaca Bay) where Plastics were discharged.

- a. Formosa will propose a new reporting policy to replace Formosa's existing Standard Operating Procedure to Plaintiffs within thirty (30) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree that complies with definition of permit violations as ordered by the Court and in this Consent Decree, including that "best management practices" do not constitute compliance with the permit. Plaintiffs will have thirty (30) Days to respond and propose

revisions in writing to the proposed new reporting policy. Within ten (10) Days of Plaintiffs' written approval of Formosa's new reporting policy or the Court's determination if the Parties cannot agree on revisions, Formosa will approve the new reporting policy internally to replace the previous Standard Operating Procedure, and provide this new reporting policy as a revised Standard Operating Procedure to TCEQ.

C. Remediation of Past Discharges

39. Within thirty (30) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree, the Plaintiffs and Formosa will each propose two (2) recommendations for a Remediation Consultant. Within seven (7) Days of exchanging recommendations, the Parties will agree upon the selection of the Remediation Consultant. If the parties cannot agree, then the determination of the Remediation Consultant will be made by the Court.

40. Formosa will retain pursuant to a contract agreed to by Plaintiffs in advance the Remediation Consultant within ten (10) Days of the written consent by the Plaintiffs to Formosa's proposed Remediation Consultant and retainer agreement or the Court's determination.

41. The Remediation Consultant will review remediation methods for Plastics in Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay as follows:

- a. The Remediation Consultant will review ongoing remediation methods, make site visits, and will produce a Remediation Plan with the goal being a removal of most Plastics from the environment while protecting the Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay ecosystems.
- b. Formosa will direct Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. ("Horizon") to provide whatever information regarding previous cleanup efforts in Horizon's possession as is requested by the Remediation Consultant.
- c. The Remediation Consultant will determine whether Horizon's removal of shoreline and submerged vegetation should be remedied by planting of native vegetation to stabilize the banks and what mitigation should be undertaken, if any, in Cox Creek where submerged vegetation has been removed. Formosa will cease any efforts to authorize removal of submerged vegetation from Cox Creek or its shoreline at Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and Formosa will withdraw its request within ten (10) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree.

- d. If the Remediation Consultant determines specific removal methods will cause significant environmental damage that cannot be remediated, the removal methods should not be used.
- e. Plaintiffs may request the opportunity to take the Remediation Consultant up Cox Creek or to Lavaca Bay to show areas of concern. Dr. Jeremy Conkle may accompany Plaintiffs and the Remediation Consultant during this process, or Dr. Conkle may speak directly with the Remediation Consultant to discuss Dr. Conkle's concerns.

42. The Remediation Consultant shall develop and propose a plan to remove Plastics from the Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay ecosystems and, if warranted, for a Cox Creek bank stabilization and revegetation plan. Within sixty (60) Days of being retained, the Remediation Consultant's plan shall be provided to Formosa and the Plaintiffs for review.

43. Formosa and the Plaintiffs will have thirty (30) Days to provide comments on the Remediation Plan and, if requested, the Plaintiffs shall have an opportunity to consult with Formosa and the Remediation Consultant to resolve any concerns.

44. Formosa and/or the Remediation Consultant will continue to keep daily records of cleanup activities using a form approved by the Plaintiffs. The Remediation Consultant will propose a methodology for estimating the weight and/or volume of Plastics removed on a daily basis to Plaintiffs and Formosa, and Plaintiffs and Formosa shall have ten (10) Days from receipt of the Remediation Consultant's proposed methodology to provide written feedback to the Remediation Consultant. After considering any written feedback from Plaintiffs or Formosa, the Remediation Consultant will approve a final methodology to be used to estimate and record the daily weight and/or volume of Plastics removed on the daily form.

45. Plaintiffs may notify the Remediation Consultant of the presence of Plastics in the Cox Creek or Lavaca Bay ecosystems so those Plastics can be cleaned up. The Remediation Consultant will share any relevant information with Formosa.

