Deer Park Community Advisory Council

April 27, 2026

Preventing Recurrence After an Accident

Jessica Mendoza, Community Relations Coordinator with Port Houston, provided a comprehensive overview of the history, development, and current operations of Port Houston and the Houston Ship Channel. She began by explaining the founding of Houston in the mid-1800s by John Kirby Allen and Augustus Allen, who selected the area near Buffalo Bayou for its access to waterways and natural resources. With financial support from Charlotte Allen, often referred to as the "mother of Houston," the brothers established what would become a major commercial center. Early promotional efforts helped attract settlers and investors, setting the stage for Houston's rapid growth. As trade expanded, Houston faced limitations due to its lack of a deep-water port, which led to the development of the Houston Ship Channel through a coordinated effort between local and federal funding known as the Houston Plan. The channel officially opened in 1914, enabling ocean-going vessels to access Houston and solidifying its role as a major hub for trade, particularly after the 1900 Galveston hurricane shifted economic focus inland.

Mendoza explained that Port Houston, the governing authority of the Ship Channel, is an autonomous subdivision of the State of Texas that owns and operates eight public facilities along the 52-mile waterway, while also supporting more than 200 private industrial facilities. She clarified the distinction between "the port" (the physical location where cargo is handled) and "Port Houston" (the organization that manages operations). The Ship Channel is one of the busiest waterways in the nation and serves as a critical economic engine, supporting approximately 1.4 million jobs in Texas and 3.37 million jobs nationwide, with a statewide economic impact of $439 billion. The region is also home to the largest petrochemical complex in the United States, with approximately 71% of cargo consisting of liquid bulk products such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, chemicals, and other industrial materials.

She further detailed the types of cargo handled at Port Houston, including breakbulk items such as steel, vehicles, and heavy equipment, as well as containerized goods like clothing, electronics, and food products that impact everyday life. Houston is a leading exporter, particularly of resin, which is used to manufacture a wide range of plastic products. The port also handles a significant share of Gulf Coast container traffic and sees over 8,300 deep-draft vessel calls and more than 200,000 barge transits annually.

Mendoza highlighted ongoing and future infrastructure investments, including a $1.9 billion land-side expansion focused on terminal improvements, additional wharves, and upgraded equipment. She also discussed Project 11, a major initiative in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to widen the Ship Channel from 530 to 700 feet. This expansion is intended to improve safety, accommodate larger vessels, and maintain the port's competitiveness in global trade, with full completion anticipated by 2029.

In addition, she emphasized Port Houston's strong commitment to environmental sustainability and operational responsibility. The port has maintained ISO 14001 certification since 2002, utilizes 100% renewable energy backed by a Texas solar farm, and has secured over $57 million in grant funding for environmental improvements. The organization has also set a goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through infrastructure upgrades, cleaner technologies, and operational efficiencies.

Mendoza also discussed Port Houston's extensive community engagement efforts. These include a community grants program that has invested over $2 million into 95 local projects since 2020, workforce development initiatives such as internships, scholarships, and partnerships with local school districts, and programs designed to connect residents with resources and career opportunities in the maritime and logistics industries. She highlighted ongoing outreach efforts, including a 2025 community listening campaign that engaged over 10,000 residents to better understand community needs, with common themes including infrastructure improvements, green space development, and increased access to community services.

She concluded by reinforcing Port Houston's role not only as a major economic driver but also as an active community partner, emphasizing the importance of open dialogue, transparency, and continued collaboration with local stakeholders to support both economic growth and community well-being.

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DPCAC's May 18th meeting will feature *Economic Development in Deer Park and Transportation/ Infastructure Improvements*.

Visitors are welcome! For an invitation, contact annelgowan@gmail.com.