46. On a monthly basis, Formosa will make the daily records required by paragraph 44 available on a public website created for that purpose until cleanup has ceased. Plaintiffs may also share this information publicly.

47. Within thirty (30) Days of the conclusion of cleanup efforts as determined by the Remediation Consultant, Formosa or the Remediation Consultant will create a final report that includes a summary of the cleanup, containing the amount of bags, and approximate weight and/or volume of Plastics and debris removed from locations along Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay.

48. Cleanup will continue until the Remediation Consultant determines that most Plastics have been removed from the environment and that further remediation efforts may harm the Cox Creek and Lavaca Bay ecosystems.

D. Permit and Mitigation Terms

49. Within ten (10) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree, Formosa will request in writing to TCEQ as part of the current Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("TPDES") permit renewal process that Formosa's renewed TPDES permit contain the following new permit requirements:

- a. There will be zero (0) discharge of stormwater or other waters, including washwater, from Outfalls 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 012 and 014 for rainfall events of 5-year 24-hour rainfall event or less (6.8 inches in 24 hours) as measured by Formosa's onsite rain gauge. If Formosa discharges stormwater or other waters from these Outfalls, it will notify TCEQ within twenty-four (24) hours of the discharge and include the rainfall amount and outfall number. This requirement will be effective upon the earlier of actual construction of the infrastructure necessary to achieve this requirement or January 1, 2024.
- b. There will be zero (0) discharge of Plastics from Formosa's Point Comfort Plant. Formosa shall not propose that Plastics in its discharge in any way are part of permitted total suspended solids.
- c. Formosa will provide Plaintiffs a copy of the letter to TCEQ complying with this term immediately after sending it. Formosa will also provide Plaintiffs copies of any subsequent correspondence and notifications of in

person or oral communications to or from TCEQ regarding these proposed permit terms within five (5) Days.

- d. Regardless of whether TCEQ adopts these new permit terms proposed by Formosa, Formosa agrees to comply with the requirements in paragraphs 49 (b) and (c) above, on the effective date of this Consent Decree, and with 49(a) upon the earlier of actual construction of the infrastructure necessary to achieve this requirement or January 1, 2024.

50. Formosa will work with the Texas Department of Transportation ("TxDOT") to facilitate repairs to the SH35 boat ramp on Cox Creek so that the ramp can be used by boats, including motor boats. Formosa will request that TxDOT make the repairs or approve and release Formosa to make the repairs within thirty (30) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree. Formosa will request that any efforts by TxDOT to repair the ramp include the removal of soil containing pellets and plastic pellets before pavement is laid.

E. Environmental Mitigation Projects

Establishment of the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust

51. Formosa will pay fifty (50) million dollars over five (5) years (ten (10) million dollars per year) for Mitigation Projects to the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust. The parties agree these Mitigation Projects provide environmental benefits to the affected areas. All mitigation funds paid by Formosa pursuant to this Consent Decree will be paid into the Mitigation Trust account, which will be an interest-bearing account.

52. Within twenty-one (21) days of the effective date of this Consent Decree, the Plaintiffs and Formosa will each propose up to two (2) recommendations for a Trustee. Within seven (7) Days of exchanging recommendations, the Parties will agree upon the selection of the Trustee. If the selection of a Trustee cannot be resolved between the parties within seven (7) Days of the exchange of recommendations, then the determination of the Trustee will be made by the Court.

53. The Trustee shall file all papers necessary to establish the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust. Formosa shall annually contribute to the Trust as required by this Consent Decree, with the first payment due fourteen (14) Days after the establishment of the Trust, and each subsequent annual payment due within one (1) week of the anniversary of the initial payment. The cost of administering the Trust, including costs of the Trustee, shall be paid by the funds in the Trust described in Paragraph 62.

54. The Trustee will send annual reports to the Parties and make the reports publicly available.

Environmental Mitigation Projects

55. The total amount for Mitigation Projects will be divided as follows:

56. Twenty (20) million dollars to the Federation of Southern Cooperatives (“the Federation”), a non-profit organization with offices throughout the South, to form a Matagorda Bay Fishing Cooperative (“the Cooperative”), and netting or transportation cooperatives if necessary to support the Fishing Cooperative, under a project called the Matagorda Bay Cooperative Development Project (“the Project”).

- a. The Matagorda Bay and San Antonio Bay Systems (“the Bay Systems”) have historically had a thriving fishing, shrimping, and oystering industry that has declined due, in part, to pollution of the Bays. The purpose of this Mitigation Project is environmental restoration and protection, specifically to revitalize the marine ecosystems and promote long-term sustainable fisheries by supporting the fishing community to work together to sustain harvests from the Bay Systems in an environmentally responsible manner.
- b. The Federation will work with local fishermen, shrimpers, and oystermen to organize a local Cooperative with the goal of improving the ecosystem and developing sustainable fishing, shrimping, and oystering of the Bay Systems. Funds may be expended for organizing a local cooperative, implementing sustainable fishing practices, promoting mechanisms to create sustainable harvests, analyzing best markets for environmentally responsible seafood harvests, and determining and investing in necessary infrastructure, as explained below.

- c. The Federation may make zero-interest loans to the Cooperative(s) for the purchase of infrastructure or other needs consistent with the goal of improving the ecosystem and developing sustainable fishing, shrimping, and oystering of the Bay Systems. Repayments of the loans will go to the Federation to be used on the Matagorda Bay Fishing Cooperative project.
- d. The Federation may determine that formation of other cooperatives, such as netting or transportation cooperatives, are necessary to support a sustainable fishing community and may expend funds towards organizing those cooperatives.
- e. The Cooperative may recommend to the Federation that funds earmarked for the Project be spent in coordination with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department on oyster reef restoration and aquaculture projects in the Bay Systems.
- f. If at any time, it is clear to the Federation that efforts to organize the Cooperative have failed, the Federation shall notify the Trustee and return any unexpended funds to the Trust. If after five (5) years of efforts, the Federation determines that the Cooperative is not likely to succeed, any remaining funds will be returned to the Trustee for redistribution.
- g. The twenty (20) million dollars to the Federation shall be paid as follows:
 - \$3 million in 2020;
 - \$4 million in 2021;
 - \$4 million in 2022;
 - \$4 million in 2023; and
 - \$5 million in 2024.

57. Ten (10) million dollars in total for the development, protection, operation and maintenance of Green Lake Park.

- a. Green Lake is the second largest natural lake in the state of Texas but does not have public access and has not been developed or protected in a way to ensure its natural environment is sustained. Green Lake was recently purchased by Calhoun County. The purpose of this mitigation project is environmental restoration and protection, specifically to restore the lake to its historic condition including repairing a recent breach due to Hurricane Harvey and provide funds for the development of public access to the park.
- b. Eight (8) million dollars to Calhoun County to develop, operate and maintain Green Lake Park as a publicly available park without RV hook-ups, but otherwise consistent with the Green Lake Master Plan. Two (2) million dollars will be used to repair the current breach from Green Lake waters, which is causing seepage

from Green Lake into adjacent waters. Any funding left after construction of the Park will be spent on operation and maintenance of the park.

c. The ten (10) million dollars to Calhoun County shall be paid as follows:

- \$2 million for breach repair in 2020;
- \$2 million for Green Lake Park in 2021;
- \$2 million for Green Lake Park in 2022;
- \$2 million for Green Lake Park in 2023; and
- \$2 million for Green Lake Park in 2024.

58. Seven-hundred fifty (750) thousand dollars to the Port Lavaca YMCA to fund camps for children and teenagers in the area, which will be focused on education about how to be a good steward of the local ecosystems and will teach outdoor education and recreation activities.

- a. Beach erosion and pollution of the Bay Systems and their shores has limited recreational opportunity to children of Calhoun County. The purpose of this mitigation project is environmental education, specifically to give local children the opportunity to learn about and enjoy the local ecosystem.
- b. Free transportation will be offered to the camps, and children who meet federal low-income standards will be given a scholarship to attend and will be provided free meals and snacks. Funding may also be spent for housing for summer staff to conduct camps and to train staff on the ecology of the Bay Systems. Funding may also be used for the purchase of equipment for the camps.
- c. The seven-hundred fifty (750) thousand dollars for environmental education and recreation summer camps will be paid as follows:
 - \$100,000 in 2020;
 - \$125,000 in 2021;
 - \$150,000 in 2022;
 - \$150,000 in 2023; and
 - \$225,000 in 2024

59. Two (2) million dollars to Calhoun County for erosion control and beach restoration at Magnolia Beach. Funds may be used for purchase and use of clean and uncontaminated fill material, planting of native plants, necessary construction to prevent future erosion, and necessary maintenance to prevent beach erosion.

- a. Beach erosion and pollution of Lavaca Bay and its shores has limited recreational opportunities for the people of Calhoun County. Magnolia Beach has sustained

harm from erosion and is also a location where Plastics have been found. The purpose of this mitigation project is environmental restoration and protection, specifically to restore Magnolia Beach and allow use by the public.

- b. The two (2) million dollars to Calhoun County for erosion control and beach restoration shall be paid as follows:
 - \$1,000,000 in 2021; and
 - \$1,000,000 in 2022.

60. One (1) million dollars to the University of Texas Marine Science Institute (“UTMSI”) Nurdle Patrol (“the Nurdle Patrol”). The money will be used to support the Nurdle Patrol and for workshops and meetings, and to provide scholarships for attendance, food, transportation and expenses at conferences.

- a. UTMSI sponsors a “Nurdle Patrol,” which documents the discharge of plastics on the Gulf Shore. The Nurdle Patrol also hosts conferences regarding plastics and environmental issues on the Gulf Coast. This purpose of this mitigation project is environmental quality assessment and environmental education, specifically to support the Nurdle Patrol and environmental conferences.
- b. The one (1) million dollars for the Nurdle Patrol shall be paid as follows:
 - \$200,000 in 2020;
 - \$200,000 in 2021;
 - \$200,000 in 2022;
 - \$200,000 in 2023; and
 - \$200,000 in 2024.

61. Five (5) million dollars for an Environmental Research Mitigation Project providing for funding for environmental research regarding the Bay Systems, or the river deltas in Calhoun or Jackson Counties feeding into those systems. Funding may be distributed for environmental research topics, including but not limited to, the ecology, pollution, fisheries, or habitat and wildlife restoration of the ecosystems. The Trustee shall set up a system to provide funding for research, including providing public notice of the funding opportunity and setting up a review process for applications with researchers in applicable fields.

- a. The Bay Systems have suffered environmental degradation, including the repeated discharges of pollutants. The purpose of this mitigation project is funding for specific environmental research projects to better understand the extent and impacts of environmental degradation in these ecosystems as well as possible solutions for restoration and mitigation.
- b. The five (5) million dollars for the Environmental Research Mitigation Project shall be paid as follows:
 - \$1,000,000 in 2020;
 - \$1,000,000 in 2021;
 - \$1,000,000 in 2022;
 - \$1,000,000 in 2023; and
 - \$1,000,000 in 2024.

62. Eleven (11) million two-hundred and fifty (250) thousand dollars to the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust, and any additional sums paid by Formosa or returned to the Trust for redistribution.

- a. The purpose of this mitigation project is to research, protect, and restore the water bodies and surrounding ecosystems of the Bay Systems or the river deltas feeding into those systems. The Trust shall award funds for the benefit of these waterbodies and the public, including for:
 - providing public education about those waterbodies,
 - sponsoring youth camps such as described in paragraph 57;
 - purchasing land in the watersheds of those waterbodies for conservation purposes, in order to reduce runoff and other pollution into those waterbodies, and/or to improve public access (physical or visual) to them;
 - environmental research of those waterbodies as in paragraph 59;
 - environmental advocacy, except for litigation;
 - habitat restoration; and/or
 - additional funding for the dedicated Mitigation Projects described in paragraphs 52-57.
- b. The Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust shall have an Award Committee including the Trustee, one representative of Plaintiffs, one representative of Formosa, and two representatives from environmental groups or institutions. The initial Committee environmental representatives shall be selected from: Surfrider in Corpus Christi, the Mission-Aransas National Estuarine Research Reserve, or the Coastal Alliance to Protect our Environment. The Award Committee shall

be established within thirty (30) Days of the establishment of the Trust. If Plaintiffs and Formosa cannot mutually agree on the representatives from the environmental groups, the Trustee will decide.

- c. The Award Committee of the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust shall establish a process for application and distribution of the available funds in the Trust.
- d. The eleven (11) million two-hundred and fifty (250) dollars to the Matagorda Bay Mitigation Trust shall be paid as follows:
 - \$3,700,000 in 2020;
 - \$1,675,000 in 2021;
 - \$1,650,000 in 2022;
 - \$2,650,000 in 2023; and
 - \$1,575,000 in 2024.

Public Statements

63. Any public statement, oral or written, in print, film, or other media, made by Formosa making reference to the Mitigation Projects under this Consent Decree shall include the following language or words to the effect: This project was undertaken in connection with the settlement of a Clean Water Act suit, San Antonio Bay Estuarine Waterkeeper v. Formosa.

V. COSTS OF SUIT

64. Formosa will pay Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees and costs through the effective date of this Consent Decree of \$3,030,613.00 and, future reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including costs for retained experts, for the duration of this Consent Decree for ensuring compliance with this Order. Plaintiffs will send invoices to Formosa every two (2) months for future fees and costs, and payment will be made within thirty (30) Days of receipt. Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including costs for retained experts, through the effective date of this Consent Decree will be paid within thirty (30) Days of the effective date of this Consent Decree.

65. Payment of all sums due to Plaintiffs for attorneys' fees or costs shall be made by electronic funds transfer to Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, who will distribute the funds among Plaintiffs' co-counsel. This payment shall not be construed as a donation to Texas RioGrande Legal Aid.

VI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

66. Unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Consent Decree, the dispute resolution procedures of this section shall be the exclusive mechanism to resolve disputes arising under or with respect to this Consent Decree.

67. Informal Dispute Resolution. Any dispute under this Consent Decree shall first be the subject of good faith informal negotiations. The dispute shall be considered to have arisen when the Plaintiffs or Formosa sends the other party a written Notice of Dispute. Such Notice of Dispute shall state clearly the matter(s) in dispute. The period of informal negotiations shall not exceed thirty (30) Days from the date the dispute arises, unless that period is modified by written agreement. If the Parties cannot resolve a dispute by informal negotiations, then either party may ask the Court for final resolution of the issue.

68. Judicial Review. Either Formosa or Plaintiffs may seek judicial review of any dispute under this Consent Decree by filing with the Court and serving on the other party, a motion requesting judicial resolution of the dispute arising under this Consent Decree.

69. No Effect on Deadlines. The invocation of dispute resolution procedures under this Section shall not, by itself, extend, postpone, or affect in any way any obligation of Formosa or the Plaintiffs under this Consent Decree, unless and until final resolution of the dispute so provides.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

70. This Consent Decree is entered in full and final settlement of the civil claims for violations of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1365, et seq., as alleged in the complaint filed by Plaintiffs up through the date of entry of this Consent Decree, but shall not affect rights or obligations not specifically addressed herein, as to which the Parties specifically reserve their rights.

71. Formosa will review Plaintiffs' expert reports that have been produced or filed as confidential and Plaintiffs' Findings of Fact filed under seal in the lawsuit to determine which language needs to remain confidential within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this Consent Decree to remove any restriction on use of Plaintiffs' expert reports or Findings of Fact. If the Parties cannot agree, any dispute over confidentiality may be taken to the Court for resolution.

VIII. CONTINUING JURISDICTION

72. The Court shall retain jurisdiction to effectuate and enforce the terms and conditions and achieve the objectives of this Consent Decree, and to resolve disputes arising hereunder as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction, modification, implementation, or execution of this Consent Decree.

IX. MODIFICATION

73. The terms of this Consent Decree may be modified only by a subsequent written agreement signed by all the Parties and with approval by the Court.

X. TERMINATION

74. Request for Termination. Formosa may serve upon Plaintiffs a request for termination after implementation and testing of all the Engineering Consultant's improvements (in Section IV(A)), after completion of all requirements in Section IV(D), and after the Monitor, Plaintiffs, and cleanup records have all documented no discharges of Plastics as defined in paragraph 36 of this Consent Decree into either Cox Creek or Lavaca Bay for six (6) consecutive months.

75. Joint Motion for Termination. Following receipt of the request for termination, the Parties shall confer informally concerning the request and attempt in good faith to address any disagreement that the Parties may have as to whether Formosa has complied with the requirements for termination of this Consent Decree. If the Plaintiffs agree that this Consent Decree may be terminated, the Parties shall submit, for the Court's approval, a joint motion to terminate this Consent Decree.

76. Formosa Motion for Termination. In the event that the Parties cannot agree as to whether Formosa has complied with the requirements for termination of this Consent Decree, Formosa may move to terminate this Consent Decree on its own motion to the Court.

77. Survival of Paragraph 49. In the event the Court grants termination of this Consent Decree and the TCEQ has not acted on the Formosa requests set forth in paragraph 49 or the TCEQ has acted on Formosa's renewal of Formosa's TPDES permit and not expressly incorporated the changes requested by Formosa pursuant to paragraph 49, Formosa and Plaintiffs agree that the requirements in paragraph 49, Subparagraphs a. and b. will survive this Consent Decree and remain enforceable. Discharges in violation of these subparagraphs will result in a payment by Formosa to the Mitigation Trust of \$10,000 for each discharge. In the event of the earlier dissolution of the Mitigation Trust, the payment will be to the recipient designated by the Trust's dissolution document.

XI. NOTICES AND SERVICE OF PROCESS

78. Unless otherwise specified in this Consent Decree or otherwise changed by notice to all Parties, whenever notifications, submissions, or communications are required by this Consent Decree, they shall be made in writing and addressed as follows, using electronic mail where such addresses are provided:

As to the Plaintiffs:

1) Erin Gaines
TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID
4920 N. I-35
Austin, TX 78751
512-374-2739
egaines@trla.org

2) Diane Wilson
wilsonalamobay@aol.com

As to Formosa:

1) John Riley, Esq.
Holland & Knight LLP
111 Congress Ave., Suite 540
Austin, TX 78701
John.Riley@hklaw.com

2) Vice President/General Manager
Formosa Plastics Corporation, Texas
201 Formosa Drive
Point Comfort, TX 77978

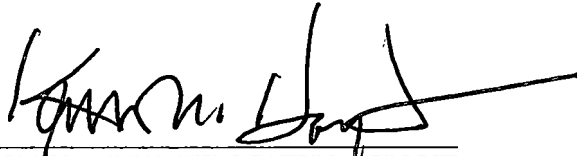
3) Assistant Vice President, Environmental Division
Formosa Plastics Corporation, U.S.A.
9 Peach Tree Hill Rd.
Livingston, NJ 07039

XII. SIGNATORIES

79. Each of the undersigned representatives certifies that he or she is fully authorized to enter into the terms and conditions of this Consent Decree, to execute this Consent Decree, and to legally bind to this Consent Decree the Party, affiliate or entity he or she represents.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Dated and entered the 6th day of December, 2019 to be effective January 15, 2020
("effective date").



HONORABLE KENNETH M. HOYT
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE