

Final Environmental Assessment

Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1385, Dallas District

Project Limits from U.S. Highway 380 to FM 455

CSJ Number(s) 1315-01-030 & 1315-01-031

Denton County, Texas

June 2023

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 9, 2019, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT.

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List of Acronyms

A list of common acronyms used throughout this document and their definitions is provided below.

AADT	average annual daily traffic
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACM	asbestos-containing materials
ACS	American Community Survey
AOI	Area of Influence
APE	Area of Potential Effects
AST	Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAD	County Appraisal District
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement
CMP	Congestion Management Process
CO	carbon monoxide
C.R.I.S.	Crash Records Information System
dB(A)	decibels (A-weighted)
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECOS	TxDOT's Environmental Compliance Oversight System
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMST	Ecological Mapping System of Texas
EO	Executive Order
EPIC	Environmental Permits, Issues, and Commitments
ETC	estimated time of completion
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FM	Farm-to-Market Road
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
USIBWC	United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISA	Initial Site Assessment
LCP	lead-containing paint
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MMT	million metric tons
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOVES	Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxics
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria
NCTCOG	North Central Texas Council of Governments'
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NWPR	Navigable Waters Protection Rule
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PCN	Pre-Construction Notification
PM	particulate matter
PS&E	Plans, Specifications, and Estimates
PST	Petroleum Storage Tank
RAH	Rivers and Harbors Act
ROW	Right-of-Way
SAL	State Antiquities Landmark
SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan
SWP3	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAQA	Carbon Monoxide Traffic Air Quality Analysis
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TCMP	Texas Coastal Management Plan
TDC	Texas Demographic Center
TDM	Travel Demand Management
TERP	Texas Emissions Reduction Plan
THC	Texas Historical Commission
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TPDES	Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TSM	Traffic System Management
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
Uniform Act	Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Properties Acquisition Policies Act of
	1970, as amended in the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation
	Assistance Act of 1987
U.S.	United States of America
US	U.S. Highway
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCB	U.S. Census Bureau
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
Vpd	vehicles per day
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1.0 Introduction

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) proposes to reconstruct and widen Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1385 from U.S. Highway (US) 380 to FM 455 in Denton County, Texas (**Figure 1**, **Appendix A**). The total length of the proposed project is approximately 12.03 miles.

This project is sponsored in part by federal funds. Pursuant to the 2019 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and TxDOT, TxDOT has authority over approval of this project. Therefore, environmental documentation is being prepared to federal standards. This Environmental Assessment (EA) will evaluate the social, economic, and environmental impacts for the proposed project and determine whether such impacts warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This EA was prepared in compliance with TxDOT and FHWA environmental policies and procedures according to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The EA was made available for public review and comment and TxDOT considered all comments received. Following the comment period, TxDOT considered all comments submitted. If TxDOT determines there are no significant adverse effects, it will prepare and sign a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), which will be made available to the public.

2.0 Project Description

2.1 Existing Facility

FM 1385 varies between a two-lane rural undivided roadway and a two-lane divided roadway with a center turn lane. The existing roadway has 12-foot-wide lanes in each direction bound by 3-foot shoulders. The existing right-of-way (ROW) of FM 1385 varies between 80 to 120- feet wide. The central portion of the FM 1385 roadway within the project area ties into Mustang Road, which involves a sharp curve in the roadway as well as a three-way intersection. Existing drainage is conveyed through grass-lined ditches and conveyed beneath the roadway through culverts. Three bridges (over Mustang Creek, Little Elm Creek Relief, and Little Elm Creek) and one bridge class culvert (over Long Branch) are located along FM 1385 within the project area. Eleven-foot-wide left turn lanes are present at various locations throughout the project area. No transit stops, sidewalks, or designated bicycle lanes exist along the proposed project limits.

Refer to **Appendix B** for Project Photos, **Appendix C** for the Project Schematic, and **Appendix D** for the existing typical section.

2.2 Proposed Facility

The proposed FM 1385 improvements would include reconstructing and widening the existing twolane rural highway to ultimately a six-lane divided urban roadway. FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 428 West is proposed to be constructed as a six-lane facility while the roadway from FM 428 West to FM 455 is proposed to be constructed as a four-lane interim facility. The majority of the project area follows the existing FM 1385 roadway alignment; however, two areas are being proposed for new

FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455

location roadway realignments to address mobility and safety concerns. The first 0.9-mile-long realignment is located south of Mustang Road and would directly connect FM 1385 to the north and to the south without requiring vehicles to travel along the Mustang Road portion of the existing FM 1385. The second 0.45-mile-long realignment is located southeast of the current alignment. This proposed improvement would flatten out the existing "S" curve at Gee Road and improve mobility at this intersection with FM 1385. The bridges and culverts (Mustang Creek bridge, Little Elm Creek Relief bridge, Little Elm Creek bridge, and Long Branch bridge class culvert) would be reconstructed and widened to accommodate the additional roadway width. The northbound and southbound roadways from US 380 to FM 428 West would be constructed with three 11-foot travel lanes, 4-foot outside shoulders, and 1.5-foot inside shoulders. The median would be between 6 to 21 feet wide. Eleven-foot-wide left turn lanes would be constructed at multiple intersections within the project area. From FM 428 West to FM 455, the northbound and southbound roadways would be constructed with two 11-foot travel lanes, 1.5-foot to 5-foot outside shoulders, and 1.5-foot inside shoulders. The median would be between 6 to 39 feet. Roadside drainage would be maintained in grass-lined ditches. Additionally, a 10-foot-wide shared use path is proposed along the east and west side of the proposed roadway.

The proposed project would require the acquisition of approximately 124.4 acres of additional ROW. Refer to **Appendix C** for the project schematic and **Appendix D** for the proposed typical section.

2.3 Logical Termini and Independent Utility

Federal regulations require that federally funded transportation projects have logical termini (23 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 771.111(f)(1)). Simply stated, this means that a project must have rational beginning and end points. Those end points may not be created simply to avoid proper analysis of environmental impacts. The logical termini for the project are US 380 and FM 455. US 380 is a major traffic generator for Denton County and the existing FM 1385 roadway ends at FM 455.

Federal regulations require that a project have independent utility and be a reasonable expenditure even if no other transportation improvements are made in the area (23 CFR 771.111(f)(2). This means a project must be able to provide benefit by itself, and that the project must not compel further expenditures to make the project useful. Stated another way, a project must be able to satisfy its purpose and need with no other projects being built. The proposed project has independent utility and would not preclude other foreseeable transportation improvements within the project area. The project provides mobility and safety improvements, which satisfies the project's need, and this would be true even if no other roads were built nearby. Because the project stands alone, it cannot and does not irretrievably commit federal funds for other future transportation projects.

Federal law prohibits a project from restricting consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements (23 CFR 771.111(f)(3). This means that a project must not dictate or restrict any future roadway alternatives. The FM 1385 project has independent utility and

would not restrict the consideration of alternatives for other foreseeable transportation improvements.

2.4 Planning Consistency

The proposed project is anticipated to cost \$250,077,274, with 80 percent from federal funding and 20 percent from state funding. The proposed project is included in the *Mobility 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan* (MTP) adopted by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) Regional Transportation Council. The project is included in the *2023-2026 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program* (STIP), which was found to conform by FHWA/FTA on November 18, 2022.

3.0 Purpose and Need

3.1 Need

This project is needed because the capacity of the FM 1385 roadway is inadequate to meet current and future traffic volumes stemming from population growth and increased traffic volumes, resulting in reduced mobility and increased safety concerns on this stretch of roadway. Additionally, the current configuration of FM 1385 does not meet current safety standards due to vertical and horizontal curve design speeds and sight distances.

3.2 Supporting Facts and/or Data

3.2.1 Anticipated Population Growth

According to U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) population data and American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, Denton County has experienced rapid population growth since the year 2010 with an approximate population growth rate of 41.4 percent from 2010 to 2019. The population in Denton County is projected to grow by 90.6 percent from 2020 to 2040, with an annual growth rate of over 2 percent (**Table 1**) (Texas Demographic Center [TDC] 2022).

County	2020	2030	2040	Percent Population Growth (2020 – 2040)
Denton	897,953	1,234,110	1,708,302	90.6%

Table 1: Population Projections for Denton County

Source: TDC 2022.

The project roadway begins at the intersection of FM 1385 and US 380 on the northwest side of the Town of Prosper and passes through portions of the communities of Little Elm, Celina, Aubrey, and Pilot Point. The local communities surrounding the project area are experiencing similar growth trends as the wider Denton County (**Table 2**). Traffic along the existing FM 1385 was analyzed in two sections; Section 1: US 380 to FM 428, and Section 2: FM 428 to FM 455. Traffic data for the estimated time of completion (ETC) year 2025 is 18, 675 and 3,225 vehicles per day for Sections 1

FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455

and 2, respectively. For the design year (2055), the estimate for Section 1 is 32,225 vehicles per day and Section 2 is 5,500 vehicles per day, which represents a 71 percent increase in average daily traffic along the roadway.

Municipality	Municipality 2010 2021		Percent Population Increase (2010 – 2021)		
Prosper	9,423	30,147	219.62		
Little Elm	25,898	46,453	79.37		
Celina	6,028	16,739	177.70		
Aubrey	2,595	5,006	92.90		
Pilot Point	3,538	4,381	23.83		

Table 2: Population Change for Local Municipalities

Source: ACS 2022.

3.2.2 Collision Data

Texas statewide crash rates for two-way, two-lane rural roadways (such as FM 1385) indicate a 2017-2021 average of 71.38 crashes per 100 million vehicle miles travelled. An accident summary, pulled from TxDOT's Crash Records Information System (C.R.I.S.) in July 2022, indicates a 2017-2022 average crash rate of 56 crashes per 100 million vehicle miles travelled for FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455 (**Table 3**). While the FM 1385 crash rate is lower than the state average, there were between 37 and 62 crashes each year within the project area, several of which were documented as severe crashes. A heatmap of the data identifies US 380, Glenbrooke Drive, Fishtrap Road, FM 428, and Mustang Road as key areas of higher crash rates within the project area. Studies have shown that conversion from most typical two-lane, two-way section to a typical four-lane divided section results in a 40 to 60 percent reduction in crashes (Council and Stewart 1999, Fitzpatrick et al. 2005). This is similarly reflected in the 2020 statewide traffic crash rates by roadway type for Texas, with approximately 90 crashes occurring per 100 million vehicle miles on a two-lane, two-way roadway compared with approximately 54 crashes occurring on a four or more lane-divided section.

Table 3: Vehicle Crashes Per Year within the Project Area

Year	Number of Accidents
2017	37
2018	50
2019	56
2020	37
2021	62
2022 (YTD)	38

Source: C.R.I.S., 2022.

3.2.3 Design Standard Improvements

As discussed in **Section 3.2.1** and **Section 3.2.2**, the project area is experiencing rapid growth and has documented safety concerns associated with various intersections. The proposed improvements would address current design deficiencies by providing turning bays to accommodate vehicles turning at various intersections throughout the project area, eliminate the "S" curve at Fishtrap Road, as well as provide pedestrian and bicycle facilities along the facility.

3.3 Purpose

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve mobility, address safety concerns, and meet current design standards.

4.0 Alternatives

4.1 Build Alternative

The Build Alternative would include reconstructing and widening the existing FM 1385 from a twolane rural highway to ultimately a six-lane divided urban roadway. The Build Alternative is the Preferred Alternative and, as described in **Section 2.2**, meets the purpose and need by improving mobility and safety along the existing corridor.

4.2 No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, FM 1385 would not be improved. The No-Build Alternative assumes that no transportation improvements beyond the continued maintenance of the existing facility would occur. This alternative would not meet current safety standards nor facilitate movement within the project area; therefore, it would not meet the need and purpose of the project and the Build

Alternative is the proposed alternative. The No-Build Alternative will be carried forward as a baseline for comparison to the preferred alternative.

4.3 Preliminary Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration

A preliminary project-specific Feasibility Study was conducted in 2019 to inform the project team about known environmental constraints in the FM 1385 project area. The project engineers considered three separate design alternatives during the design phase of this project:

- <u>Alternative 1: 10-foot shared use path with 4-foot</u> buffer to face of curve and additional ROW This alternative met desired minimums by keeping a 4-foot buffer and acquiring additional ROW to meet the grading needs. This alternative was not pursued because it would affect several adjacent detention ponds, would cause additional displacements of homes, and would require the relocation of a 48-inch water line which is the main transmission line for the City of Celina.
- <u>Alternative 2: 8-foot-wide shared use path with 4-foot buffer</u> An alternative to keep the required 4-foot offset from face of curb was considered by reducing the shared-use path from 10 feet to 8 feet. It was not pursued further, as even with the reduction, it resulted in a less desirable shared-use path width and the same relocation issues with the 48-inch waterline and two residential displacements would still occur.
- <u>Alternative 3: Barrier added at edge of shared-use path</u> Another alternative considered adding a barrier to the edge of pavement at all locations, which would satisfy the requirements for eliminating the 4-foot buffer. This option was not pursued because it would widen the overall roadway footprint by 3 feet to provide extra space for barrier and offsets along with added safety requirements for oncoming traffic at the termination of rail (i.e., safety end treatments). This alternative would still lead to additional ROW required for the barrier. In addition, the barrier could potentially cause sight distance issues at all intersections.

5.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

In support of this EA, the following technical reports were prepared:

- Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form (TxDOT 2022a)
- Archaeological Survey Report (TxDOT 2022b)
- Historical Resources Survey Report (TxDOT 2022c)
- Waters of the United States Delineation Report (TxDOT 2022d)
- Species Analysis Spreadsheet and Supplemental Attachments (TxDOT 2022e)
- Air Quality Technical Report (TxDOT 2022f)
- Hazardous Materials Initial Site Assessment (TxDOT 2022g)

- Traffic Noise Technical Report (TxDOT 2022h)
- Indirect Impacts Technical Report (TxDOT 2022i)
- Public Meeting Documentation (TxDOT 2022j)
- Public Hearing Documentation (TxDOT 2023)

The technical reports¹ may be inspected and copied upon request at the TxDOT Dallas District office: 4777 US 80, Mesquite, Texas 75150, open 8 AM to 5 PM Monday through Friday.

5.1 Right-of-Way/Displacements

The proposed project would require the acquisition of approximately 124.4 acres of additional ROW. Refer to **Appendix C** for the Project Schematic. It is estimated that there would be four potential displacements resulting from the Build Alternative: two residential properties (D1 and D2), one commercial facility (D4), and one billboard (D3), (**Appendix E, Figure 1**).² The potential residential displacements consist of two single-family houses. The potential commercial displacement is an office facility structure for an RV park and storage business. Refer to *Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form* (TxDOT 2022a) for additional information.

TxDOT provides relocation resources to all displaced persons without discrimination in a manner consistent with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) policy as mandated by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended in the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (the Uniform Act). All property owners from whom land is needed are entitled to receive just compensation for their property. Just compensation is based on the fair market value of the property. TxDOT also provides, through its Relocation Assistance Program, payment and services to aid in movement to a new location.

Both the United States and Texas Constitution provide that no private land may be taken for public purposes without adequate compensation being paid thereof. The TxDOT Right-of-Way Acquisition and Relocation Program would be conducted in accordance with the Uniform Act, and relocation resources are available to all residential and business relocatees without discrimination.

¹ Note: The dates following each technical report indicate the year that the report was finalized and approved. The lowercase letters correspond with the sequence of the report's reference within the EA's text as well as in Section 10.0 References.

² Note that a conservative approach was used to identify potential displacements, which includes a 10-foot buffer around the project area; any buildings or structures within the project area and this buffer are considered to be potentially displaced by the proposed project.

Under the No-Build Alternative, the existing FM 1385 would remain as-is, and routine maintenance would be conducted. No ROW acquisition would be required, and no displacements or relocations would occur.

5.2 Land Use

The proposed FM 1385 project is located in a semi-rural area of north-central Texas outside the City of Prosper. Surrounding land uses include a mix of single-family residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and open space/undeveloped parcels. There are predominantly commercial businesses along the southern portion of the project corridor. The northern portion of the project area contains predominantly agricultural land and single-family residences. Community resources, such as places of worship, medical facilities, equestrian facilities, and retail establishments, are within or directly adjacent to the proposed project area and can be accessed by FM 1835, generally by car. Refer to the *Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form* (TxDOT 2022a) for additional information regarding existing land uses within and surrounding the project area.

The Build Alternative would change approximately 124.4 acres of land to transportation use. Although several displacements and conversion of land to transportation infrastructure (pavement, drainage, etc.) would occur, the proposed project is not anticipated to substantially alter the existing land use in the area.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to land use would occur. Land use in the area would remain as-is or change to other land uses as the community and economy warrants.

5.3 Farmlands

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), as detailed in Subtitle I of Title XV of the Agricultural and Food Act of 1981, provides protection to the following: (1) prime farmland, (2) unique farmland, and (3) farmland of local or statewide importance. Transportation projects conducted by a federal agency or with federal agency assistance that irreversibly convert protected farmland (directly or indirectly) to non-agricultural use are required to coordinate with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) under the FPPA. NRCS uses a land evaluation and site assessment system to establish a farmland conversion impact rating score on proposed sites. This score is used as an indicator for the project sponsor to consider alternative sites if the potential adverse impacts on the farmland exceed the recommended allowable level.

The proposed project would require new ROW and is located in a "non-urbanized area" as designated by the USCB. There are approximately 106.2 total acres of farmland soils that would potentially be impacted by the Build Alternative. The rating score on Part IV of the FPPA Evaluation Form was 46 and the threshold established by the FPPA requiring coordination with the NRCS is 59. Since the project does not meet or exceed this threshold, coordination with the NRCS is not required.

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to farmland soils would occur. Undeveloped lands used for agriculture would continue to be used as such.

5.4 Utility Relocation

It is reasonably foreseeable that utilities would have to be relocated as a result of this project. The impacts resulting from removal of any utilities from within existing highway ROW (e.g., construction noise, potential disturbance to archeological resources, and potential impacts to species habitat) have been considered as part of the overall project footprint impacts within this EA. Additionally, if utilities will be relocated within highway ROW, the impacts resulting from re-installation of the utilities within highway ROW have also been considered as part of the project impacts under each of the resource area subheadings within this EA. To the extent the owner of any displaced utility determines to re-install the displaced utility at a location outside of highway ROW, such location will be determined by the owner of the utility subject to the rules and policies governing the utility relocation process.

An electrical substation is situated adjacent east of FM 1385, north of Arrowbrooke Avenue, where ROW acquisition is proposed. It is not considered an environmental concern to the project. ROW acquisition along FM 1385 is proposed from this site. Additionally, there are six pipelines that cross the project and are as follows:

- 6.63" natural gas at approx. STA 142+50 (on the south side of Fishtrap Rd)
- 6.63" highly volatile liquid (HVL) at approx. STA 246+00 (south side of Aubrey Pkwy)
- 30" natural gas at approx. STA 311+00 (south side of Ranchette Rd)
- 36" natural gas at approx. STA 537+25 (in the new location area south of Mustang Rd)
- 24" natural gas at approx. STA 571+75 (on the south side of Mustang Rd; also parallels FM 1385, within ROW, northward to 9105 FM 1385)
- 36" natural gas at approx. STA 750+80 (on the south side of Lights Ranch Rd)

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to utilities would occur.

5.5 Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Currently, no sidewalks or designated bicycle lanes exist along the proposed project limits. No bus stops or lanes are present. Sidewalks are limited to adjacent neighborhoods and a 1,000-foot-long bicycle lane along Magnolia Boulevard between FM 1385 and Peachtree Drive. A 10-foot-wide shared use path is proposed along the east and west side of the proposed roadway; thus, the project would comply with TxDOT's Bicycle Accommodation Design Guidance and improve the current accessibility for bicycles and pedestrians throughout the project area. TxDOT's guidance implements the U.S. Department of Transportation Policy Statement on Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations, as well as FHWA policy.

Under the No-Build Alternative, pedestrians and cyclists would continue to use the existing transportation network as it is currently provided.

5.6 Community Impacts

A Community Impact Assessment Technical Report Form (TxDOT 2022a) was completed in accordance with TxDOT's Community Impacts, Environmental Justice, Limited English Proficiency, and Title VI Compliance guidance (TxDOT 2020a).

The proposed project would require new ROW, which would result in four potential displacements. The potential residential displacements consist of two single-family houses. The potential commercial displacement is an office facility structure for an RV park and storage business. There are some replacement properties for sale in the same zip codes for both the potential residential and commercial displacements. In 2021, there were single family homes for sale of a comparable type, size, and cost to one of the residential displacements; however, there were no single family houses for sale in the same zip code for less than \$90,000, per Central Appraisal District data, that would be comparable to the other residential displacement. It should be noted that TxDOT offers fair market values for properties, which are typically higher than the appraised value available in Central Appraisal District data. The potentially displaced business, the Mustang RV Park and Storage, is not unique in the area, and there are similar businesses as close as 2.4 miles away. However, it should be noted that the potentially displaced residential and office structures could be relocated further back on their respective parcels outside of the proposed ROW. Similarly, a potentially displaced billboard is anticipated to be relocated.

Changes in travel patterns are anticipated due to the proposed medians. Some travelers on FM 1385 and various cross streets may have to travel in the opposite direction and then complete a legal U-turn in order to access some properties along FM 1385 or the two one-way access streets. The potential changes in travel patterns could result in slightly longer travel times for some residents, employees, or commercial customers along FM 1385 and various cross streets. However, safety would be enhanced for all users of the FM 1385 roadway due to the proposed median and shared use paths. Overall, these improvements offer safety benefits for all members of the public and would not affect the frequency with which people access other parts of the community.

No existing neighborhoods would be divided because FM 1385 is an existing roadway. The improvements would not substantially change the degree of separation between existing residential and commercial uses. The roadway improvements would shift the alignment of the roadway closer to the existing residential neighborhoods and commercial businesses at various locations where the proposed ROW would be added on both sides of the existing two-lane roadway and the two new-location alignment portions. Additionally, the proposed project would construct shared use paths on both sides of the roadway, which would increase pedestrian and bicycle access in the community

study area. The proposed project would not affect, separate, or isolate any distinct neighborhoods, ethnic groups, or other specific groups as FM 1385 is an existing roadway.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would not result in any negative effects or improvements to congestion, mobility, efficiency of access within the project area.

5.6.1 Environmental Justice

An environmental justice analysis was completed in accordance with Executive Order (E0) 12898 "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." EO 12898 directs federal agencies to avoid disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income and minority populations. The Build Alternative is anticipated to increase mobility for existing and future residences, businesses, and public facilities within the project vicinity. Environmental justice populations occur in 36 of the 65 populated census blocks in the community study area. The census blocks containing environmental justice populations contain populations of more than 50 percent minority persons (See Figure 2 in **Appendix E**). No low-income census block groups exist in the study area. Areas anticipated to have permanent changes in access and travel patterns occur within the census blocks containing a predominantly minority population. No existing neighborhoods would be divided, but permanent disruptions to normal daily activities are expected due to the proposed median, which would render some properties accessible only when one is traveling in a specific direction. In some cases, travelers would have to proceed in the opposite direction and then complete a legal U-turn, or turnaround, to reach their destination, adding up to two minutes of travel time.

Four potential displacements are anticipated due to the proposed project. The potential residential displacements are located in an EJ census geography. The potentially displaced business is not located in an EJ census geography and does not cater to minority or low-income populations. Although access and travel patterns changes are anticipated due to the proposed median, the project would not permanently adversely impact the community and would not have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and/or low-income populations. Improved mobility for pedestrians and cyclists and enhanced safety in the project area would benefit all nearby residential communities. It is anticipated that the proposed project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts to minority and/or low-income populations when compared to impacts to non-environmental justice populations. The requirements of EO 12898 are satisfied. Refer to the *Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form* (TxDOT 2022a) for additional information regarding minority and low-income populations within the project area.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would not have impacts on low-income or minority populations.

5.6.2 Limited English Proficiency

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is defined as persons who speak English "less than very well." EO 13166 requires that LEP persons can effectively participate in or benefit from federally assisted activities and services. The project area contains LEP populations ranging from approximately 0.0 to 24.5 percent of the total population over the age of five in the adjacent block groups. Of the population over five years of age in the adjacent block groups, approximately 5.9 percent speak English "less than very well." A majority of the LEP population speaks Spanish, with smaller percentages speaking Indo-European, Asian/Pacific Islander, and other languages. Please refer to the *Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form* (TxDOT 2022a) for additional information regarding LEP populations within the project area.

A virtual public meeting was held on September 15, 2020, and an in-person public meeting with virtual option was held on May 16, 2022. LEP persons were afforded the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process during those events. Notices for the public hearing were published in English and Spanish in local newspapers and mailed to adjacent property owners. Translation services have been and are provided on request.

Reasonable steps have been and will continue to be taken to ensure all persons have meaningful access to the programs, services, and information TxDOT provides. Translation services have been and are provided upon request. Therefore, the requirements of EO 13166, pertaining to LEP, are satisfied.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would have no targeted impacts to LEP populations. Increased congestion and reduced mobility are anticipated as a result of not implementing the Build Alternative, which may result in adverse effects to the communities of the project area, including LEP populations. Beneficial impacts from the Build Alternative, including improving mobility and enhanced safety, would not be attained under the No-Build Alternative and would be unavailable to all communities, including LEP populations.

5.7 Visual/Aesthetics Impacts

Although the proposed project consists of widening the existing FM 1385 and expanding it onto new ROW, adverse visual impacts are not anticipated as part of the proposed project. The area is currently traversed by a network of transportation facilities; therefore, the widening of FM 1385 is not anticipated to appreciably change the visual environment. The addition of a median between divided travel lanes would slightly change existing sight lines but would not block any views. There are no existing landscaping or decorative features that would be impacted.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, the viewshed would not be altered by the introduction of a new transportation facility.

5.8 Cultural Resources

Evaluation of impacts to cultural resources has been conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (PA) among FHWA, TxDOT, the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Regarding the Implementation of Transportation Undertakings.

5.8.1 Archeology

In June 2022, under Texas Antiquities Permit #30600, an intensive archeological survey was completed to inventory and evaluate archeological resources within the footprint of the proposed project to support compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and the Antiquities Code of Texas (TxDOT 2022b). Fieldwork included a pedestrian survey of the area of potential effect (APE), augmented by the excavation of shovel test units within areas of higher Hybrid Potential Archeological Liability Maps (HPALM) probability within proposed ROW and proposed easement. At the time of the survey, landowner permission for access was granted for 44.3 acres of proposed ROW in high probability HPALM areas and low probability locations in undeveloped land. Land with no access permission in higher probability locations covered 18.1 acres. The properties for which access was denied or for which there was no response to an access request were examined from adjacent properties or the current ROW where possible. In all, 75 shovel test units were excavated within the APE. Only two of the shovel test excavations uncovered archeological materials of any age.

Areas of proposed ROW investigated during this evaluation were typically located within currently undeveloped parcels that had been used for agricultural or animal pastures in the past, agricultural cultivated fields, and sparse semi-rural residential development. Shovel test units excavated in the sections with access to the APE contained compact clay soils with many gravels and non-archeological modern refuse. All shovel test units, except two, excavated during this survey were negative, and none contained any buried materials or evidence of buried soil horizons that could contain intact archeological deposits. The two shovel tests that were positive uncovered unidentifiable metal and a clear glass shard at 10 and 20 centimeters below surface and were associated with an old road. These were considered isolated finds and not deemed eligible.

No other cultural resources or evidence of archeological features were identified anywhere on the ground surface or in any of the remaining shovel test units excavated within the APE, and no new sites were recorded. Further, no evidence of nearby previously recorded sites was found within the APE. See **Appendix F** for THC coordination.

No resources that are known to have potential to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) were found during this survey, and the proposed project is nearly identical in nature to existing improvements in the area. No evidence was found of preserved deposits with a high degree of integrity; associations with distinctive architectural and material culture styles; rare materials and assemblages; the potential to yield data important to the study of preservation techniques and the past in general; or potential attractiveness to relic hunters (13 TAC 26.10). Thus, the proposed project is highly unlikely to directly or indirectly impact any known or unknown NRHP- or SAL-eligible archeological resources. No further archeological work is recommended within the surveyed portions of the APE prior to construction.

Under the Build Alternative, no impacts to significant or potentially NRHP/SAL-eligible archeological resources are anticipated. However, all high probability areas of proposed ROW or easements that have not been subjected to archeological survey should be subjected to archeological survey when right-of-entry comes available in the future. This work should include shovel testing or mechanical trenching of all areas of proposed ROW and easements within the higher probability HPALM zones (approximately 12.5 acres). Such deposits are most likely to occur along the east bank of Mustang Creek where no access was granted. Further coordination would be required with the THC with respect to this acreage once access becomes available.

If any unanticipated cultural materials or deposits are found at any stage of clearing, preparation, or construction, the work should cease in that area and TxDOT personnel should be notified immediately. During evaluation of any unanticipated finds and coordination between TxDOT and THC, clearing, preparation, and/or construction could continue in any other areas along the corridor where no such deposits or materials are observed.

No impacts to significant or potentially NRHP/SAL-eligible archeological resources would occur within the surveyed portion.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to significant or potentially NRHP/SAL-eligible archeological resources would occur. Thus, no coordination would be required with the SHPO.

5.8.2 Historic Properties

According to TxDOT's Geographic Information System (GIS) data entitled "Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator," no previously identified historic districts, bridges, or historic properties are in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (TxDOT 2022c).

Project architectural historians conducted a reconnaissance survey of the APE, which was defined as 150 feet from proposed new ROW and easements in areas along existing ROW, and 300' from proposed new ROW and easements in areas not along existing ROW. This APE is in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Texas Department of Transportation, the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Implementation of Transportation Undertakings. Historians documented all resources constructed in 1980 or earlier (45 years before the proposed construction-letting date of 2025).*

In all, 55 historic-age resources on 25 parcels were documented. (**Figure 3** in **Appendix E**). The report does not recommend any districts or properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a result of the survey and the project poses no effect to historic properties.

Under the No-Build Alternative, no effects to historic resources would occur, and no coordination with THC would be required.

5.9 Protected Lands

Several parks and trails are located in or adjacent to residential subdivisions along the alignment. For example, Peach Tree Park is located near the intersection of FM 1385 and Brown Thrasher Boulevard and Magnolia Trail runs from East University Drive (US 380) to Fish Trap Road on the west side of FM 1385. Both of these facilities are owned, operated, and maintained by private homeowner associations; therefore, they are not subject to the requirements of Chapter 26 or Section 4(f).

5.9.1 Section 4(f)

There are no Section 4(f) properties present in the project area.

5.9.2 Section 6(f)

There are no Section 6(f) properties present in the project area.

5.9.3 Chapter 26 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code

There are no Chapter 26 properties present in the project area.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, there would be no impacts to properties protected by Section 4(f), Section 6(f), or Chapter 26.

5.10 Water Resources

5.10.1 Clean Water Act Section 404

This project would involve regulated activity in jurisdictional waters and therefore would require authorization under Section 404. Delineated water features are depicted in **Appendix E, Figure 6**. **Table 4** shows anticipated jurisdictional waters in which regulated activity is anticipated to take place. It also indicates whether the impacts are anticipated to be authorized under Section 404 by a non-reporting nationwide permit (NWP) (i.e., no pre-construction notification required), or if it is anticipated that a NWP with pre-construction notification, individual standard permit, letter of permission, or regional general permit will be required.

Table 4: Summary of Waterbody/Wetland Features

				NWP with
Name of Water Feature	Type of Water Feature	Location of Water Feature	Covered by non-reporting NWP under Section 404?	pre-construction notification, individual standard permit, letter of permission, or regional general permit required under Section 404?
Water 02 (unnamed tributary to Doe Branch)	Ephemeral stream	33.239902, -96.894971	Y	Ν
Water 03 (unnamed tributary to Little Elm Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.263547, -96.893549	Ν	Y
Wetland 04	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.264744, -96.893718	N	Y
Water 04	Open water	33.265272, -96.893556	N	Υ
Water 06 (unnamed tributary to Little Elm Creek)	Intermittent stream	33.275652, -96.892927	Y	Ν
Water 07 (unnamed tributary to Little Elm Creek)	Intermittent stream	33.277829, -96.892864	Y	Ν
Water 08 (unnamed tributary to Little Elm Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.277694, -96.892631	Y	N
Water 09 (unnamed tributary to Little Elm Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.280843, -96.892559	Ν	Y
Water 10 (unnamed tributary to Little Elm Creek)	Intermittent stream	33.281479, -96.892891	Ν	Y
Wetland 06	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.281749, -96.892363	Ν	Υ
Wetland 07	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.283572, -96.892374	N	Υ
Wetland 08	Palustrine forested wetland	33.284562, -96.892876	N	Y
Wetland 09	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.287639, -96.892625	N	Y
Wetland 10	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.288418, -96.892395	N	Y
Wetland 11	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.302393, -96.891299	N	Y
Wetland 12	Palustrine emergent wetland	33.302457, -96.891549	N	Y
Wetland 14	Palustrine forested wetland	33.314764, -96.898078	N	Y
Water 13	Ephemeral stream	33.314946, -96.898282	N	Y
Water 14 (unnamed tributary to Mustang Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.316680, -96.901016	Y	Ν

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Name of Water Feature	Type of Water Feature	Location of Water Feature	Covered by non-reporting NWP under Section 404?	NWP with pre-construction notification, individual standard permit, letter of permission, or regional general permit required under Section 404?
Water 16 (unnamed tributary to Pecan Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.335578, -96.902571	Y	Ν
Water 17 (unnamed tributary to Pecan Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.340768, -96.902385	Y	Ν
Water 18 (unnamed tributary to Pecan Creek)	Intermittent stream	33.342908, -96.902346	Y	Ν
Water 19 (unnamed tributary to Pecan Creek)	Ephemeral stream	33.355082, -96.901897	Y	Ν

According to the Clean Water Act, coordination with the USACE would be required for this project. Unavoidable impacts on waters of the U.S. would require authorization from the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. It is anticipated that impacts would be authorized via NWP 14 with a pre-construction notification. The need for an individual standard permit under Section 404 is not anticipated. If it is later determined that an individual standard permit under Section 404 is needed, compliance with EPA's Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines will be confirmed prior to submittal of the individual standard permit application.

Under the Build Alternative, impacts on waters of the U.S. would be minimized to the maximum extent practicable, and unavoidable impacts on waters of the U.S. would be authorized by the USACE.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, impacts on waters of the U.S. would not occur, and authorization by the USACE would not be needed.

5.10.2 Clean Water Act Section 401

For projects that require a NWP under Section 404 that is covered by TCEQ's blanket 401 water quality certification, regardless of whether the NWP is non-reporting, or requires the submission of a PCN, TxDOT complies with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act by implementing Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) conditions for NWPs. For projects that require authorization under a NWP under Section 404 that is not covered by TCEQ's blanket 401 water quality certification, or under an Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit under Section 404, TxDOT will coordinate the Section 401 water quality certification with TCEQ. TCEQ will either approve or deny the Section 401 water quality certification or issue a waiver. The TCEQ Section 401 water quality certification decision must be submitted to the USACE before use of the NWP can be

confirmed, or an Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit decision can be made.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to waters of the U.S. would occur. As a result, no 401 Certification would be required.

5.10.3 EO 11990 Wetlands

This project is federally funded and, therefore, is subject to EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and would involve construction in nine wetlands (see **Table 4**). Because several wetlands are located directly adjacent to the existing FM 1385 roadway within existing and proposed ROW, and grading and widening would be necessary to meet the purpose and need of the project, there is no practicable alternative to construction that includes placement of fill material in wetlands. The project would include all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands, including reducing work within wetlands to the minimum footprint necessary to safely complete the proposed project, and using sediment and erosion control BMPs.

Under the Build Alternative, there is no practicable alternative to construction in wetlands, but the project would include practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction impacts on wetlands would not occur, practicable alternatives to construction in wetlands would not need to be evaluated, and practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands would not be needed.

5.10.4 Rivers and Harbors Act

Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) outlines the requirements for approval to construct dams, dikes, bridges, or causeways in or over a navigable waterway, and Section 10 of this act outlines the requirements for approval to construct smaller structures in these waterways. The proposed Build Alternative would not involve a regulated activity in a navigable waterway. Therefore, the project would not require a permit, bridge lighting authorization, or exemption from the United States Coast Guard under Section 9 or the USACE under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, impacts to navigable waterways from the proposed construction activities associated with the Build Alternative would not occur, and therefore compliance with Sections 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and the General Bridge Act of 1946 would not be required.

5.10.5 Clean Water Act Section 303(d)

The project area is located within the Elm Fork Trinity River basin (HUC8: 12030103). The proposed Build Alternative is not located within five linear miles (not stream miles) of, is not located within the

watershed of, and does not drain to an impaired assessment unit under Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, impacts to impaired waters from the proposed construction activities associated with the Build Alternative would not occur, and therefore compliance with Section 303(d) would not be required.

5.10.6 Clean Water Act Section 402

Since TPDES CGP authorization and compliance (and the associated documentation) occur outside of the environmental clearance process, compliance is ensured by the policies and procedures that govern the design and construction phases of the project. The Project Development Process Manual and the Plans, Specifications, and Estimates (PS&E) Preparation Manual require a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) be included in the plans of all projects that disturb one or more acres. The Construction Contract Administration Manual requires that the appropriate CGP authorization documents (notice of intent (NOI) or site notice) be completed, posted, and submitted, when required by the CGP, to the TCEQ and the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operator. It also requires that projects be inspected to ensure compliance with the CGP.

The PS&E Preparation Manual requires that all projects include Standard Specification Item 506 (Temporary Erosion, Sedimentation, and Environmental Controls), and the "Required Specification Checklists" require the current version of Special Provision 506 on all projects that need authorization under the CGP. These documents require the project contractor to comply with the CGP and SWP3, and to complete the appropriate authorization documents.

Under the Build Alternative, there would be earth disturbance and compliance with the TPDES CGP would be required.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, there would be no earth disturbance and compliance with the TPDES CGP would not be required.

5.10.7 Floodplains

The project area is located within the Trinity River basin. It lies within the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panels 48121C0410G, 48121C0270G, and 28121C0260G, and intersects the mapped 100-year Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplains and floodways associated with Doe Branch, Little Elm Creek, and Mustang Creek (**Figure 5** in **Appendix E**) (FEMA 2011). This project is subject to and would comply with federal EO 11988 on Floodplain Management. The department implements this EO on a programmatic basis through its Hydraulic Design Manual. Design of this project would be conducted in accordance with the department's Hydraulic Design Manual. Adherence to the TxDOT Hydraulic Design Manual ensures that this project does not result in a "significant encroachment" as defined by FHWA's rules implementing EO 11988 at 23CFR

650.105(q). Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in significant encroachment in the floodplain.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to floodplains would occur.

5.10.8 Wild and Scenic Rivers

This project would not involve work within a segment of any river designated as a Wild and Scenic River, and it would not harm the free-flowing condition, water quality, or outstanding resource values of any designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. Therefore, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not apply.

5.10.9 Coastal Barrier Resources

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (CBRA) does not apply.

5.10.10 Coastal Zone Management

The project is not located within the Texas Coastal Management Plan (TCMP) boundary. Therefore, a consistency determination is not required.

5.10.11 Edwards Aquifer

The TCEQ Edwards Aquifer Rules do not apply.

5.10.12 International Boundary and Water Commission

This project does not cross or encroach upon the floodway of the U.S. International Boundary Water Commission (USIBWC) ROW or an USIBWC flood control project.

5.10.13 Drinking Water Systems

The project area is located primarily over the Trinity Aquifer. A review of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) Water Data Interactive Viewer indicated that five water supply wells occur within one-quarter mile of the project area, one of which is mapped within 20 feet of the proposed ROW (TWDB 2022). In accordance with TxDOT's Standard Specifications for Construction and Maintenance of Highways, Streets and Bridges (Item 103, Disposal of Wells), any drinking water wells would need to be properly removed and plugged during construction of the project.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would have no impacts to drinking water systems.

5.11 Biological Resources

5.11.1 Impacts to Vegetation

The project area is located within the Texas Blackland Prairie ecoregion of Texas, as mapped by the Ecological Mapping Systems of Texas (EMST) (TPWD et al. 2009-2014). The EMST identified several vegetation types within the project area; vegetation in the project area was field verified by qualified biologists in April 2022. Five general categories of vegetation were observed within the project area during field investigations (**Table 5**).

The proposed project area is composed of the following habitat types: Agriculture, Disturbed Prairie, Riparian, Tallgrass Prairie and Grassland, and Urban (**Table 5** and **Figure 6** in **Appendix E**) (TPWD et al. 2009-2014). These habitat types are not considered rare or important remnant vegetation as mapped by the Texas Conservation Action Plan. The project area was investigated for the presence of unusual vegetation features as identified by the 2013 TxDOT–TPWD MOU. Unusual vegetation features identified within the project area include unmaintained vegetation, riparian vegetation, and fenceline vegetation. No remnant vegetation occurs in the project area. For more information, see the *Species Analysis Spreadsheet and Supplemental Attachments* (TxDOT 2022e) available in TxDOT's project files and located in TxDOT's Environmental Compliance Oversight System (ECOS).

e					
MOU Habitat Type	Acres of Vegetation				
Agriculture	27.0				
Disturbed Prairie	1.8				
Riparian	17.1				
Tallgrass Prairie, Grassland	72.8				
Urban	98.9				

Table 5: Observed Vegetation	within the FM 1385 Project Area

Impacts to vegetation would be restricted to the existing and proposed ROW and would be avoided/minimized by limiting disturbance to areas necessary to construct the project. The removal of native vegetation and woody vegetation would be avoided as much as practicable. Revegetation of disturbed areas would use TxDOT-approved seed mixes containing native species.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build alternative, the existing vegetation would remain as it is presently, except for those areas where a landowner could decide to either harvest or clear the land for other uses. The No-Build Alternative would not require any conversion of vegetation to a transportation facility, nor would it impact unusual vegetation or special habitat features.

5.11.2 EO 13112 on Invasive Species

This project is subject to and will comply with federal EO 13112 on Invasive Species. The department implements this EO on a programmatic basis through its *Roadside Vegetation Management Manual* and *Landscape and Aesthetics Design Manual*.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would not be subject to EO 13112 on Invasive Species.

5.11.3 Executive Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscaping

This project is subject to and will comply with the federal Executive Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscaping, effective April 26, 1994. The department implements this Executive Memorandum on a programmatic basis through its *Roadside Vegetation Management Manual* and *Landscape and Aesthetics Design Manual*.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would not be subject to the Executive Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscaping.

5.11.4 Wildlife

The vegetation of the Texas Blackland Prairies ecoregion provides habitat for a wide range of wildlife species that are common to this environment. It is anticipated that some wildlife species could occur within undeveloped portions of the existing and proposed ROW and adjacent land. Required clearing or other construction-related activities may directly or indirectly affect animals that reside on or adjacent to the project area ROW. Heavy machinery could kill small, low-mobility animals or could cause soil compaction, impacting animals that live underground. Larger, more-mobile species will typically avoid construction activities and move into adjacent areas. While substantial impacts to wildlife are not anticipated, construction of the roadway improvements could increase habitat fragmentation.

For information on threatened, endangered, and candidate species, see Section 5.11.10.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to wildlife species or their habitats would occur.

5.11.5 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The project will comply with applicable provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Texas Parks and Wildlife Code Title 5, Subtitle B, Chapter 64, Birds. It is the department's policy to avoid removal and destruction of active bird nests except through federal or state approved options. In addition, it is the department's policy to, where appropriate and practicable:

- use measures to prevent or discourage birds from building nests on man-made structures within portions of the project area planned for construction, and
- schedule construction activities outside the typical nesting season.

Additional pre-emptive and preventative measures that may be applied, where appropriate and practicable, are described in TxDOT's Guidance – Avoiding Migratory Birds and Handling Potential Violations.

The No-Build Alternative would not require any removal or disturbance of migratory birds, their nests, or their young, and there would be no impacts to migratory birds.

5.11.6 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The project is anticipated to require a nationwide permit issued by the USACE. Compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act will be accomplished by complying with the terms and conditions of the nationwide permit.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would not be required to comply with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

5.11.7 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

This project is not within 660 feet of an active or inactive Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nest. Therefore, no coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is required.

5.11.8 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act

The Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)/Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) does not apply.

5.11.9 Marine Mammal Protection Act

The project area does not contain suitable habitat for marine mammals.

5.11.10 Threatened, Endangered, Rare, and Candidate Species

USFWS Official Species List and TPWD lists of endangered and threatened species were used for this analysis (USFWS 2023, TPWD 2023). A Species Analysis Spreadsheet was completed to document potential impacts to threatened and endangered species within the project area (TxDOT 2022e). One federal candidate species, the monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus), was determined to have suitable habitat within the project area. Effects to the monarch butterfly could occur if caterpillar host plants (e.g., milkweeds) or foraging habitat is impacted during construction. This project is not anticipated to be completed prior to the species being listed; however, consultation is not required for candidate species. The USFWS intends to propose listing the monarch in Fiscal Year 2024. If the monarch butterfly is proposed for listing during the life of this project, effects to monarch butterflies will be reevaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include conference or consultation with USFWS. Suitable habitat is present for the proposed threatened alligator snapping turtle (Macrochelys temminckii) and proposed endangered Texas heelsplitter (Potamilus amphichaenus), and may be present for the proposed endangered tricolored bat (Perimyotis subflavus). Consultation with USFWS is not required for proposed species; if the species is listed during the life of the project, effects to these species will be reevaluated. The project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species and the project does not occur in proposed critical habitat; therefore, the requirement to confer under section 7(a)(4) and 50 CFR

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402.10 does not apply. If proposed species are listed prior to construction of the project, the need to consult with USFWS under section 7(a)(2) will need to be determined. TxDOT will conduct presence/absence freshwater mussel surveys at perennial stream crossings (Little Elm Creek and Mustang Creek) prior to construction.

No habitat was identified in the project area for any of the other federally listed or candidate species. Refer to the *Species Analysis Spreadsheet* (TxDOT 2022e) for additional information.

The project is located within the range of and contains suitable habitat for four state-listed threatened or endangered species, and 26 species of greatest conservation need (SGCNs), as listed below; therefore, the project could potentially impact these species. Refer to the *Species Analysis Spreadsheet* (TxDOT 2022e) for additional information.

State-Listed Species: white-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), Louisiana pigtoe (*Pleurobema riddellii*), sandbank pocketbook (*Lampsilis satura*), and Texas heelsplitter (*Potamilus amphichaenus*).

SGCNs: Strecker's chorus frog (*Pseudacris streckeri*), Woodhouse's toad (*Anaxyrus woodhousii*), Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*), Franklin's Gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*), Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*), Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*), big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), eastern red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), eastern spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), western hog-nosed skunk (*Conepatus leuconotus*), eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), prairie skink (*Plestiodon septentrionalis*), slender glass lizard (*Ophisaurus attenuatus*), smooth softshell (*Apalone mutica*), Texas garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis annectens*), timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), western box turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), western chicken turtle (*Deirochelys reticularia miaria*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*), and Sutherland hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis var. glabriuscula*) (TxDOT 2022e).

Although the proposed project may result in the removal of potentially suitable habitat or the temporary disturbance of individuals of these species, the project is not anticipated to cause a substantial impact to any state-listed species or SGCNs. Any impacts to individuals would be incidental in nature. BMPs would be in place to avoid or minimize harm to individuals potentially occurring within the project area (**Appendix F**). Coordination with TPWD was initiated on February 3, 2023 and was completed in May 2023.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no impacts to SGCNs or state-listed species or effects to federally listed species or their habitats would occur, and no coordination would be required with USFWS or TPWD.

5.12 Air Quality

An Air Quality Technical Report was completed for the proposed project in accordance with TxDOT's Environmental Handbook—Air Quality and Guidance for Preparing Air Quality Statements (TxDOT 2021b, 2020b, 2022f).

5.12.1 Conformity

This project is located within an area that has been designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a severe and moderate nonattainment area for the 2008 and 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), respectively; therefore, transportation conformity rules apply. Conformity for older standards is satisfied by conformity to the more stringent 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS, as applicable.

The proposed action is consistent with North Central Texas Council of Governments' (NCTCOG) financially constrained Mobility 2045 MTP – 2022 Update and the 2023-2026 STIP, as amended. The STIP was initially found to conform to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) State Implementation Plan (SIP) by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) on November 18, 2022. The 2045 MTP (2022 Update) was initially found to conform to the SIP by FHWA and FTA on December 15, 2022. All projects in the NCTCOG STIP that are proposed for federal or state funds were initiated in a manner consistent with federal guidelines in Section 450, of Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Section 613.200, Subpart B, of Title 49 CFR.

5.12.2 Hot-Spot Analysis

The proposed project is not located within a carbon monoxide (CO) or particulate matter (PM) nonattainment or maintenance area; therefore, a project level hot-spot analysis is not required.

5.12.3 Carbon Monoxide Traffic Air Quality Analysis (TAQA)

Traffic data for the base year 2025 and design year 2049 is shown in **Table 6**. A prior TxDOT modeling study and previous analyses of similar projects demonstrated that it is unlikely that the CO standard would ever be exceeded as a result of any project with an average annual daily traffic (AADT) below 140,000 vehicles per day (vpd). The AADT projections for the project do not exceed 140,000 vpd; therefore, a Traffic Air Quality Analysis is not required.

Table 6: Traffic Data

TPP Traffic Section	Base year AADT (vpd)	Design Year AADT (vpd)	
FM 1385 Section 1: From US 380 to FM 428	18,675	31,963	
<u>FM 1385 Section 2:</u> From FM 428 to FM 455	3,225	5,520	

5.12.4 Qualitative Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) Analysis

A qualitative mobile source air toxics (MSAT) assessment has been conducted relative to the Build and No-Build Alternative. As documented in the technical report, all project alternatives may result in increased exposure to MSAT emissions in certain locations although the concentrations and duration of exposure are uncertain. Because of this uncertainty, the health effects from these emissions cannot be estimated. However, on a regional basis, EPA's vehicle and fuel regulations, coupled with fleet turnover, will over time cause substantial reductions that, in almost all cases, will cause region wide MSAT levels to be significantly lower than today.

5.12.5 Congestion Management Process (CMP)

The proposed project is adding single-occupant vehicle capacity and is a project with FHWA/FTA involvement; therefore, a Congestion Management Process (CMP) analysis is required. The proposed project is within the Dallas-Fort Worth Transportation Management Area (TMA).

A CMP analysis was prepared in accordance with TxDOT's Standards Operating Procedure for Complying with CMP Requirements and Standard Operating Procedures for Preparing Air Quality Statements. Committed congestion reduction strategies and operational improvements within the study boundary will consist of addition of lanes, dedicated turn lanes, sidewalks, and intersection improvements. Individual projects are listed in **Table 7**.

Operational Improvements in Travel Corridor					
Location	Туре	Implementation Date			
US 380 from US 377 to west of CR 26	Sidewalk improvements and the addition of new lanes	2021			

Table 7: Congestion Mitigation Strategies

5.12.6 Construction-Related Emissions

During the construction phase of this project, temporary increases in PM and MSAT emissions may occur from construction activities. The primary construction-related emissions of PM are fugitive dust from site preparation, and the primary construction-related emissions of MSAT are diesel PM from diesel powered construction equipment and vehicles.

The potential impacts of PM emissions would be minimized by using fugitive dust control measures contained in standard specifications, as appropriate. The Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) provides financial incentives to reduce emissions from vehicles and equipment. TxDOT encourages construction contractors to use this and other local and federal incentive programs to the fullest extent possible to minimize diesel emissions. Information about the TERP program can be found at: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/terp.

However, considering the temporary and transient nature of construction-related emissions, the use of fugitive dust control measures, the encouragement of the use of TERP, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, it is not anticipated that emissions from construction of this project would have any significant impact on air quality in the area.

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would result in gradually increasing vehicle miles traveled as traffic volumes increase and traffic congestion worsens within the existing roadway system over time. Actual and predicted trends in both criteria pollutant and MSAT emissions would be expected to continue in the future, regardless of the alternative chosen.

5.13 Hazardous Materials

In May 2022, a Hazardous Materials Initial Site Assessment (ISA) was completed to summarize potential hazardous materials within and adjacent to the project corridor (TxDOT 2022g). The ISA included a site reconnaissance and environmental regulatory database search for the project area. The ISA was completed to identify sites or facilities that might pose a potential for hazardous materials impacts to the proposed project.

Based on an evaluation of the sites identified in the environmental regulatory database search and site reconnaissance, six sites or features were determined to be a low risk to the project. No moderate or high-risk sites were identified. The low environmental risk sites are shown on the **Figure 8** in **Appendix E**. Below is a summary of the low-risk sites:

- TBK Materials (Map ID 4), listed at 1385 Ranchette Road, is situated adjacent east of the project. The Denton County Appraisal District (CAD) listed address for this site is 5006 FM 1385 in Celina. This facility is identified as a mulch yard, composting, recycling and natural stone sales facility. A Notice of Intent (NOI) to operate was submitted to TCEQ in 2016. The facility has no violations. ROW acquisition is proposed from this property. Based on the type of facility and no reported violations, this site is considered a low environmental risk to the project.
- 2. Circle K Store (Map ID 20), located at 27575 US Hwy 380 in Aubrey, is situated at the northwest corner of US 380 and FM 1385 adjacent west of the project. The facility is an active gas station that uses one 20,174-gallon gasoline, one 20,171-gallon split gasoline/diesel, and one 10,086-gallon ethanol underground petroleum storage tanks (PSTs), which were installed in 2010. No releases are reported for the facility. A minor amount of ROW is proposed from this site along FM 1385. The tank hold is situated approximately 215 feet west of proposed ROW. Based on no reported releases and the location of the tank hold in relation to the project, this site is considered a low environmental risk to the project.
- 3. Holt Cat Little Elm (Map ID 23), located at 27600 E Hwy 380 in Little Elm, is situated adjacent southeast of the beginning project limits. This is a large equipment rentals and

maintenance facility with the nearest facility building approximately 380 feet southeast of project improvements. The facility uses one 5,000-gallon diesel aboveground petroleum storage tank (AST). A review of the current Google Maps satellite image shows an AST at the southeast boundary area of the facility property, approximately 860 feet from project improvements. No releases from the AST are reported. A spill is reported for this property. The incident occurred in 2014 in which 900 gallons of motor oil was spilled due to a puncture in a pipe. This incident most likely occurred outside of or within one of the maintenance buildings onsite. Based on the distance of the facility buildings and AST from project improvements, this site is considered a low environmental risk to the project.

- 4. Ethridge Grocery (on Unplottable list) is listed as being on Mustang Road in Pilot Point. Based on a review of the dates of the PST as compared to historic aerials and deed ownership information found on Denton CAD online, this site is determined to have been located at the present address of 13306 Mustang Road in Pilot Point. This property is currently owned by and part of the Mustang Baptist Church. This location is adjacent south of project improvement on Mustang Road. The former business, Ethridge Grocery, used a 560-gallon gasoline underground PST registered in 1987 which was removed in 1992. No releases are reported for the site. No ROW is proposed from the site and work activity consists of shifting Mustang Road northward slightly and driveway improvement for the site. Based on no reported releases, current use of the site, and proposed work adjacent to this site, this location is considered a low environmental risk to the project.
- 5. Two natural gas transfer/compressor stations are situated adjacent to or within the project ROW. One is a smaller station at approximately STA 175+00 on the west side of FM 1385. ROW acquisition is proposed at this location but the transfer/compressor components will not be displaced. The second location is at approximately STA 310+00 to 311+25 on the east side of FM 1385, south of Ranchette Road. ROW acquisition is proposed at this location and the transfer/compressor components are a proposed displacement. Based on the contents of the transfer/compressor stations, these features are not considered environmental concerns to the project.
- 6. A drainage pipe of unknown connection was observed at the northeast corner of FM 1385 and FM 428. The only other feature in this area is a water main station of which the drainage pipe appears to be coming from its direction. Rust-colored water was observed to be coming from the pipe and a pool of water with an oily sheen was located at the discharge point of the pipe. The water main is not within proposed ROW but the drainage pipe is within existing ROW of FM 428. Work activity adjacent to the pipe location is regrading and resurfacing FM 428 within existing ROW. Although discolored water and an oily water sheen were observed in association with this pipe, based on the type of work activity adjacent to the pipe, this feature is considered a low environmental risk to the project.

The proposed project would also include the demolition of buildings and/or bridge structures. Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-containing paint (LCP) may be present in the structures. Asbestos and LCP inspections, notification, and removal, as applicable, would be addressed prior to demolition in accordance with regulatory requirements. Detailed information about the hazardous materials evaluation conducted for the project can be found in the *Hazardous Materials ISA* available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, as construction of the proposed FM 1385 improvements would not occur, there would be no project-related hazardous material impacts.

5.14 Traffic Noise

A traffic noise analysis was prepared in accordance with TxDOT's (FHWA-approved) *Traffic Noise Policy* (TxDOT 2019a, 2022h).

Existing and predicted traffic noise levels were modeled at representative land use activity areas (receptors) adjacent to the project that might be impacted by traffic noise and would potentially benefit from feasible and reasonable noise abatement. As shown in **Table 8**, modeled noise-sensitive locations were primarily residential, but also included a daycare and churches.

Receiver	NAC Category	NAC Level	Existing 2028	Predicted 2048	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact
R1 - Daycare	С	67	64	66	+2	Y
R2 - Residential	В	67	63	66	+3	Y
*R3 - Residential	В	67	62	65	+3	N
R4 - Residential	В	67	63	66	+3	Y
R5 - Residential	В	67	60	64	+4	Ν
R6 - Residential	В	67	61	65	+4	Ν
R7 - Residential	В	67	62	70	+8	Y
R8 - Residential	В	67	62	59	-3	N
R9 - Residential	В	67	66	70	+4	Y

Table 8: Traffic Noise Levels dB(A) Leq

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Receiver	NAC Category	NAC Level	Existing 2028	Predicted 2048	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact
R10 - Residential	В	67	57	61	+4	N
R11 - Residential	В	67	66	69	+3	Y
R12 - Residential	В	67	55	59	+4	N
R13 - Residential	В	67	66	70	+4	Y
R14 - Residential	В	67	68	73	+5	Y
R15 - Residential	В	67	69	75	+6	Y
R16 - Residential	В	67	60	62	+2	N
R17 - Residential	В	67	55	59	+4	N
R18 - Residential	В	67	55	58	+3	N
R19 - Residential	В	67	58	61	+3	N
R20 - Residential	В	67	66	67	+1	Y
R21 - Residential	В	67	60	62	+2	N
R22 - Residential	В	67	62	63	+1	N
R23 - Residential	В	67	60	61	+1	Ν
R24 - Residential	В	67	58	61	+3	Ν
R25 - Residential	В	67	65	67	+2	Y
R26 - Residential	В	67	48	52	+4	Ν
R27 - Residential	В	67	50	54	+4	Ν
R28 - Residential	В	67	56	59	+3	Ν
R29 - Residential	В	67	58	61	+3	Ν

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Receiver	NAC Category	NAC Level	Existing 2028	Predicted 2048	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact
R30 - Residential	В	67	56	59	+3	N
R31 - Residential	В	67	53	56	+3	N
R32 - Residential	В	67	57	59	+2	N
R33 - Residential	В	67	61	63	+2	N
R34 - Residential	В	67	62	64	+2	N
R35 – Church	С	67	62	56	-6	N
R36 - Residential	В	67	57	51	-6	N
R37 - Residential	В	67	55	49	-6	N
R38 – Church	С	67	59	53	-6	N
R39 - Residential	В	67	61	55	-6	N
R40 - Residential	В	67	60	54	-6	N
R41 - RV Park	В	67	54	57	+3	Ν
R42 - Residential	В	67	62	63	+1	Ν
R43 - Residential	В	67	57	58	+1	Ν
R44 - Residential	В	67	54	55	+1	Ν
R45 - Residential	В	67	55	55	0	N
R46 - Residential	В	67	53	54	+1	Ν
R47 - Residential	В	67	54	55	+1	N
R48 - Residential	В	67	55	58	+3	N
R49 - Residential	В	67	48	50	+2	N

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Receiver	NAC Category	NAC Level	Existing 2028	Predicted 2048	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact
R50 - Residential	В	67	52	55	+3	N
R51 - Residential	В	67	48	50	+2	N
R52 - Residential	В	67	54	57	+3	N
R53 - Residential	В	67	53	56	+3	N
R54 - Residential	В	67	45	48	+3	N
R55 - Residential	В	67	48	50	+2	N
R56 - Residential	В	67	50	52	+2	N
R57 - Residential	В	67	47	49	+2	N
R58 - Residential	В	67	45	47	+2	N
R59 - Residential	В	67	46	47	+1	N
R60 - Residential	В	67	46	48	+2	N
R61 - Residential	В	67	50	51	+1	Ν
R62 - Residential	В	67	53	54	+1	Ν
R63 - Residential	В	67	58	58	0	Ν
R64 - Residential	В	67	51	52	+1	Ν
R65 - Residential	В	67	49	50	+1	Ν
R66 - Residential	В	67	49	50	+1	Ν
R67 - Residential	В	67	49	50	+1	N
R68 - Residential	В	67	47	49	+2	N
R69 - Residential	В	67	49	50	+1	Ν

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Receiver	NAC Category	NAC Level	Existing 2028	Predicted 2048	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact
R70 - Residential	В	67	53	53	0	Ν
R71 - Residential	В	67	59	57	-2	Ν

NAC – Noise Abatement Criteria

dB(A) – A-weighted decibel

Leq - Average/equivalent sound level

*Permitted development called Westside Apartments

The traffic noise analysis determined that out of 71 representative receptors, 11 were predicted to have noise levels that approach or exceed the FHWA noise abatement criteria or that substantially exceed the existing noise levels; therefore, the proposed project would result in traffic noise impacts (see **Figure 9** in **Appendix E**).

Noise abatement measures were considered and analyzed for each impacted receptor location. Before any abatement measure can be proposed for incorporation into the project, it must be both feasible and reasonable. In order to be "feasible" the abatement measure must benefit a minimum of two impacted receptors AND reduce the predicted noise level by at least five dB(A) at greater than 50% of first-row impacted receptors. In order to be "reasonable" the abatement measure must also reduce the predicted noise level by at least seven dB(A) for at least one benefited receptor (noise reduction design goal) and not exceed the standard barrier cost of 1,500 square feet per benefited receptor. In addition, an abatement measure may not be reasonable if the construction costs are unreasonably high due to site constraints, as determined through an alternate barrier cost assessment.

Four noise barriers were found to be both reasonable and feasible and are recommended for incorporation into the proposed project (see **Table 9**). Noise barriers were not reasonable and feasible for the remaining impacted representative receivers, and abatement is not proposed for those locations.

A noise barrier is proposed for the following locations (see Appendix E):

R2 – This receiver represents the Mezzo Apartments on the west side of FM 1385 just south of Magnolia Boulevard. Based on preliminary calculations, a segmented barrier 432 feet in total length and 14 feet in height would reduce noise levels by at least five dB(A) for 11 of the 15 impacted, first-row receivers and reduce the noise level at one or more receivers by at least seven dB(A). With a total area of abatement of 6,048 square feet or 550 square feet per benefited receptor, the barrier would also be cost reasonable. Therefore, a barrier at this location is proposed for incorporation into the project.

R4 – This receiver represents the Glenbrooke Neighborhood on the southeast corner of FM 1385 and Fishtrap Road. Based on preliminary calculations, a segmented barrier 2,627 feet in total length and 8 feet in height would reduce noise levels by at least five dB(A) for 10 of the 14 impacted, firstrow receivers and reduce the noise level at one or more receivers by at least seven dB(A). With a total area of abatement of 21,016 square feet or 568 square feet per benefited receptor, the barrier would also be cost reasonable. Therefore, a barrier at this location is proposed for incorporation into the project.

R20 – This receiver represents the Arrowbrooke Neighborhood on the west side of FM 1385 just north of Arrowbrooke Avenue. Based on preliminary calculations, a segmented barrier 2,265 feet in total length and 8 feet in height would reduce noise levels by at least five dB(A) for 33 of the 38 impacted, first-row receivers and reduce the noise level at one or more receivers by at least seven dB(A). With a total area of abatement of 18,120 square feet or 549 square feet per benefited receptor, the barrier would also be cost reasonable. Therefore, a barrier at this location is proposed for incorporation into the project.

R25 – This receiver represents the Sand Brock Ranch Neighborhood on the west side of FM 1385 just south of Aubrey Parkway. Based on preliminary calculations, a barrier 663 feet in length and 10 feet in height would reduce noise levels by at least five dB(A) for all 9 of the impacted, first-row receivers and reduce the noise level at one or more receivers by at least seven dB(A). With a total area of abatement of 6,630 square feet or 737 square feet per benefited receptor, the barrier would also be cost reasonable. Therefore, a barrier at this location is proposed for incorporation into the project.

Traffic Noise Barrier	Development	Representative Receiver(s)	Total # of Benefited Receivers	Height (feet)	Length (feet)	Total Square Feet	Square Feet per Benefited Receptor
Noise Wall 1	Mezzo Apartments	R2	11	14	432	6,048	550
Noise Wall 2	Glenbrooke Neighborhood	R4	37	8	2,627	21,016	568
Noise Wall 3	Arrowbrooke Neighborhood	R20	33	8	2,265	18,120	549
Noise Wall 4	Sand Brock Ranch Neighborhood	R25	9	10	663	6,630	737

Table 9: Noise Barrier Proposal (Preliminary)

Source: TxDOT 2022h

Any subsequent project design changes may require a reevaluation of this preliminary noise barrier proposal. The final decision to construct the proposed noise barriers will not be made until completion of the project design, utility evaluation, and polling of all benefited and adjacent property owners and residents.

To avoid noise impacts that may result from future development of properties adjacent to the proposed project, local officials responsible for land use control programs must ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that no new activities are planned or constructed along or within the following predicted (2045) noise impact contours (see **Table 10**).

Table 10: Land Use Contour for Undeveloped Land

Location	Land Use	Impact Contour*	Distance from Right of Way
East side of FM 1385 approx. 575 feet south of Parvin Road	NAC Category B & C	66 dB(A)	70 feet
	NAC Category E	71 dB(A)	15 feet
East side of FM 1385 approx. 0.61	NAC Category B & C	66 dB(A)	Inside ROW
mile south of Lights Ranch Road	NAC Category E	71 dB(A)	Inside ROW

*Impact contours are one dB(A) lower than the NAC per category to reflect impacts that would occur as a result of approaching the NAC for the respective contours. The undeveloped areas identified above were based on aerial review and field verification conducted in November 2020. Permit research was conducted using the best available online data from Denton County and the City of Prosper as of April 2022.

A copy of this traffic noise analysis will be available to local officials to assist in future land use planning. On the date of approval of this document (Date of Public Knowledge), FHWA and TxDOT are no longer responsible for providing noise abatement for new development adjacent to the project.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No Build Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed. If the No-Build Alternative were implemented, traffic noise levels would be expected to increase with an associated future increase in traffic volumes.

5.15 Induced Growth

An *Indirect Impacts Technical Report* (TxDOT 2022c) was prepared for the proposed project in accordance with TxDOT's *Indirect Impacts Analysis Guidance* (TxDOT 2019b).

This project area is rapidly developing, as evidenced by the Denton County Transportation Plan shown in **Appendix E, Figure 10**. Based on planning judgment and cartographic assessment, with

some interview results, approximately 6,176.7 acres of land have indirect induced growth potential within the 20,644.9-acre Area of Influence (AOI). It is assumed that the provision of improved mobility and connectivity to local roads and the regional highway system would enhance development and redevelopment potential for the areas of induced growth illustrated in **Figure 11**.

Table 11 includes a description of resources present in the areas of induced growth within the AOI. Previous surveys have been conducted through some of the area of induced growth at the time of this report preparation for historic-age properties and archeological resources. Additionally, preliminary consultation with TxDOT-developed HPALM indicates slight potential for archeological impacts within the area of induced growth.

Resource	Could the resource be indirectly impacted by potential induced growth?	Could the potential indirect impacts to this resource be considered substantial?*
Waters of the U.S., including Wetlands	Potentially; the potential direct impacts of the project include nine wetlands and 20 crossings of waters of the U.S. A full assessment of wetlands and waters of the U.S. has not been completed in the AOI. However, if it was determined that the wetlands and waters were jurisdictional Waters of the U.S., then they would be protected by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).	No. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under Section 404 of the CWA.
Floodplains	No; while there are floodplains in the project area associated with Doe Branch, Little Elm Creek and Mustang Creek, development in the floodplain is typically prohibited or discouraged from a risk management perspective.	No. Future construction within the 100-year floodplain would be avoided or conducted in compliance with appropriate municipal permitting and general land use policies.
Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species	No. No suitable habitat is present for federally listed species within range of the project area. Additionally, the Texas Natural Diversity Database indicated that there was no occurrence for listed species in the areas of induced growth.	No; this project does not require consultation with or authorization from the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act.
Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat (Including Habitat for State-Listed Species)	Yes; the areas of induced growth are vegetated to varying degrees and provide wildlife habitat. General vegetation characteristics of the project area Agriculture, Disturbed Prairie, Riparian, Tallgrass Prairie and Grassland, and Urban. These habitat types are not considered	No. The vegetation types provided do not represent particularly sensitive/rare vegetation or rare habitat types in a developed setting. Public and private development would be regulated

Table 11: Resources Analyzed for Induced Growth Impacts

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	rare or important remnant vegetation as mapped by the Texas Conservation action Plan. The project is within range with suitable habitat for 26 species of greatest conservation need (SGCN). No suitable habitat was identified for any state- threatened species.	by applicable municipal regulations. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department maintain lists of potential occurrences for listed species in each Texas county. State regulations prohibit harm to individuals of state-listed species. All development, whether public or privately funded, is subject to State and Federal regulations.
Community Resources (includes businesses and residences)	Yes; property values could be influenced by future development. Additional tax revenue could be generated by potential induced development. Induced growth could result in additional denser commercial, retail, and residential developments along FM 1385 which could contribute to the suburbanizing character of the communities in the AOI.	No. Development is anticipated to be consistent with the land use plans and development requirements particular to various municipalities in the AOI. Development is also anticipated to be consistent with the guidance provided in the Denton County Transportation Plan.
Historic-Age Properties	No. A historic resources survey was conducted of historic-age buildings, structures, and resources 45 years old or older than the project letting date in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) in 2022. No historic properties were identified in the APE. Note that the APE is smaller than the AOI.	No. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies consider effects to historic properties. No historic properties were identified in the APE. The undertaking poses no effect to historic properties in the APE.
Archeological Resources	Potentially. The proposed project is highly unlikely to directly or indirectly impact any known or unknown NRHP- or SAL-eligible archeological resources. No further archeological work is recommended within the surveyed portions of the APE prior to construction. However, all areas of proposed ROW or easements that have not been subjected to archeological survey and should be subjected to archeological survey when right-of-entry comes available in the future. This work should include shovel testing or mechanical trenching of all areas of proposed ROW and easements within the higher probability HPALM zones. Such deposits are most likely to occur along the east bank of Mustang Creek where no access was allowed. Further coordination would be required with the THC with respect to this acreage once access becomes available.	Potentially, but unlikely. The Antiquities Code of Texas requires notification (to Texas Historical Commission) if public agencies sponsor ground-disturbing activity on public land. NRHP-listed or eligible archeological resources are protected by State and Federal regulations for publicly funded projects. However, these State and Federal regulations do not apply to privately funded projects.

Source: CMEC 2022.

Note – separate technical reports documenting the direct impacts of the proposed project have been or are being prepared for the resources listed in this table. Best available information was used at the time of this report preparation to assess the impacts associated with potential induced growth.

* substantial impacts are determined based on context, likelihood of occurrence, and the resource's ability to recover from the impact.

The overall consensus is that the proposed project would influence future land use within the AOI; however, such project-induced land use change is not only accounted for by local future planning documents and corresponding objectives, but is also considered positive for the future of Denton County in terms of increased mobility and overall community enhancement.

This step of the indirect impacts analysis assesses the consequences of the expected induced growth impacts and considers/develops strategies or mitigation measures available as part of the existing regulatory regimes that would apply to potential development projects. As shown in the various planning documents included in the Indirect Impacts Technical Report, the municipalities in and around the project area are planning for growth, particularly through residential subdivision development depicted on their future land use plans, development tracking maps, or transportation plans. The proposed improvements to FM 1385 have been anticipated for several years, not only in TxDOT's planning documents but also in the NCTCOG Mobility 2045 and the Denton County Transportation Plan. Safety improvements to FM 1385 likely respond to the rapid growth in the AOI as much as the improvements could contribute to accelerating the pace of development in the AOI.

The potential areas of indirect induced growth (approximately 6,176.7 acres) account for approximately 30 percent of the total AOI (20,644.9 acres).

Future land development activities would generally be private ventures regulated by relevant municipal plans and policies. Any development within the unincorporated portions of Denton County would be subject to few county-specific requirements other than subdivision planning and platting. However, several environmental regulations apply to all developments. The agencies and programs that would guide any development of a potential project would be similar to the typical mitigation and permitting measures required of TxDOT. As described in **Table 11**, for example, all development (public or private developers) must comply with flood control regulations under the FEMA and the local floodplain administration, the Endangered Species Act, the CWA, CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification requirements, CWA Section 404 permits for projects impacting waters of the U.S., and other regulations requiring mitigation if there are effects on species habitat. Publicly funded projects would likely require compliance with Section 106 of the NRHP.

Ultimately, because the proposed project is not anticipated to conflict with development goals of the municipalities in the AOI or cause substantial negative indirect induced growth impacts, the consideration of mitigation for environmental impacts would be limited to mitigating only the direct impacts associated with this proposed project. Any mitigation for project-induced land development

impacts that may arise after construction of the proposed project would be overseen by the applicable jurisdiction and would be the responsibility of the land developer. Mitigation for indirect induced growth impacts would not be required of the proposed project sponsors based on the analysis presented here.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, current development rates and patterns would remain constant, and no induced growth would occur.

5.16 Cumulative Impacts

The proposed project would not have substantial direct or indirect impacts on any resource, and there are no impacts of any kind to a resource in poor or declining health; therefore, a cumulative impacts analysis is not required, in accordance with TxDOT's *Cumulative Impacts Analysis Guidelines* (2019c).

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, no cumulative impacts would be anticipated.

5.17 Construction Phase Impacts

Although temporary congestion may occur as a result of project construction, access to parcels in the project vicinity would be maintained during all phases of construction. All necessary steps would be taken to minimize the inconvenience to drivers using the intersecting roadways during the construction phase. People living and working in the immediate area of the proposed project may experience an increase in noise and dust due to the construction activities. Noise associated with the construction of the project is difficult to predict. Heavy machinery, the major source of noise in construction, is constantly moving in unpredictable patterns. However, construction normally occurs during daylight hours when occasional loud noises are more tolerable. None of the receptors are expected to be exposed to construction noise for a long duration; therefore, any extended disruption of normal activities is not expected. Provisions will be included in the plans and specifications that require the contractor to make every reasonable effort to minimize construction noise through abatement measures such as work -hour controls and proper maintenance of muffler systems.

Construction activities may result in the removal of potentially suitable habitat for or the temporary disturbance of state-listed species or SGCNs, though the project is not anticipated to cause a substantial impact to any species.

Temporary detours might also be required in the project area to assist with diverting traffic through surrounding areas while certain areas are under construction. During the construction phase of this project, temporary increases in PM and MSAT emissions may occur from construction activities. The primary construction-related emissions of PM are fugitive dust from site preparation, and the primary construction-related emissions of MSAT are diesel particulate matter from diesel powered construction equipment and vehicles. The potential impacts of PM emissions will be minimized by

using fugitive dust control measures contained in standard specifications, as appropriate. Considering the temporary and transient nature of construction-related emissions, as well as the mitigation actions to be utilized including compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, it is not anticipated that emissions from construction of this project will have a significant impact on air quality in the area. Refer to **Section 5.12** for the discussion of construction-related air emissions.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction activities would not occur and temporary increases in traffic congestion, air pollution, and MSAT emissions would not occur.

5.18 Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change

TxDOT has prepared a Statewide On-Road Greenhouse Gas Analysis and Climate Change Assessment technical report (TxDOT 2021c). The report discloses: 1) an analysis of available data regarding statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for on-road GHG emissions³, 2) TxDOT actions and funding that support reducing GHG emissions, 3) projected climate change effects for the state of Texas and 4) TxDOT's current strategies and plans for addressing the changing climate. A summary of key issues in this technical report is provided below. Please refer to the technical report for more details.

The earth has gone through many natural changes in climate over time. However, since the industrial revolution began in the 1700s, atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have continued to climb, primarily due to humans burning fossil fuel (e.g., coal, natural gas, gasoline, oil and/or diesel) to generate electricity, heat and cool buildings, and power industrial processes, vehicles, and equipment. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), this increase in GHG emissions is projected to contribute to future changes in climate (Solomon et al. 2007, Stocker et al. 2013).

5.18.1 Statewide On-Road GHG

TxDOT prepared a GHG analysis for the statewide on-road transportation system and associated emissions generated by motor vehicle fuels processing called "fuel-cycle emissions." EPA's Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) (2014 version) emissions model was used to estimate emissions. Texas on-road and fuel cycle GHG emissions are estimated to be 186 million metric tons (MMT) in 2050 and reach a minimum in 2032 at 161 MMT. Future on-road GHG emissions may be affected by changes that may alter where people live and work and how they use the transportation system, including but not limited to: 1) the results of federal policy including tailpipe and fuel controls, 2) market forces and economics, 3) individual choice decisions, 4) acts of nature (e.g. pandemic) or societal changes, and 5) other technological advancements. Such changes cannot be

³ Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions consist of on-road tailpipe emissions and upstream fuel cycle emissions. Upstream fuel cycle emissions are the emissions generated by extracting, shipping, refining, and delivering fuels.

accurately predicted due to the inherent uncertainty in future projections related to demographics, social change, technology, and inability to accurately forecast where people work and live.⁴

5.18.2 Mitigation Measures

Strategies that reduce on-road GHG emissions fall under four major categories:

- Federal engine and fuel controls under the Clean Air Act implemented jointly by EPA and U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), which includes CAFE standards;
- "Cash for clunker" programs which remove older, higher-emitting vehicles from roads;
- Traffic system management (TSM) which improves the operational characteristics of the transportation network (e.g., traffic light timing, pre-staged wrecker service to clear accidents faster, or traveler information systems); and
- Travel demand management (TDM) which provides reductions in vehicle miles travelled (VMT) (e.g., transit, rideshare, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities) and requires personal choice decisions.

TxDOT has implemented programmatic strategies that reduce GHG emissions including: 1) travel demand management projects and funding to reduce VMT, such as bicycle and pedestrian facilities, 2) traffic system management projects and funding to improve the operation of the transportation system, 3) participation in the national alternative fuels corridor program, 4) clean construction activities, 5) clean fleet activities, 6) Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) funding, 7) transit funding, and 8) two statewide campaigns to reduce tailpipe emissions.

5.18.3 TxDOT and a Changing Climate

TxDOT has strategies that address a changing climate in accordance with TxDOT and FHWA design, asset management, maintenance, emergency response, and operational policies and guidance. The flexibility and elasticity in TxDOT transportation planning, design, emergency response, maintenance, asset management, and operation and maintenance of the transportation system are intended to consider any number of changing scenarios over time. Additional detail is in the Technical Report.

6.0 Agency Coordination

TxDOT initiated consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; the PA among TxDOT, the SHPO, FHWA, and the ACHP; and the Antiquities Code of Texas MOU between THC and TxDOT on January 27, 2021 and received an approved permit response on April, 8 2022 (**Appendix F**). An archeological survey was completed for the project in June 2022 and SHPO

⁴ Transportation Research Board Special Report 288 (2007) Metropolitan Travel Forecasting Current Practice and Future Direction.

concurred with the assessment on August 15, 2022 (**Appendix F**). TxDOT initiated project-specific consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with federally recognized tribes on August 16, 2022. On September 26, 2022, the Delaware Nation responded that the project would have no effect on sites of cultural or religious significance to them. On September 27, 2022, the Comanche Nation responded that the project would have no effect on sites of cultural or religious significance to them. No other tribe has objected or otherwise responded. Coordination with THC and federally recognized tribes will resume once access to the remaining unsurveyed portions of the APE has been obtained and those studies have been completed.

Pursuant to Stipulation IX "Undertakings with Potential to Cause Effects per 36 CFR 800.16(i)" of the Section 106 PA and the MOU, should TxDOT historians determine that there are no adverse effects to historic, non-archeological properties in the APE, individual project coordination with SHPO would not be required. Stantec does not recommend any districts or properties eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result of the survey and the project poses no effect to historic properties.

The proposed project may impact several state-listed species or SGCNs. Coordination with TPWD was initiated on February 3, 2023 and was completed on May 31, 2023. In accordance with the MOU between the TxDOT and TPWD, TPWD has provided a set of recommended BMPs in a document titled, "Beneficial Management Practices – Avoiding, Minimizing, and Mitigating Impacts of Transportation Projects on State Natural Resources," which is available on TxDOT's Natural Resources Toolkit at https://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/division/environmental/compliance-toolkits/natural-resources.html. The MOU provides that application of specific BMPs to individual projects will be determined by TxDOT at its discretion. The TPWD-recommended BMPs that will be applied to this project are indicated in the Form – Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices prepared for the project, which is included in **Appendix F**. Since there are no anticipated effects to any federally listed species, coordination with the USFWS would not be required; however, if proposed or candidate species are listed prior to construction of the project, TxDOT will need to determine the need to consult with USFWS under section 7(a)(2).

It is anticipated that any impacts to waters of the U.S. would be authorized through NWP 14 with a PCN. If coordination with the USACE is required based on final design, it would be completed prior to construction.

The proposed project includes work within a FEMA-designated 100-year floodplain; therefore, coordination with the local Floodplain Administrator would be required prior to construction. Coordination with TCEQ was initiated at the completion of the draft EA and was completed with concurrence of TxDOT findings on May 3, 2023

7.0 Public Involvement

TxDOT engaged with the public and local stakeholders during the planning stage of the proposed project. To date, TxDOT has held two public meetings and a public hearing.

7.1 Public Meetings

The first public meeting was held virtually on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 2020, through Wednesday, Sept. 30, 2020. This public meeting did not include an in-person option due to state and federal guidance limiting public gatherings to help curtail transmission of the COVID-19 virus. The virtual public meeting included a pre-recorded video presentation explaining the proposed project, along with other exhibits, schematics, and materials available for review on the Keep It Moving Dallas website. The virtual public meeting notice was mailed to 42 elected/public officials and 425 abutting property owners. A display ad was published in English in the Denton-Record Chronicle and in Spanish in Al Día Dallas. In addition, notices were provided on www.txdot.gov keywords "FM 1385". During the virtual public meeting comment period, the meeting webpage on Keep It Moving Dallas was viewed by 756 unique visitors online and the presentation video was viewed 212 times.

The comment period ended on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 2020, and, in total, 58 comments were submitted as a result of this meeting. Comments included concerns about construction impacts and traffic noise; suggestions about adding traffic lights and sidewalks/crosswalks at Gee Road/Fishtrap Road; potential displacements of homes/properties; and concerns about timeline of proposed project including the desire for the timeline to be accelerated. A public meeting summary report was prepared which included a comment and response matrix (TxDOT 2022j). The report may be inspected and copied upon request at the TxDOT Dallas District Office and is also located in TxDOT's Environmental Compliance Oversight System. In addition, the public meeting summary report is available for viewing at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/FM1385.

The following updates were made to the proposed project since the Sept. 2020, Virtual Public Meeting:

- Reduced ROW requirements at Gee Road/Fishtrap Road, Mustang Road, Friendship Road, Lights Ranch Road, Strittmatter Road, and FM 455.
- Revised ROW requirements at the FM 1385 and Crutchfield Road/Sandbrock Parkway to accommodate the recently built right-turn bay.
- Noise analysis completed. Sound barriers are proposed at various locations pending the outcome of noise workshops after the public hearing.

The second public meeting was held on Thursday, June 16, 2022, consisting of a virtual option available on the Keep It Moving Dallas website, as well as an in-person option held from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at Grace Chapel located at 14632 Fishtrap Rd, Aubrey, TX 76227. The virtual public meeting included a pre-recorded video presentation explaining the proposed project, along with other exhibits, schematics, and materials available for review on the Keep It Moving Dallas website. The public meeting notice was mailed to 73 elected/public officials and 424 abutting property owners. A display ad was published in English in the Denton-Record Chronicle and in Spanish in Al Día Dallas. In addition, notices were provided on <u>www.keepitmovingdallas.com/FM1385</u> and <u>www.txdot.gov</u> keywords "FM 1385". The virtual meeting option was viewed by 695 unique visitors online and the in-person option was attended by 70 participants including 67 members of the public and three elected officials. The in-person option was held in an open house format with exhibit boards and schematics to present the proposed project. The same pre-recorded video presentation explaining the proposed project that was shown online was also displayed on a continuous loop at the in-person option at Grace Chapel.

The comment period ended on Friday, July 1, 2020, and, in total, 186 comments were submitted as a result of this meeting. Comments included participants wanting the timeline process accelerated; concerns about potential ROW acquisition or other impacts to private property; design questions and/or requests for nearby roads; and concerns on traffic noise and abatement. A public meeting summary report was prepared which included a comment and response matrix (TxDOT 2022j). The report may be inspected and copied upon request at the TxDOT Dallas District Office and is also located in TxDOT's Environmental Compliance Oversight System. In addition, the public meeting summary report is available for viewing at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/FM1385.

7.2 Public Hearing

The public hearing was held on Monday, May 8, 2023, consisting of a virtual option available on the Keep It Moving Dallas website, as well as an in-person option held from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at Navo Middle School located at 1701 Navo Rd., Aubrey, TX 76207. The virtual public meeting included a pre-recorded video presentation explaining the proposed project, along with the draft EA, other exhibits, schematics, and materials available for review on the Keep It Moving Dallas website. The Draft Environmental Assessment and Public Hearing notice was mailed to 72 elected/public officials and 442 abutting property owners. A display ad was published in English in the Denton-Record Chronicle and in Spanish in Al Día Dallas. In addition, notices were provided on <u>www.keepitmovingdallas.com/FM1385</u> and <u>www.txdot.gov</u> keywords "FM 1385". The virtual public hearing was viewed by 736 unique visitors online and the in-person option was attended by 119 participants including 115 members of the public and 4 elected officials. The in-person option was held in an open house format with exhibit boards and schematics to present the proposed project. In addition, the draft EA and environmental technical reports were available for review. The same pre-recorded video presentation explaining the proposed project that was shown online was also displayed on a continuous loop at the in-person option at Navo Middle School.

The comment period ended on Tuesday, May 23, 2023, and, in total, 410 comments were submitted as a result of this meeting. Comments included participants wanting the project timeline sped up; concerns about the existing congestion and safety issues on FM 1385, requests for the project to be constructed in phases with the southern portion of the project prioritized, design questions and/or requests for nearby roads; and concerns on traffic noise and abatement. A public meeting summary report was prepared which included a comment and response matrix. The report may be inspected and copied upon request at the TxDOT Dallas District Office and is also located in TxDOT's Environmental Compliance Oversight System. In addition, the public meeting summary report is

available for viewing at <u>www.keepitmovingdallas.com/FM1385</u>. A copy of the comment/response matrix is provided in **Appendix G**.

7.3 Future Public Involvement

A notice of impending construction will be provided to owners of adjoining property and affected local governments and public officials. The notice may be provided via a sign or signs posted in the ROW, mailed notice, printed notice distributed by hand, notice on the Keep It Moving Dallas website, or other means. This notice will be provided after the environmental decision (e.g., FONSI or recommendation to prepare an EIS), but before earthmoving or other activities requiring the use of heavy equipment begin.

8.0 Post-Environmental Clearance Activities and Design/Construction Commitments

All project-specific commitments and conditions of approval, including resource agency permitting compliance and monitoring requirements, would be incorporated in the project plan for the proposed project. These commitments and conditions of approval may vary depending on the project's final design and construction. Mitigation monitoring would be conducted by TxDOT and other federal, state, and local agencies to ensure compliance.

8.1 Post-Environmental Clearance Activities

The following is a list of unresolved environmental activities that TxDOT will be responsible for following issuance of a FONSI, obtaining environmental permits, or performing compensatory mitigation:

- All high probability areas of proposed ROW or easements that were not subjected to archeological survey within the APE (approximately 18.1 acres) should be subjected to archeological survey when right-of-entry comes available in the future. This work should include shovel testing all areas of proposed ROW and easements, with mechanical trenching to be conducted in areas flanking drainages with the potential to contain intact and deeply buried archeological deposits
- 2. It is anticipated that the proposed project would impact jurisdictional waters. Additional field delineation should be performed in areas where right-of-entry was not obtained during the field surveys.

8.2 Design/Construction Commitments

All project-specific commitments and conditions of approval, including resource agency permitting, compliance, and monitoring requirements, would be incorporated into the project plan for the proposed project. These commitments and conditions of approval may vary depending on the project's final design and construction.

This section lists the elements that constitute the Environmental Permits, Issues, and Commitments (EPIC) sheet. The permits, impacts, and commitments relevant to the proposed project are as follows:

- 1. USACE NWP 14 (pre-construction notification required)
- 2. TPDES includes:
 - a. Construction General Permit
 - b. SWP3
 - c. Site Notice
 - d. NOI
 - e. Implementation of erosion control, sedimentation control, and post-construction Total Suspended Solids (TSS) control BMPs for the TCEQ's 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for NWPs to prevent water quality impacts from occurring during and after construction.
- 3. As indicated above in Section 6.0, the TPWD-recommended BMPs that will be applied to this project are indicated in the Form Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices prepared for the project, which is included in Appendix F. If any species on the Denton County threatened and endangered species list is sighted in the project area during construction, construction would stop and the contractor would notify the TxDOT Area Engineer.
- 4. Freshwater mussel presence/absence surveys will be conducted in perennial stream crossings (Little Elm Creek and Mustang Creek) prior to construction.
- 5. Vegetation: Avoid and minimize disturbance of vegetation and soils. All disturbed areas would be revegetated according to TxDOT specifications as soon as it becomes practicable. In accordance with EO 13112 on Invasive Species, the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping, and the 1999 FHWA guidance on invasive species, all revegetation would, to the extent practicable, use only native species. Furthermore, BMPs would be used to control and prevent the spread of invasive species.
- 6. MBTA compliance, including taking all appropriate actions to prevent the take of migratory birds, their active nests, eggs or young by the use of proper phasing of the project or other appropriate actions.
- 7. The traffic noise analysis and qualitative air quality analysis will be made available to local officials (timeframe: prior to construction).
- 8. If unanticipated archeological deposits are encountered during construction, work in the immediate area will cease and TxDOT archeological staff will be contacted to initiate post-review discovery procedures.
- 9. Implementation of dust control measures.
- 10. Any unanticipated hazardous materials and/or petroleum contamination encountered during construction would be handled according to applicable federal and state regulations per TxDOT Standard Specifications.

9.0 Conclusion

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant impact on the human or natural environment. Therefore, a finding of no significant impact is recommended.

10.0 References

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11.0 Names and Qualifications of Persons Preparing the EA or Conducting an Independent Evaluation of the EA

TxDOT Dallas District

- Mohammed Shaikh, Environmental Program Manager, District Environmental Lead 20 years
- Michael McIntire, Environmental Specialist, Project Manager 4 years
- Kareem Doucette, P.E., Transportation Engineer, Project Manager 21 years
- Adam Fouts, Environmental Specialist, District Water Resources Specialist 11 years
- Christine Polito, Environmental Program Manager, NEPA Writer- 18 years
- Leslie Mirise, Environmental Specialist, District Biologist 21 years
- Manuel Trevino, Environmental Specialist, District Traffic Noise Specialist 16 years

TxDOT Environmental Affairs Division

- Doug Booher, Director of Environmental Affairs 25 years
- Michelle Lueck, Project Delivery Manager 22 years
- Ray Umscheid, Traffic Noise Specialist 15 years
- Susan M. Shuffield, Environmental Specialist, Water Team Lead 24 years
- Renee BennLee, Environmental Specialist 17 years
- Scott Pletka, Archeology Program Manager 19 years
- Spencer Ward, Community Impacts Specialist 3 years
- Glendora Lopez, Air Quality Specialist 2 years
- Stirling Robertson, Ph.D., Environmental Specialists, Biology Team Lead 28 years
- Deborah Nixon, Environmental Specialist, Hazardous Materials Management 20 years
- Nicolle Kord, Indirect and Cumulative Specialist 15 years

Stantec

- Larry Cox, M.S., Project Manager, Stantec 31 years of experience
- Meghan Lind, M.S., Project Manager & Senior Ecologist, Stantec 12 years of experience
- Ellen Hall, M.S., Ecologist, Stantec 5 years of experience
- Marissa Buschow, M.S., Ecologist, Stantec 14 years of experience
- Brett Lang, Archeologist, Stantec 15 years of experience
- Missi Green, M.A., Senior Archeologist, Stantec 38 years of experience
- Emily Reed, M.S., Senior Historian, Stantec 11 years of experience
- Amy E. Dase, M.A., Senior Historian, Stantec 35 years of experience
- Marcus Huerta, M.S., Historian, Stantec 5 years of experience
- Claire Parra, M.S., AWB, Ecologist, Stantec 9 years of experience
- Ashley McLain, MSCRP, Senior Planner, Stantec 25 years of experience
- Holly Bagot, Environmental Planner, Stantec 6 years of experience

<u>CP&Y</u>

• John McGlone, GISP, M.S., Air Quality Specialist, CP&Y – 8 years of experience

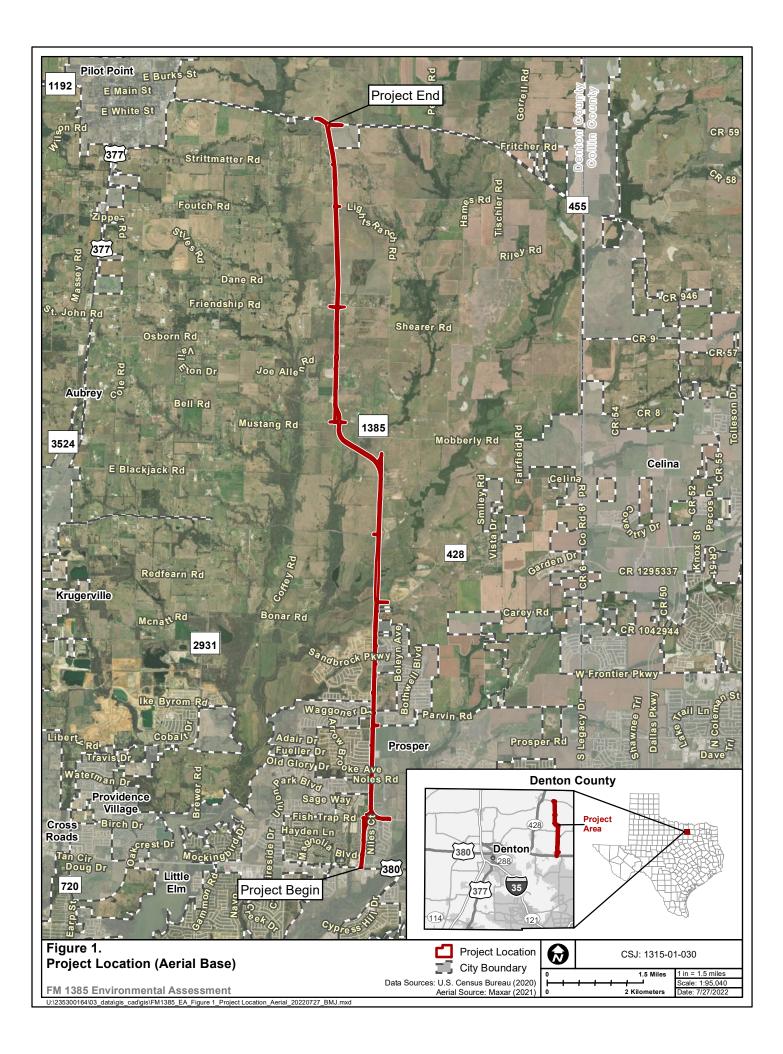
- Melissa Cross, AWB, M.S., Biologist, CP&Y 6 years of experience
- Daniel Wanke, B.S., Noise Specialist, CP&Y 2 years of experience

Poznecki-Camarillo

- Lena Camarillo, Public Involvement Lead & Executive Vice President, Poznecki-Camarillo 29 years of experience
- Jackie Lopez, Senior Environmental Specialist, Poznecki-Camarillo 14 years of experience
- Lianna Ybarra, Public Involvement Specialist, Poznecki-Camarillo 4 years of experience
- Kailey Butler, Environmental Specialist, Poznecki-Camarillo 6 years of experience

Appendix A

Project Location Map (Aerial Base)



Appendix B

Project Photos



Photo 1: The southern project terminus; viewing north.



Photo 2: The southern project terminus; viewing south.



Photo 3: Path of proposed project alignment as it splits from the existing FM 1385 roadway near Plantation Parkway; viewing northeast.



Photo 4: Project terminus on Gee Road, east of FM 1385, looking into the project area; viewing west.



Photo 5: Path of proposed project alignment as it joins the existing FM 1385 roadway north of the Gee Road intersection; viewing south.



Photo 6: Path of proposed project alignment as it exits the existing FM 1385 roadway near the bend located at Mustang Creek; viewing northwest.



Photo 7: The northern project terminus; viewing north.



Photo 8: The northern project terminus; viewing south.



Photo 9: Project terminus on Farm Road 455 east of FM 1385 intersection; viewing west into the project area.



Photo 10: Project terminus on Farm Road 455 west of FM 1385 intersection; viewing east into the project area.



Photo 11: View looking toward Map ID 4, TBK Materials. The proposed ROW area extends past the metal fence shown to about the midway point of the brick wall shown to the left in the photo. This site is a low risk for the project.



Photo 12: View of the natural gas transfer/compressor station located at STA 310+00 to STA 311+25, in front of Map ID 4 property along FM 1385. This site is not considered an environmental concern.



Photo 13: View of an electric substation located adjacent east of FM 1385 north of Arrowbrooke Ave. There is proposed ROW at this location.



Photo 14: View of Ethridge Grocery (on unplottable list) located immediately adjacent to the proposed project improvements along Mustang Rd. There is no proposed ROW at this location. This site is considered a low risk. Photo from Google Earth© 2021.



Photo 15: View of Map ID 20 from near the proposed ROW along FM 1385. The tank hold for the facility is located at the far end of the fuel island dispenser canopy seen in the photo. This site is considered a low risk.



Photo 16: View of a drainage pipe observed during the site survey. The pipe is discharging discolored water with an oily sheen. The source of the discharge is unknown. This location is considered a low risk for the project.



Photo 17: New right-of-way in old, terraced field southeast of Mustang Road; view southeast.



Photo 18: Mustang Creek along new right-of-way south of Mustang Road; view south.



Photo 19: Typical archeological shovel test showing clay on the surface; plan view.



Photo 20: Little Elm Creek from the north bank; view southeast.



Photo 21: Representative view of the Row Crops observed vegetation type; viewing southeast.



Photo 22: Representative view of the Central Texas: Riparian Herbaceous Vegetation observed vegetation type; viewing west.



Photo 23: Representative view of the Urban Low Intensity observed vegetation type; viewing north.



Photo 24: Representative view of the Central Texas: Riparian Deciduous Shrubland observed vegetation type; viewing north.



Photo 25: Representative view of the Blackland Prairie: Disturbance or Tame Grassland observed vegetation type; viewing northeast.



Photo 26: Representative view of the Central Texas: Riparian Hardwood Forest observed vegetation type; viewing northwest.



Photo 27: Upstream view of Little Elm Creek, which provides potentially suitable habitat for mussel species within the project area; viewing west.



Photo 28: Upstream view of Mustang Creek, a perennial stream that provides potentially suitable habitat for mussel species within the project area; viewing north.



Photo 29: Representative view of snags in tree branches that provide potential habitat for bats within the project area.



Photo 30: Representative photo of a palustrine emergent wetland (Wetland 14); viewing north.



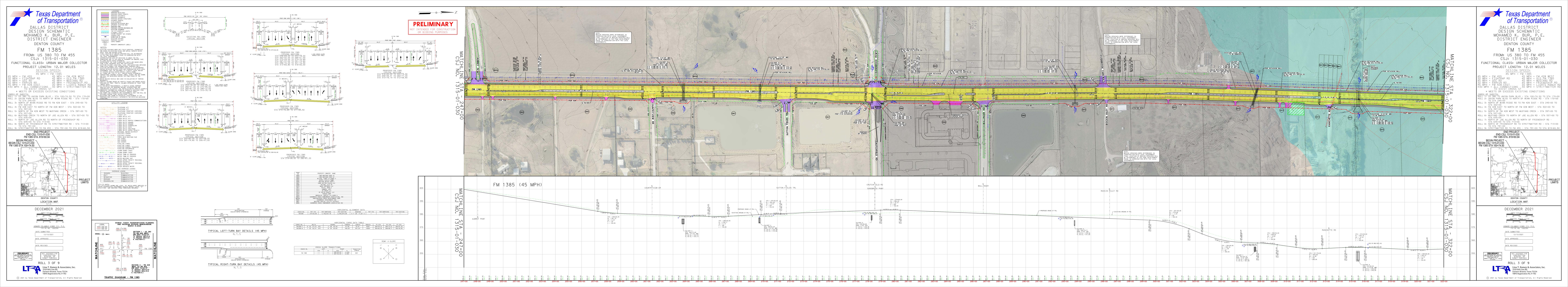
Photo 31: Representative photo of a palustrine forested wetland (Wetland 08); viewing north.

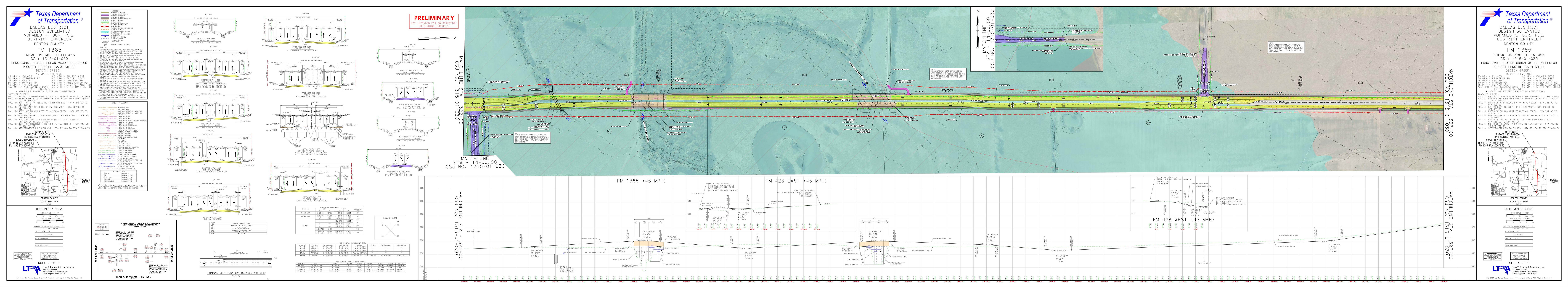
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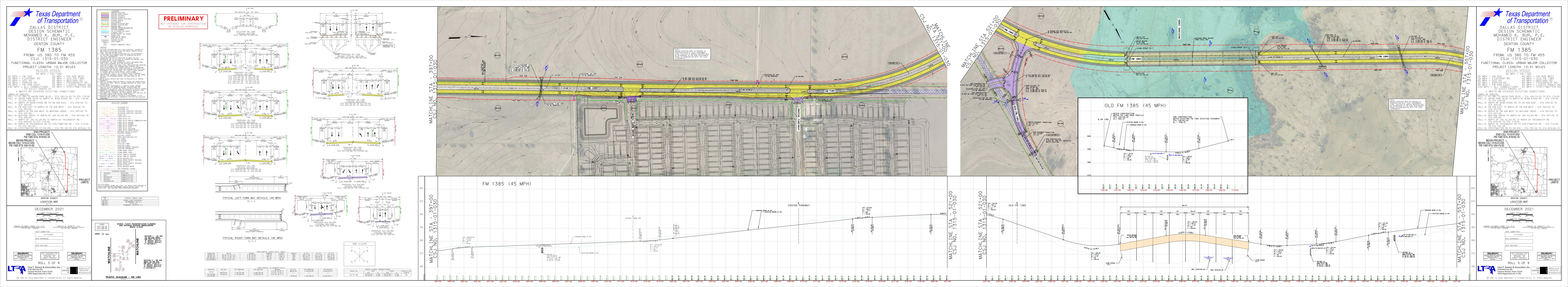
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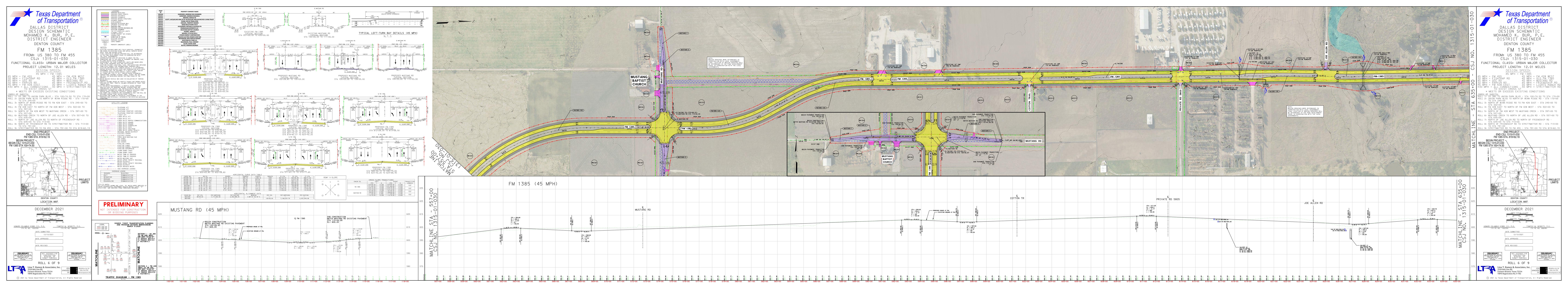


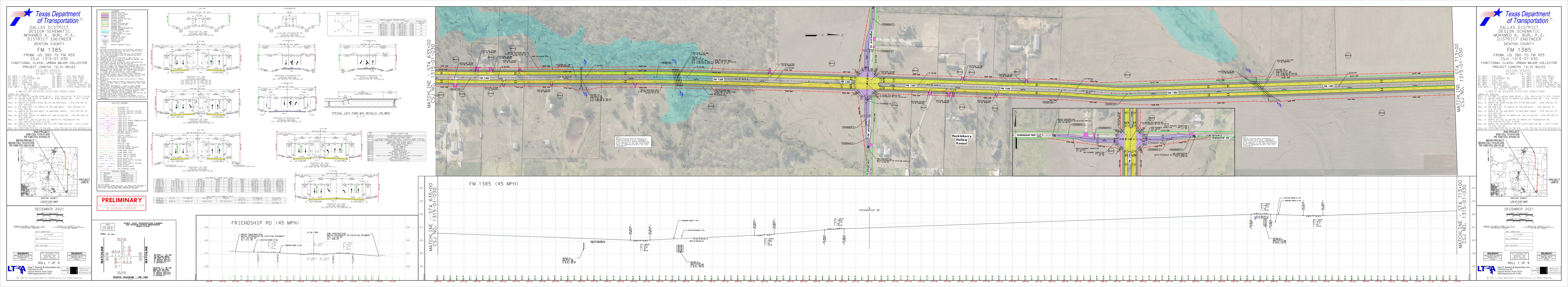


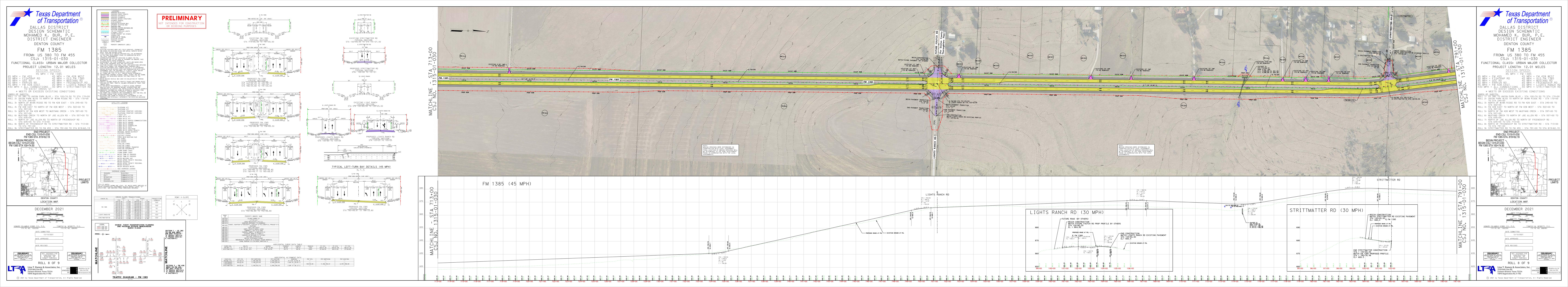


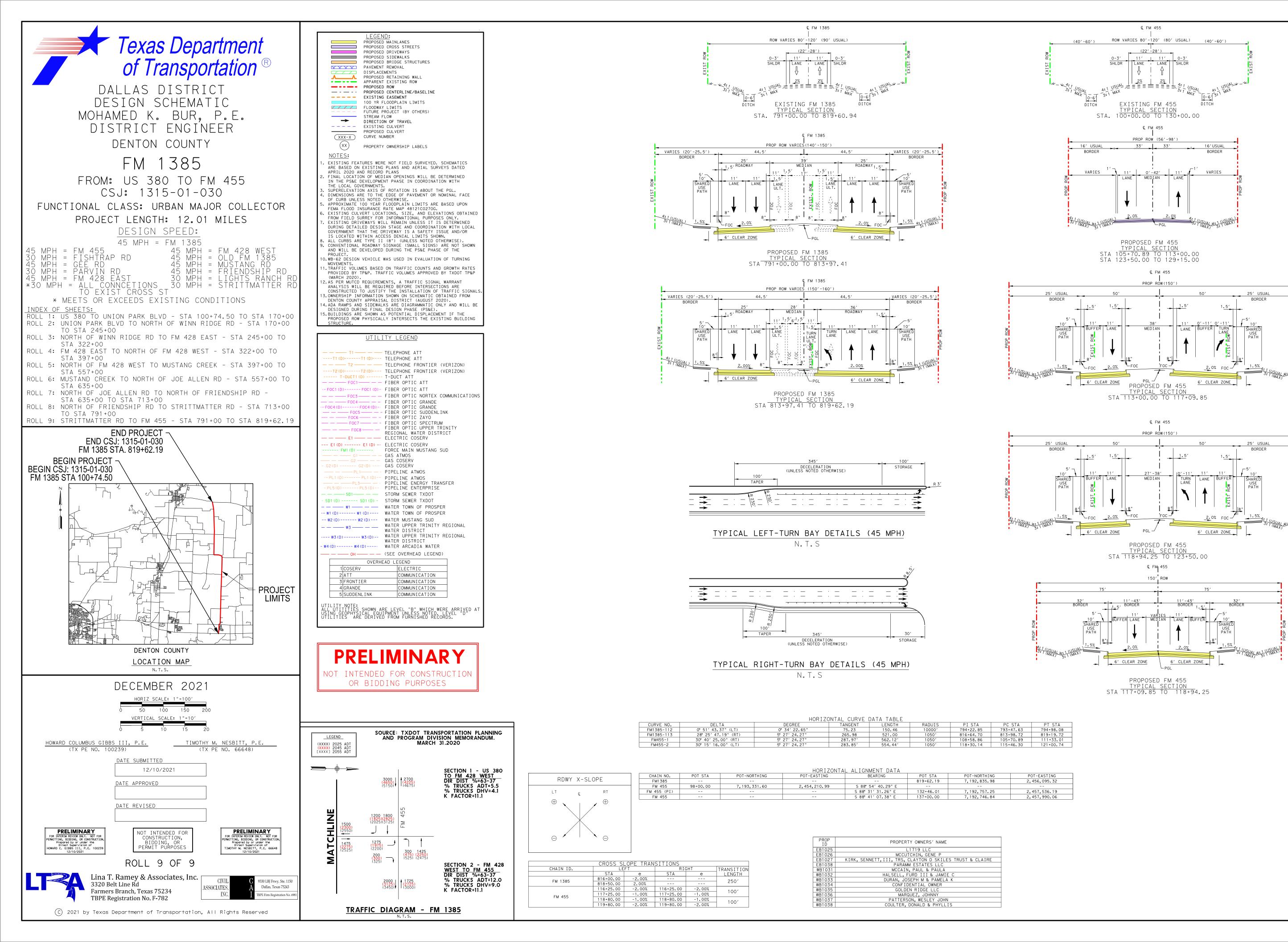


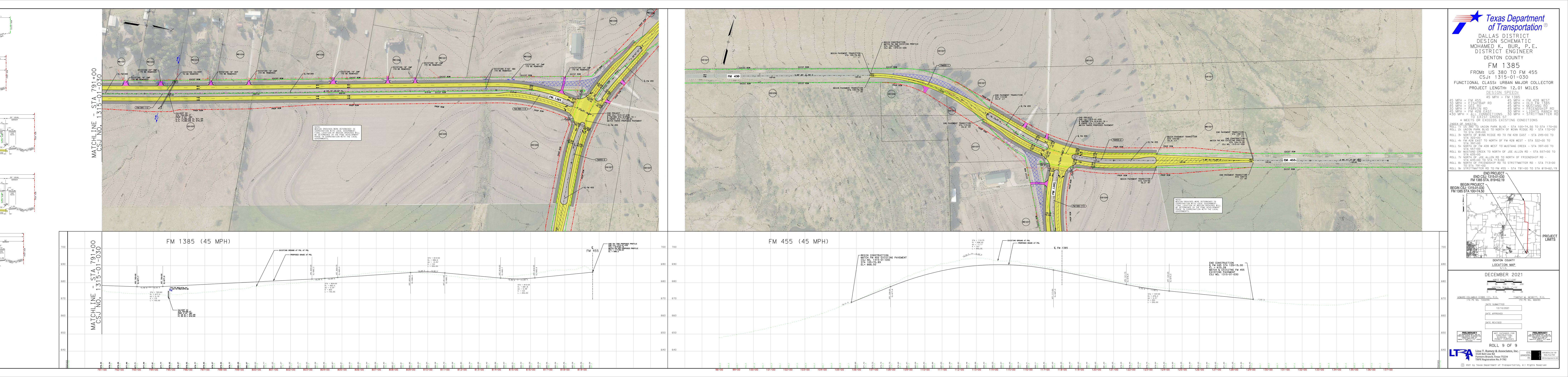






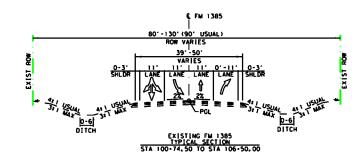


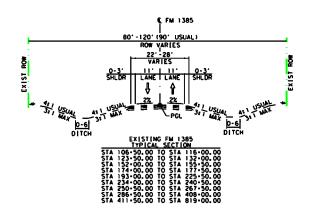


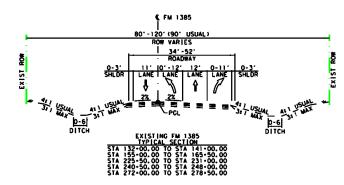


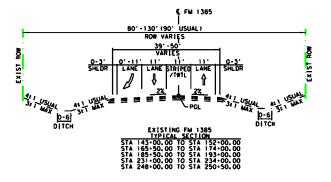
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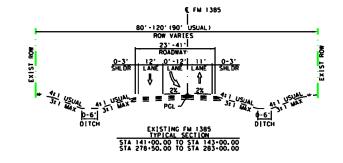
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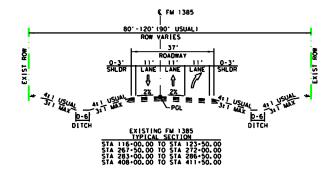


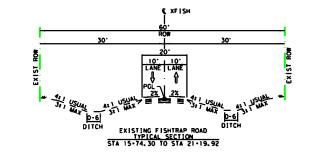


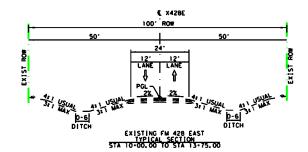


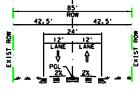




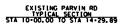


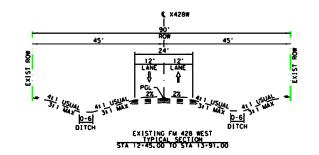


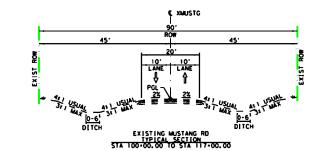


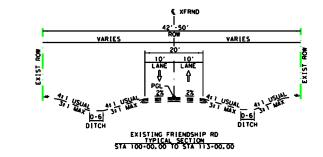


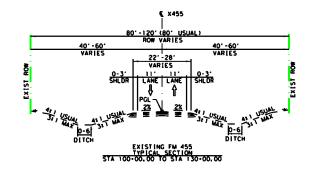
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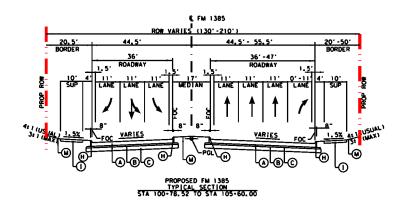


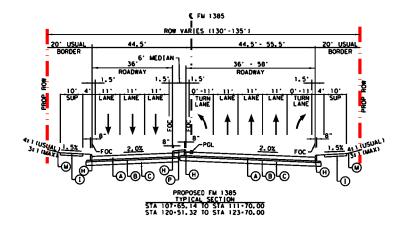












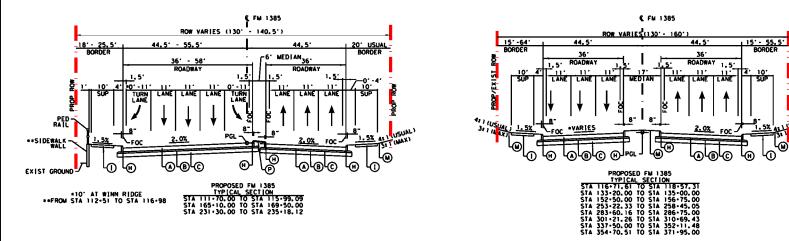
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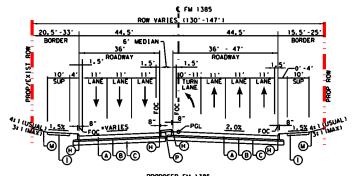
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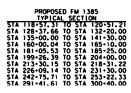
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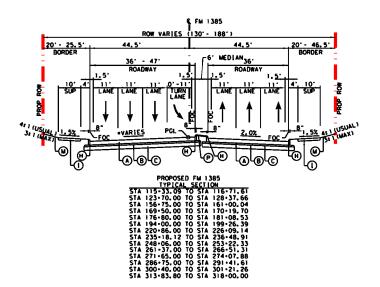
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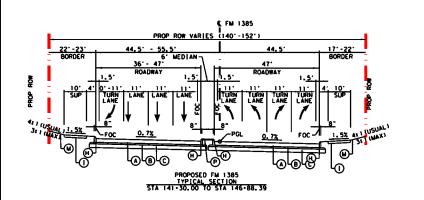
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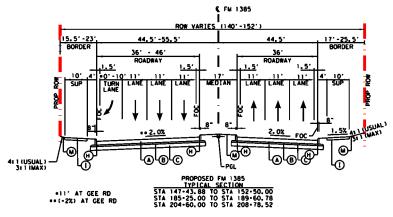


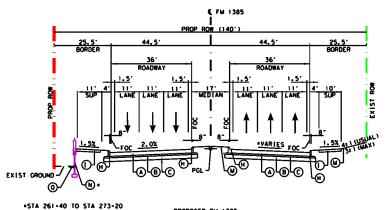


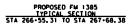


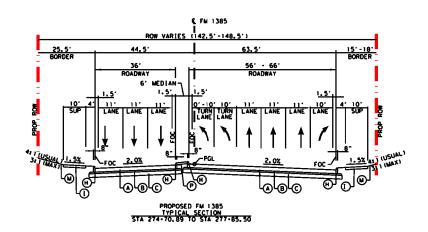


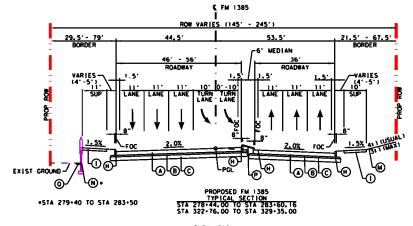


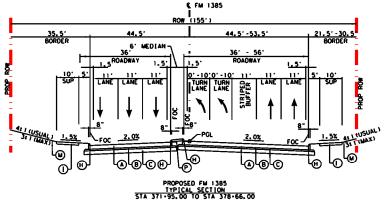


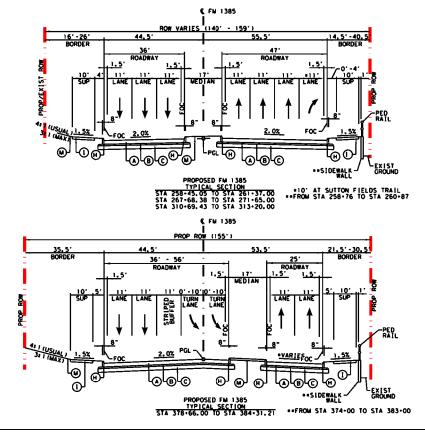


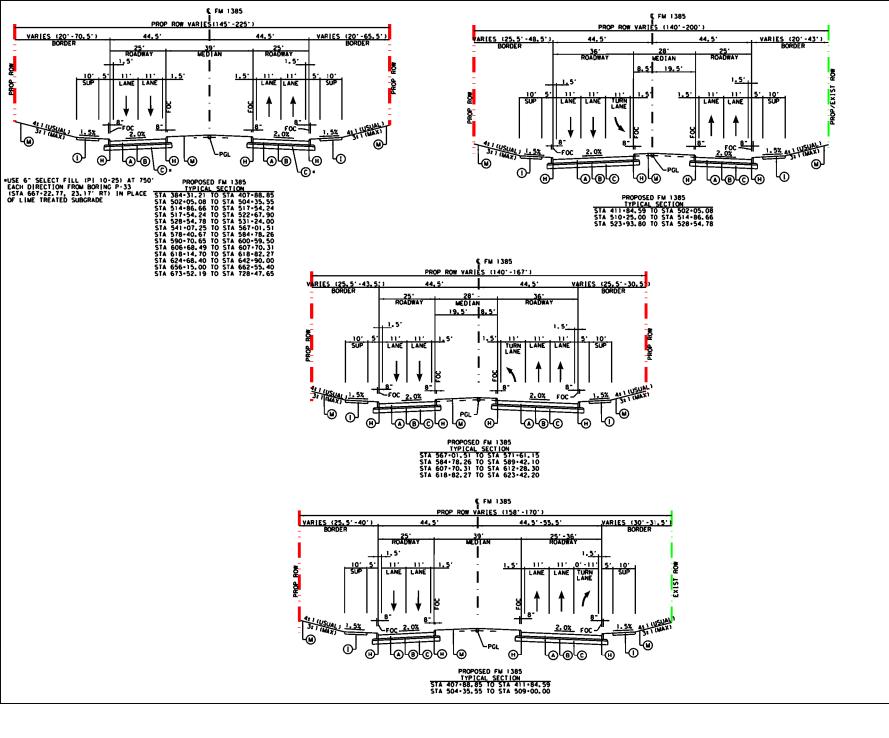


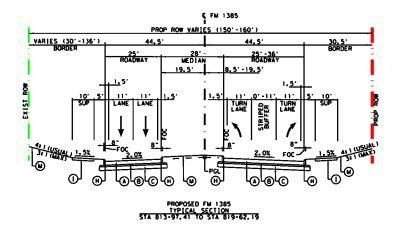


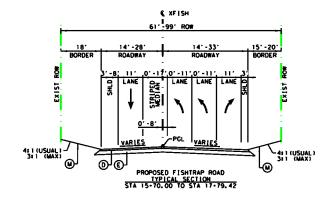


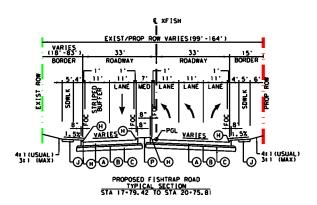


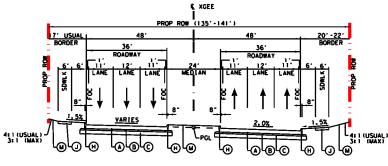


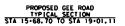


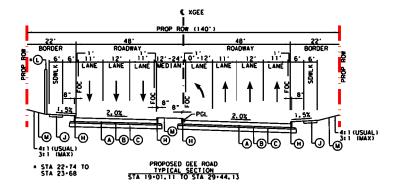


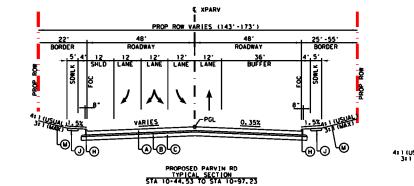


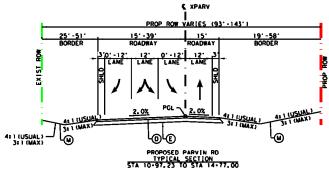


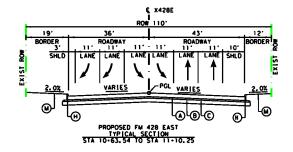


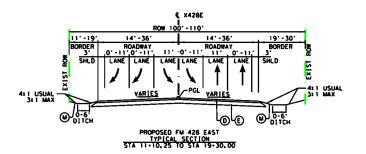


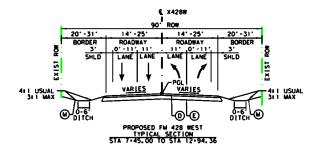


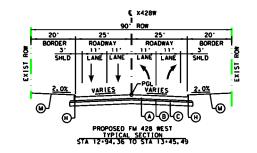


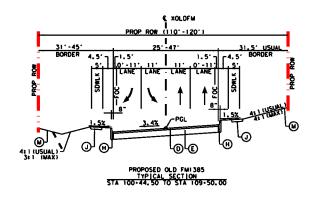


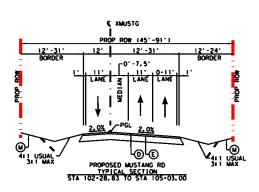


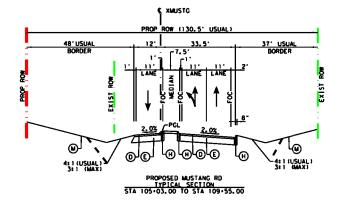


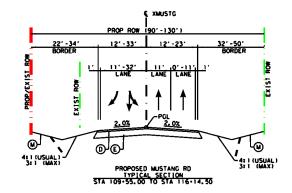


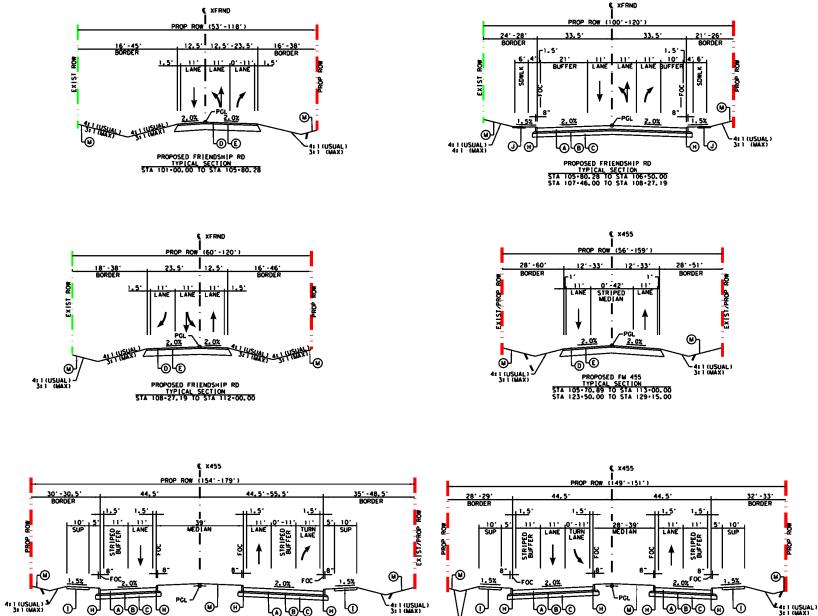












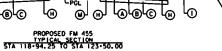
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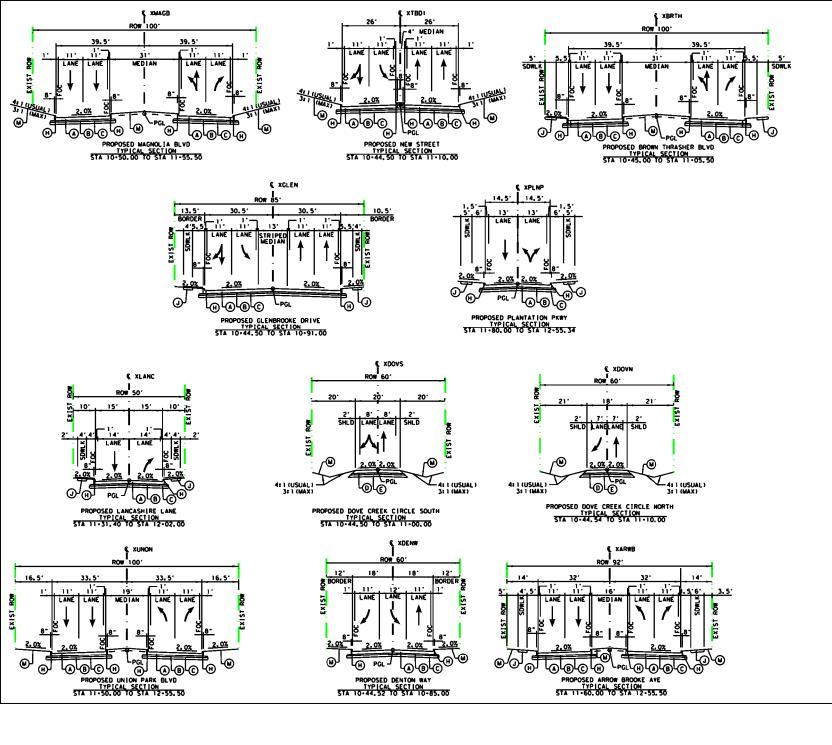
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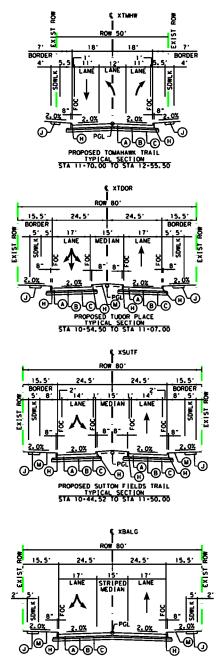
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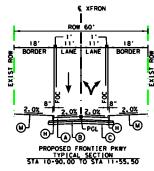
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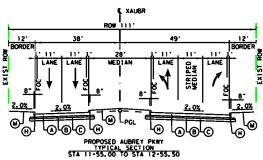


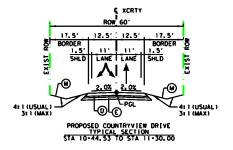




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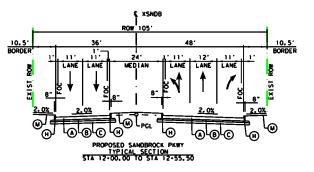
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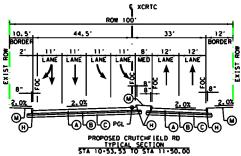
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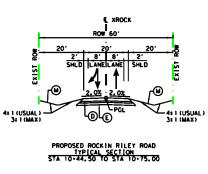
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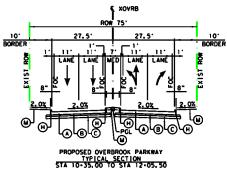
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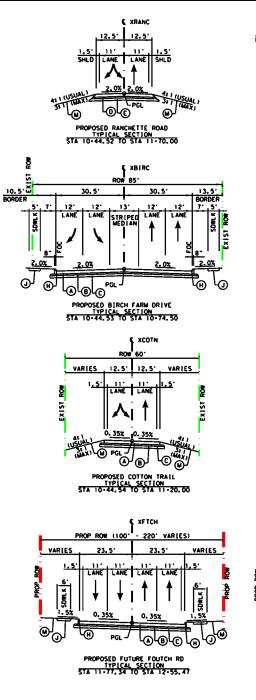
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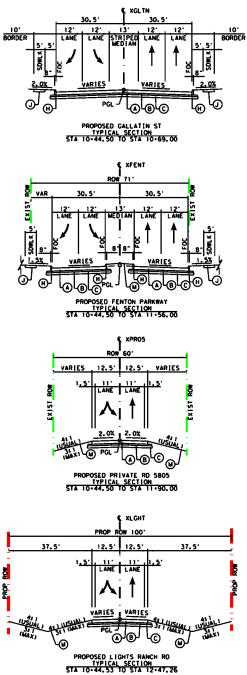


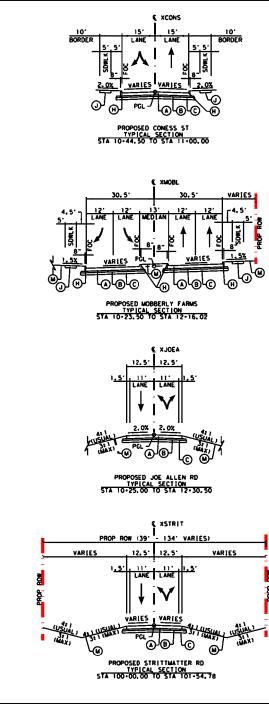








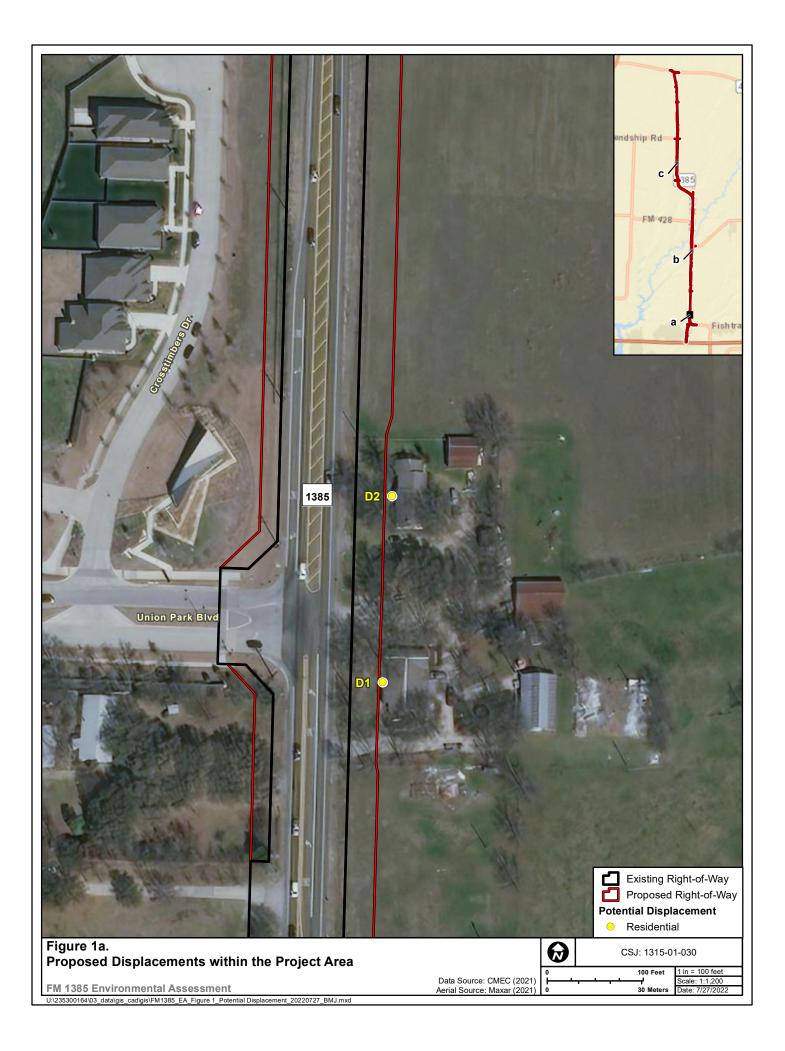




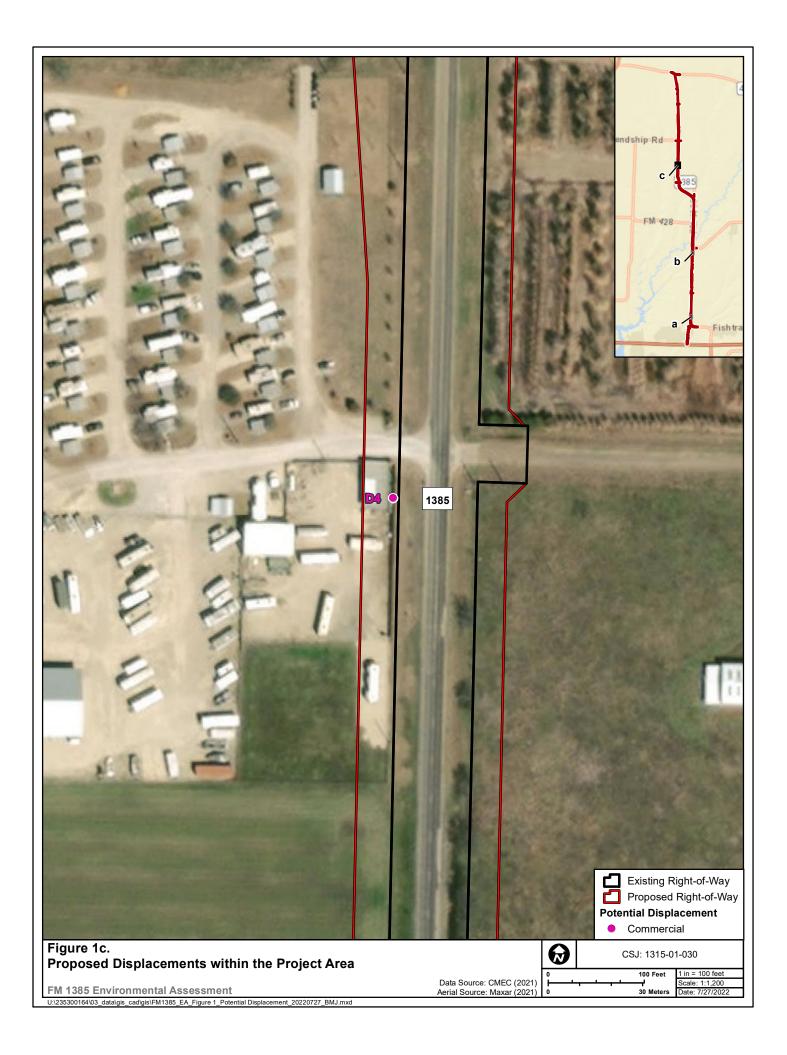
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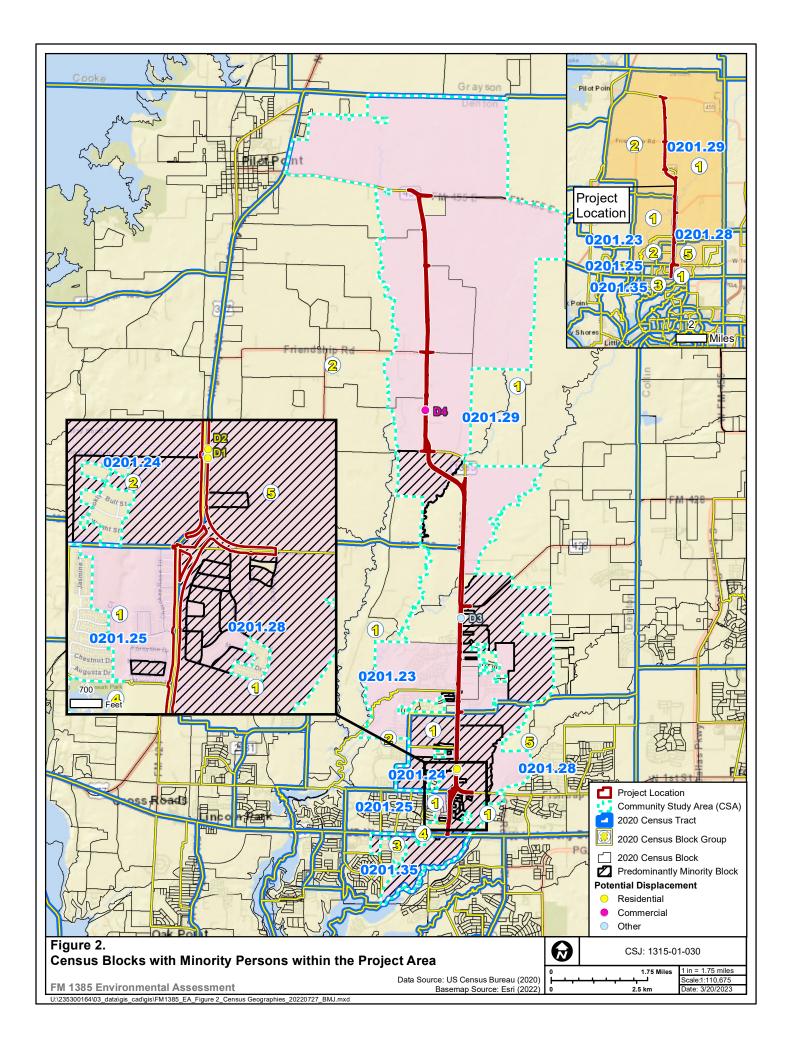
Resource-Specific Maps

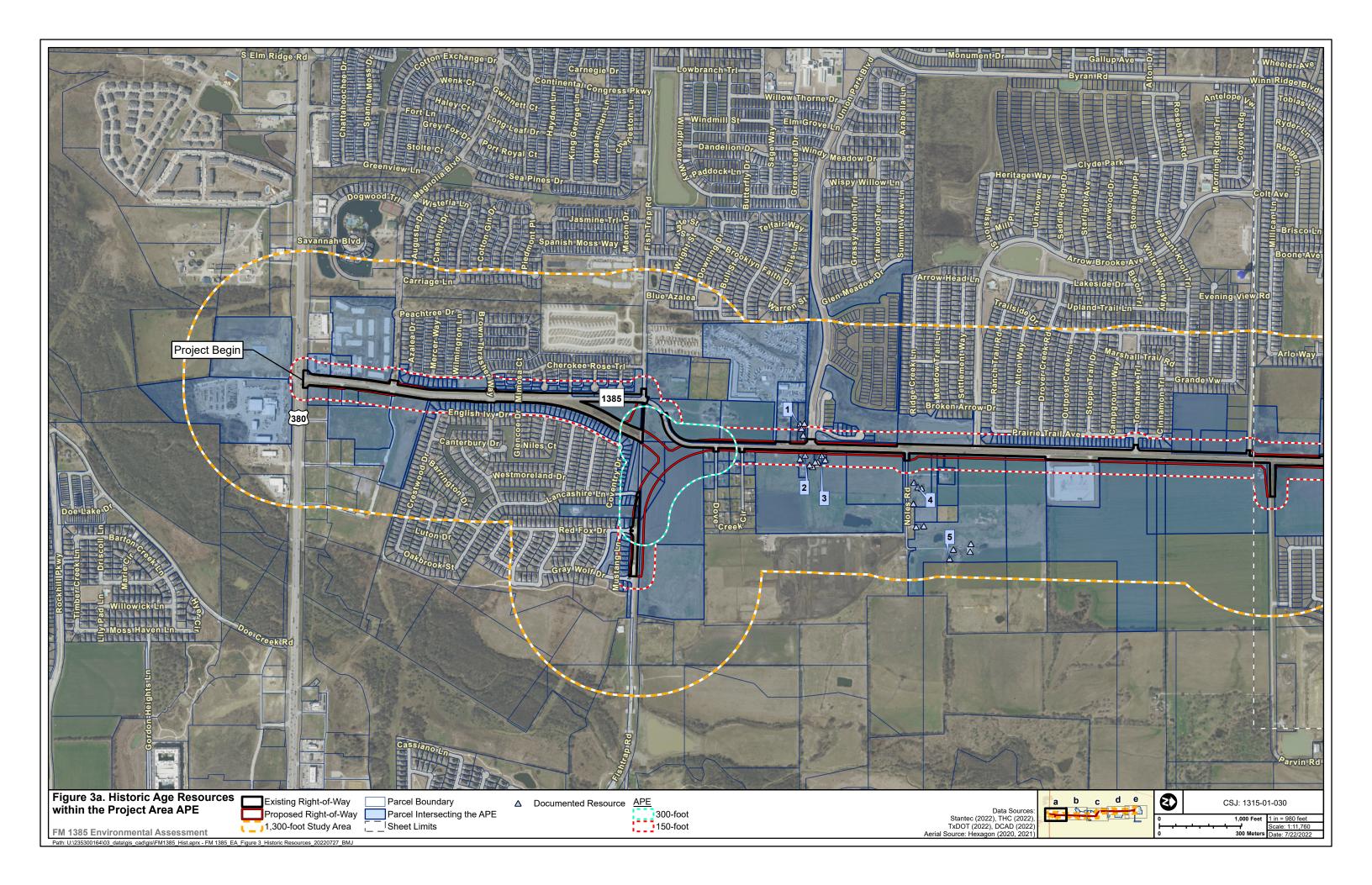
- Figure 1 Potential Displacements
- Figure 2 Census Geographies
- Figure 3 Documented Historic Age Resources
- Figure 4 Water Resources within the Project Area
- Figure 5 Floodplains within the Project Area
- Figure 6 Delineated Water Features
- Figure 7 Observed Vegetation Types
- Figure 8 Hazardous Materials Sites of Concern
- Figure 9 Noise Receivers
- Figure 10 Denton County Transportation Plan
- Figure 11 Land Use in the Area of Influence

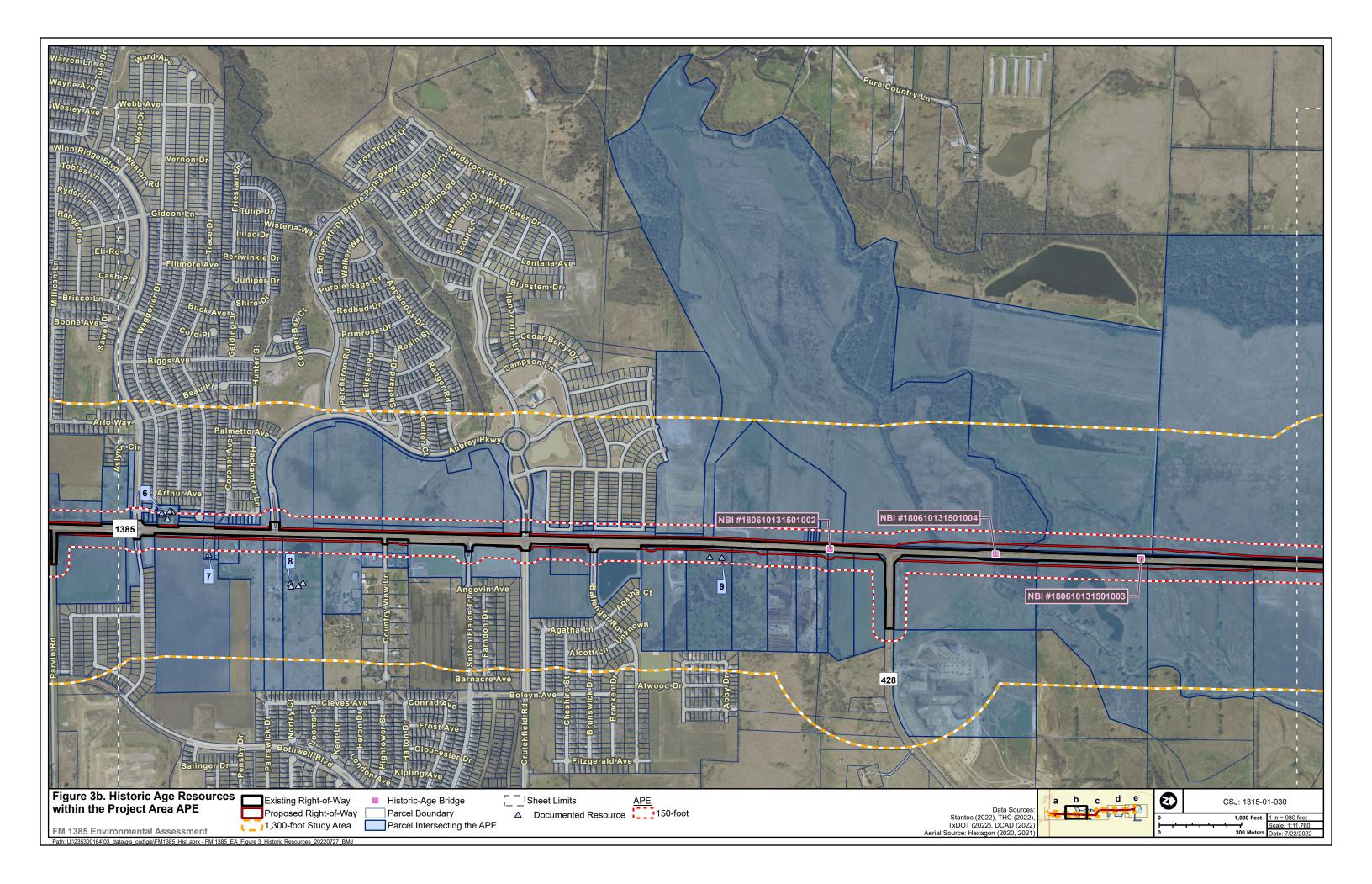


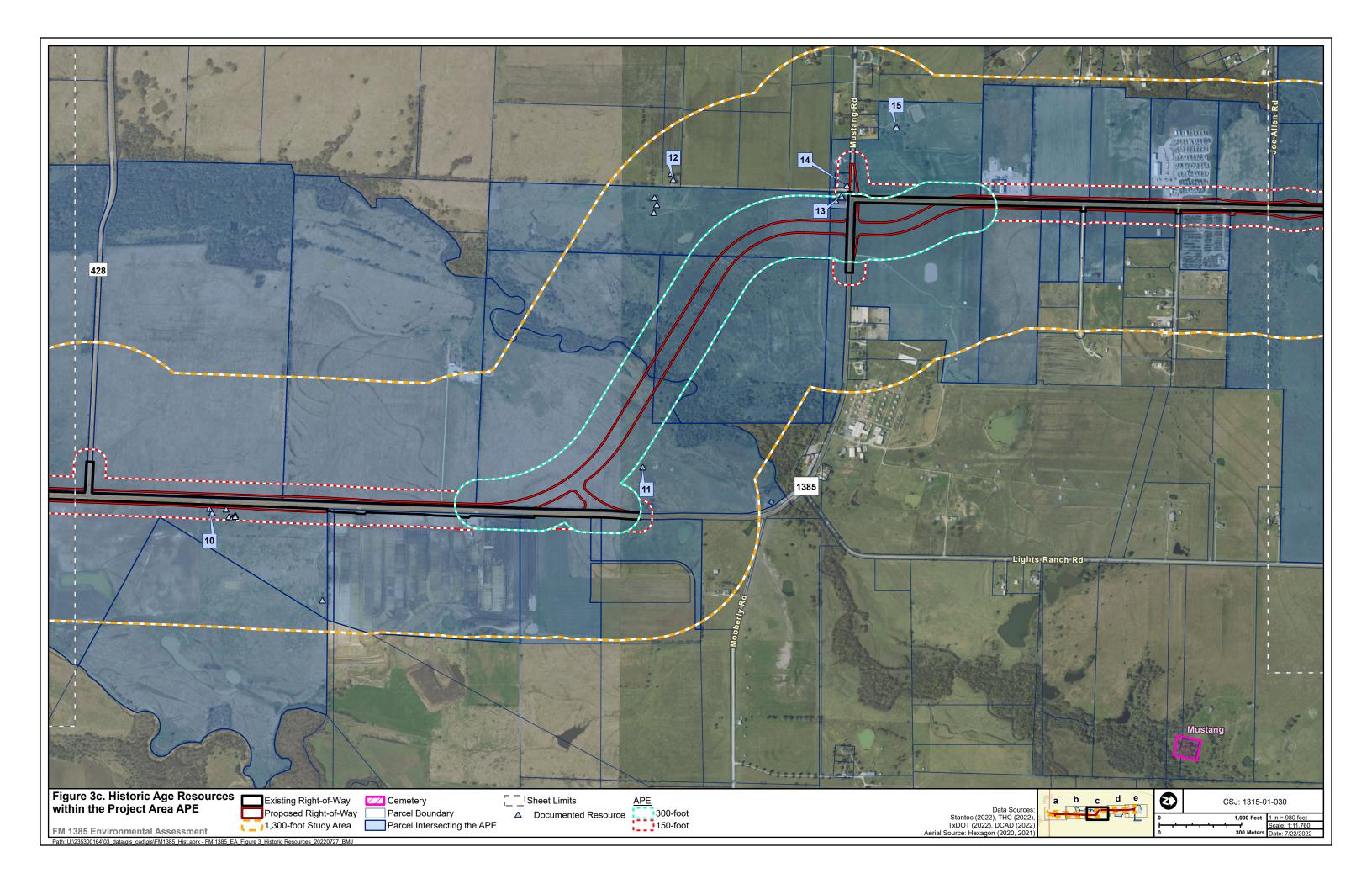


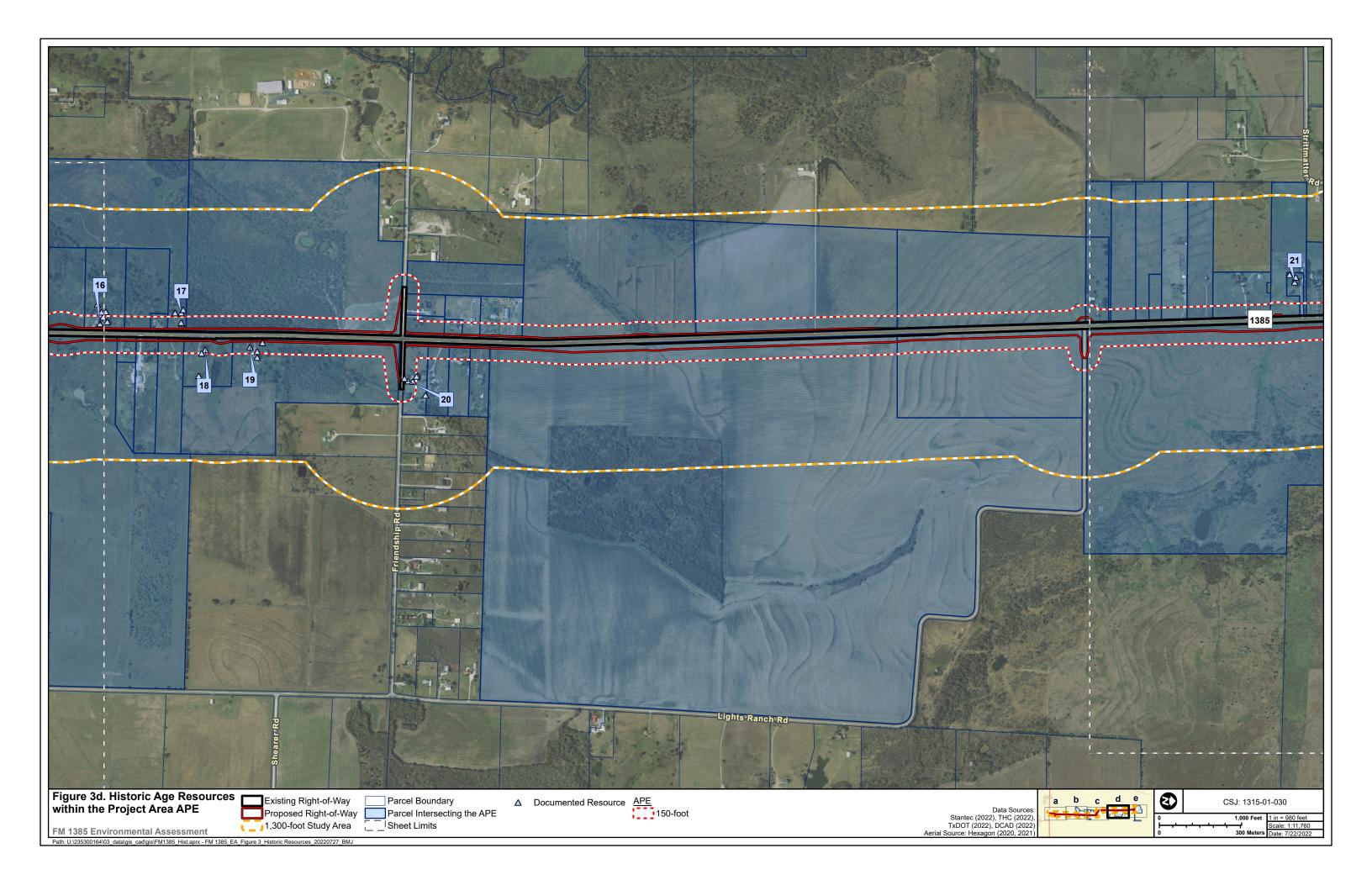


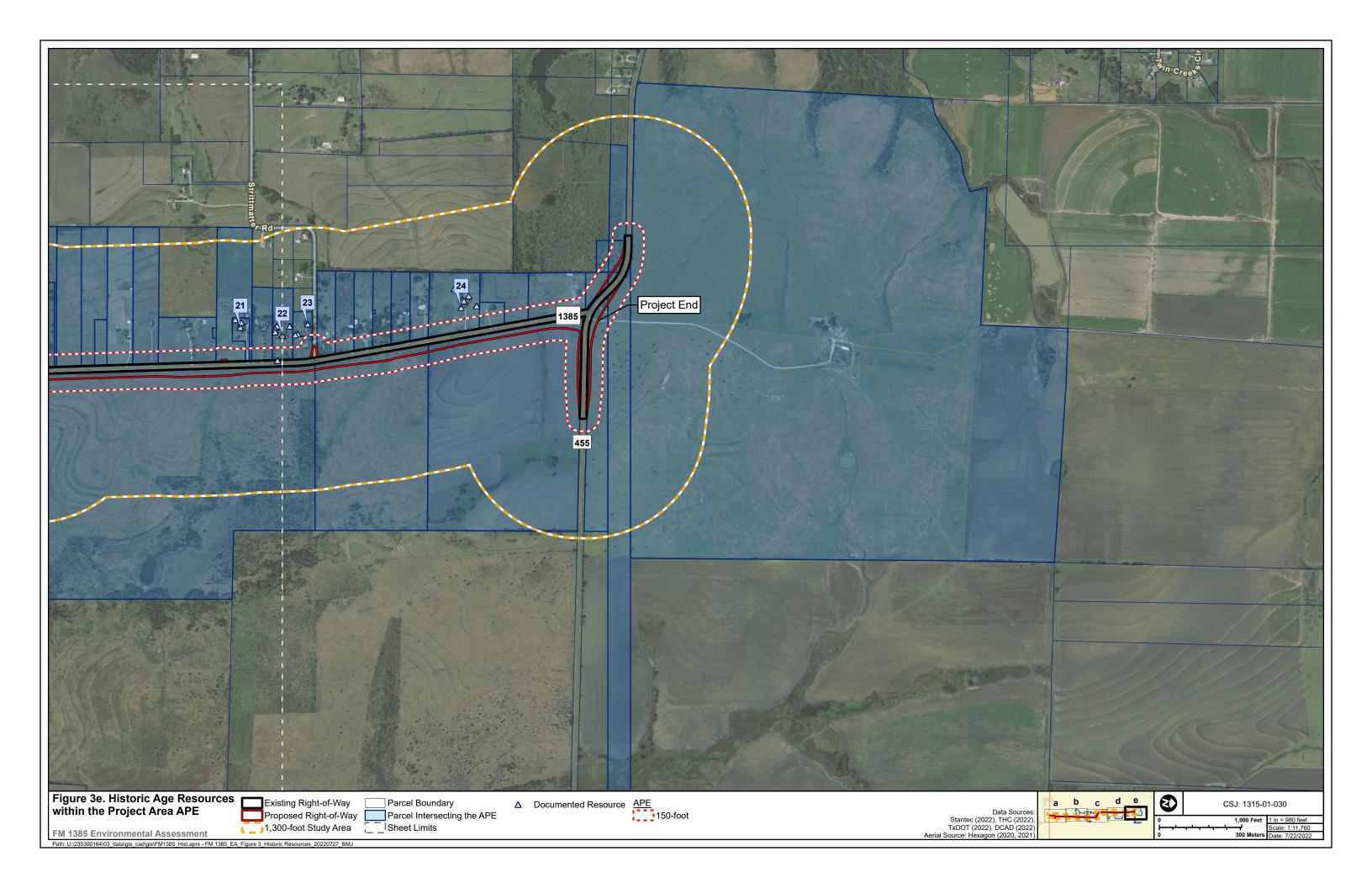


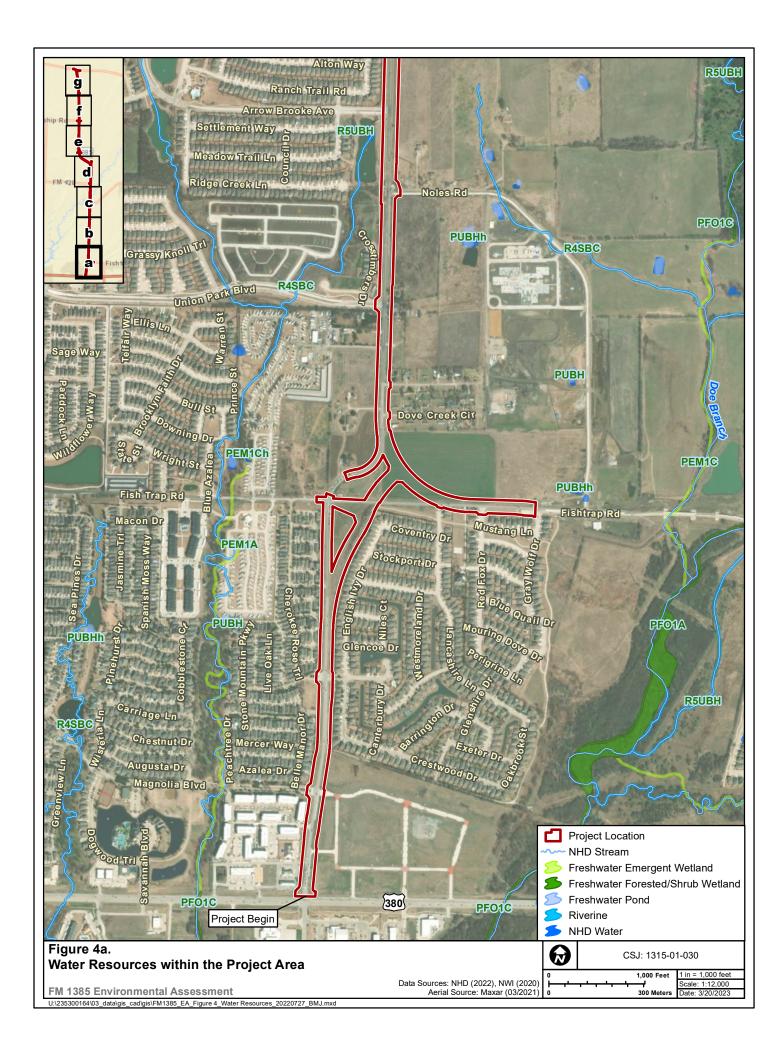


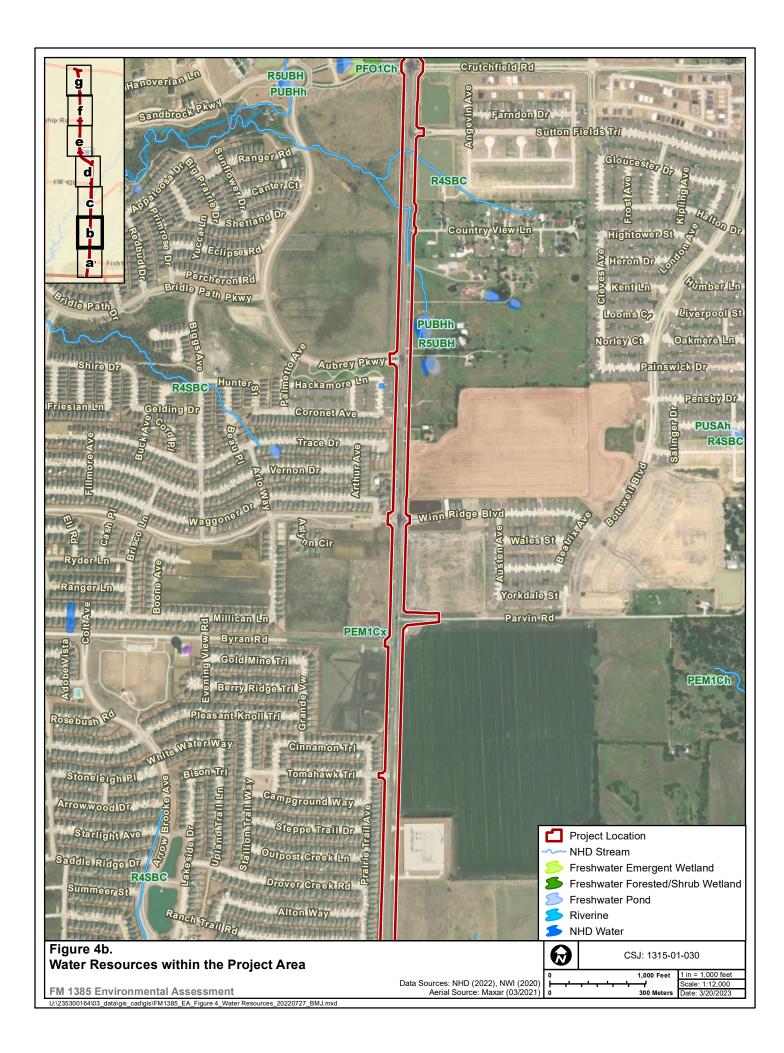


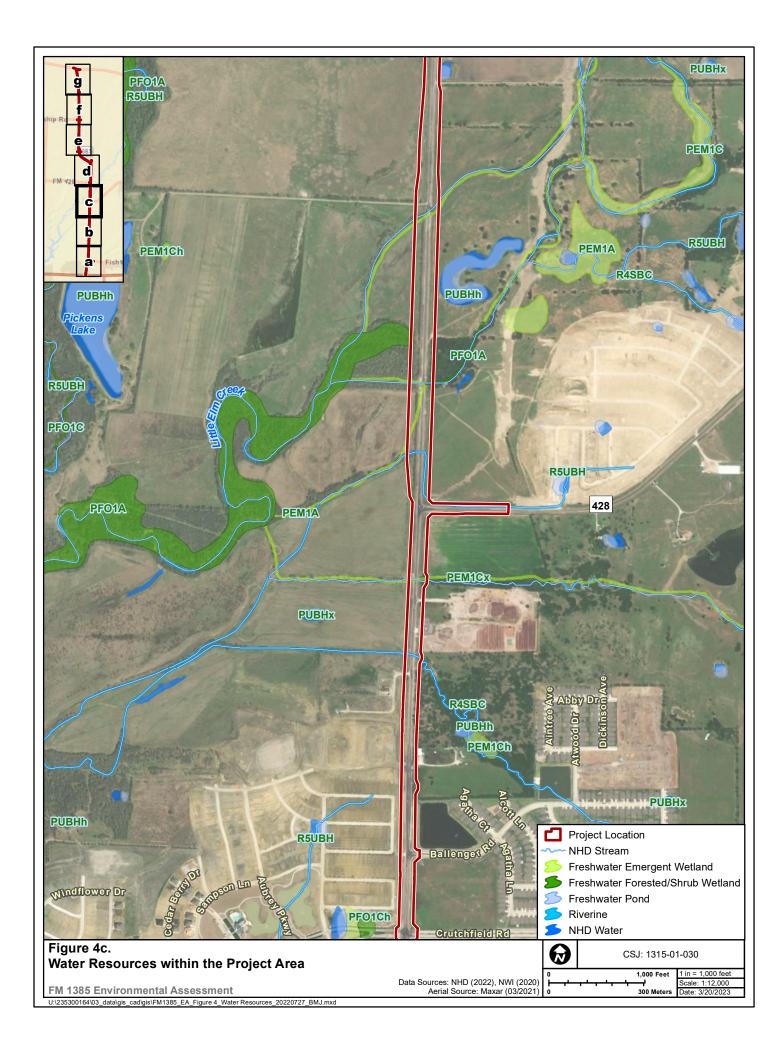


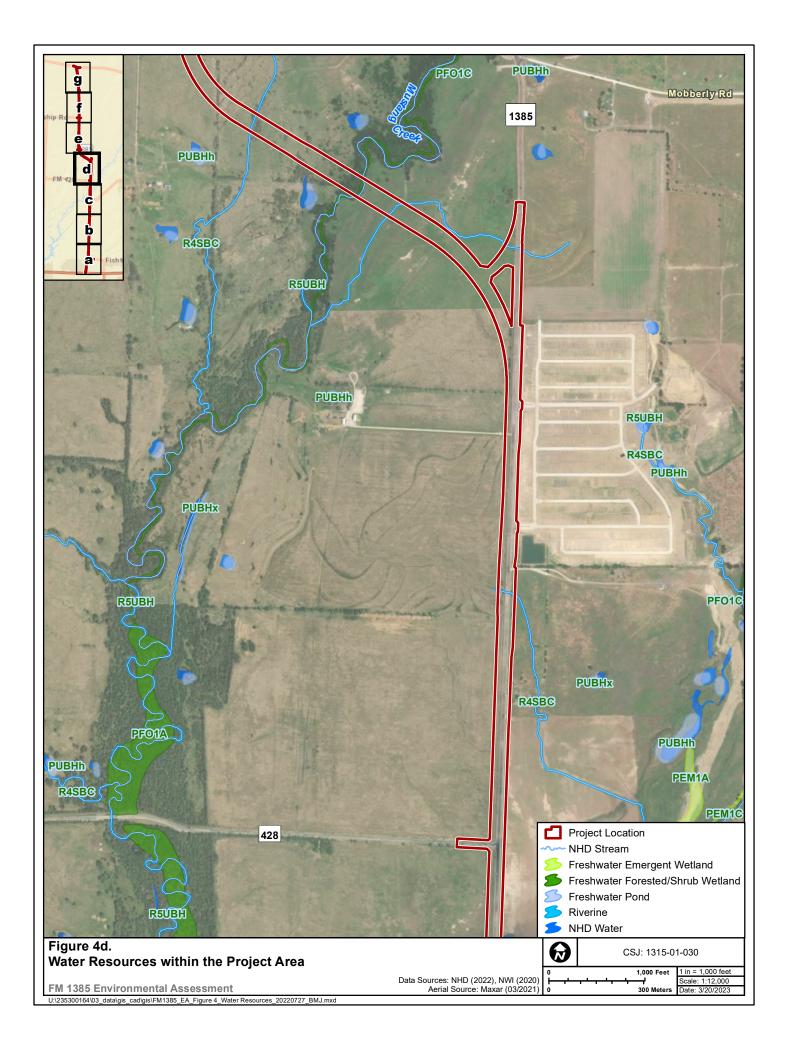


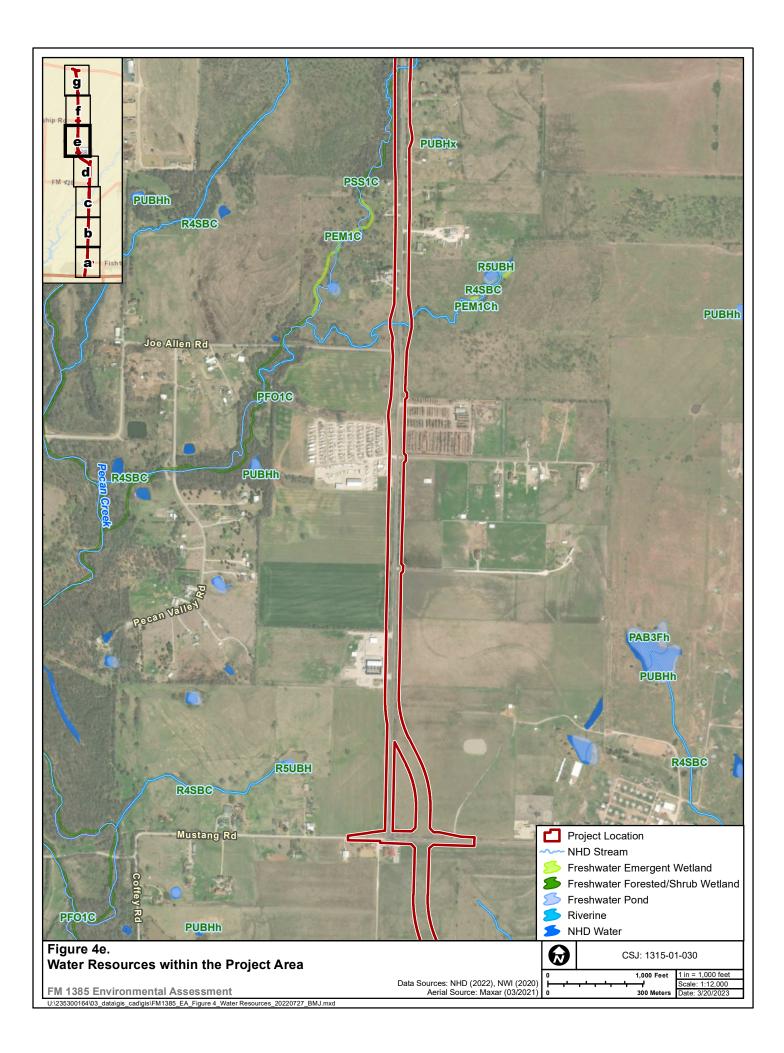


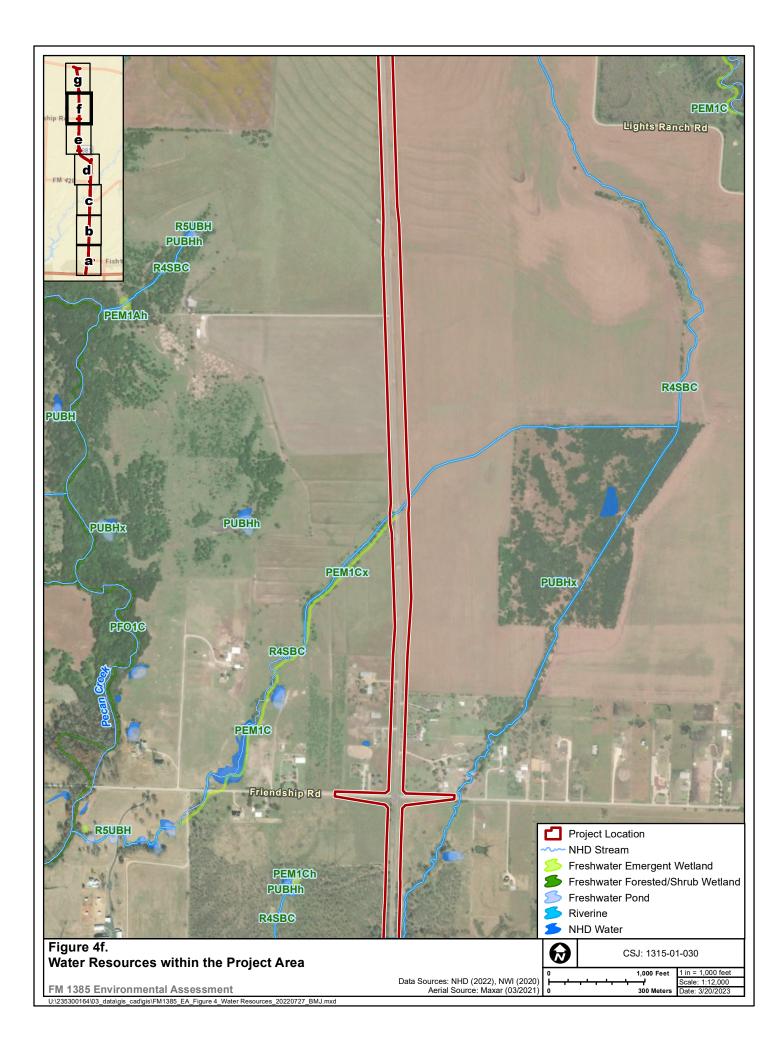


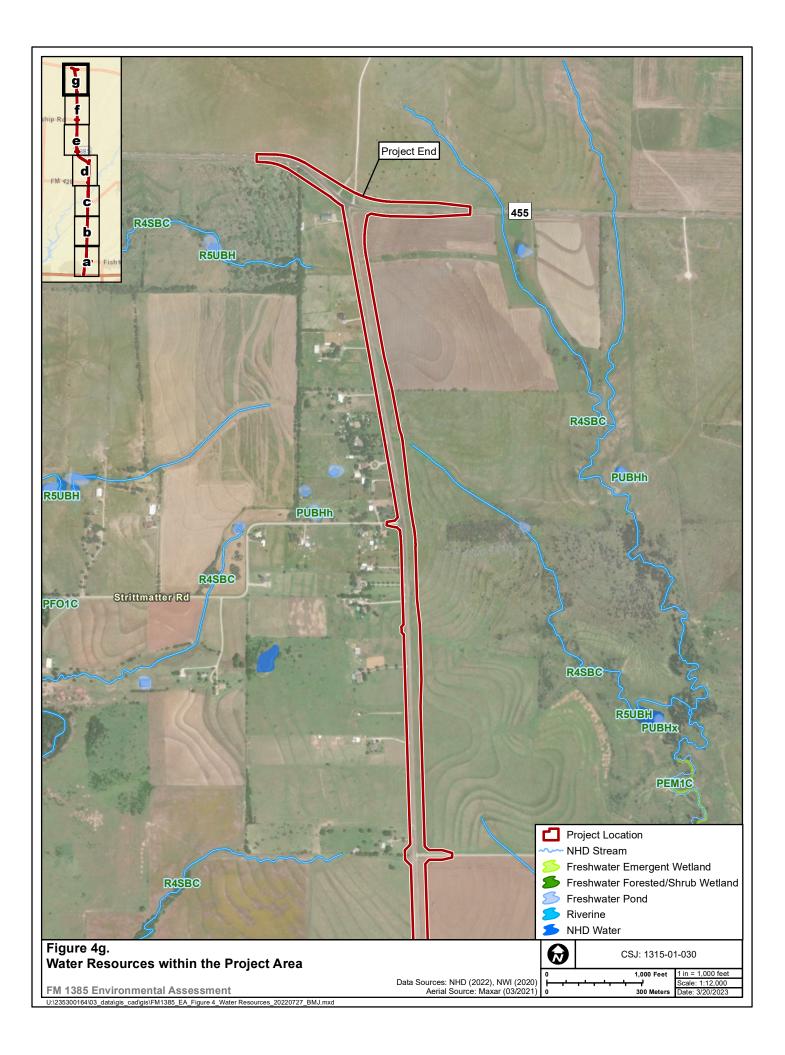


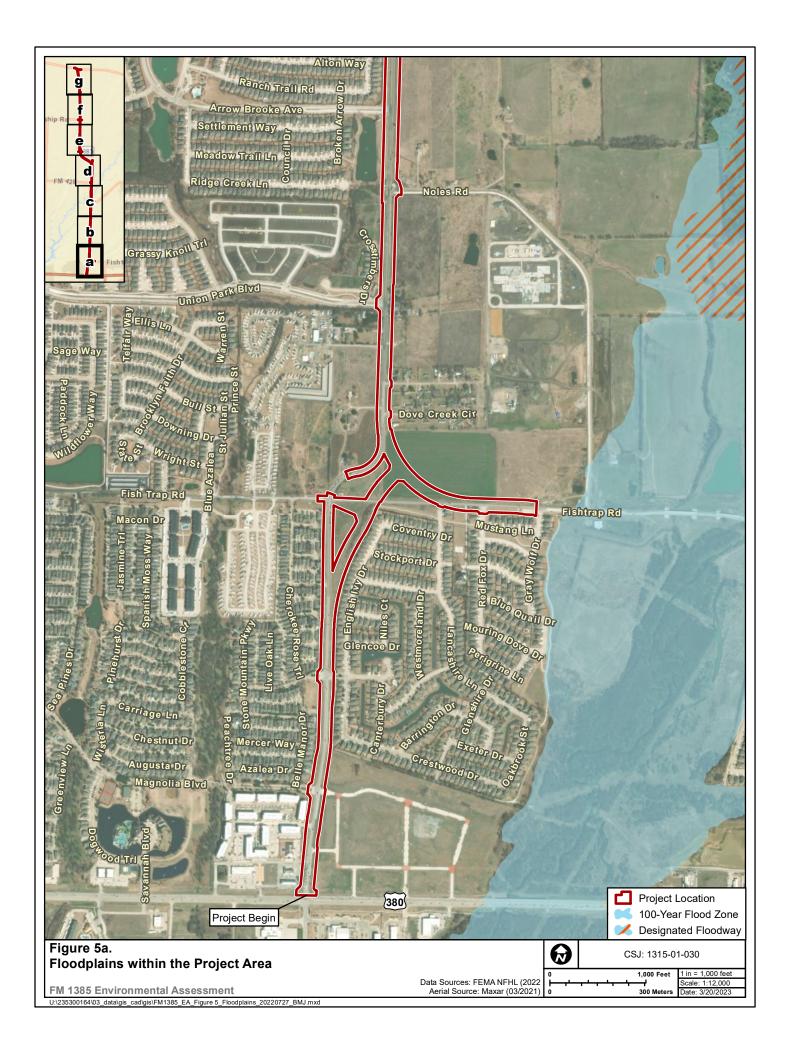


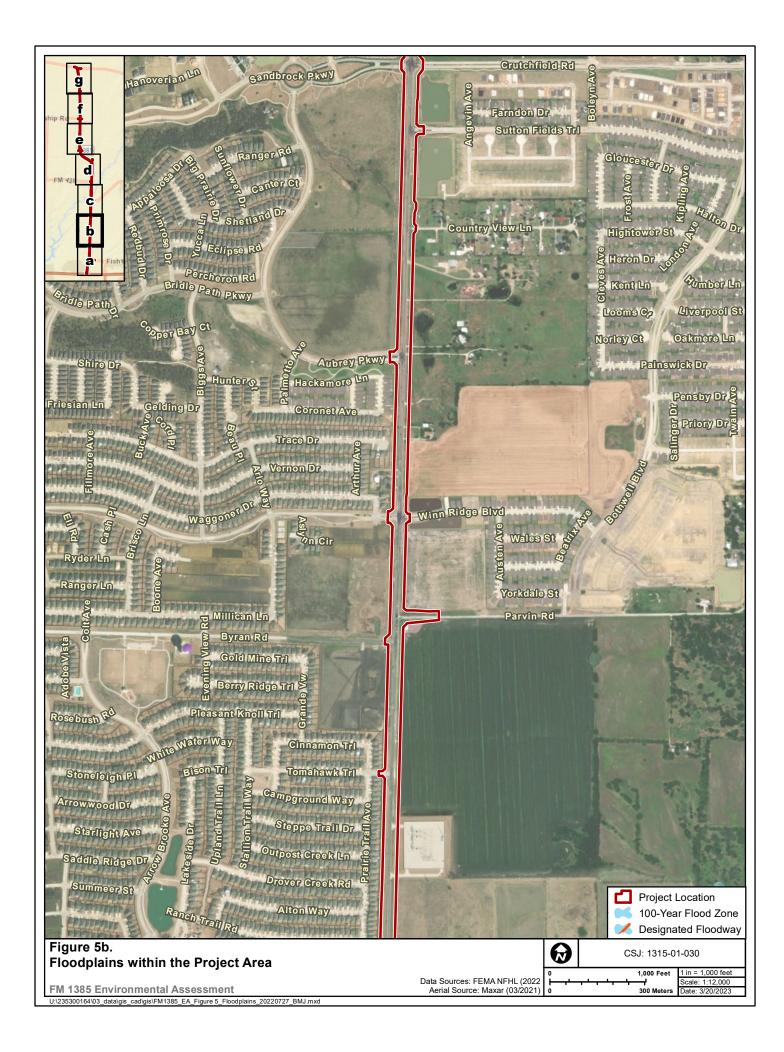


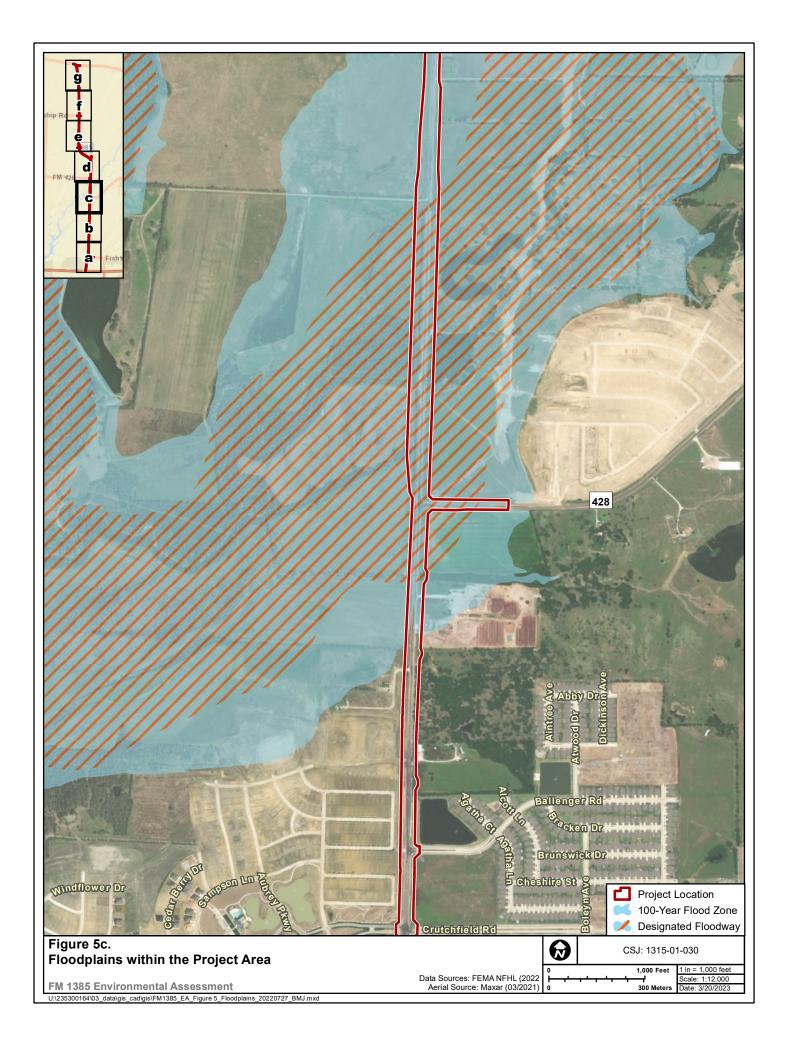


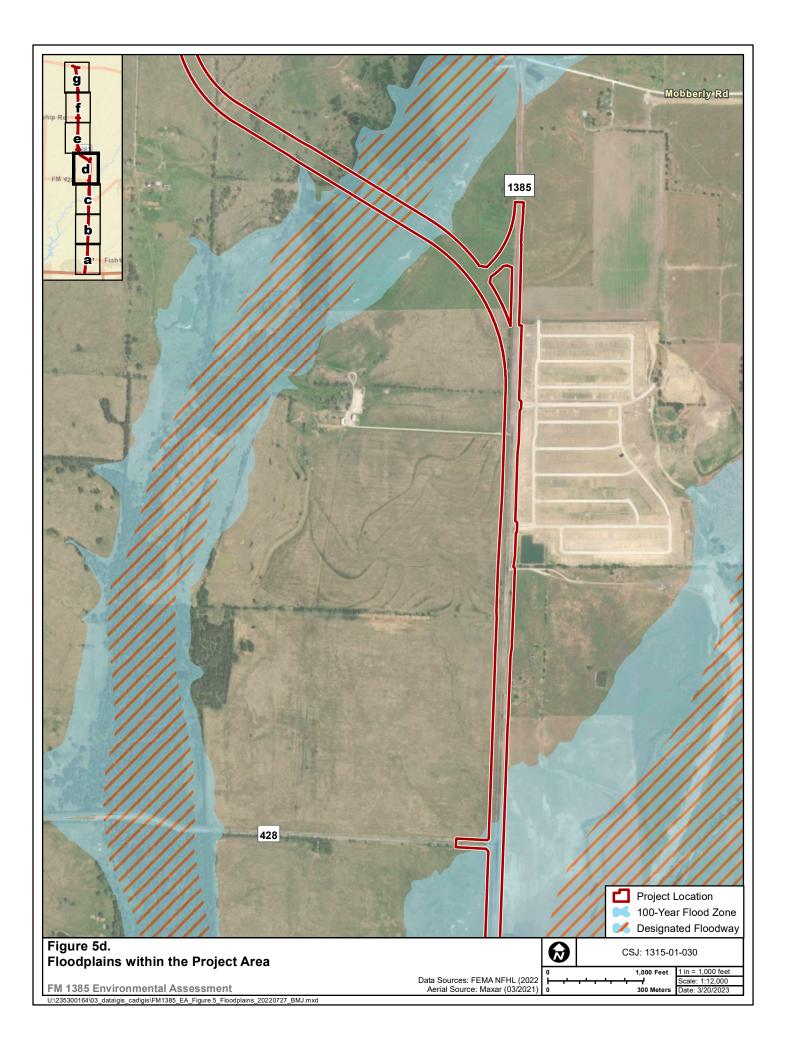


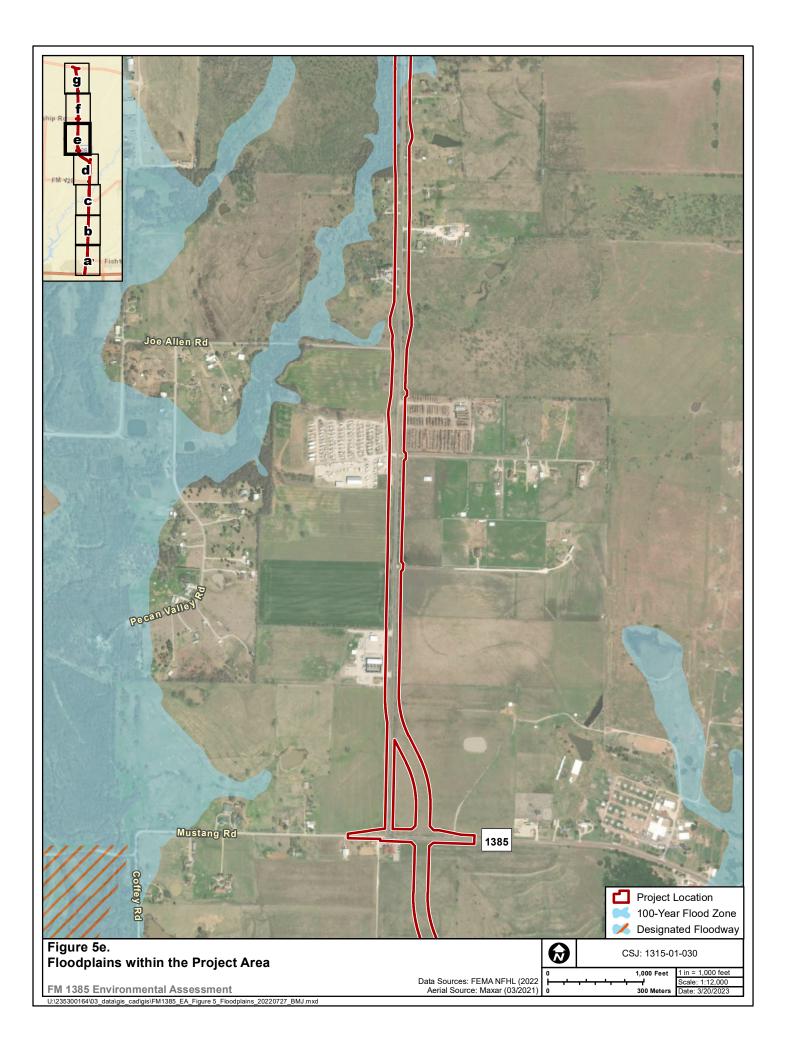


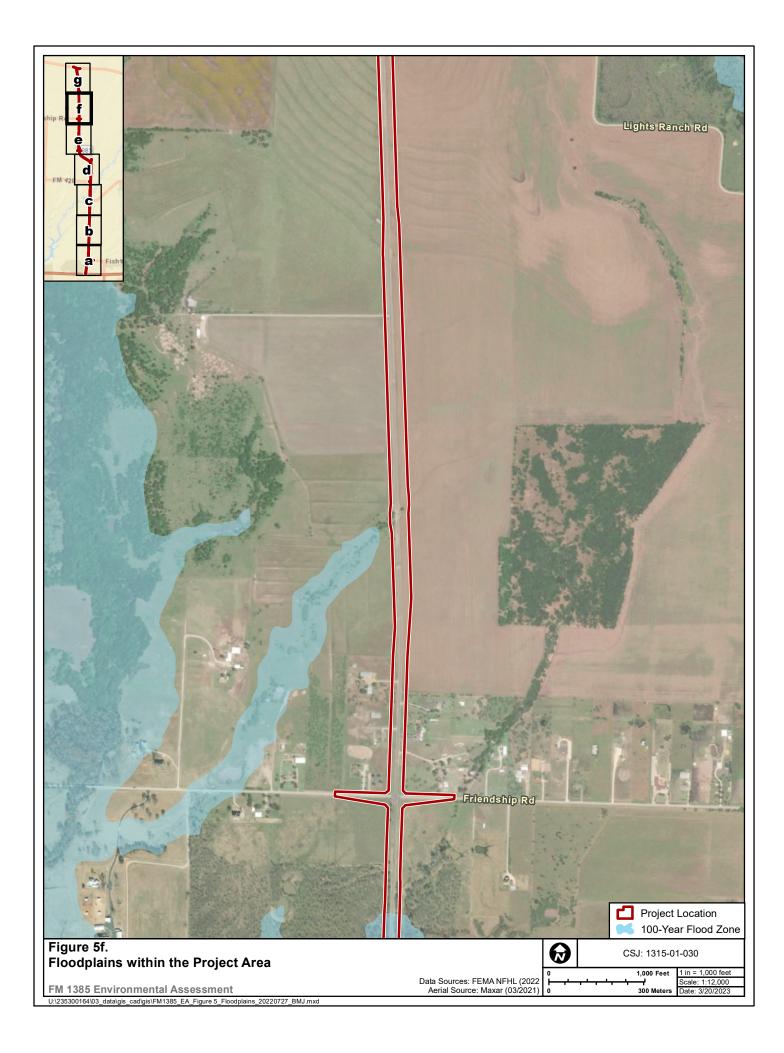


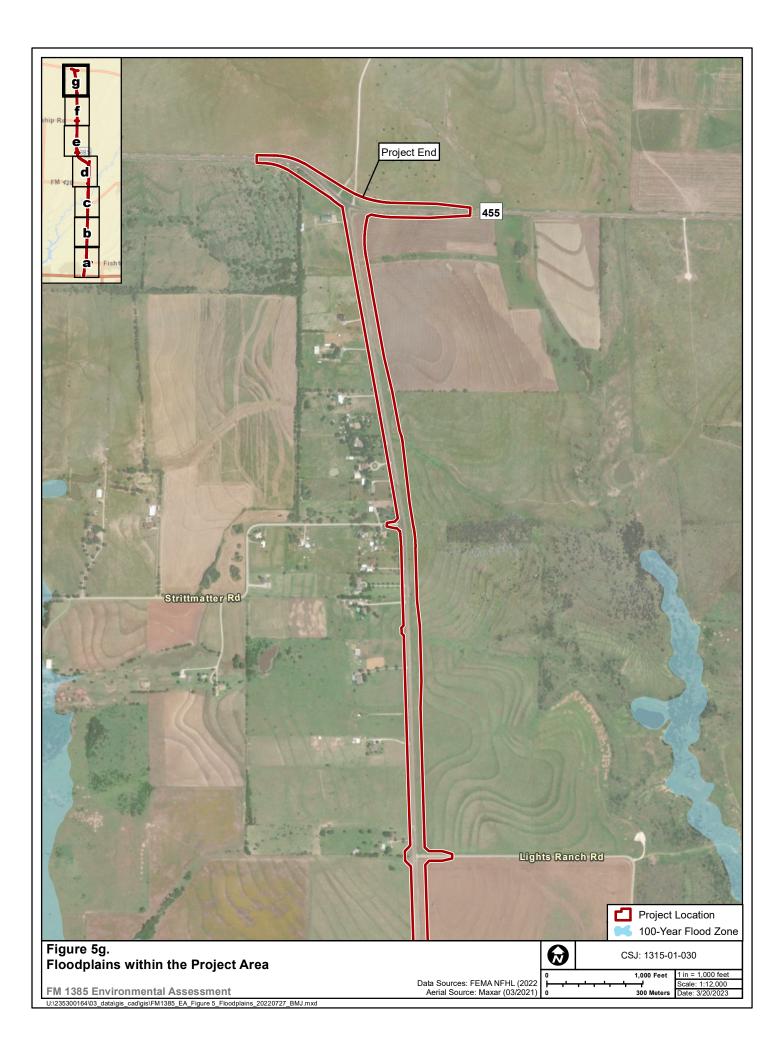


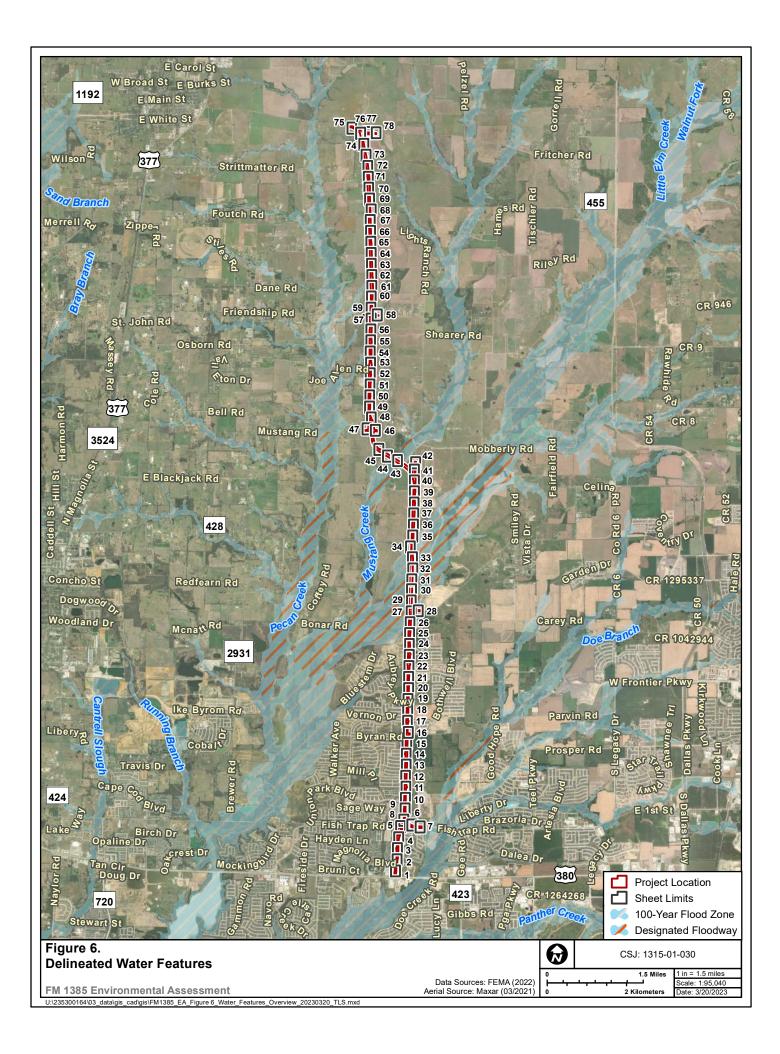


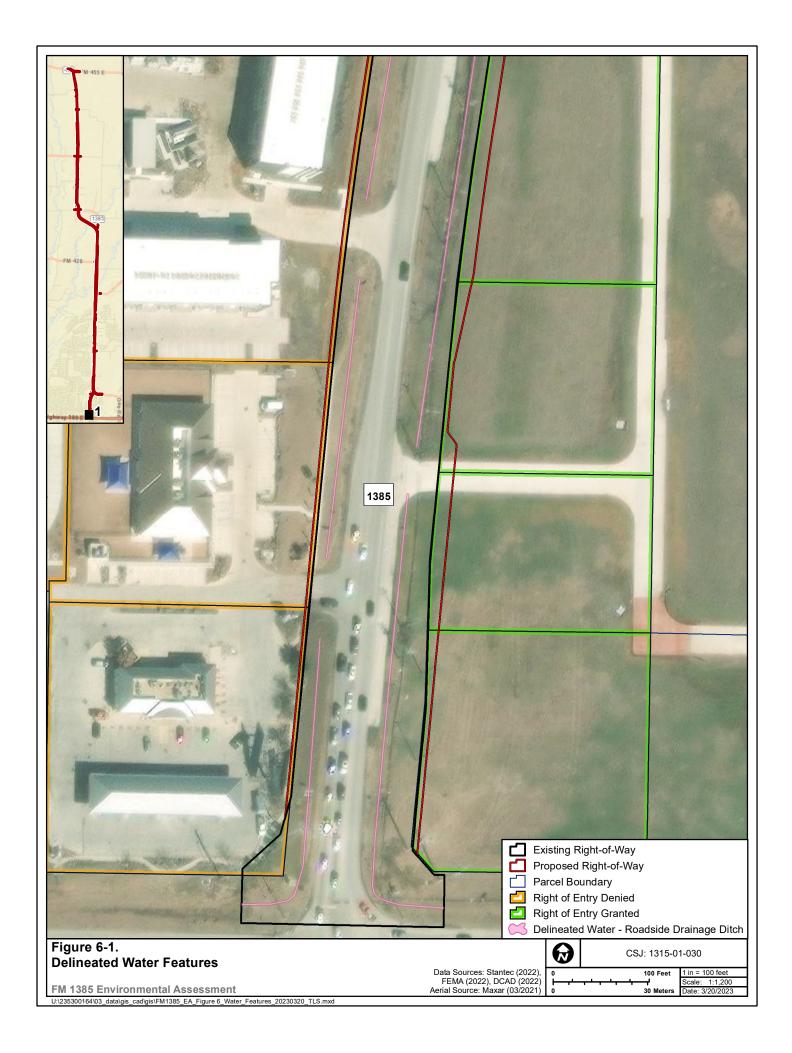


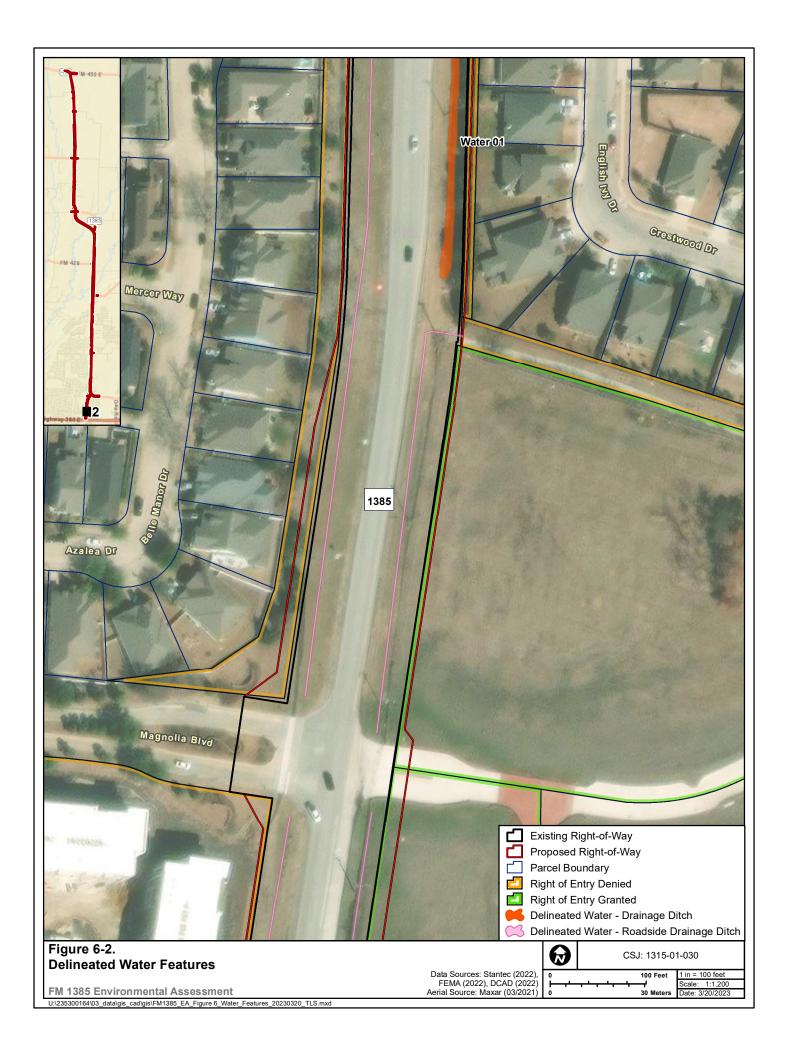


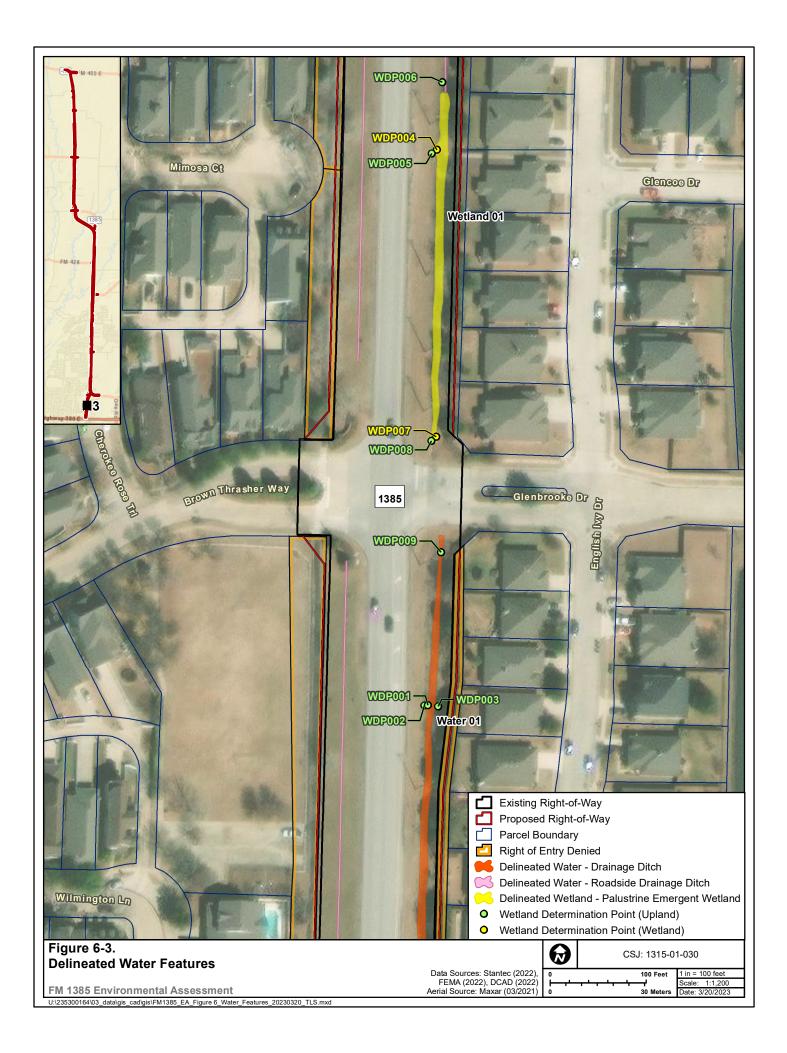


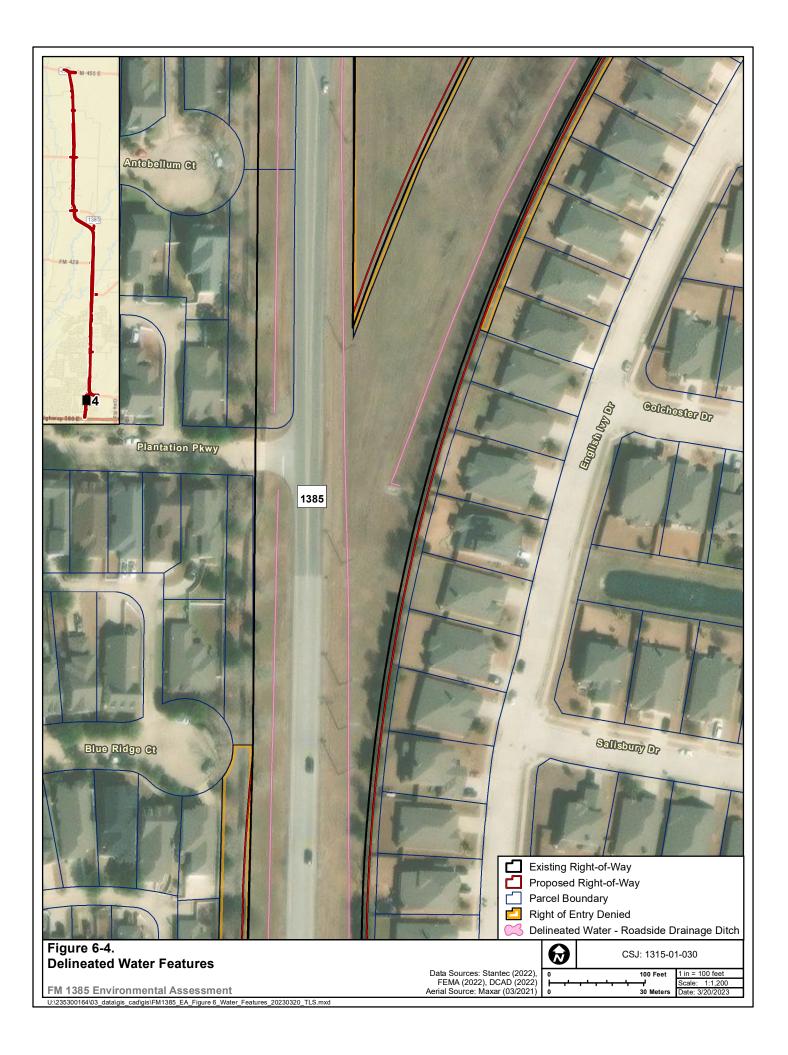


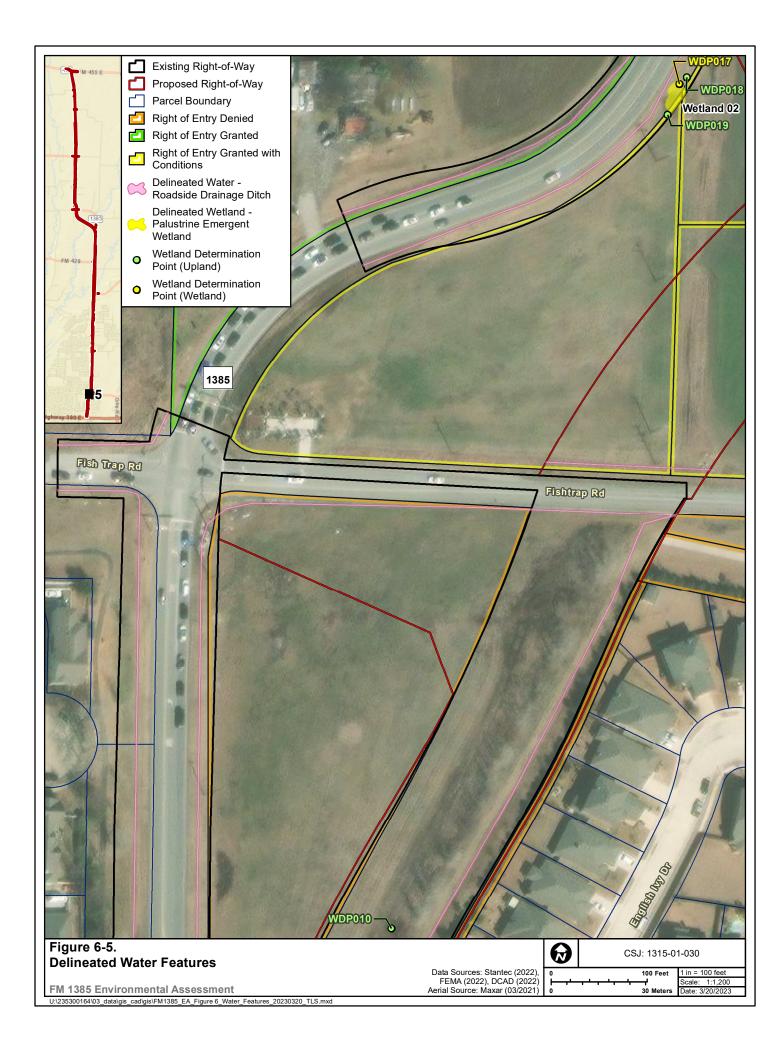


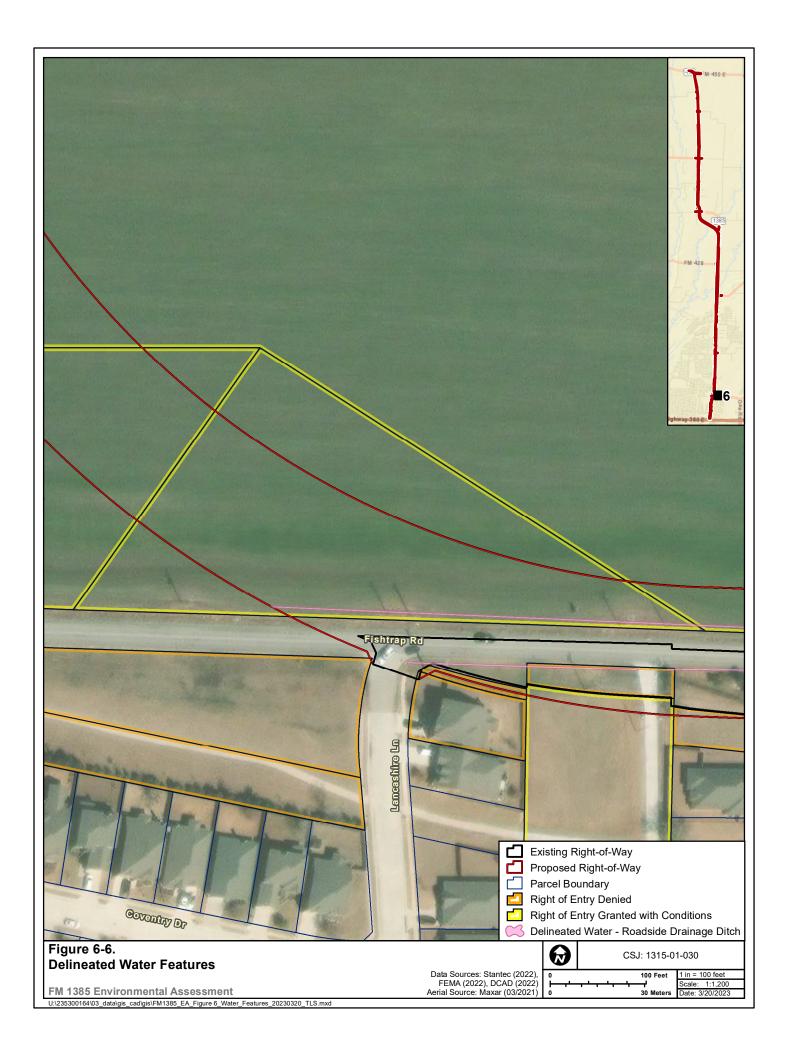


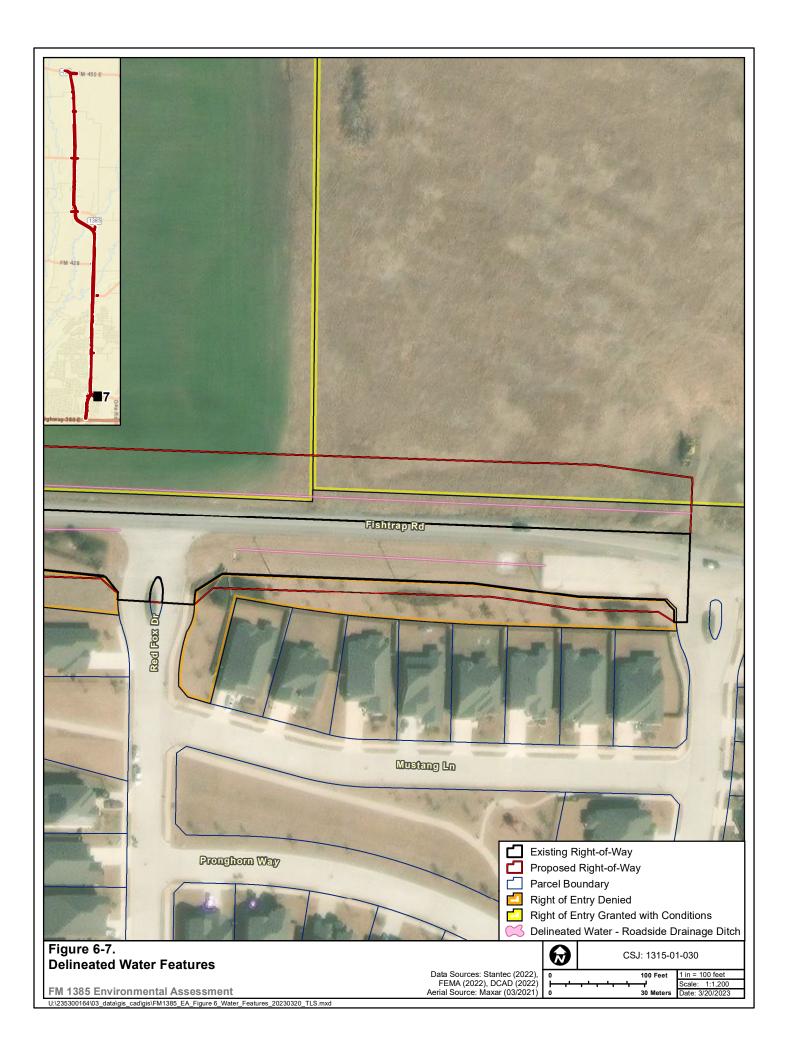


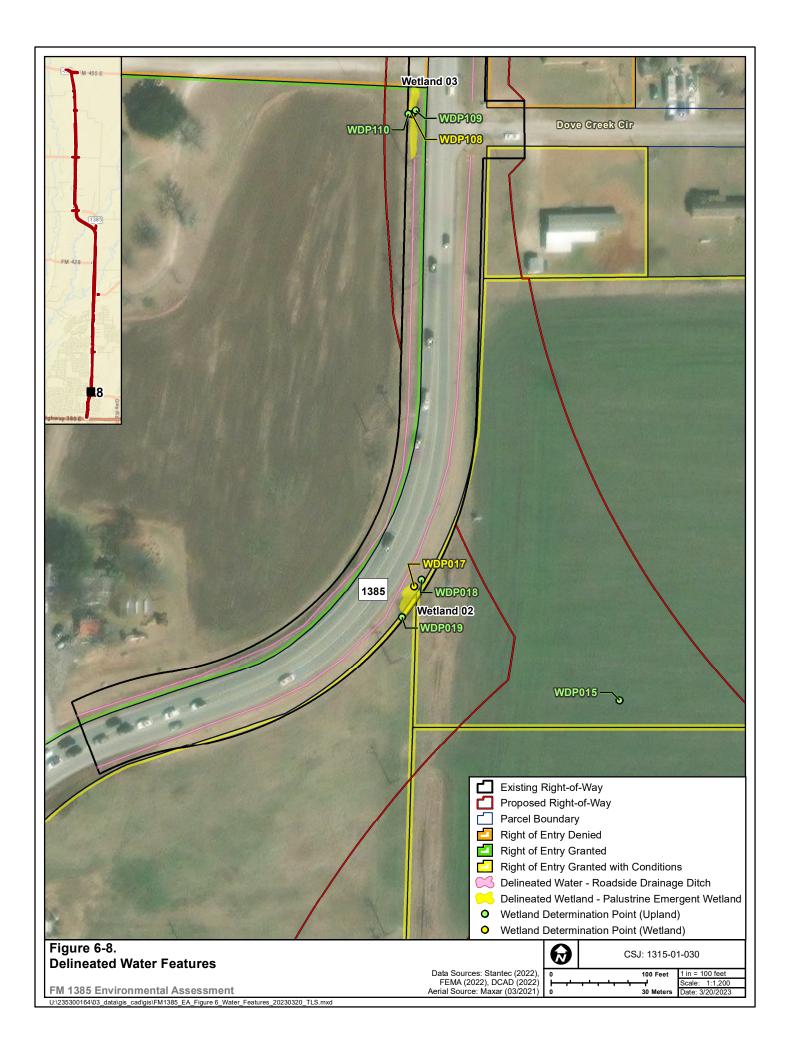


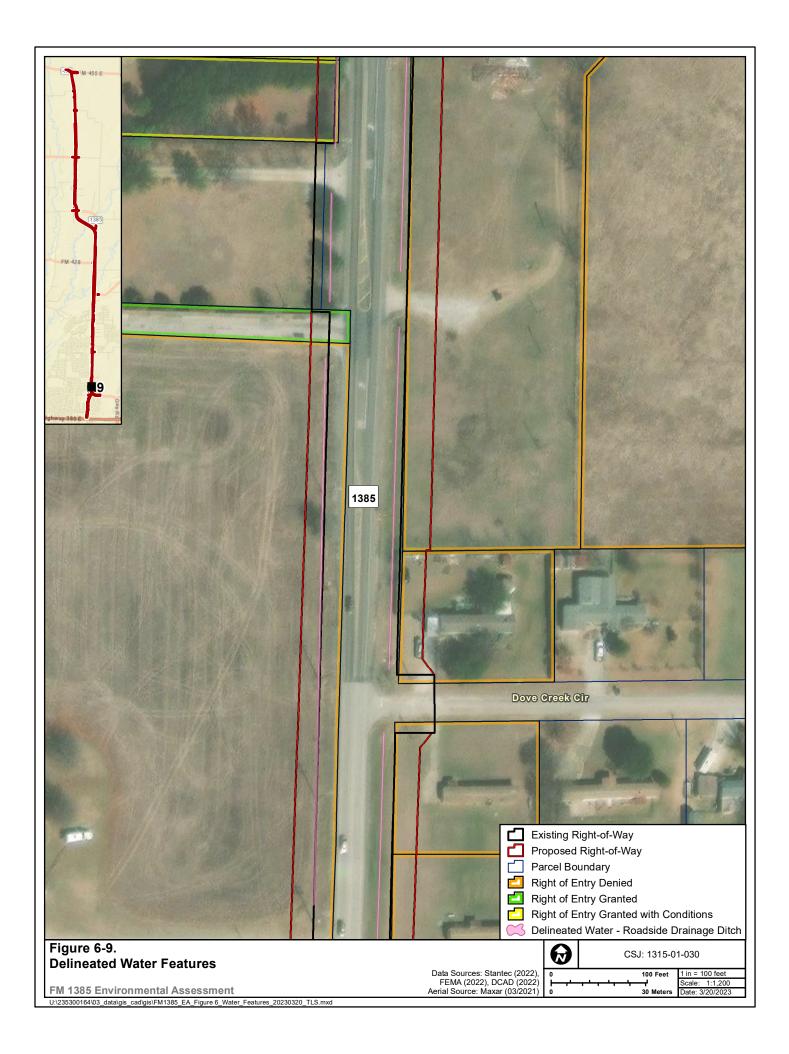


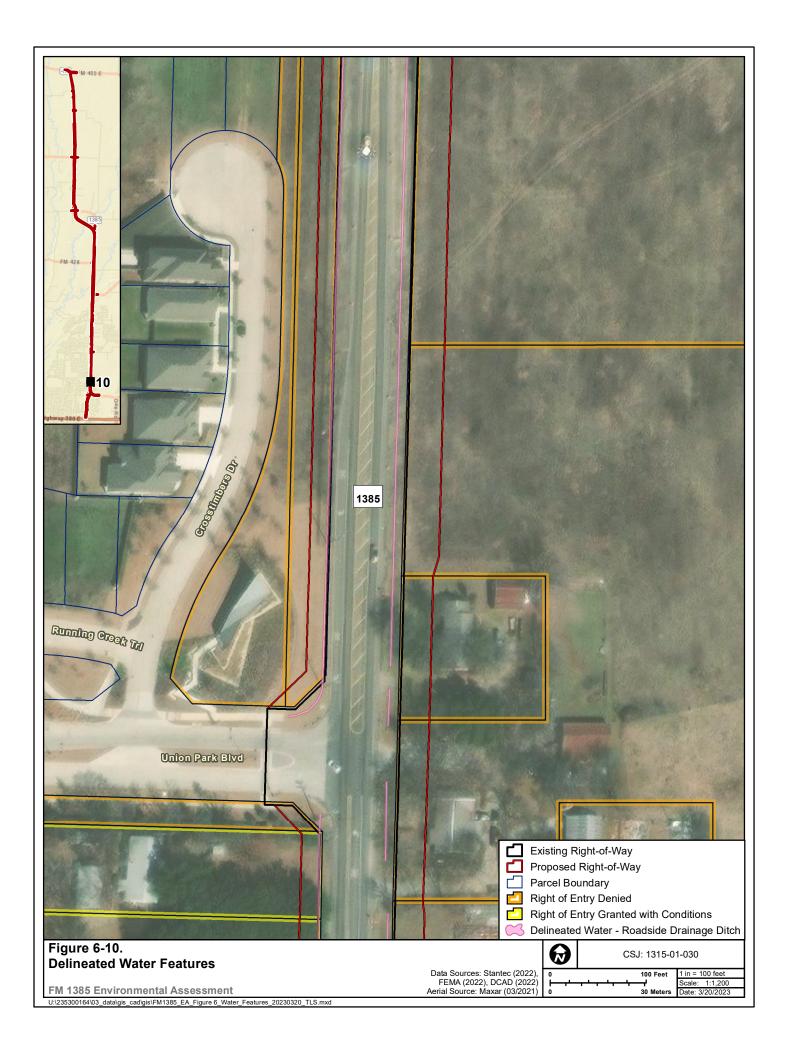


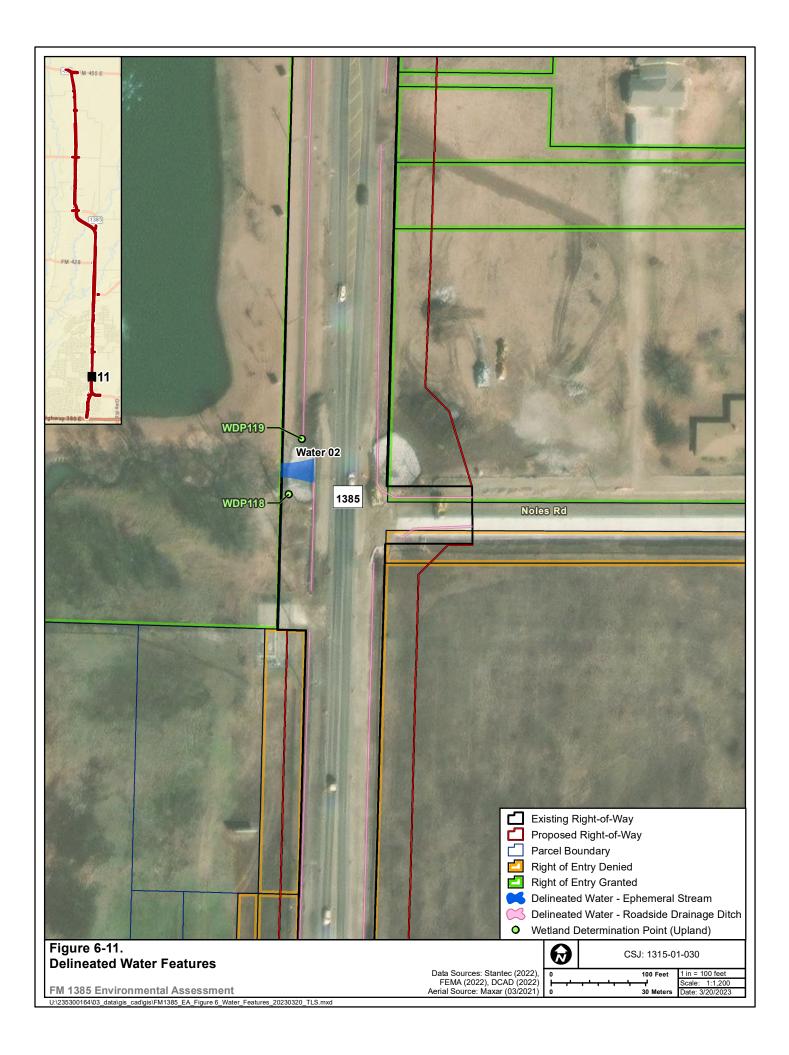


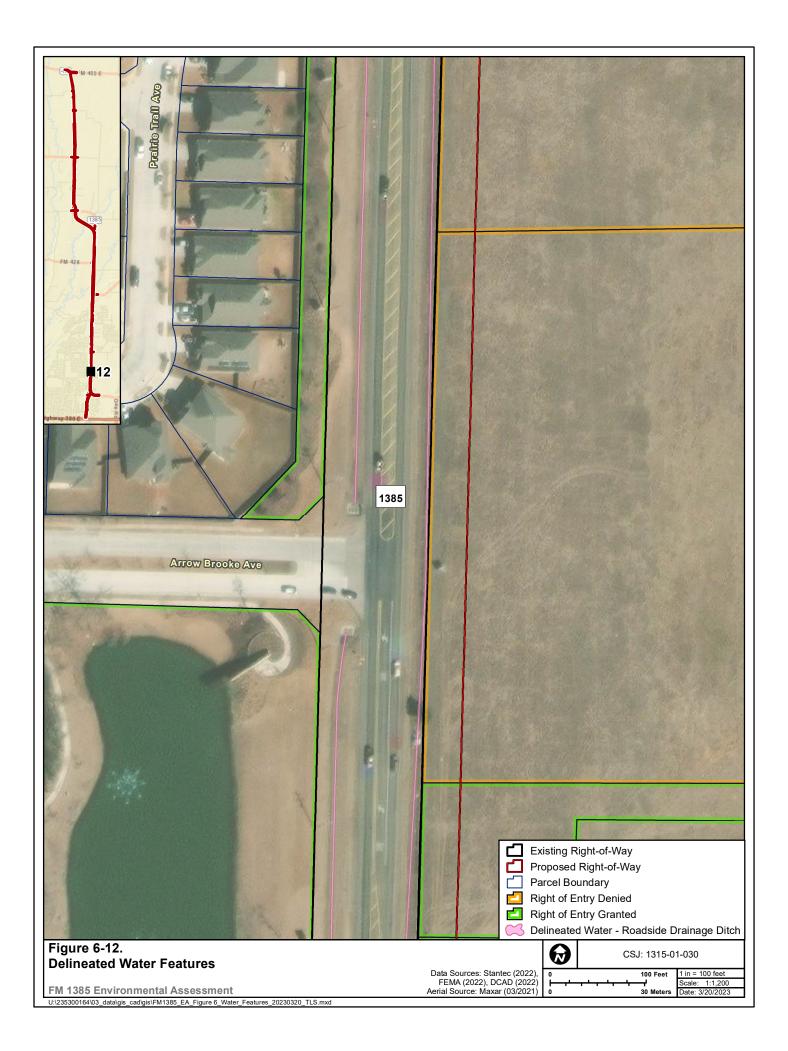


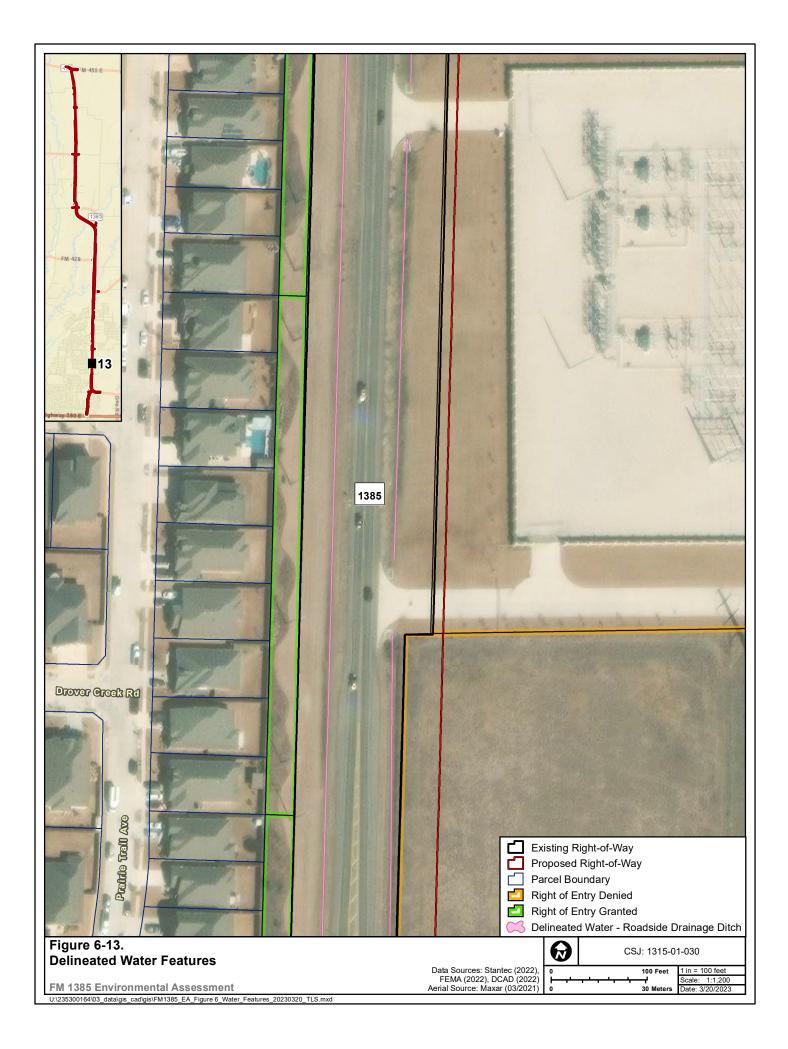


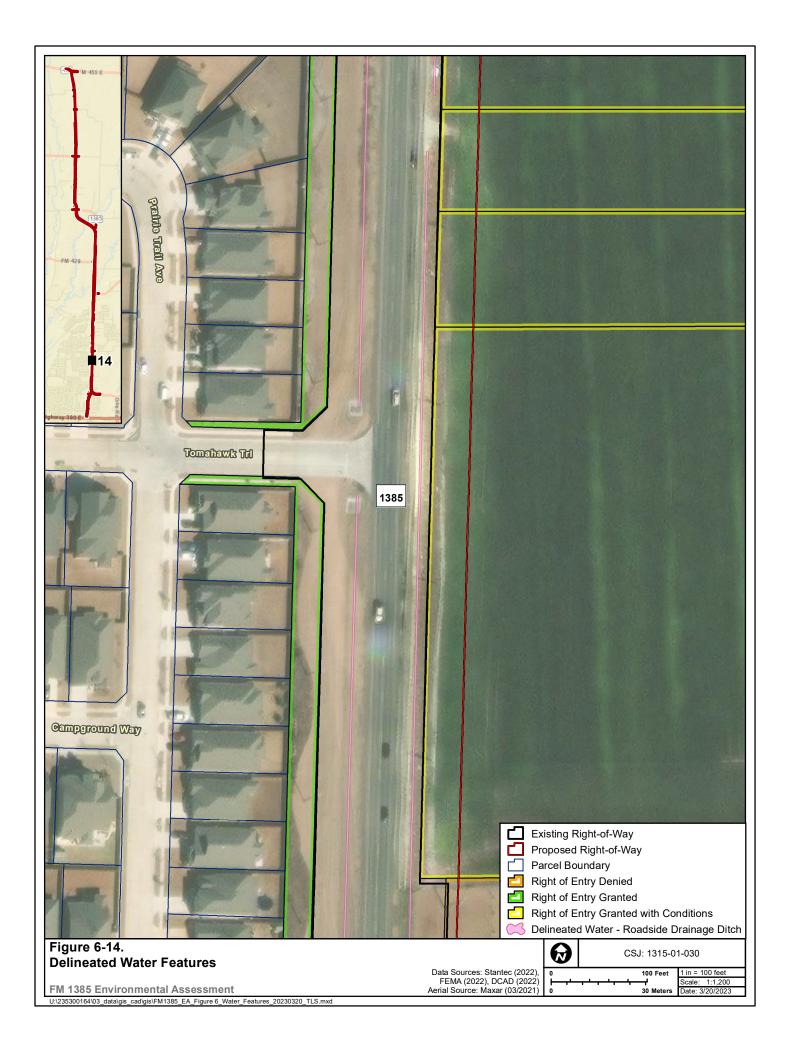


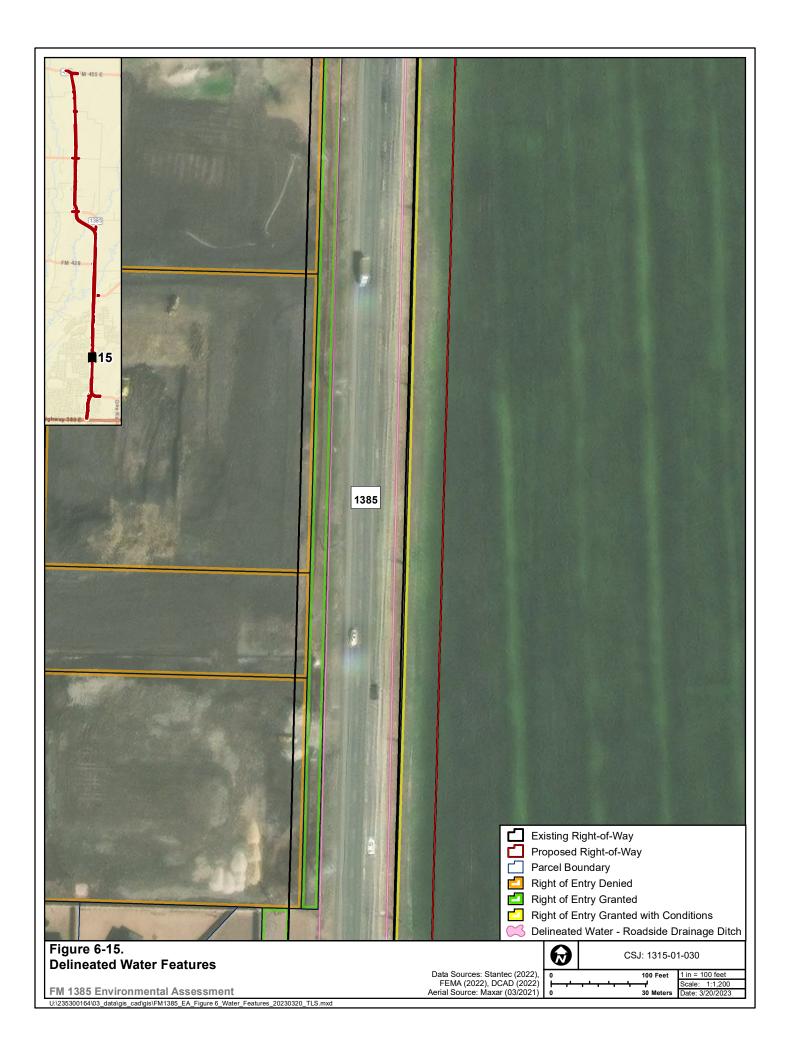


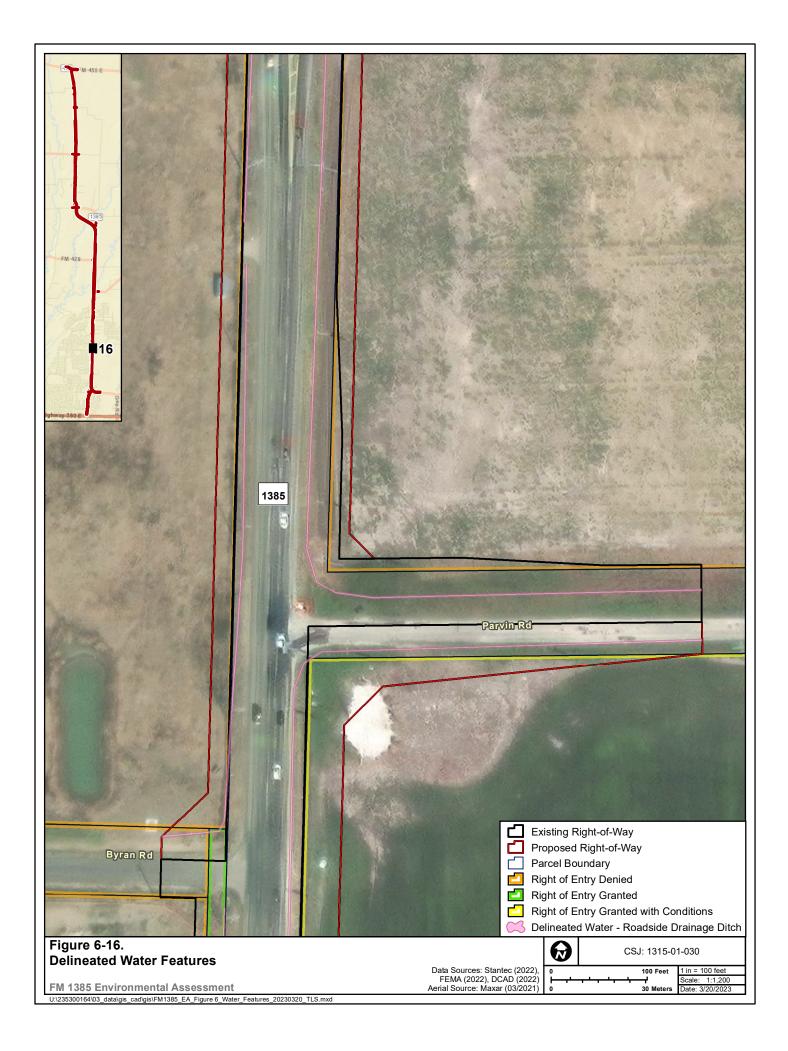


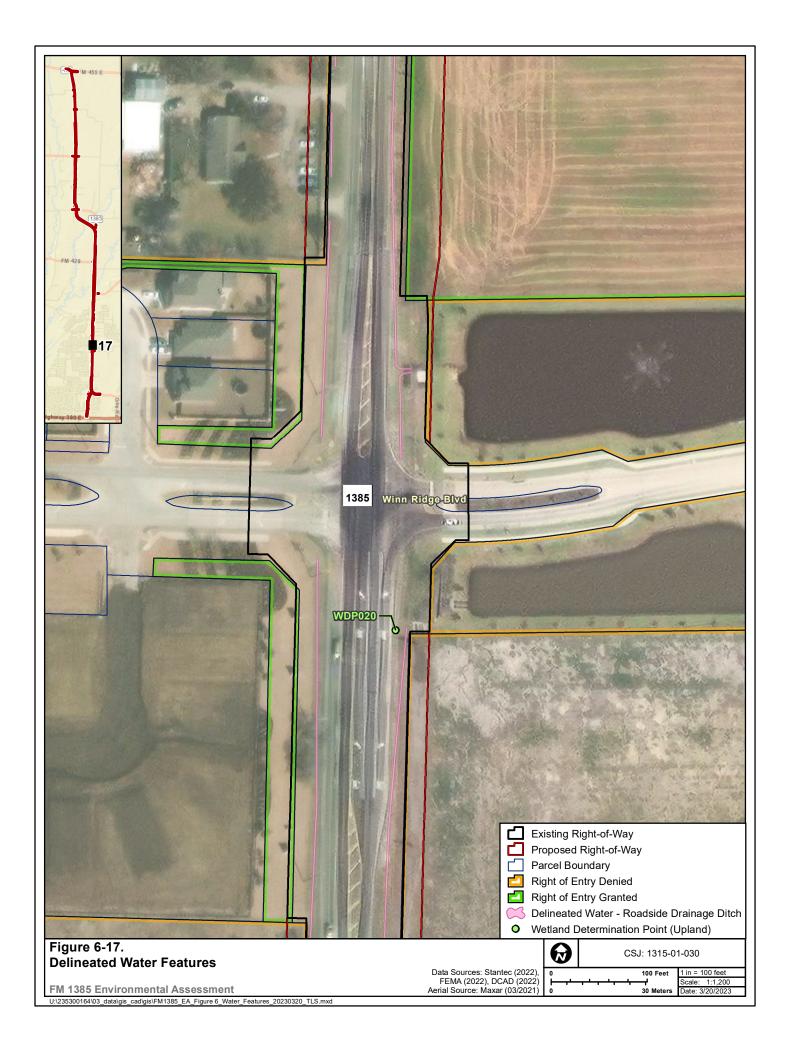


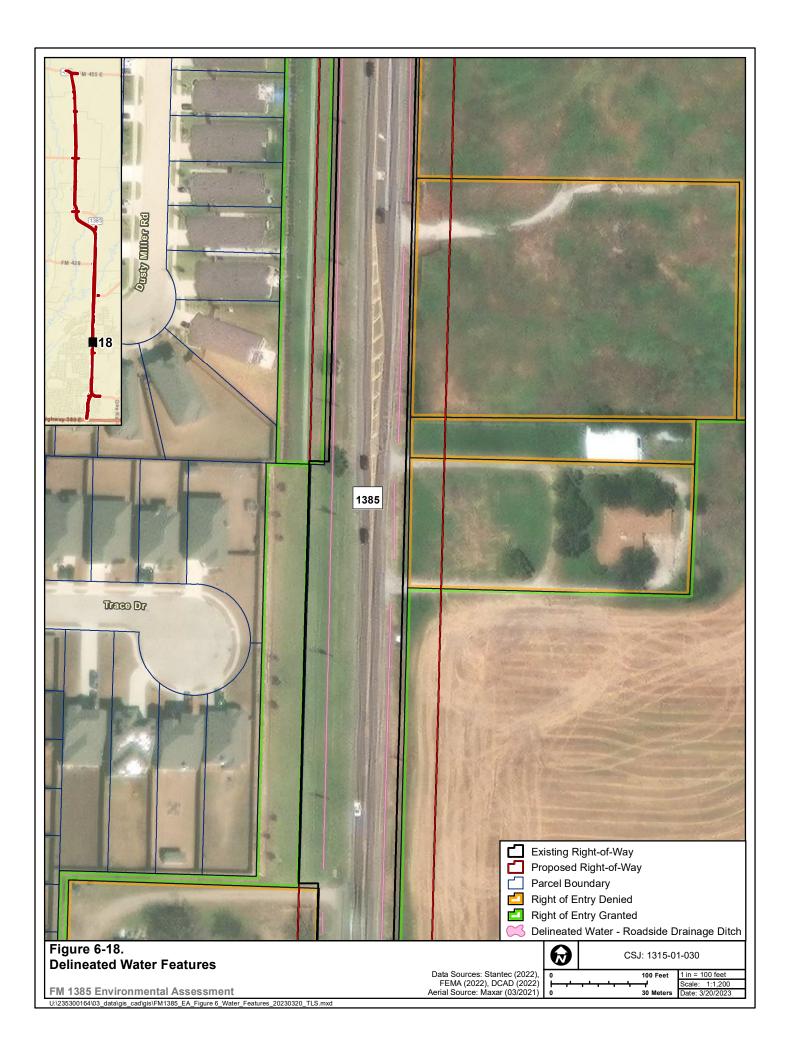


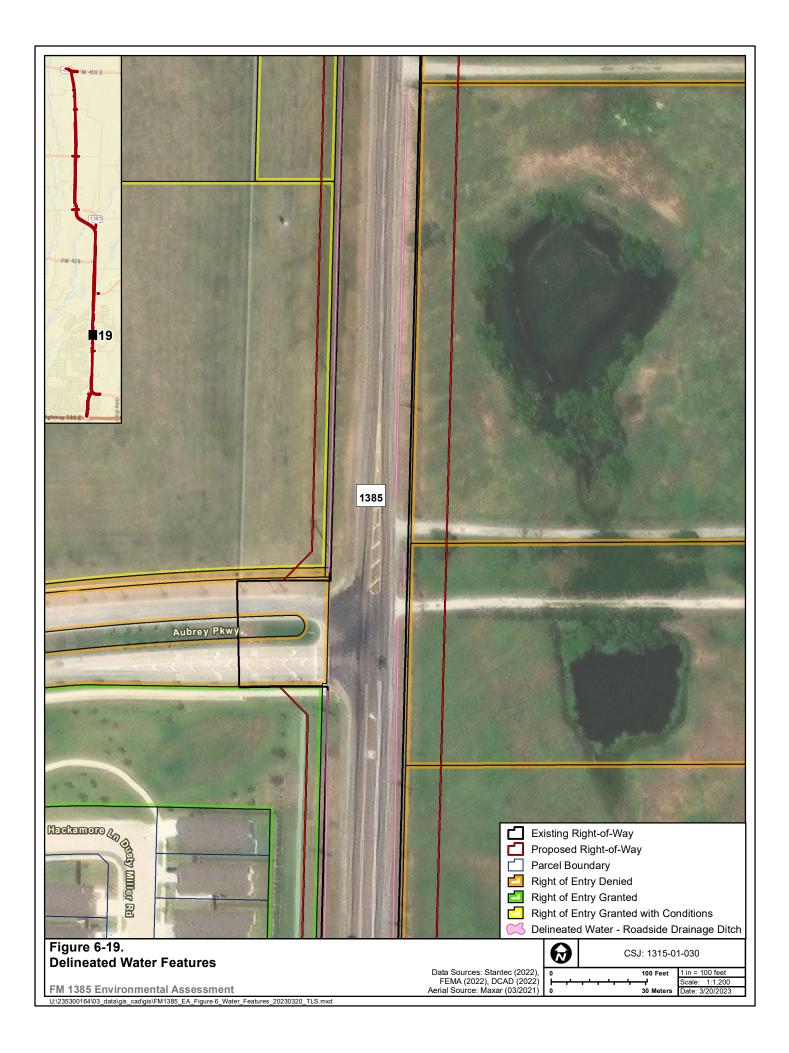


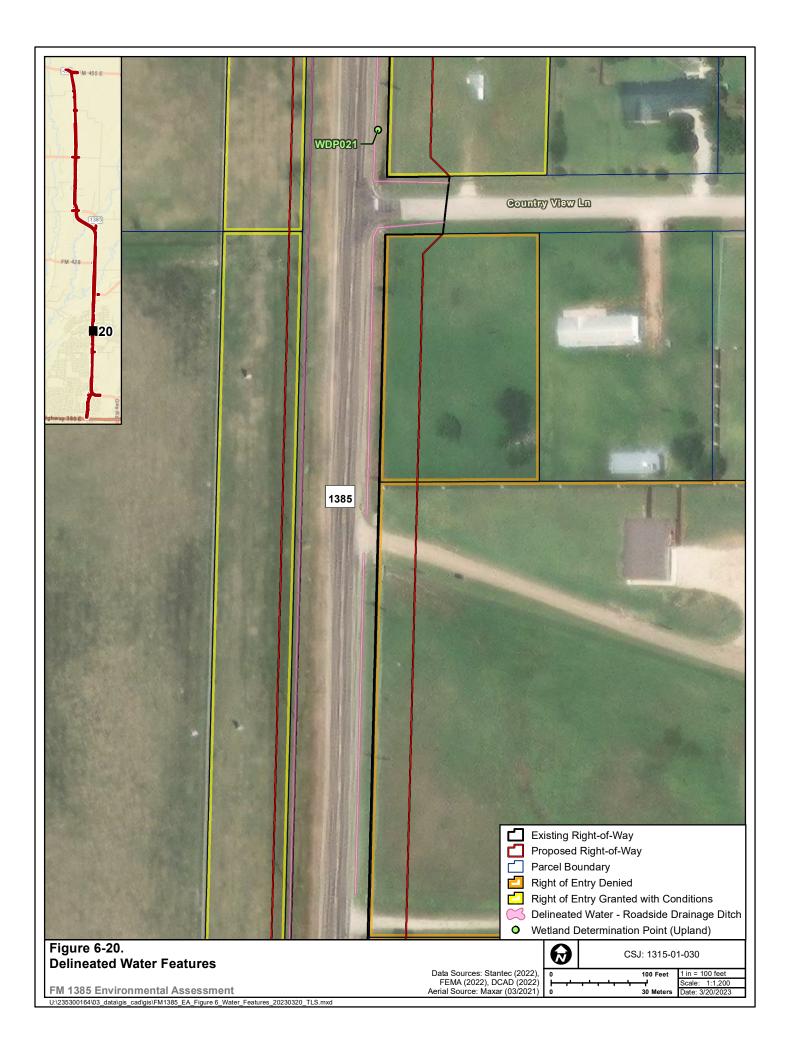


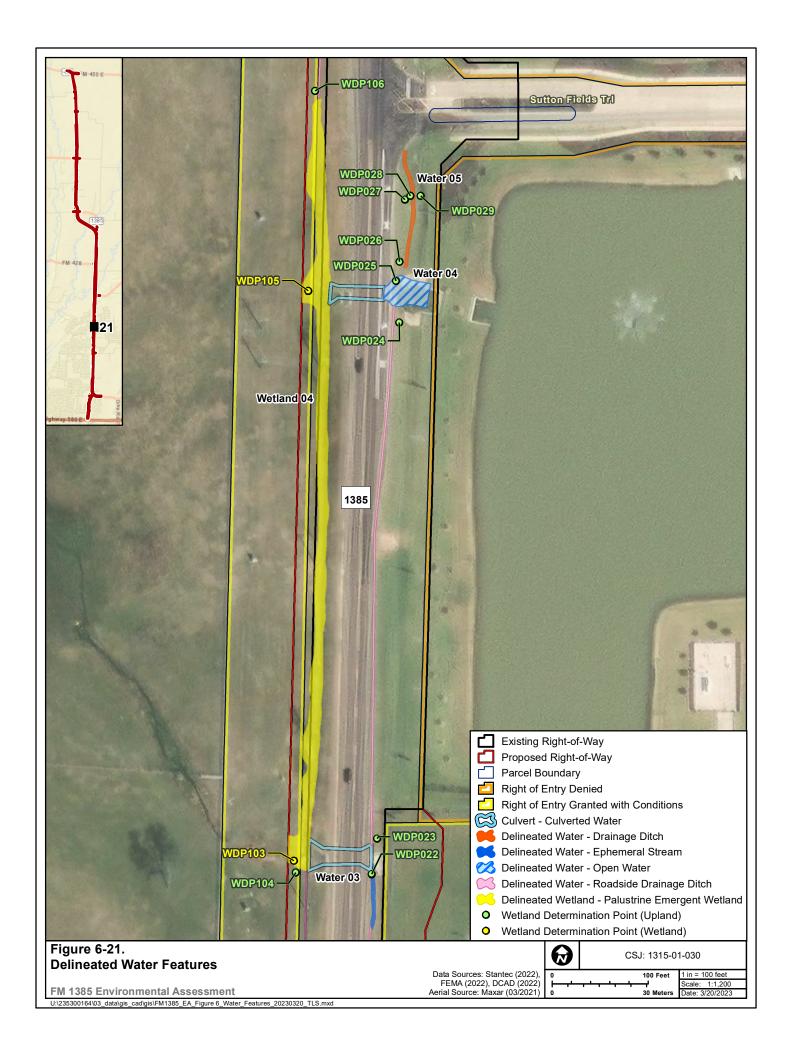


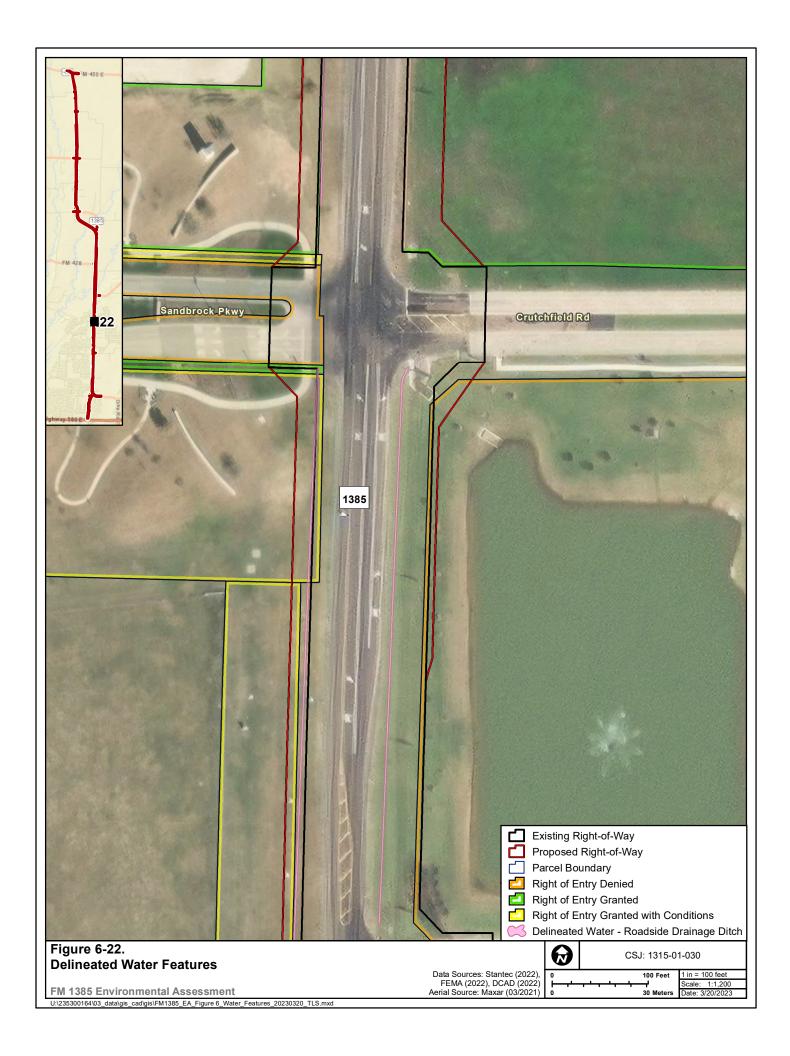


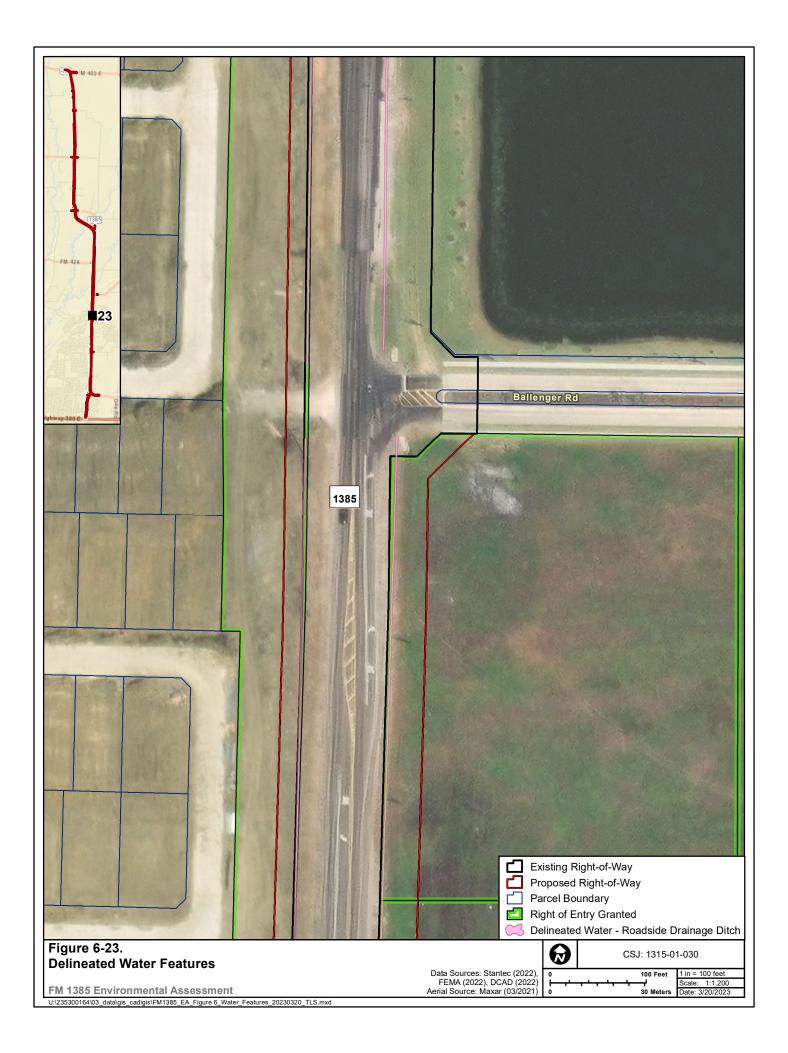


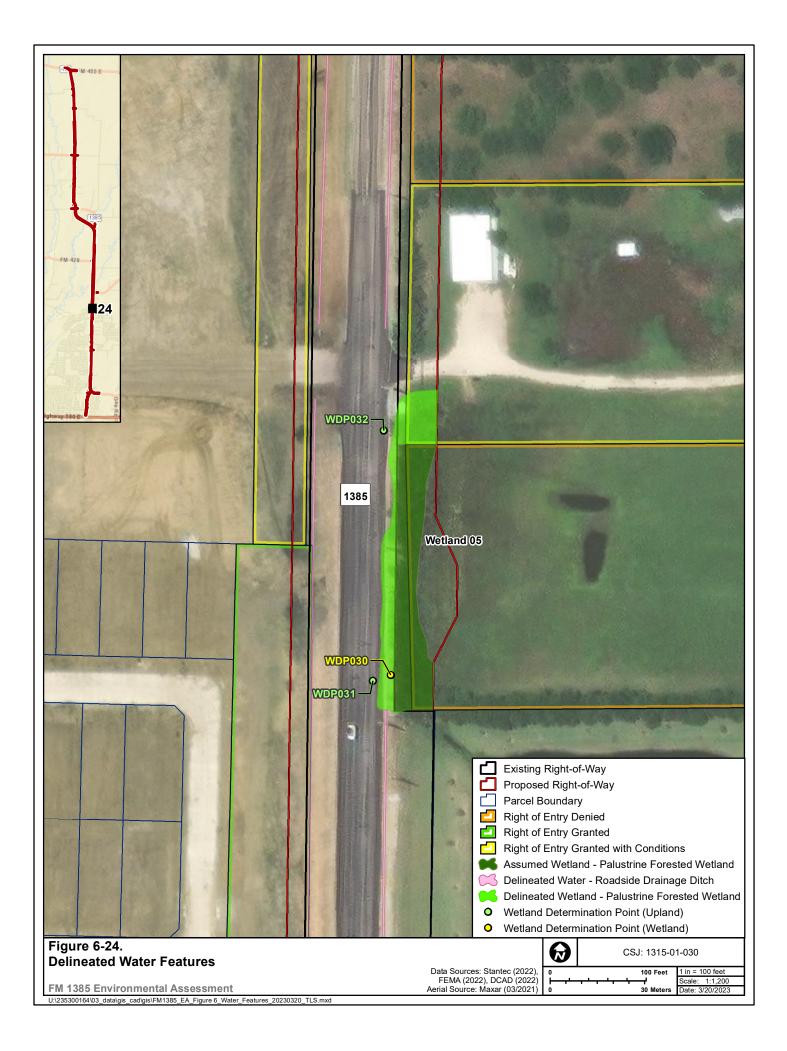


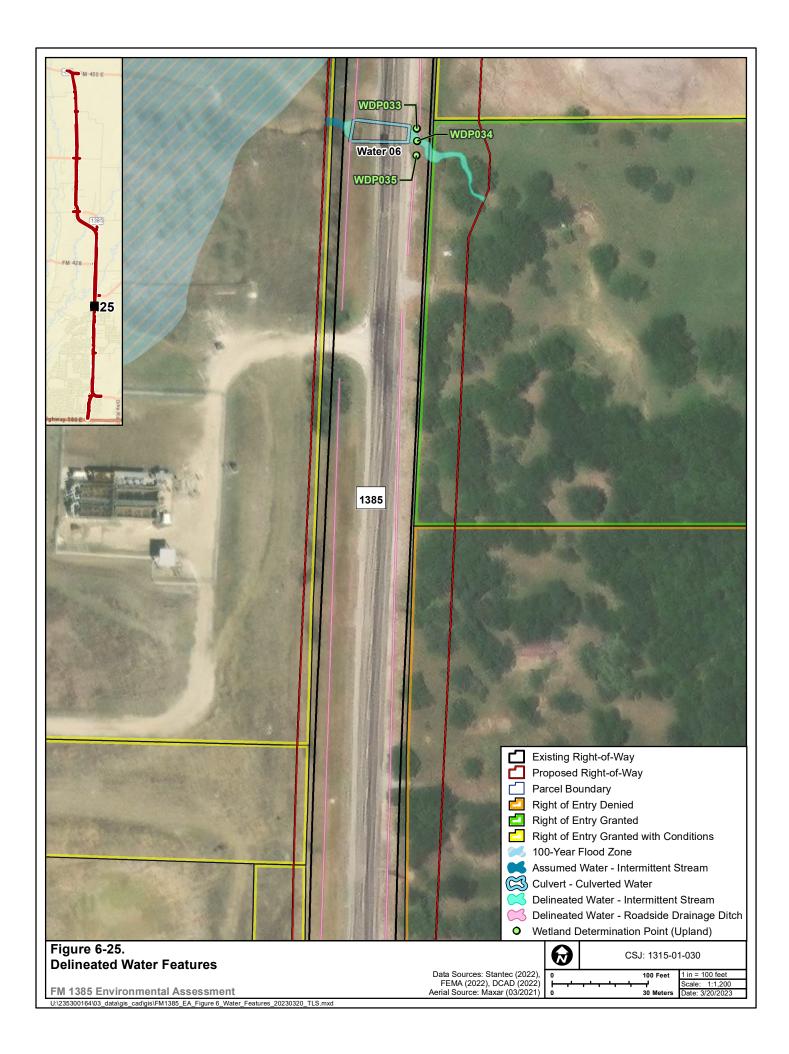


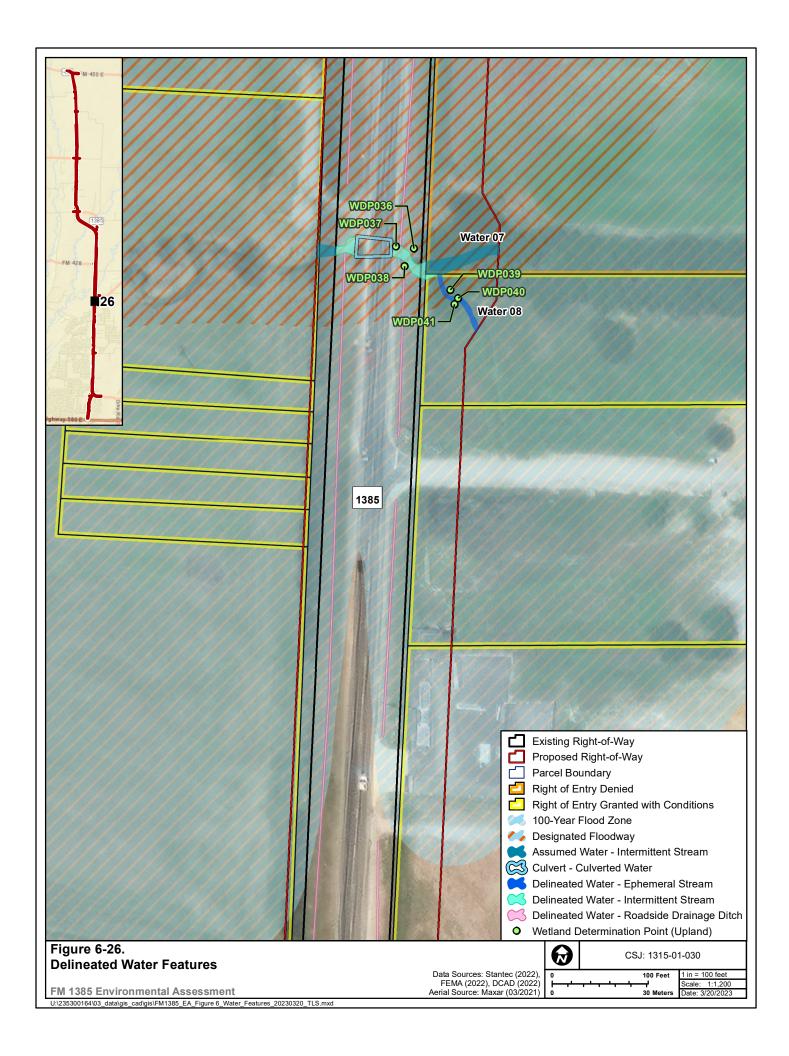


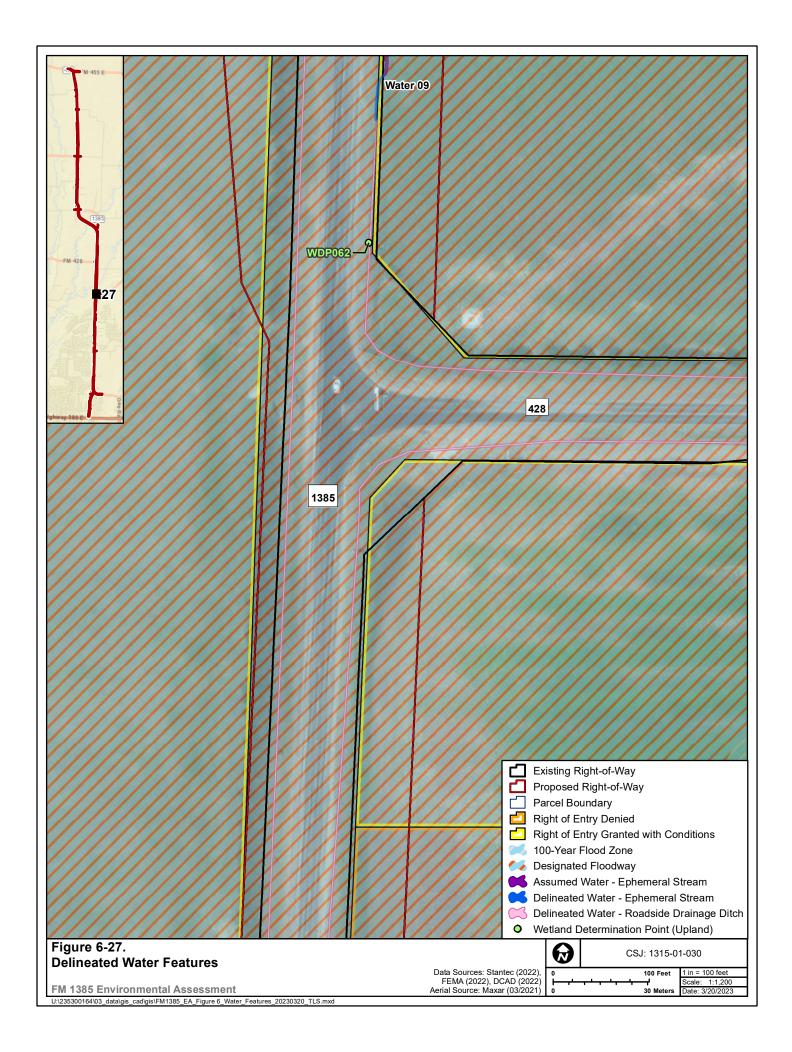


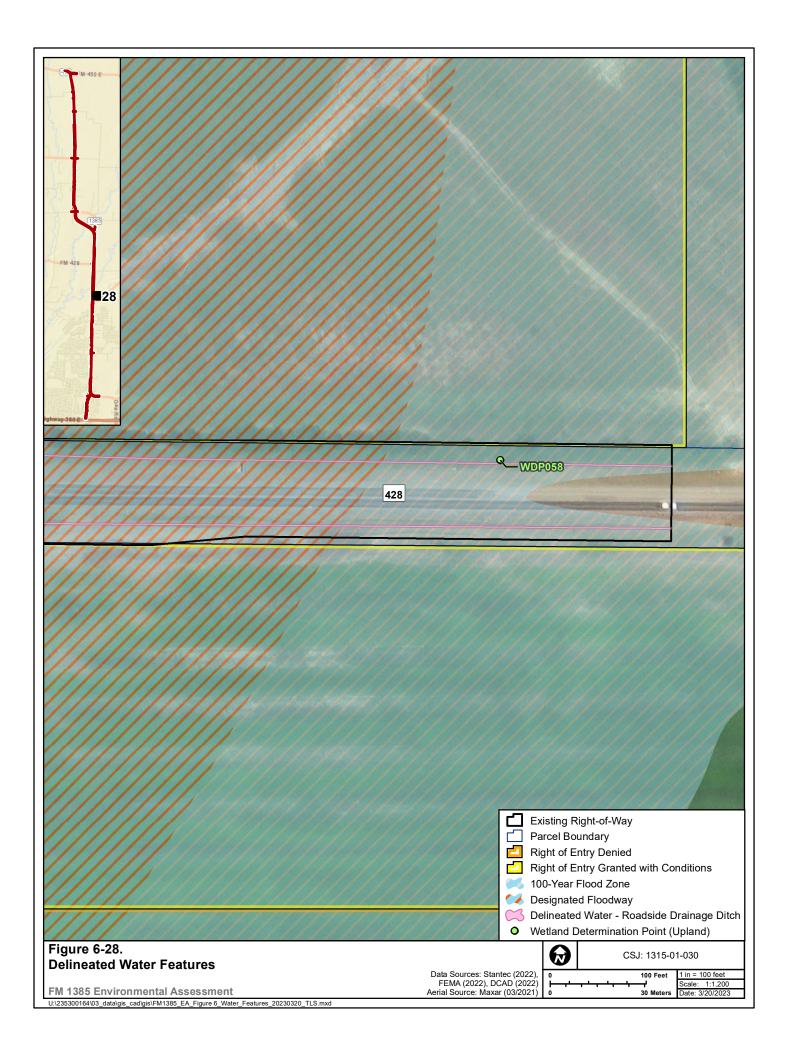


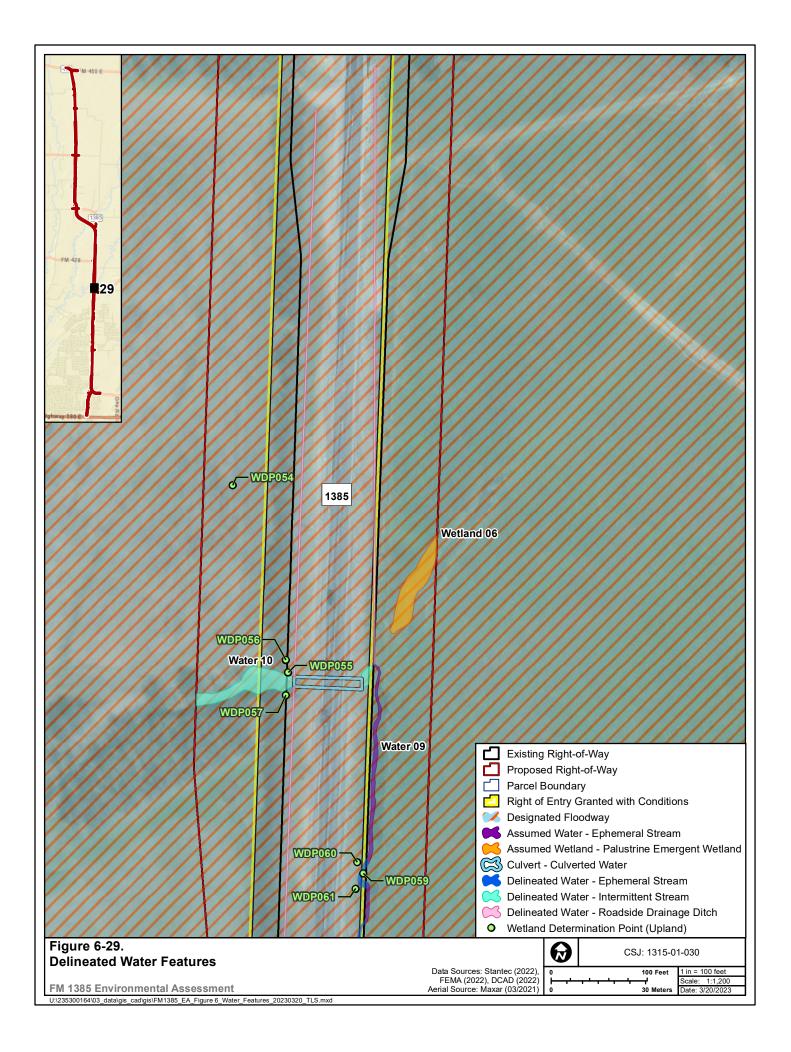


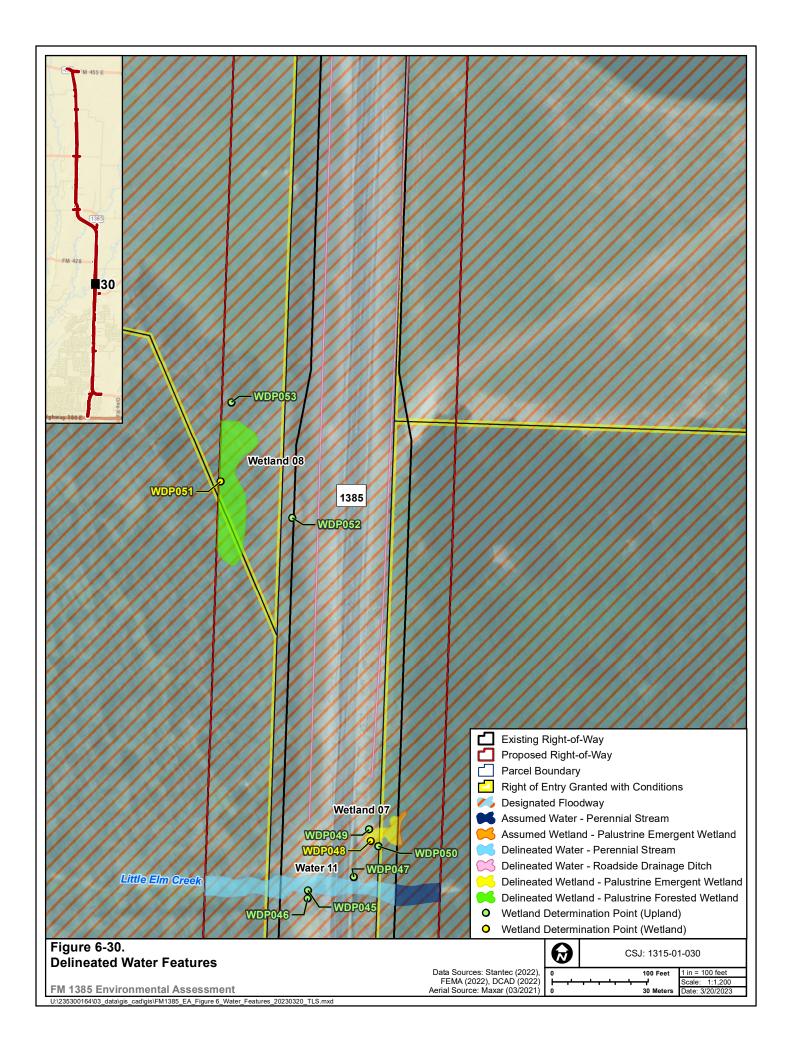


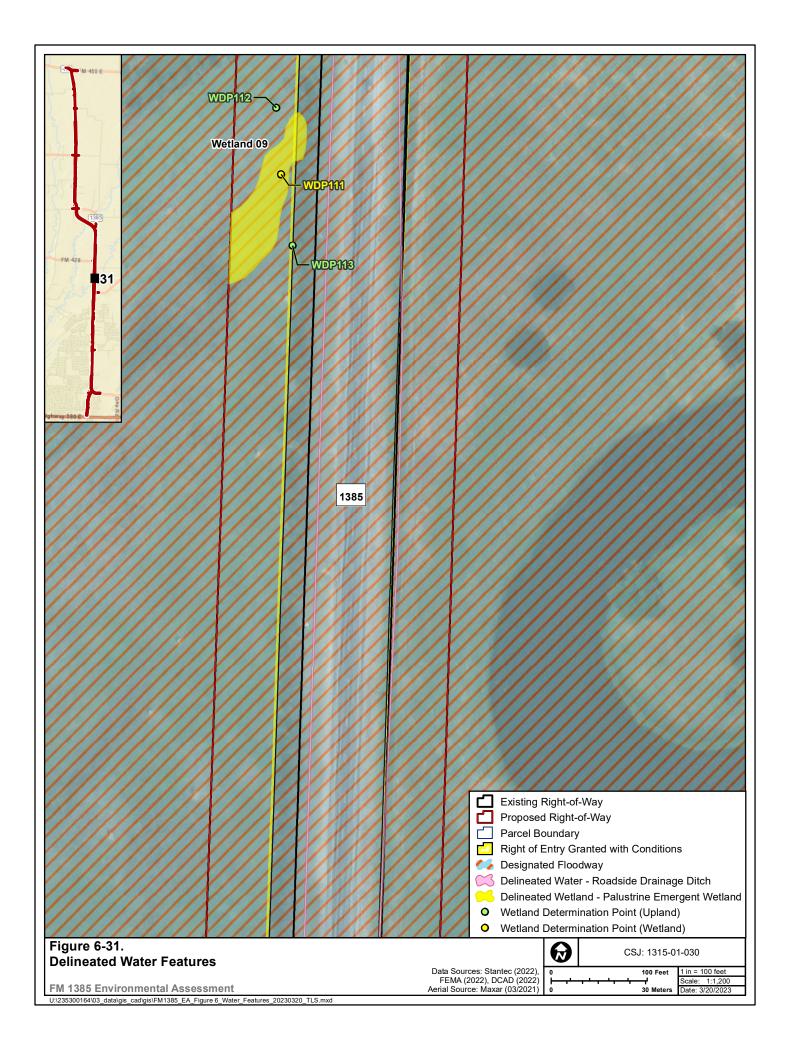


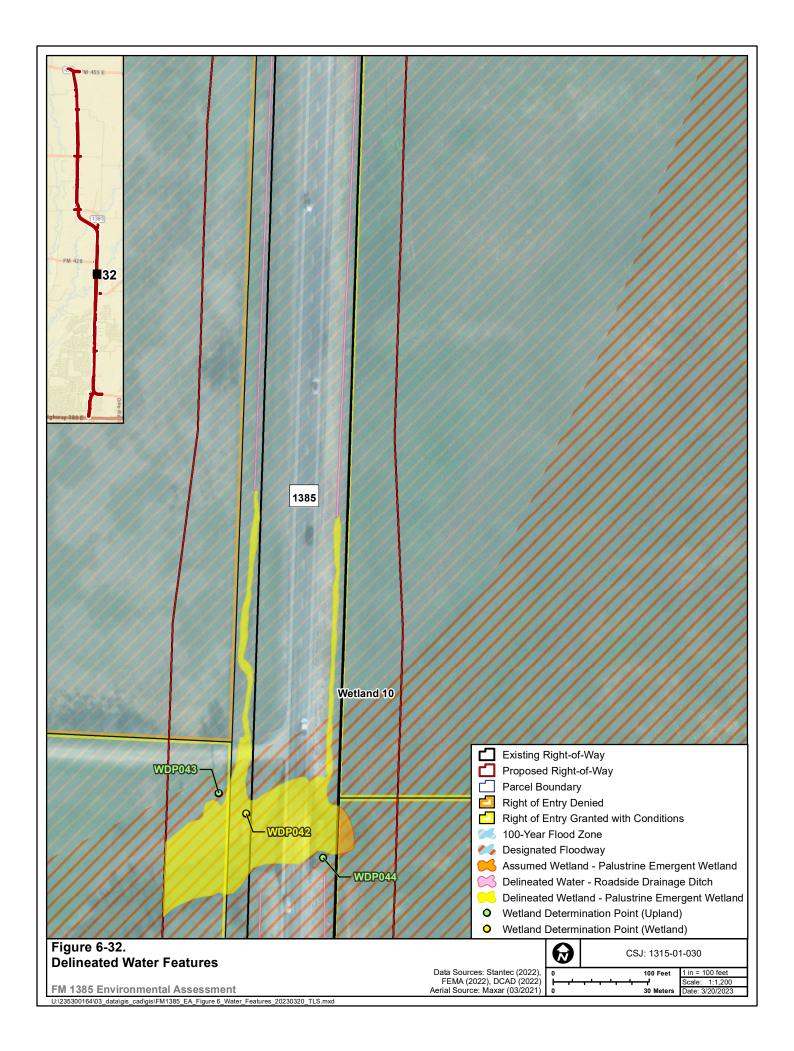


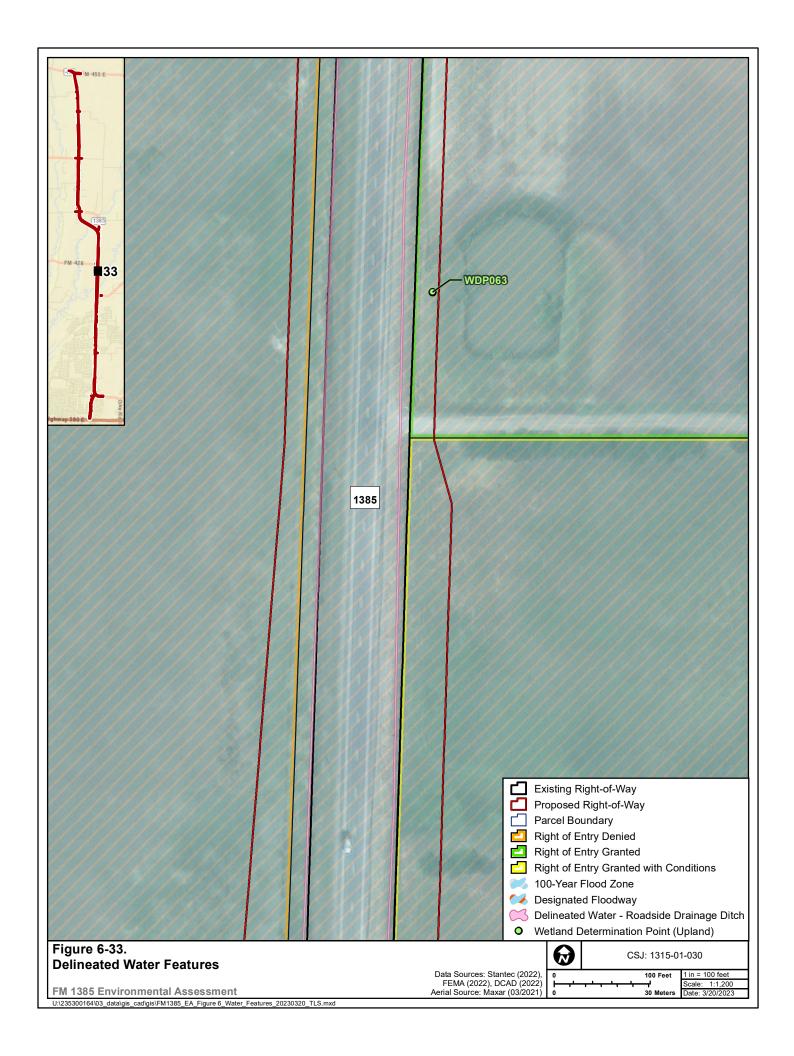


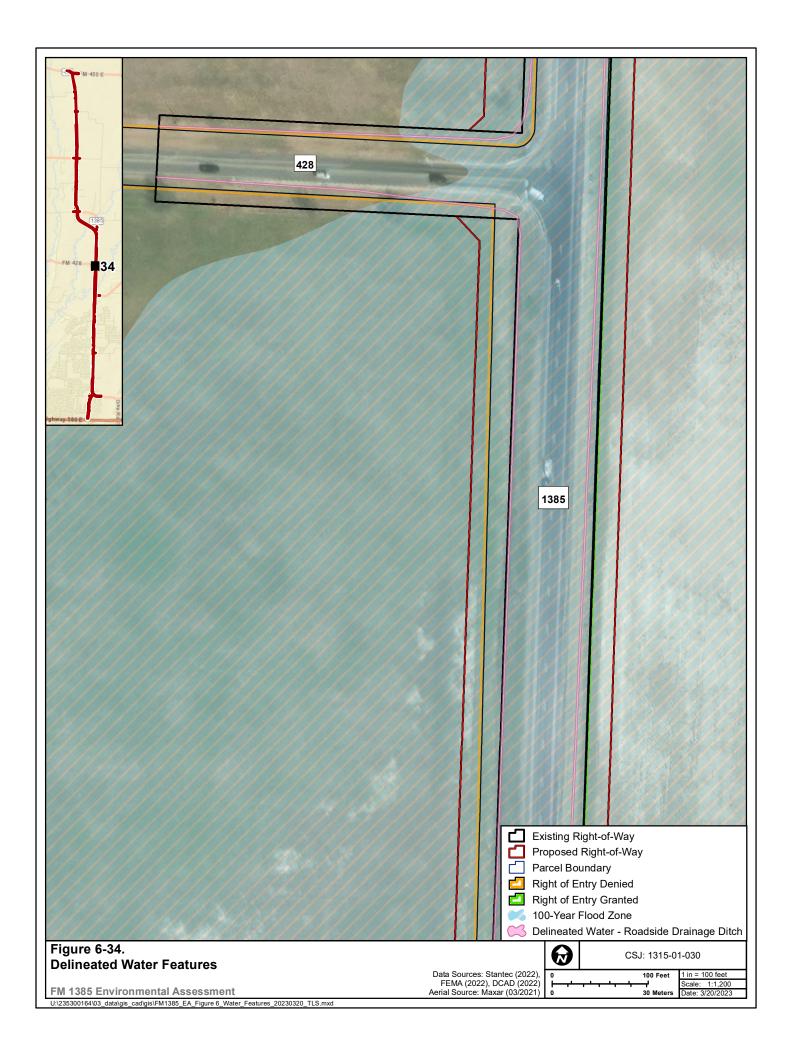


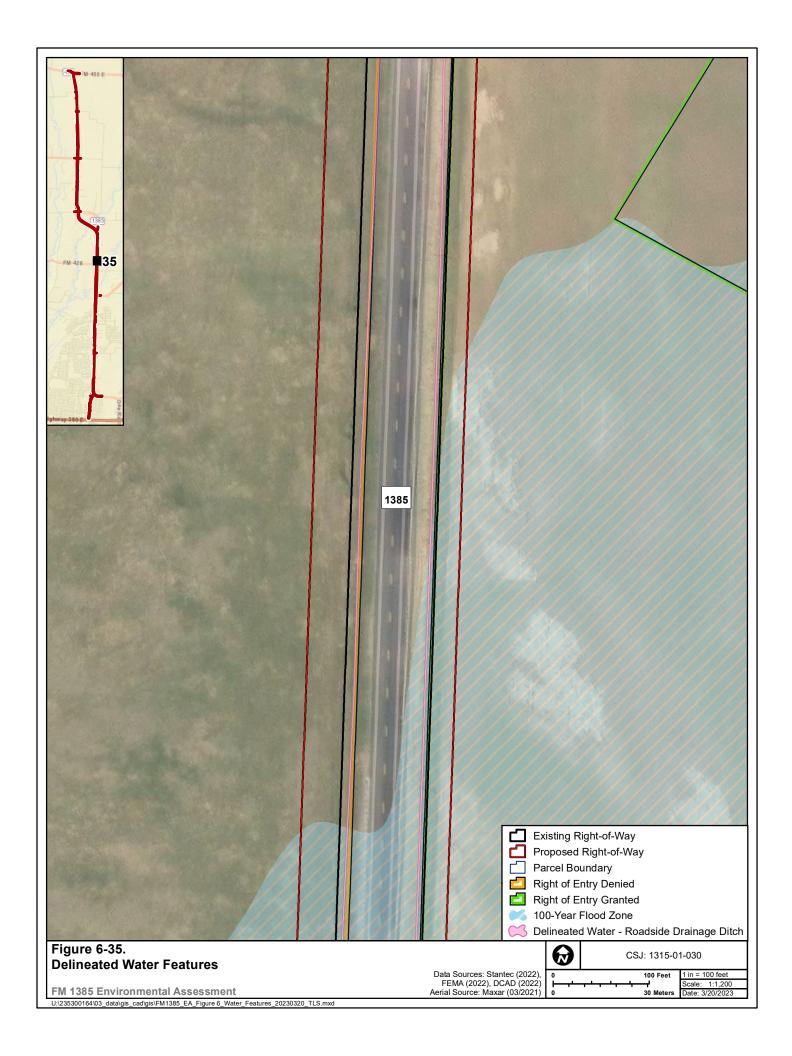


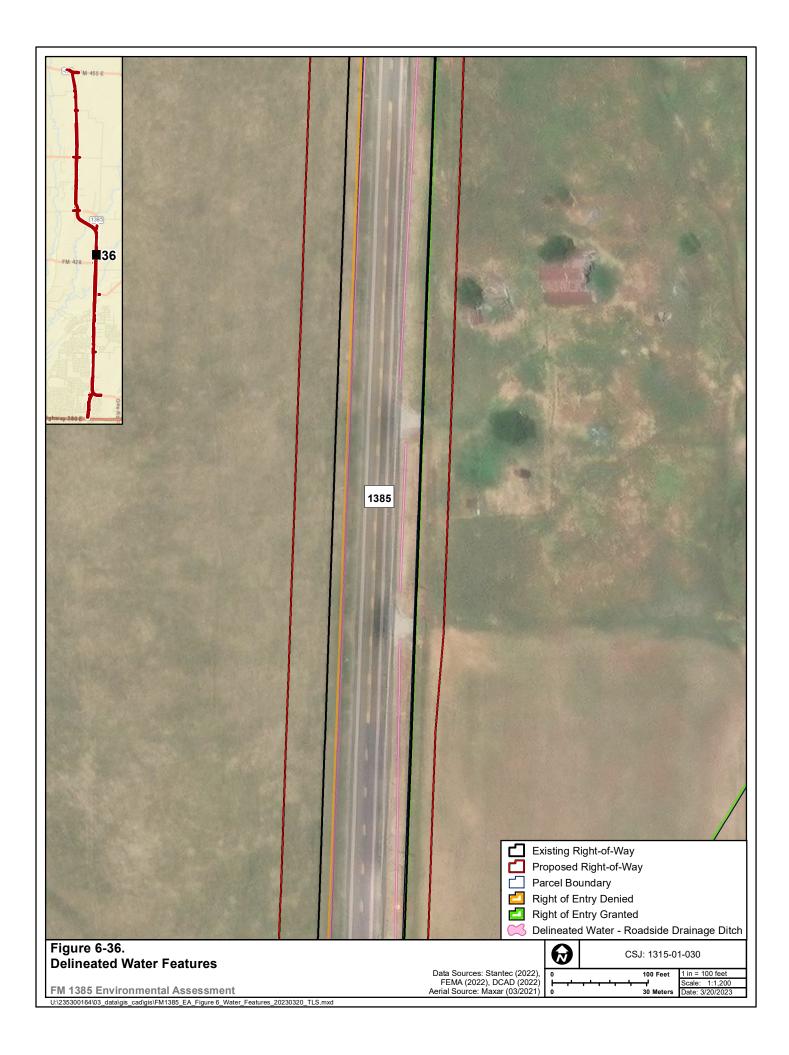


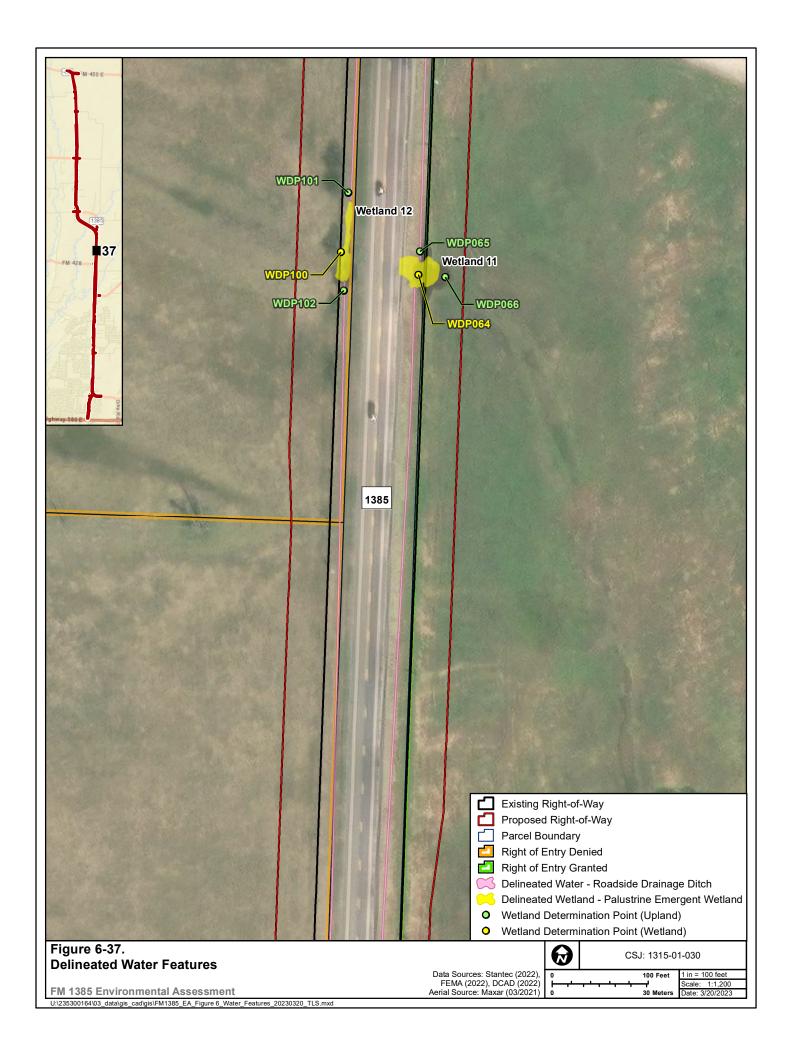


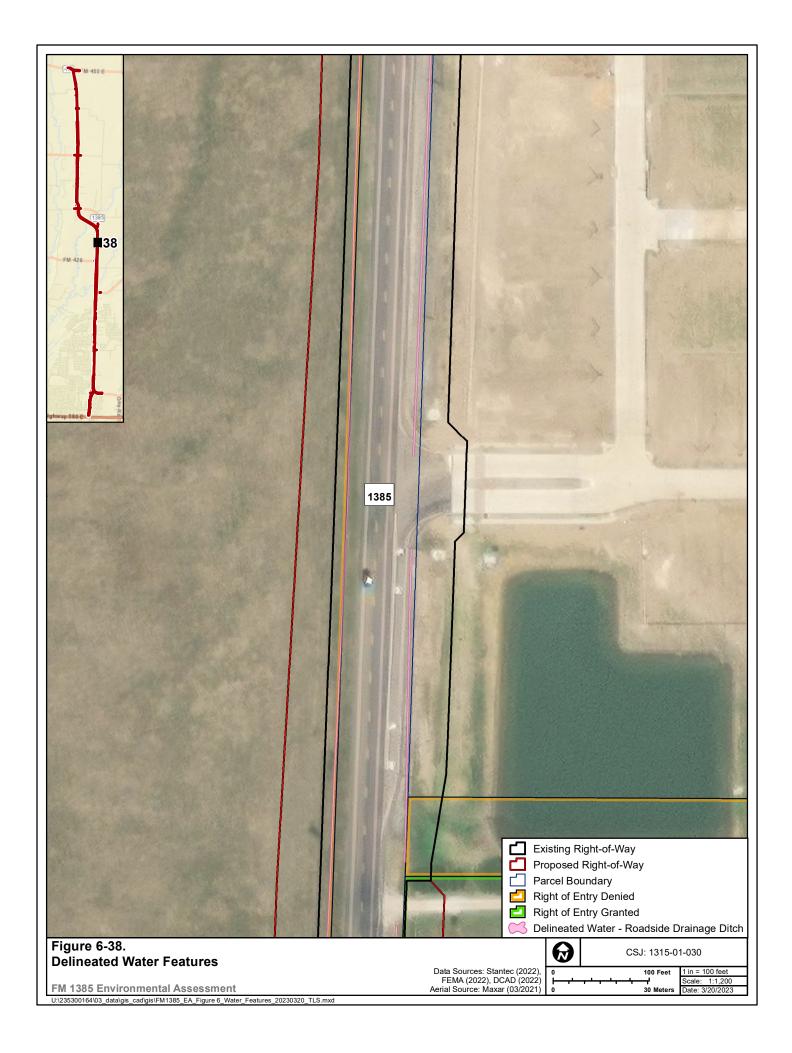


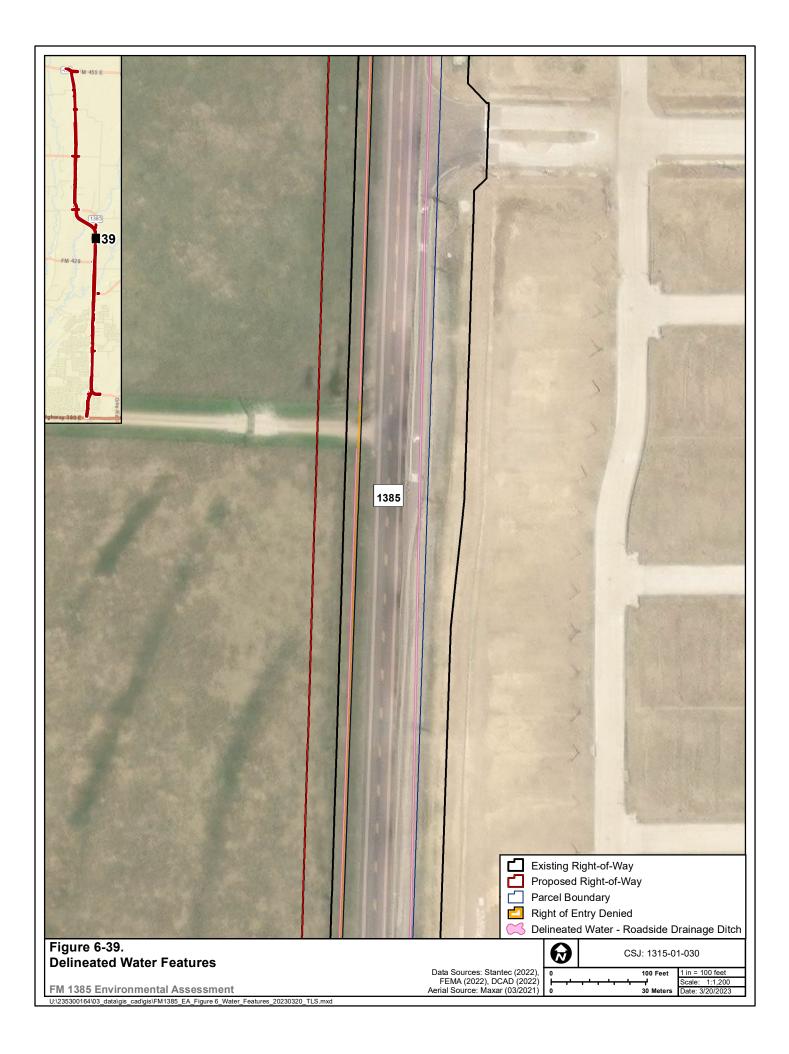


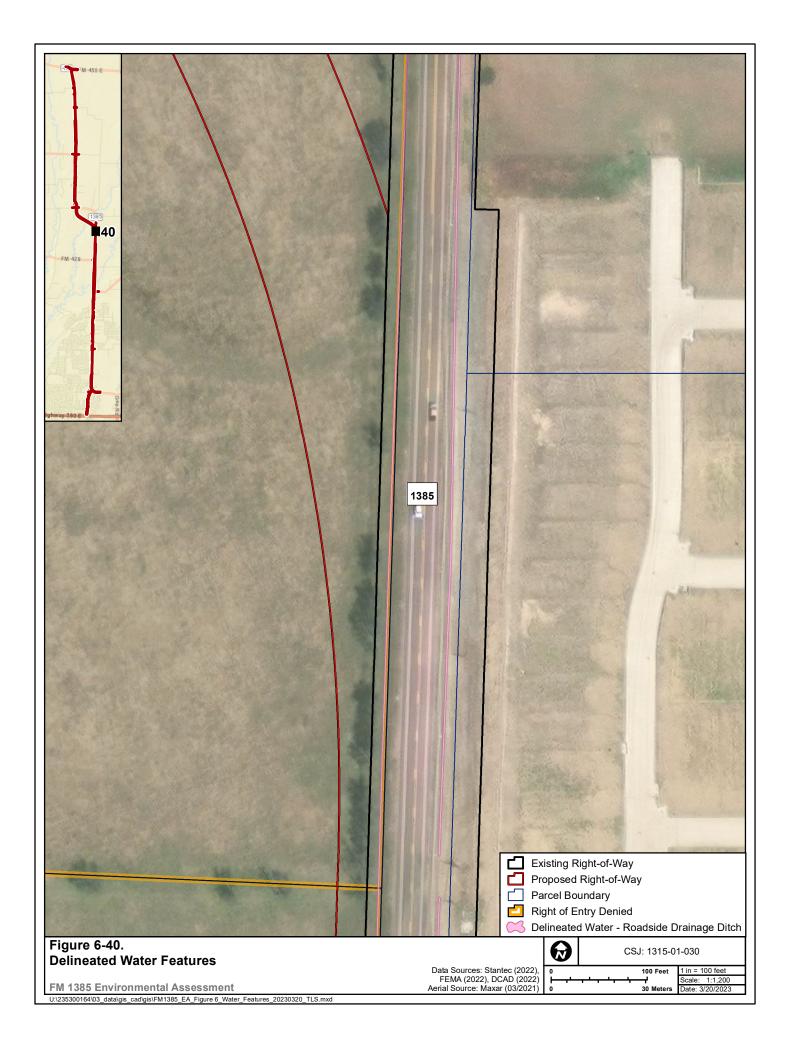




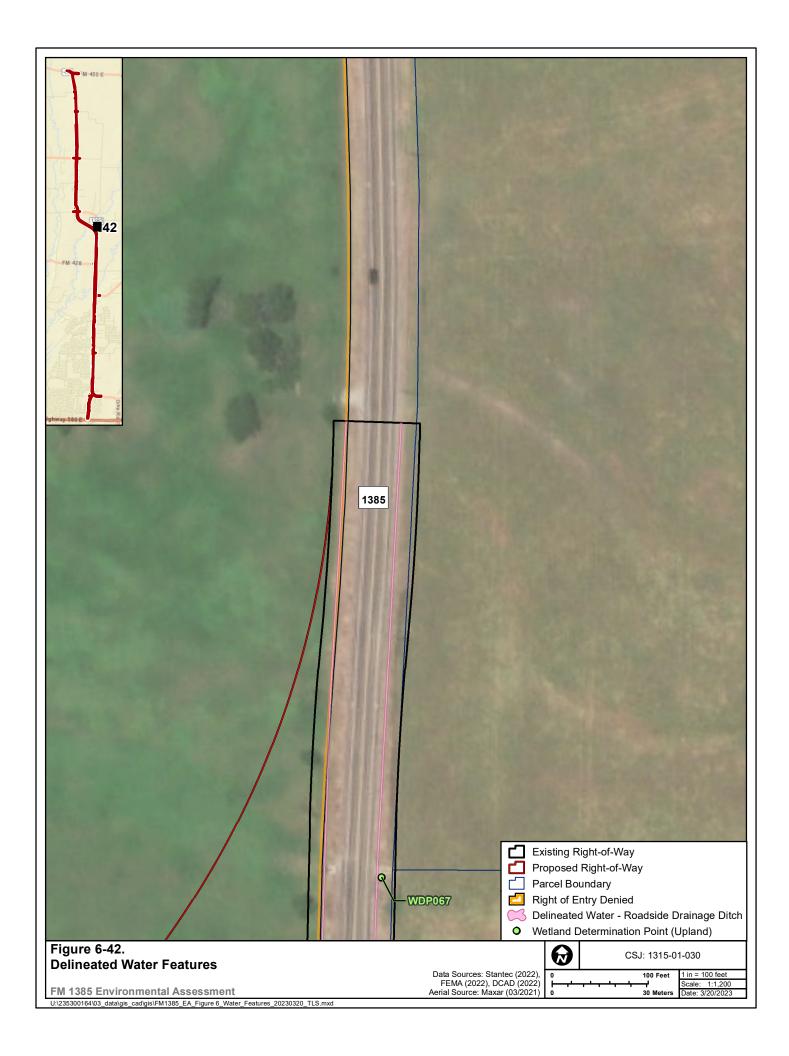


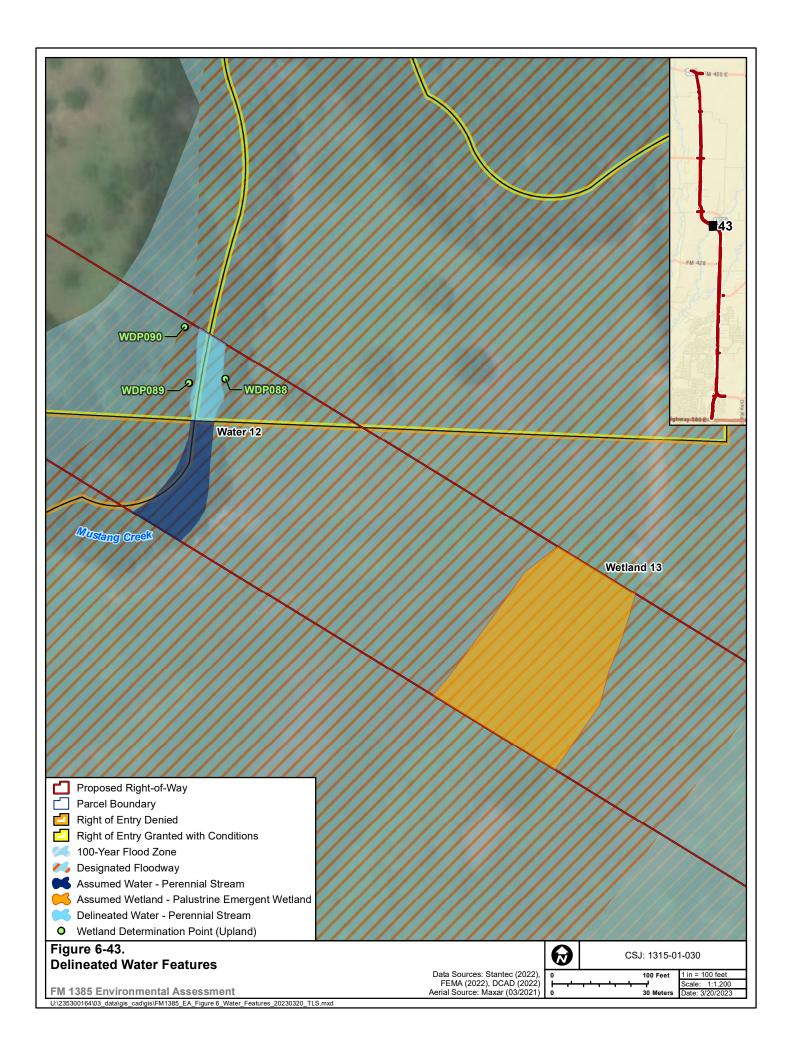


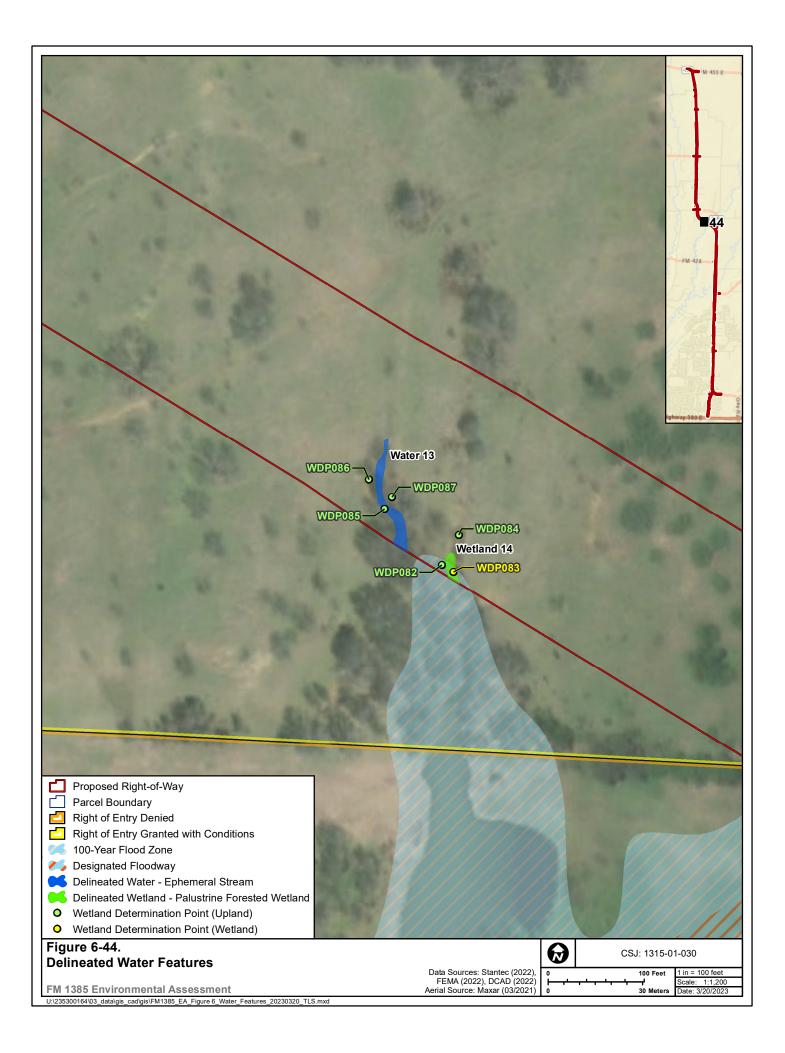


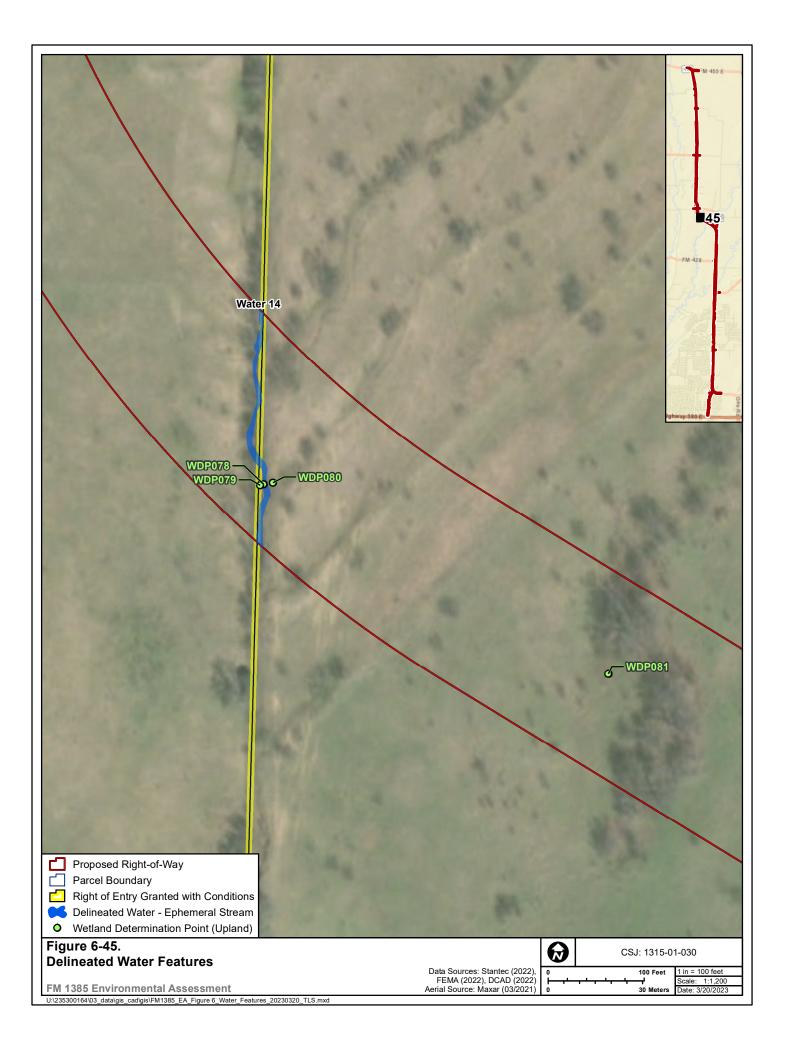


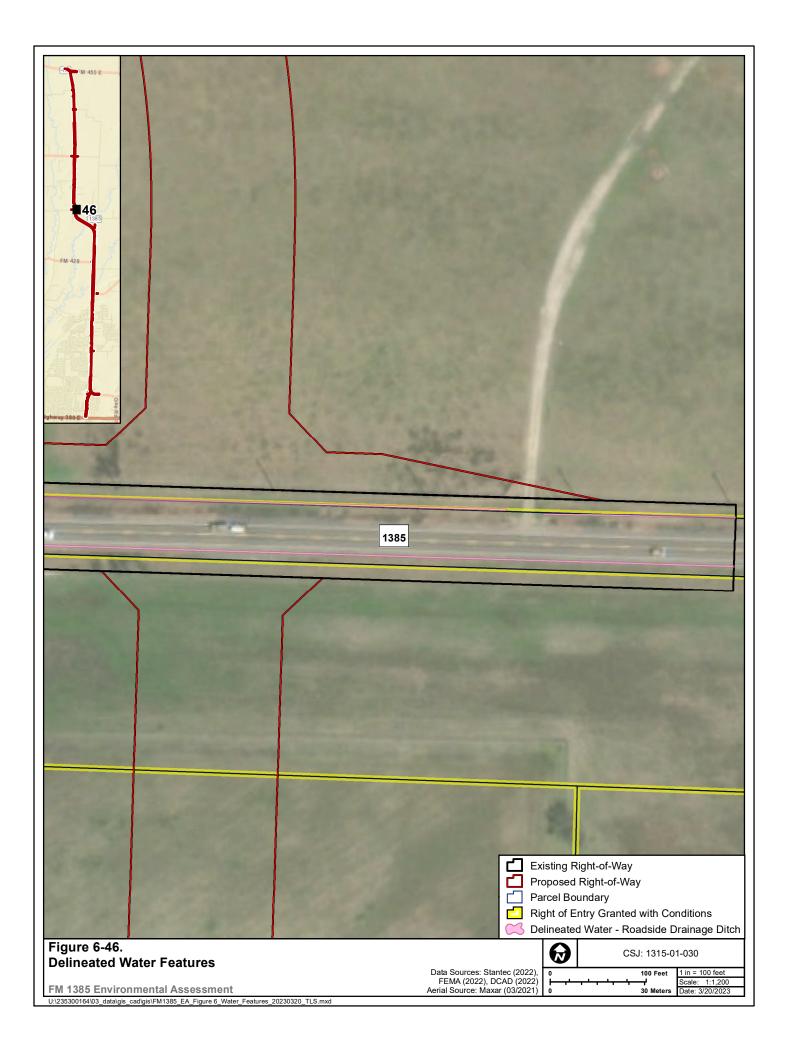
	1385
Figure 6-41. Delineated Water Features Evaluation of the sector of the	Existing Right-of-Way Proposed Right-of-Way Proposed Right-of-Way Parcel Boundary Right of Entry Denied Delineated Water - Roadside Drainage Ditch O Wetland Determination Point (Upland) Delineated Water - Roadside Drainage Ditch O Wetland Determination Point (Upland) Delineated Water - Roadside Drainage Ditch O Wetland Determination Point (Upland) Delineated Water - Roadside Drainage Ditch O Wetland Determination Point (Upland) Dista Source: Stantec (2022), Aerial Source: Maxar (2022)

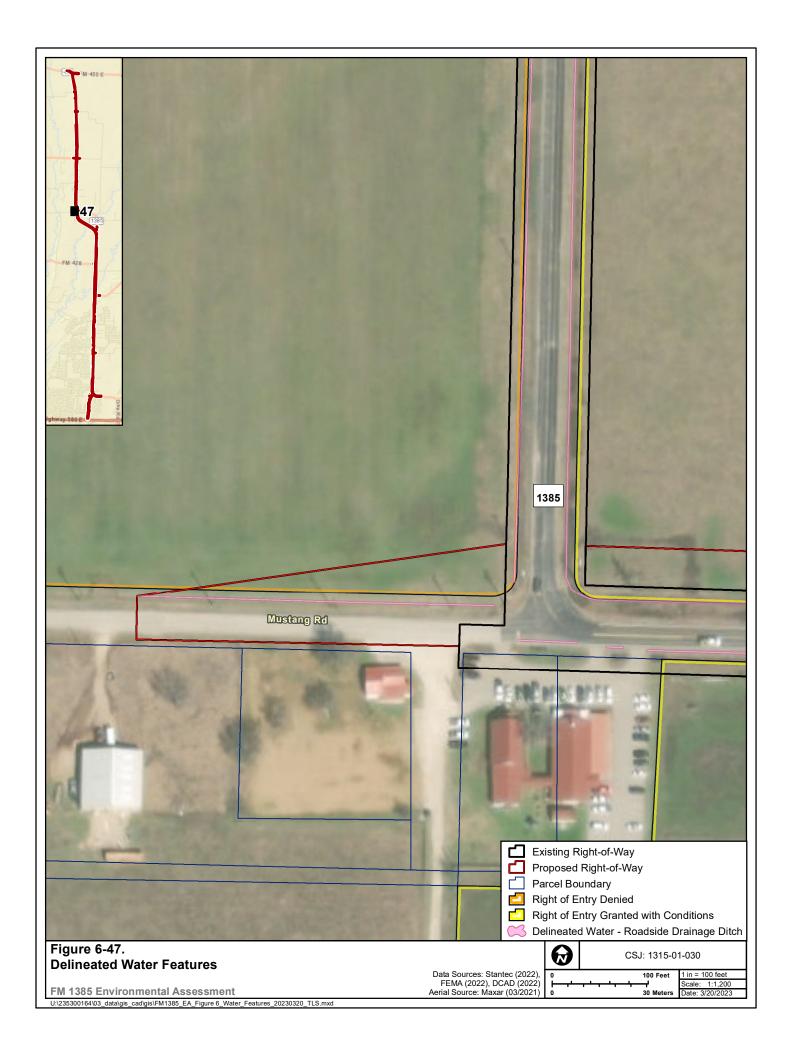


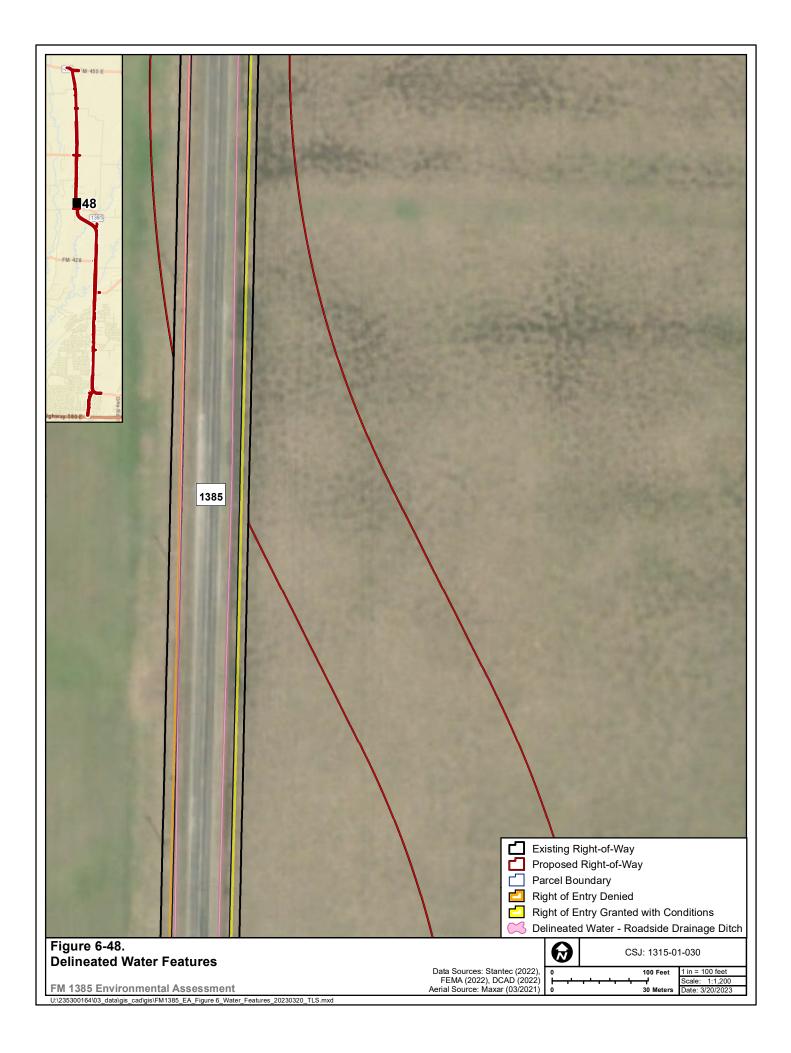


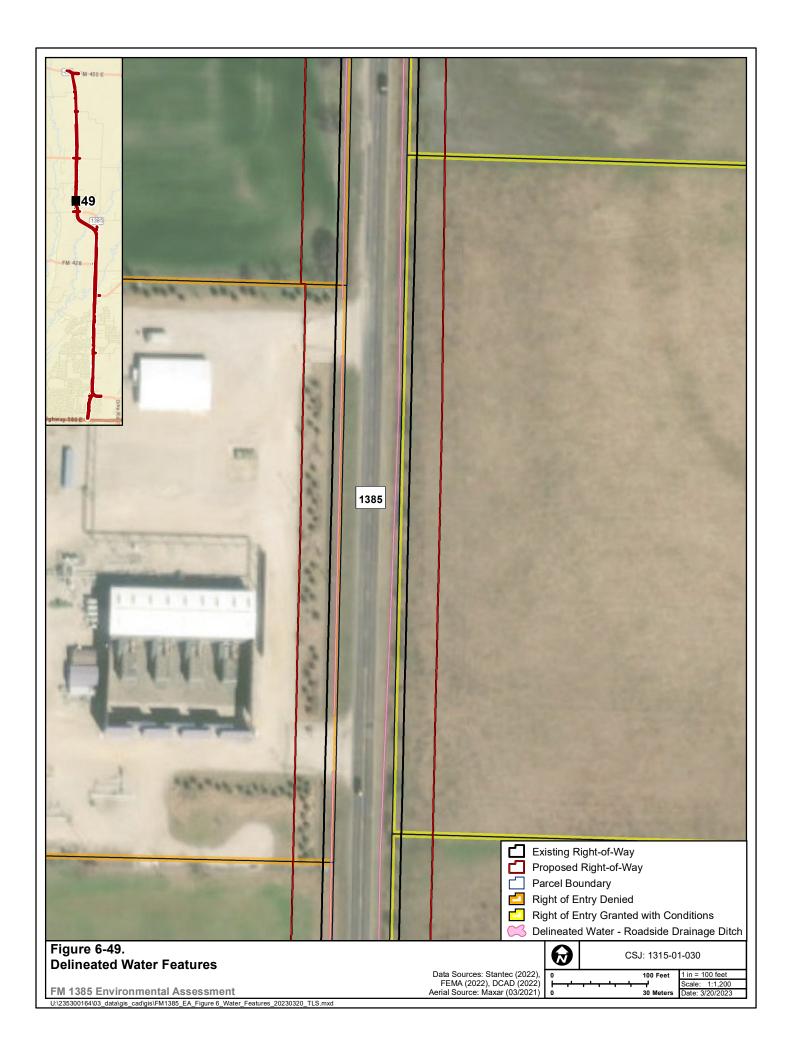


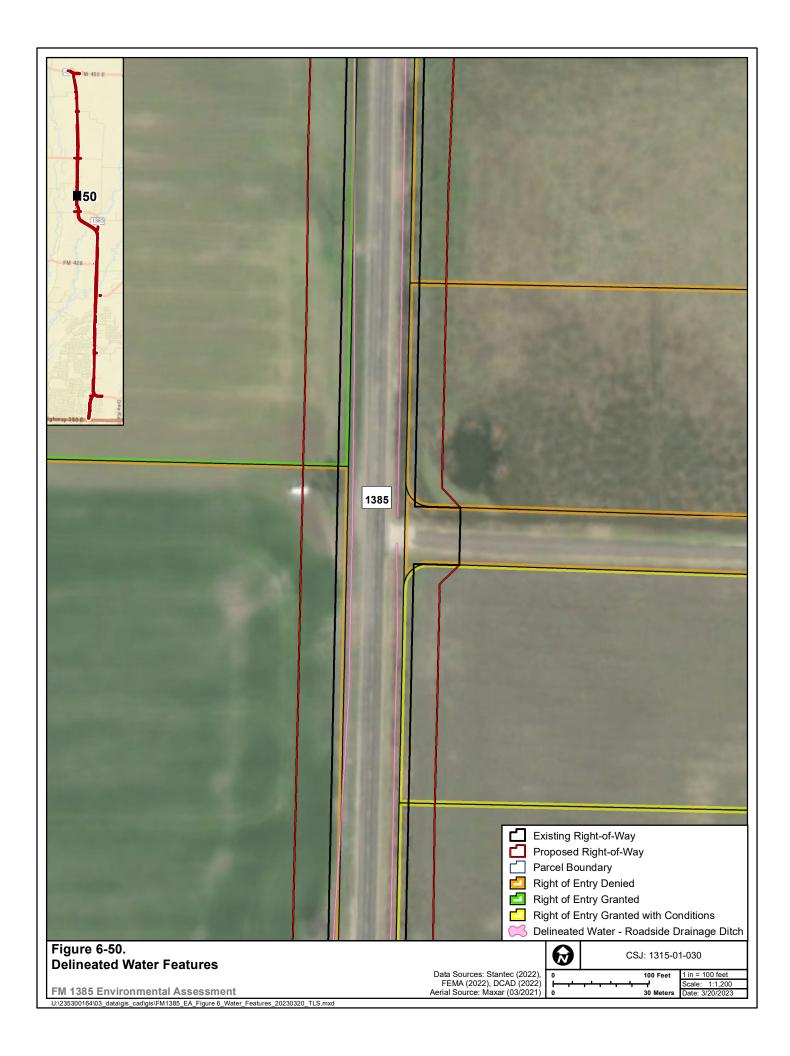


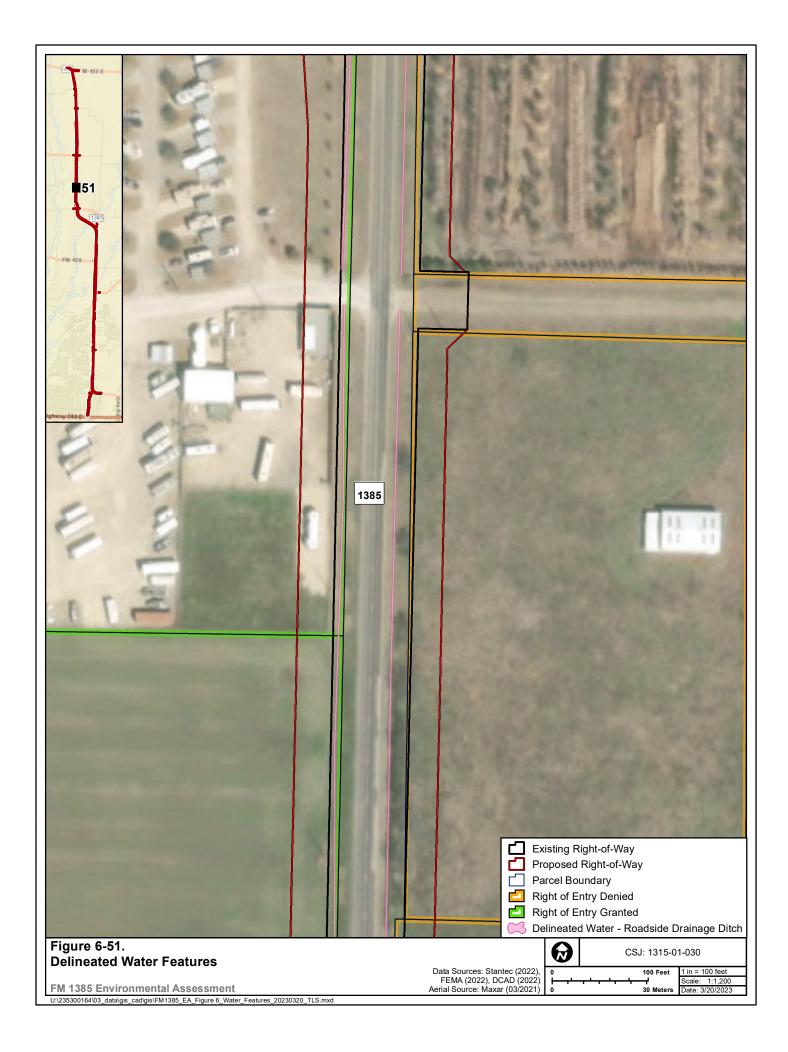


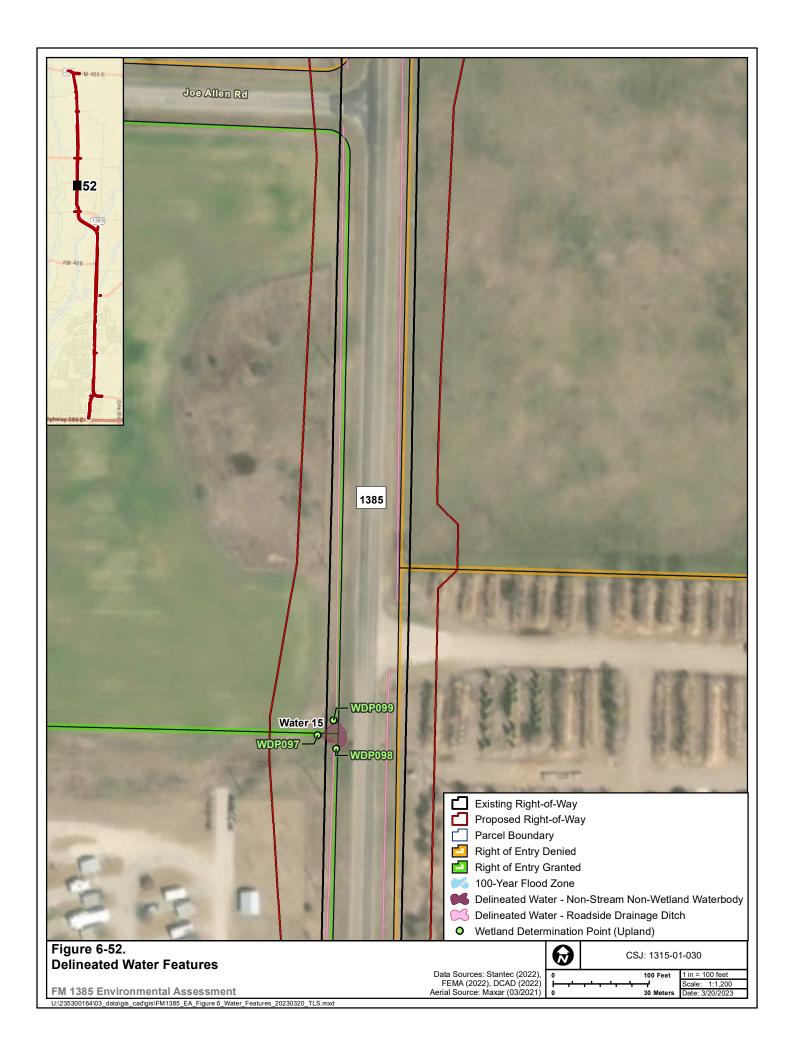


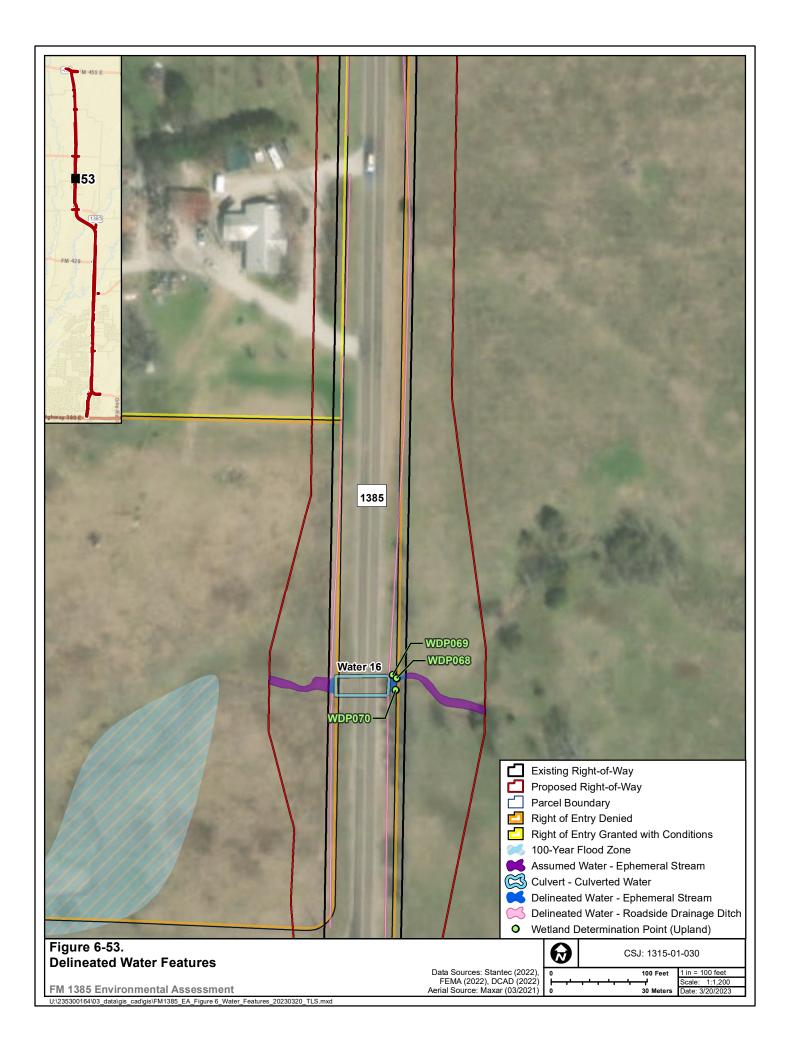


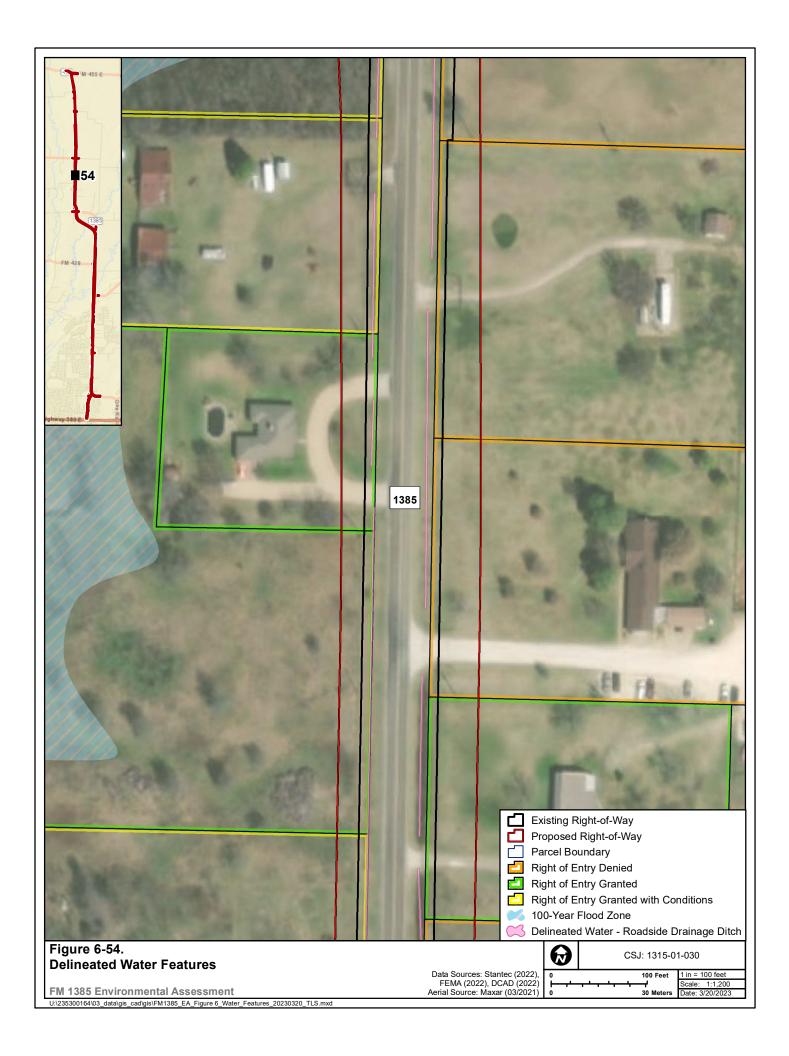


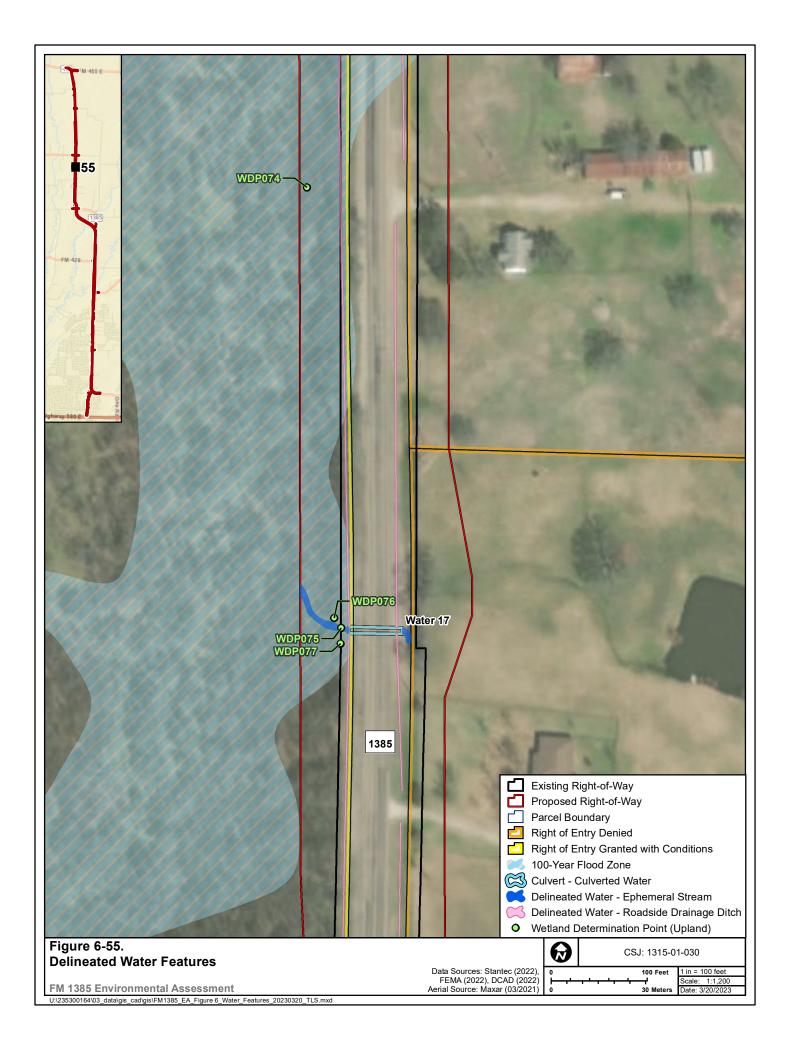


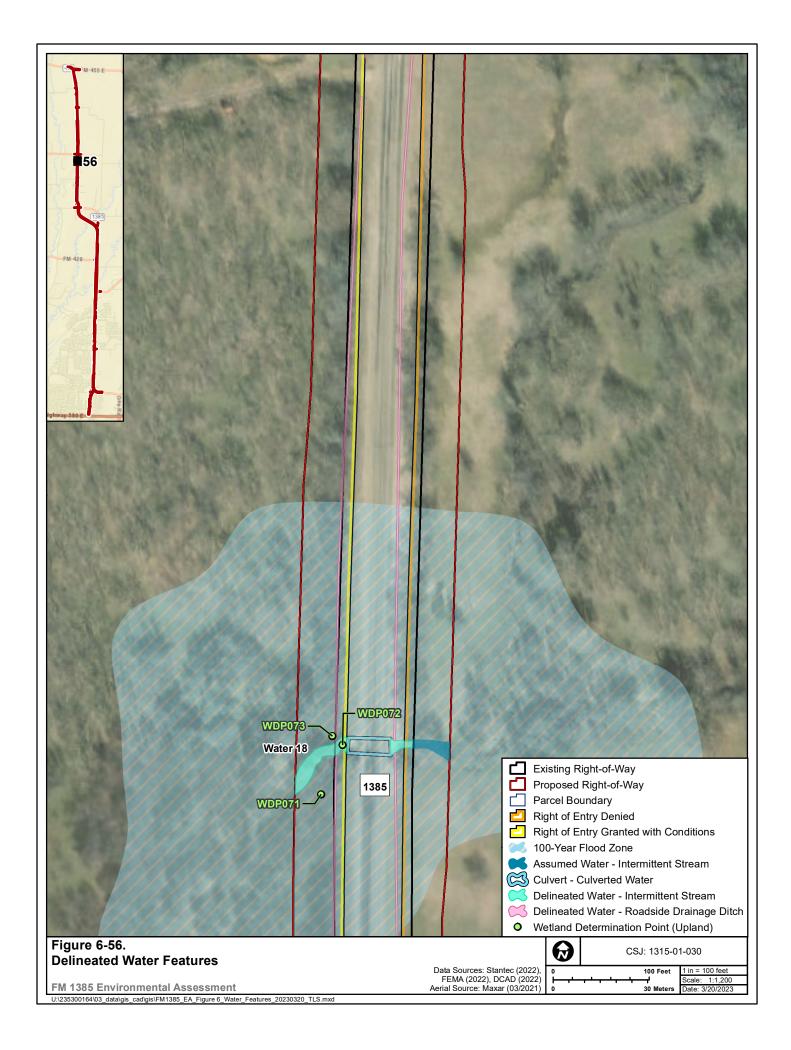




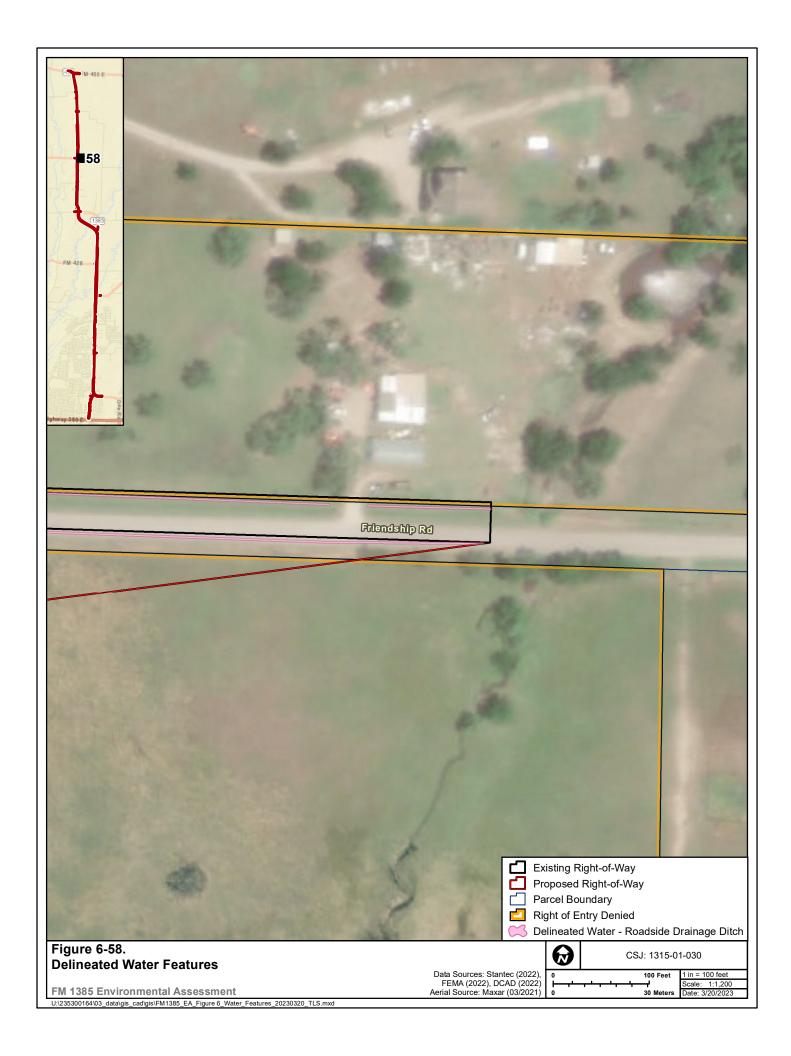


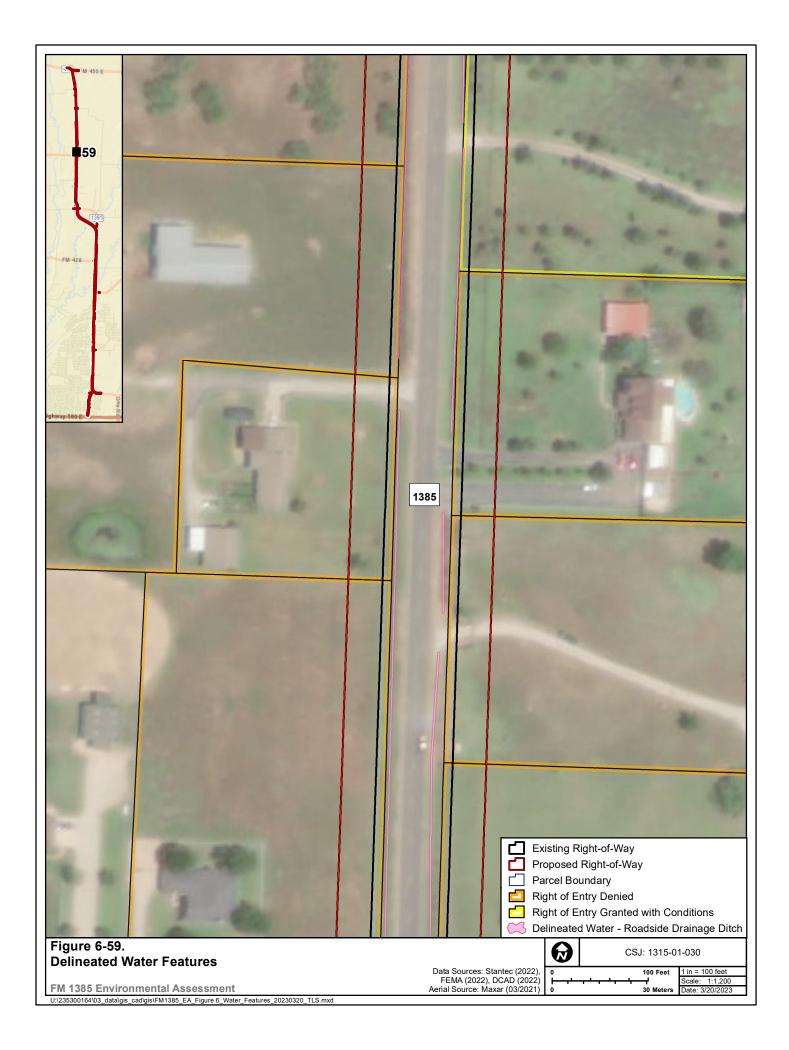


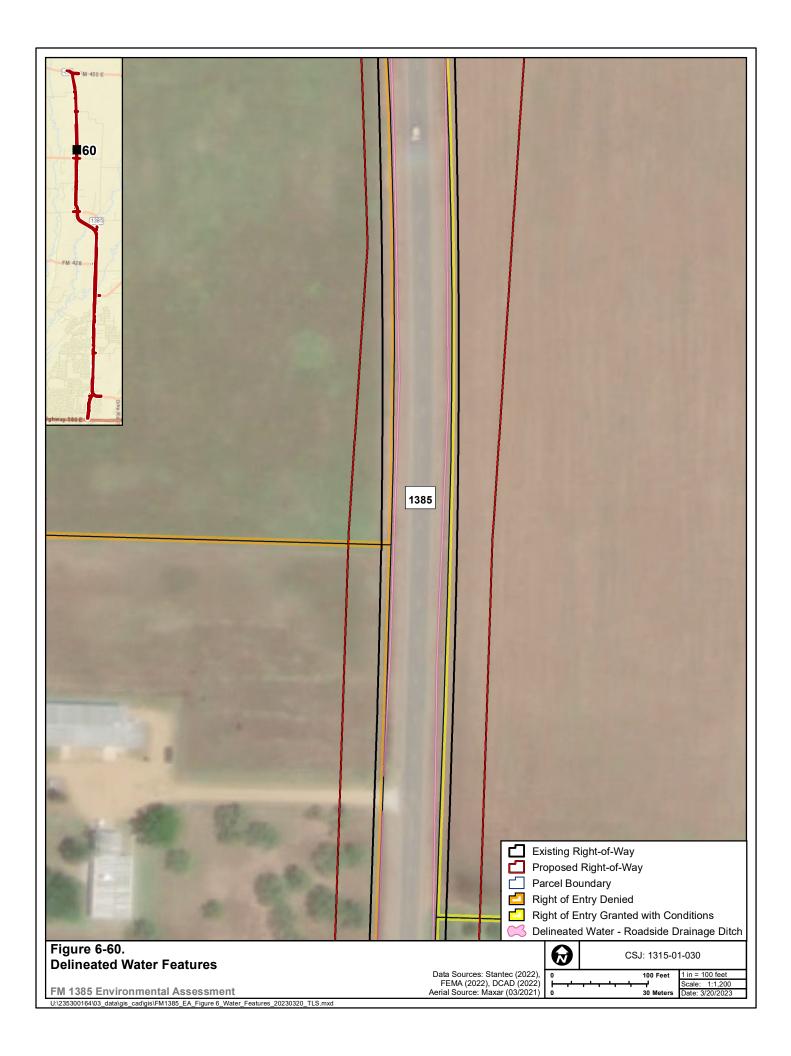


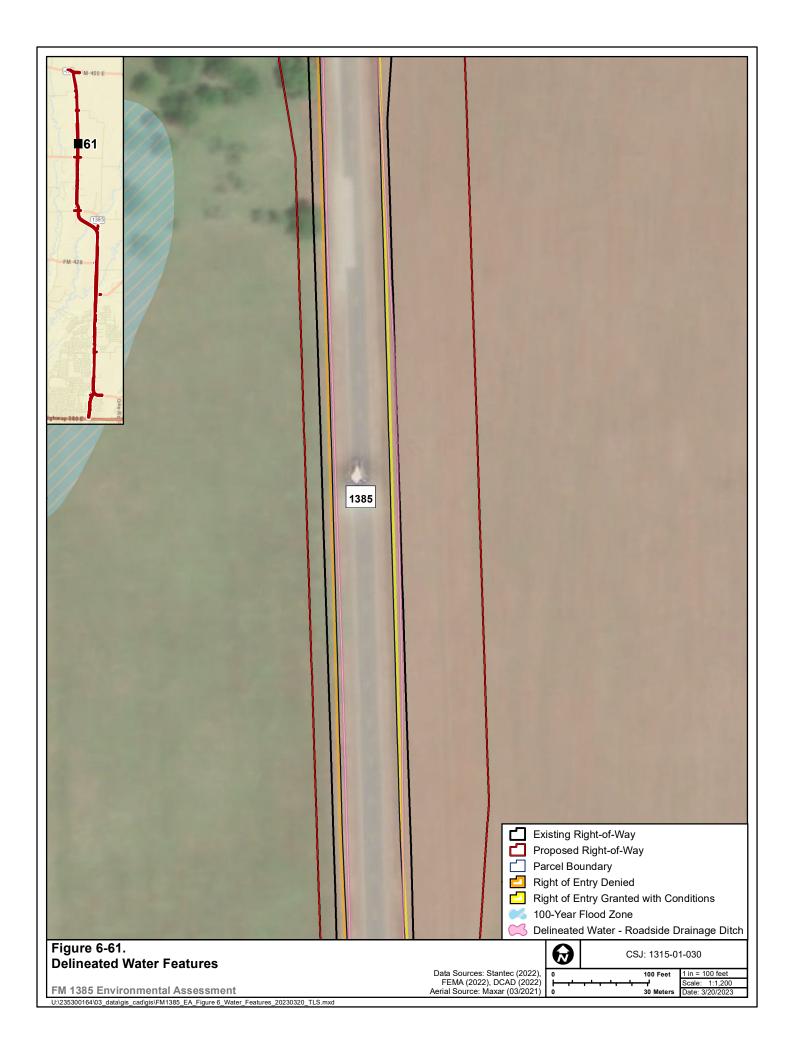


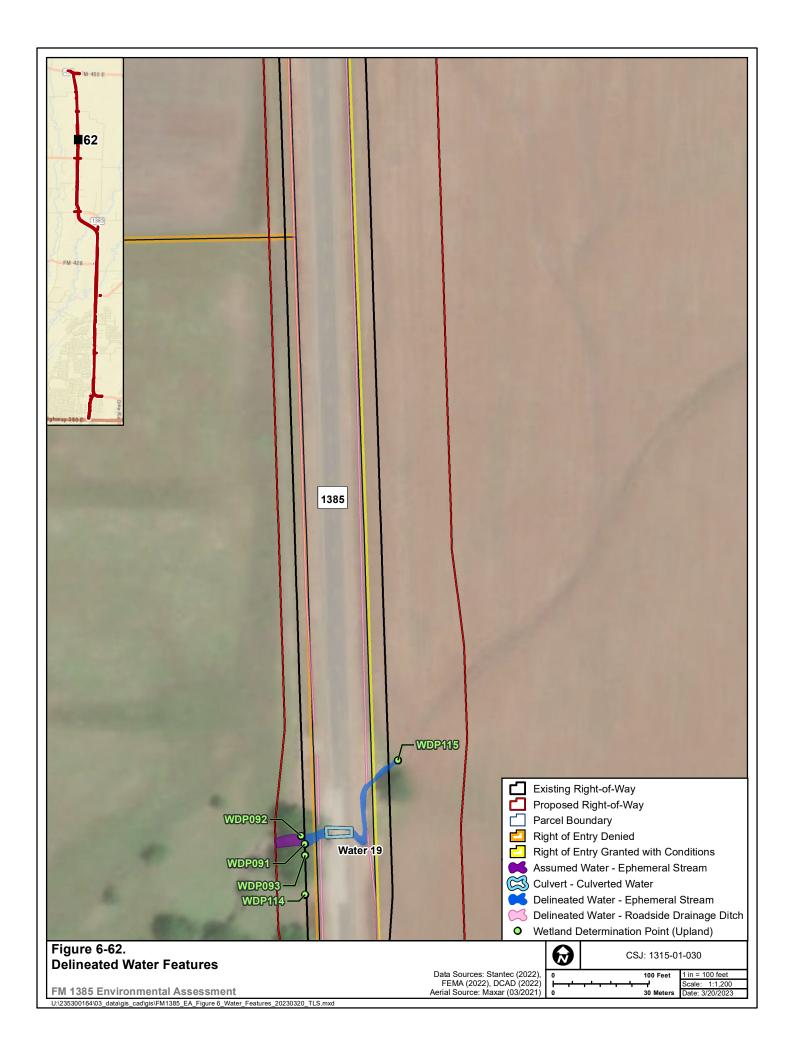


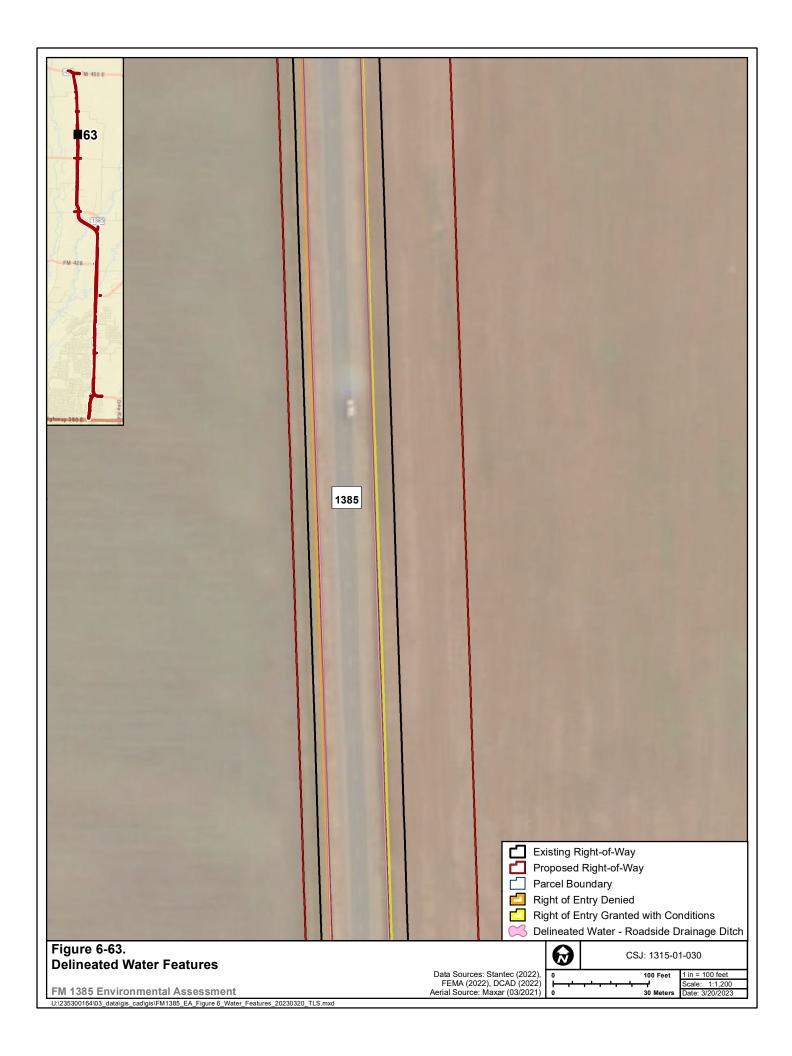


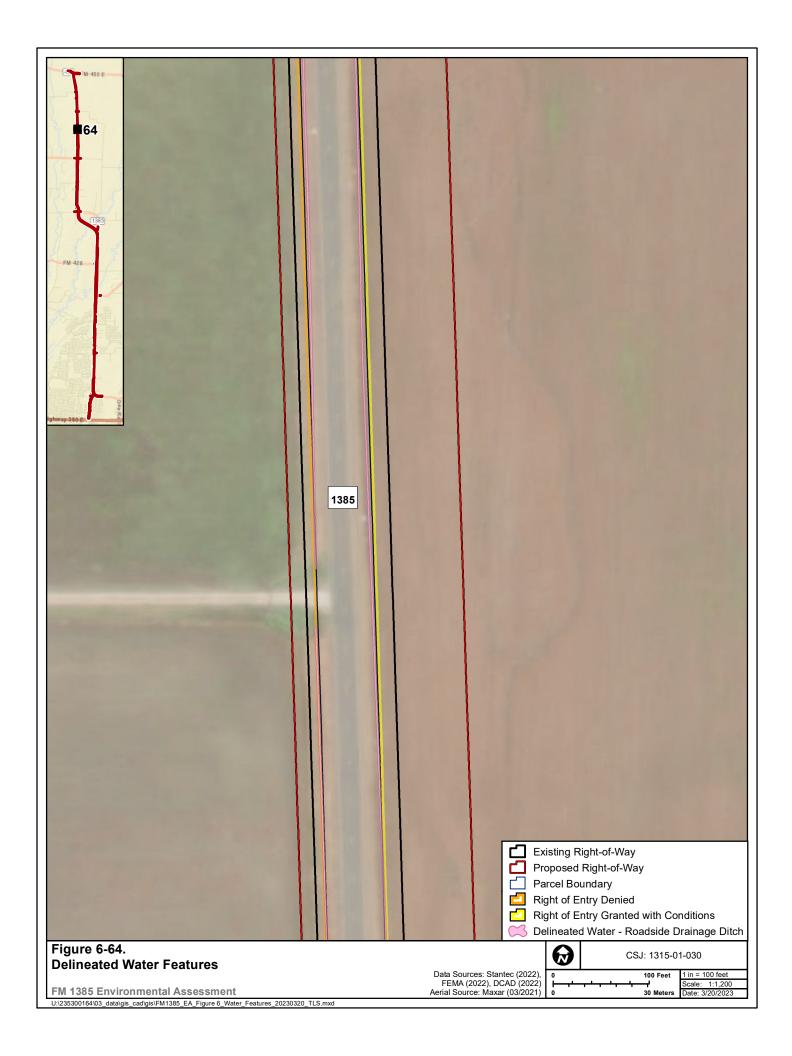


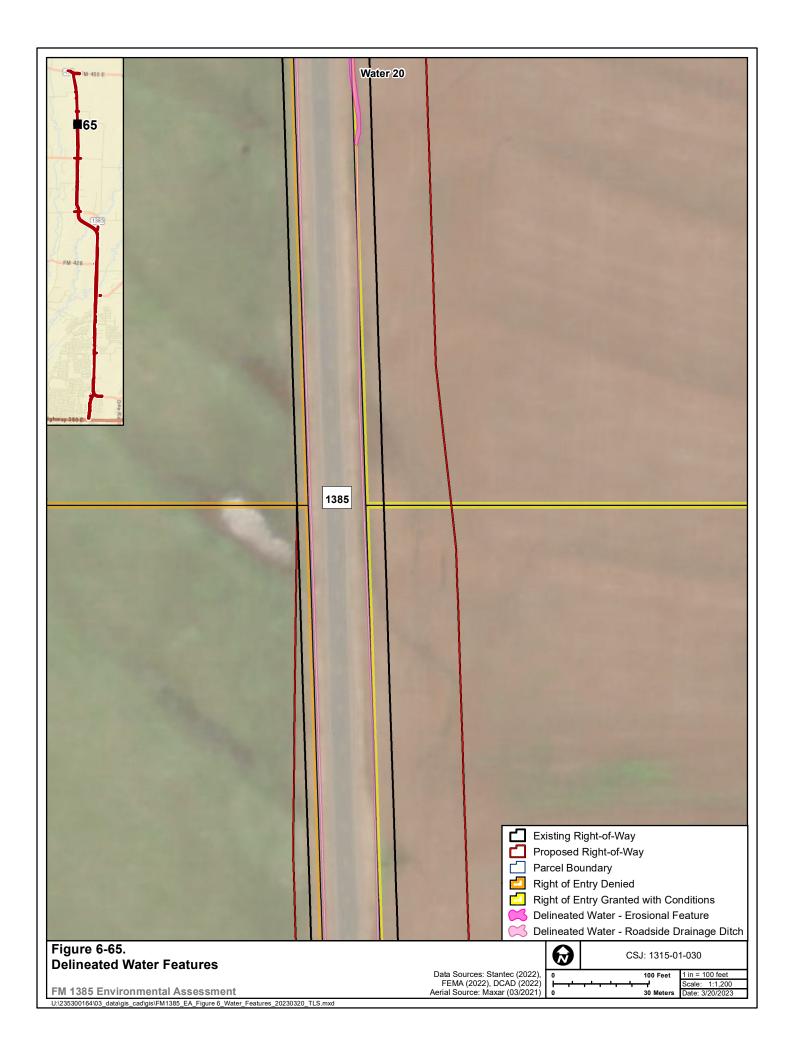


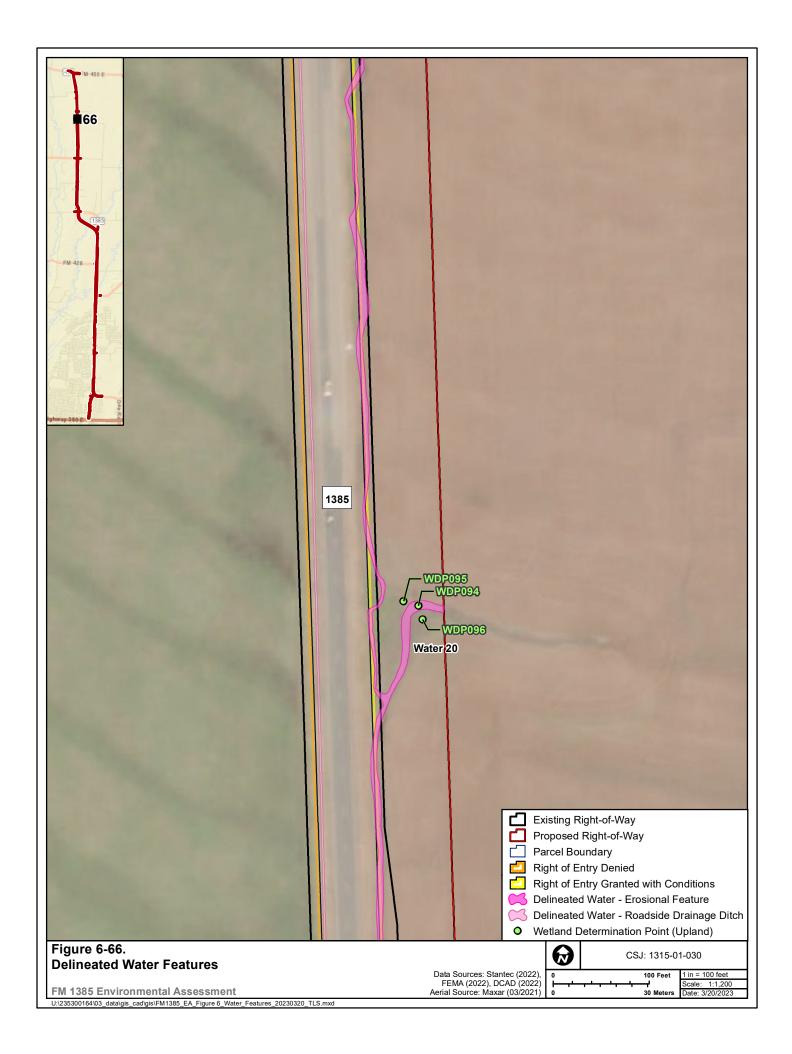


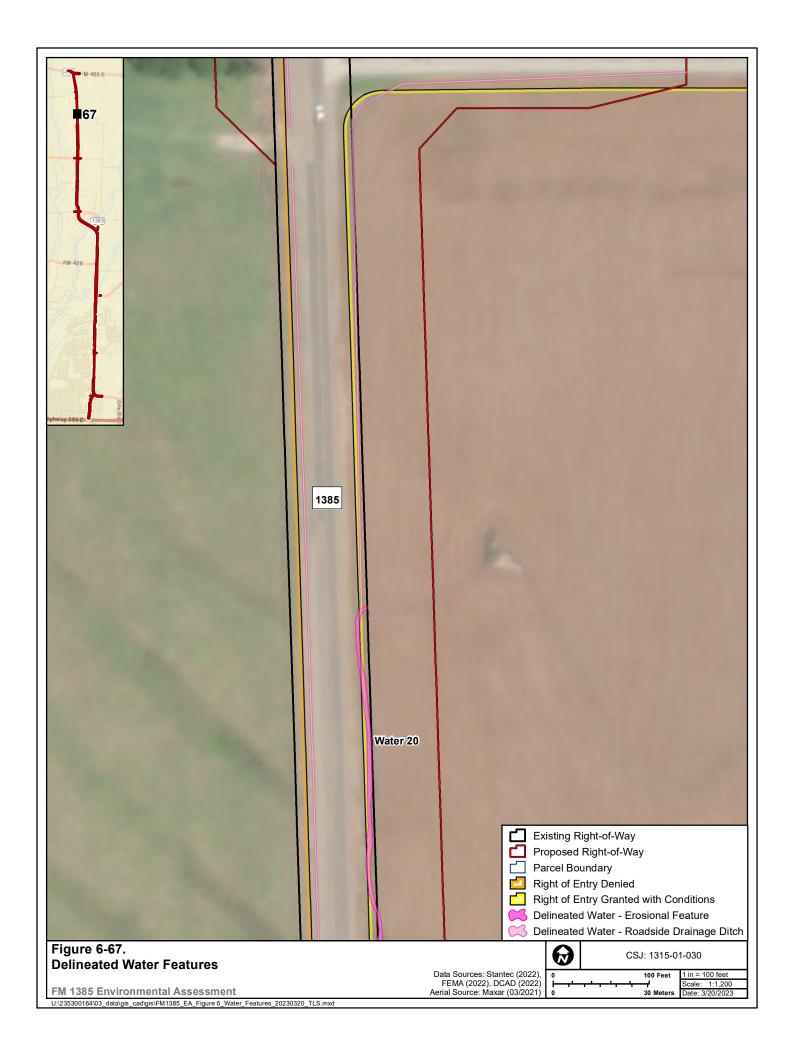


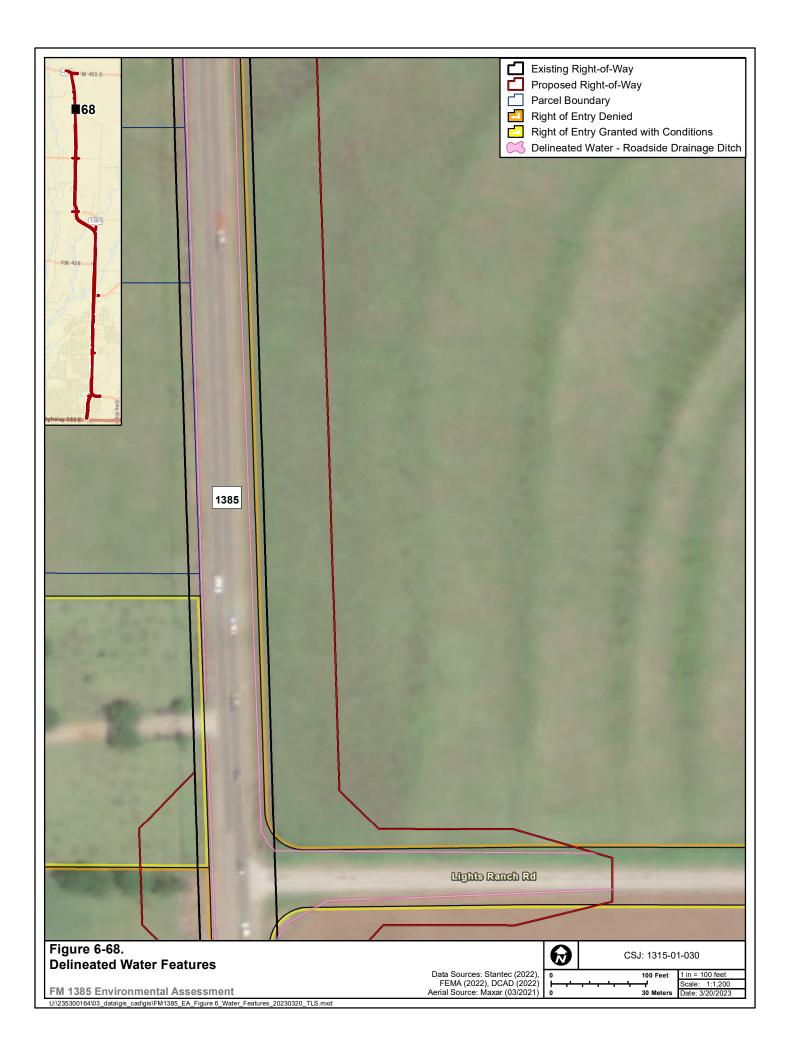




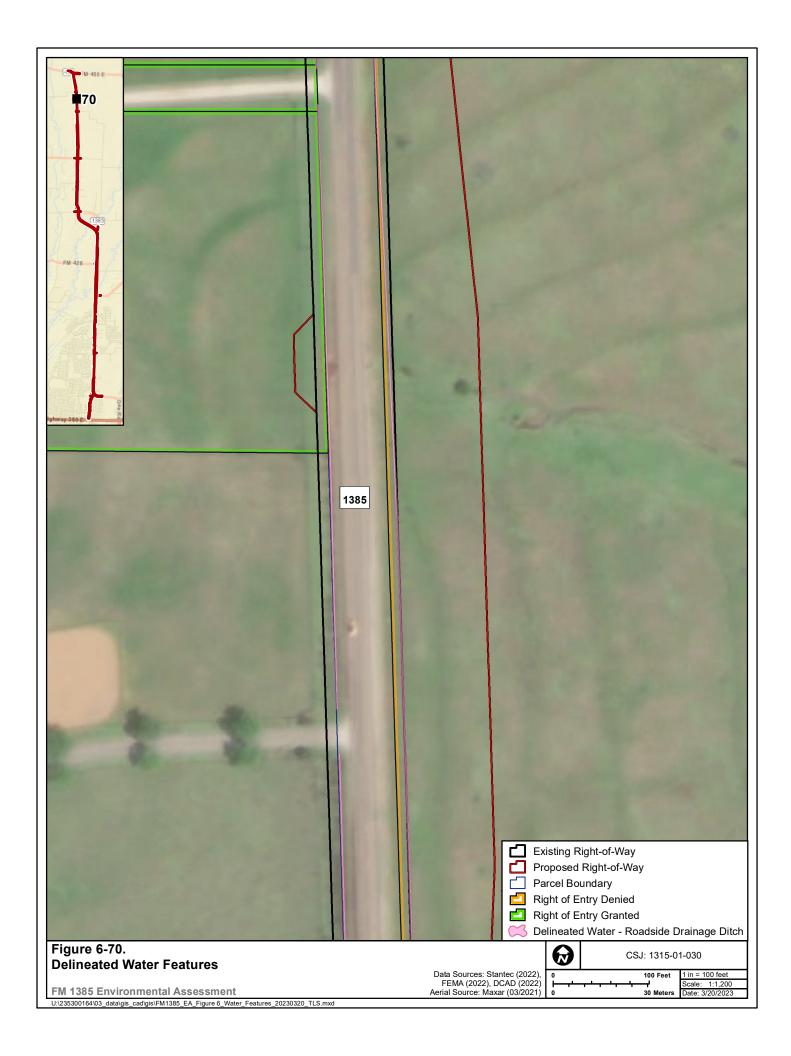


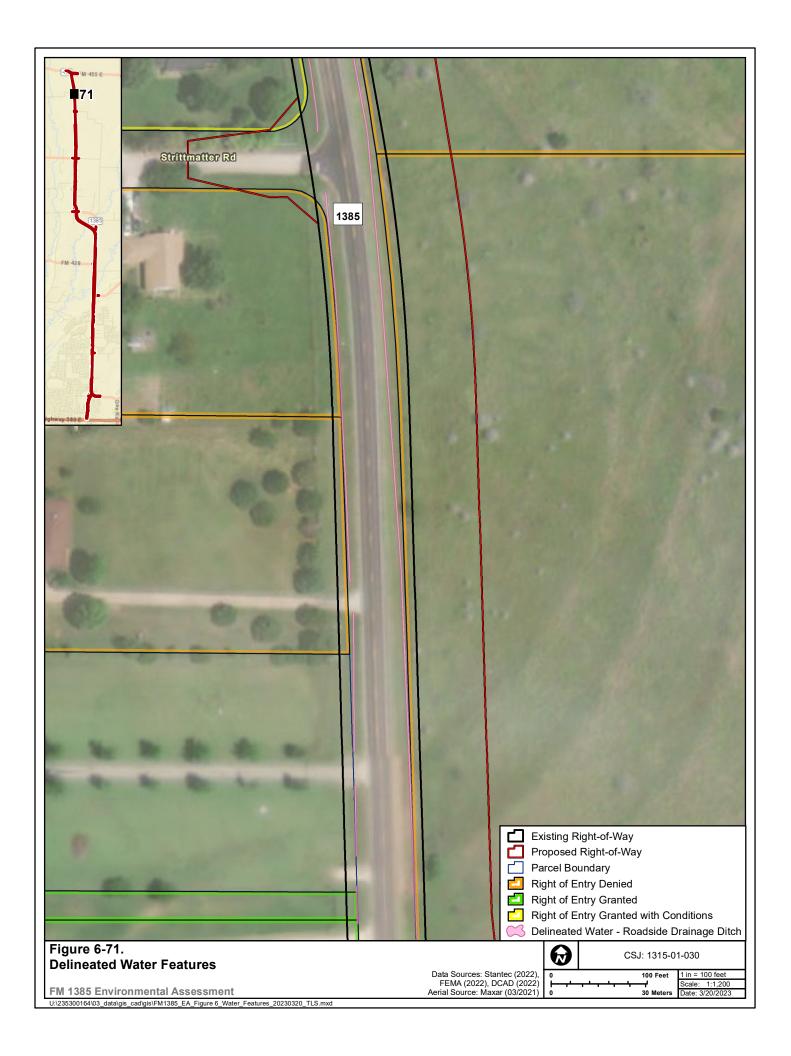


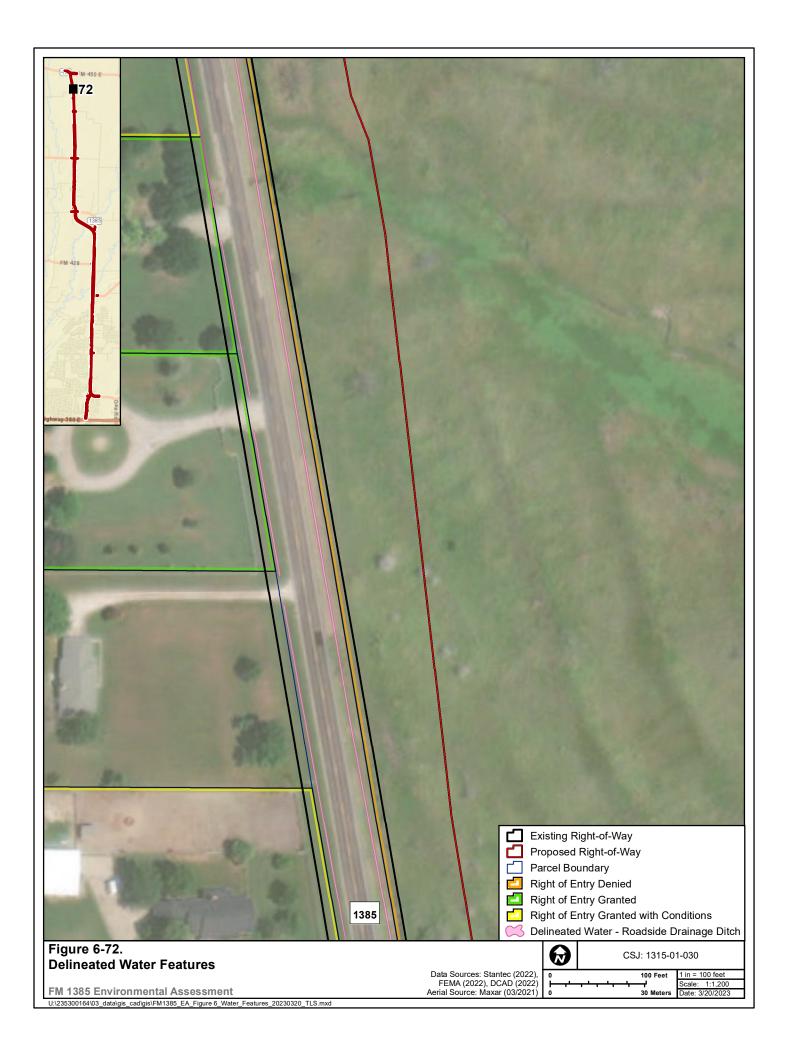


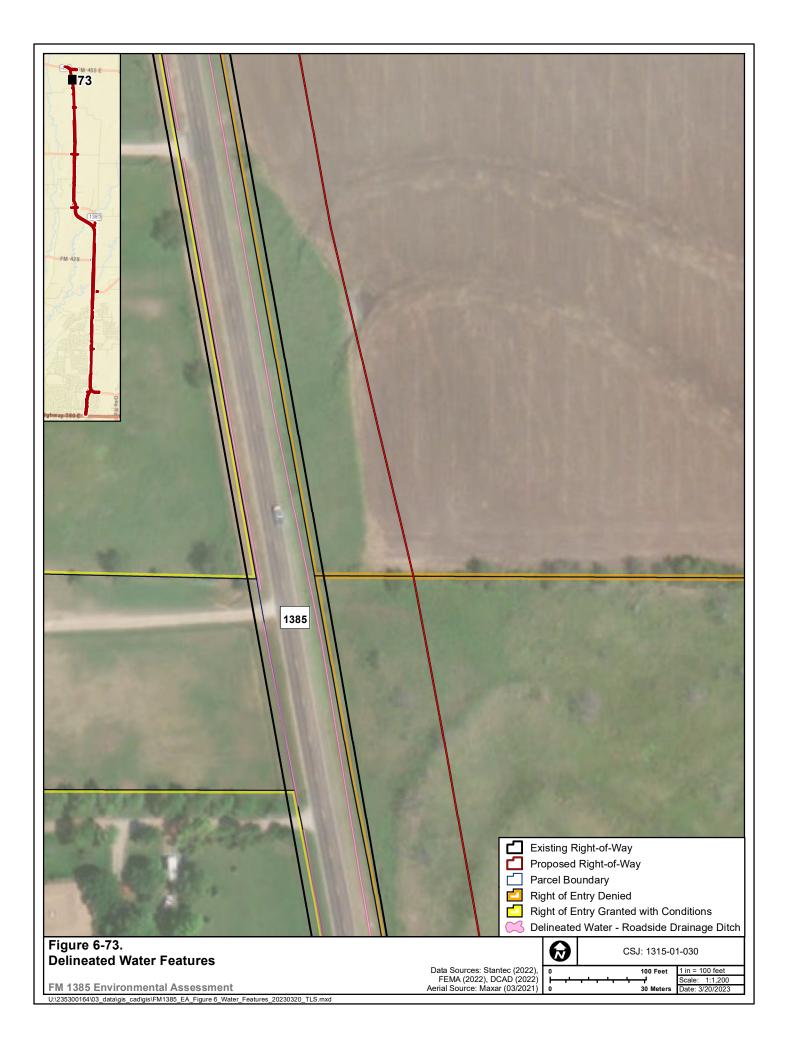


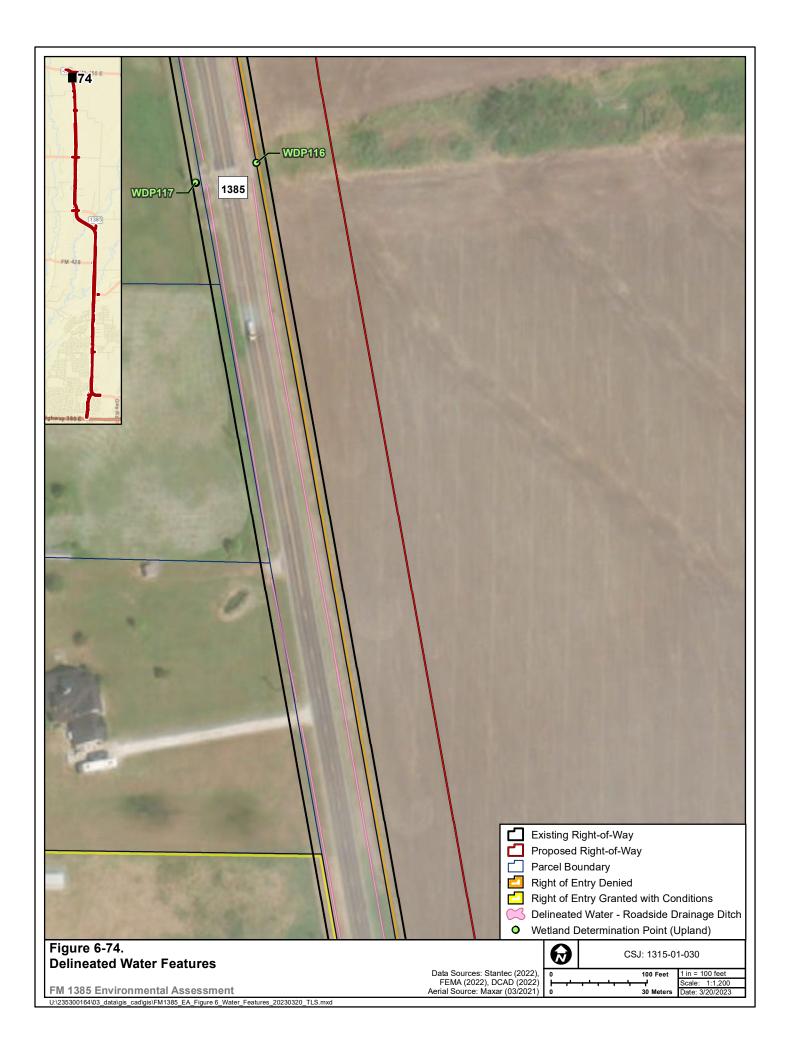


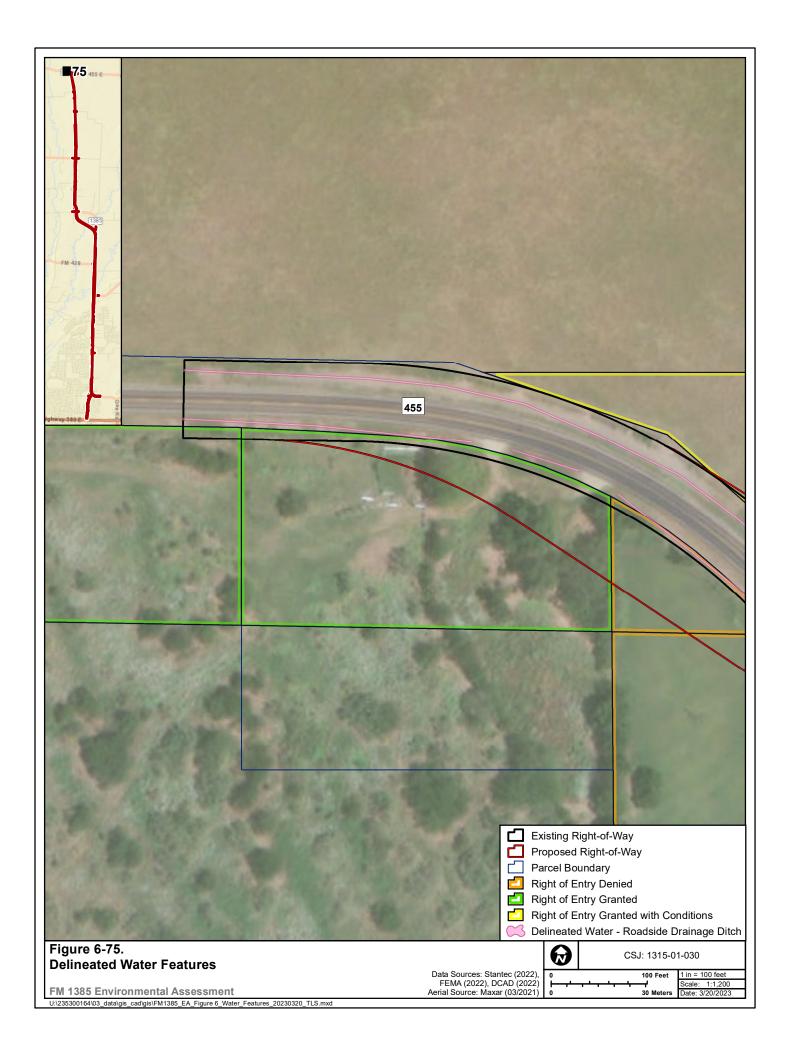


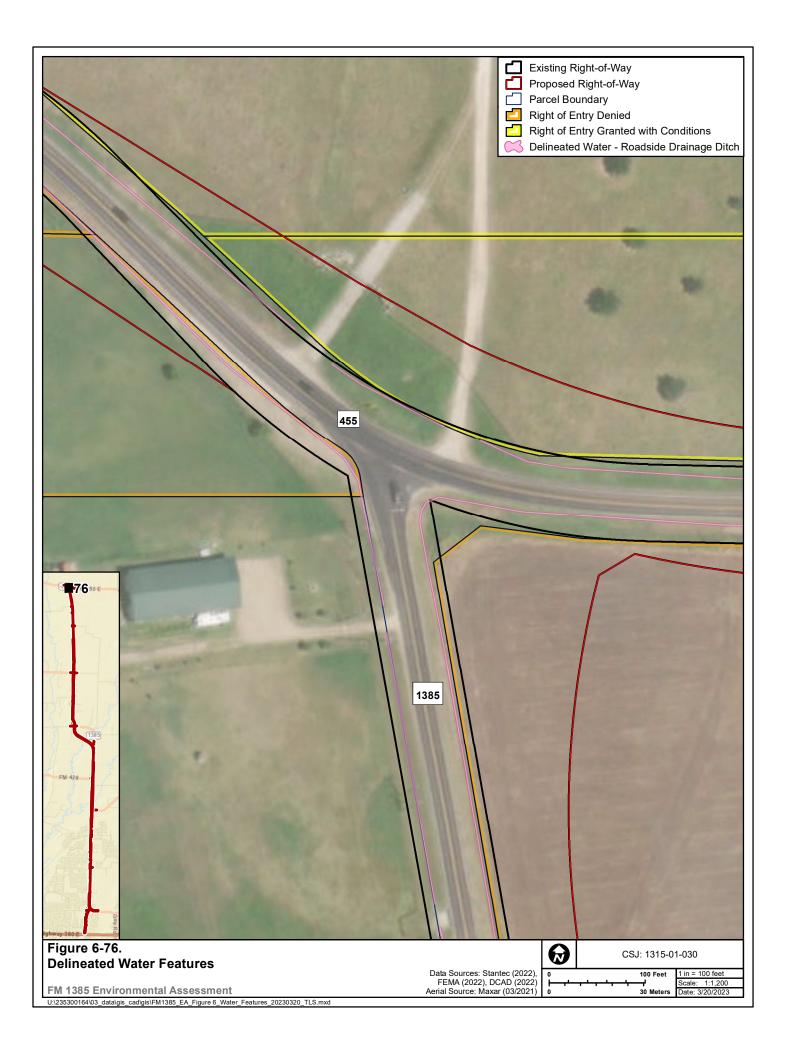


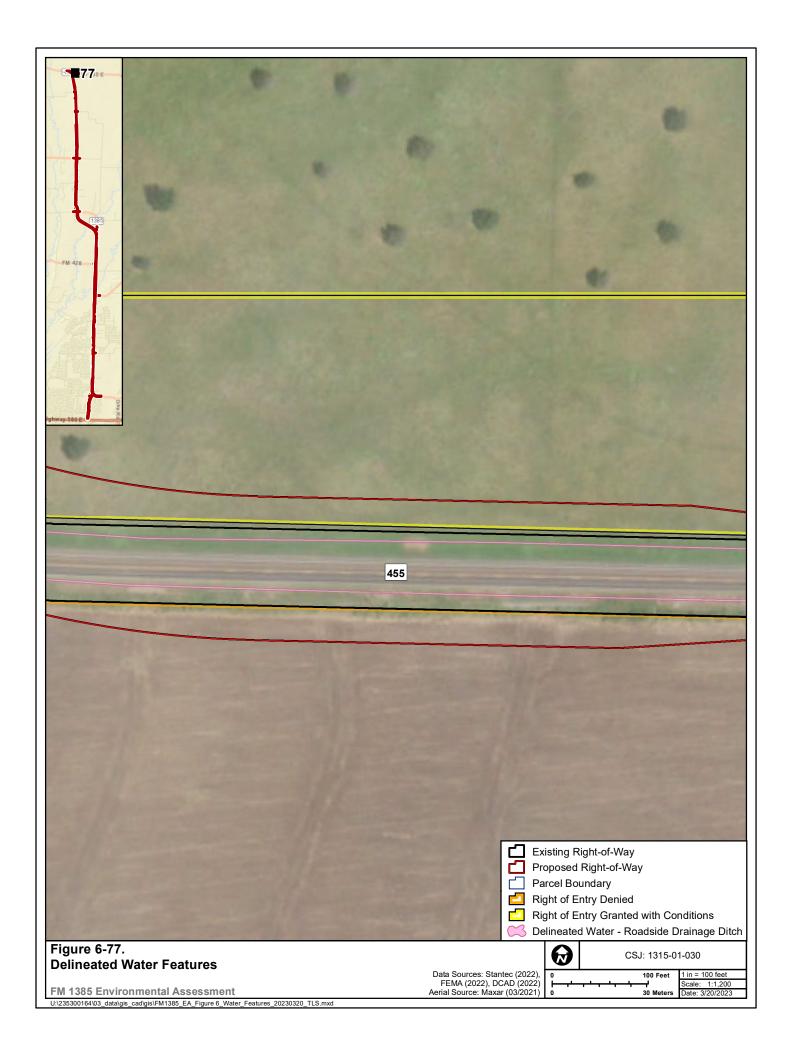


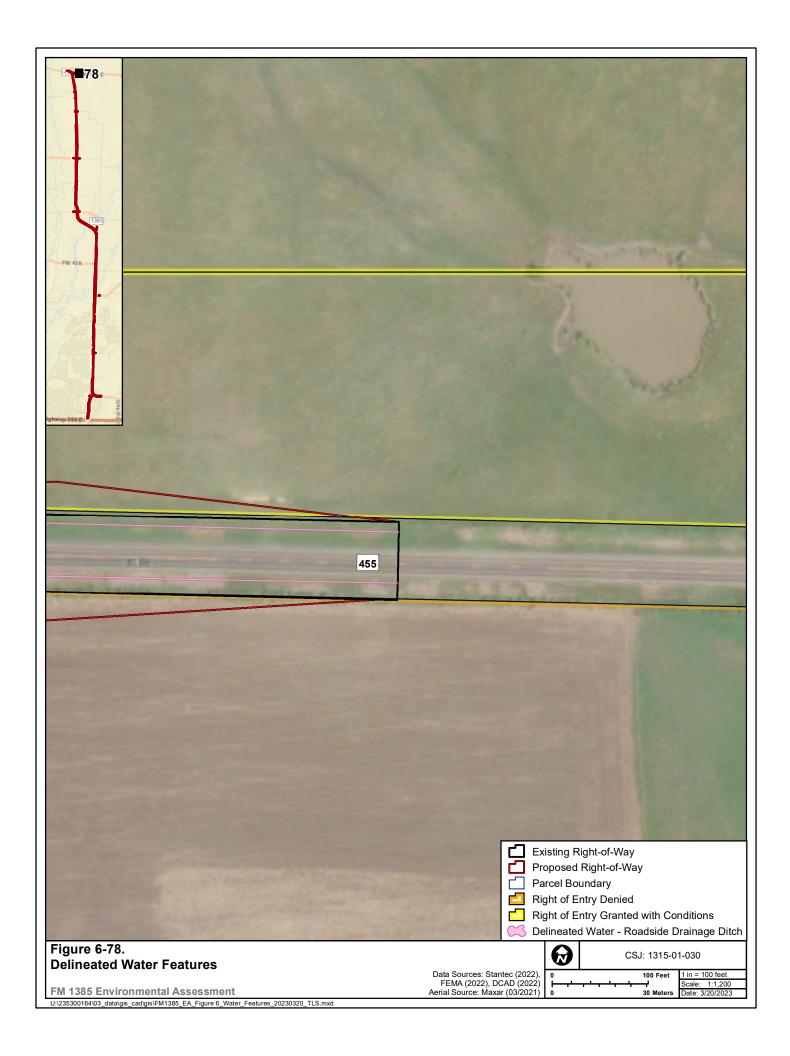




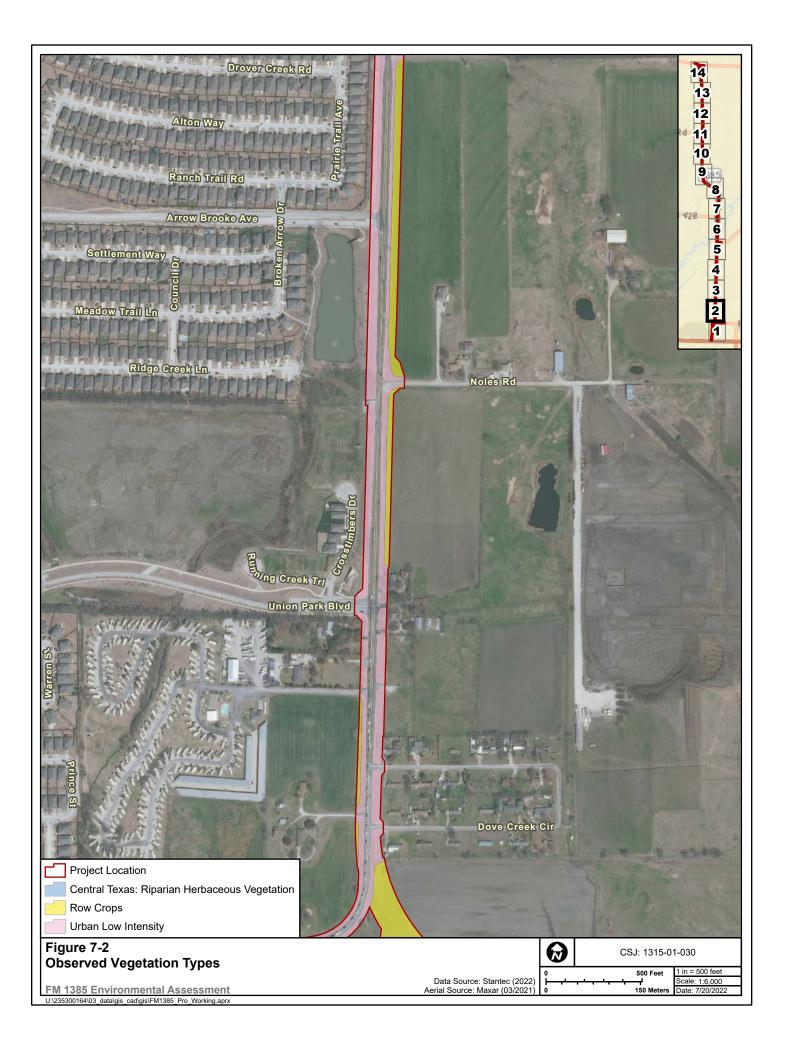


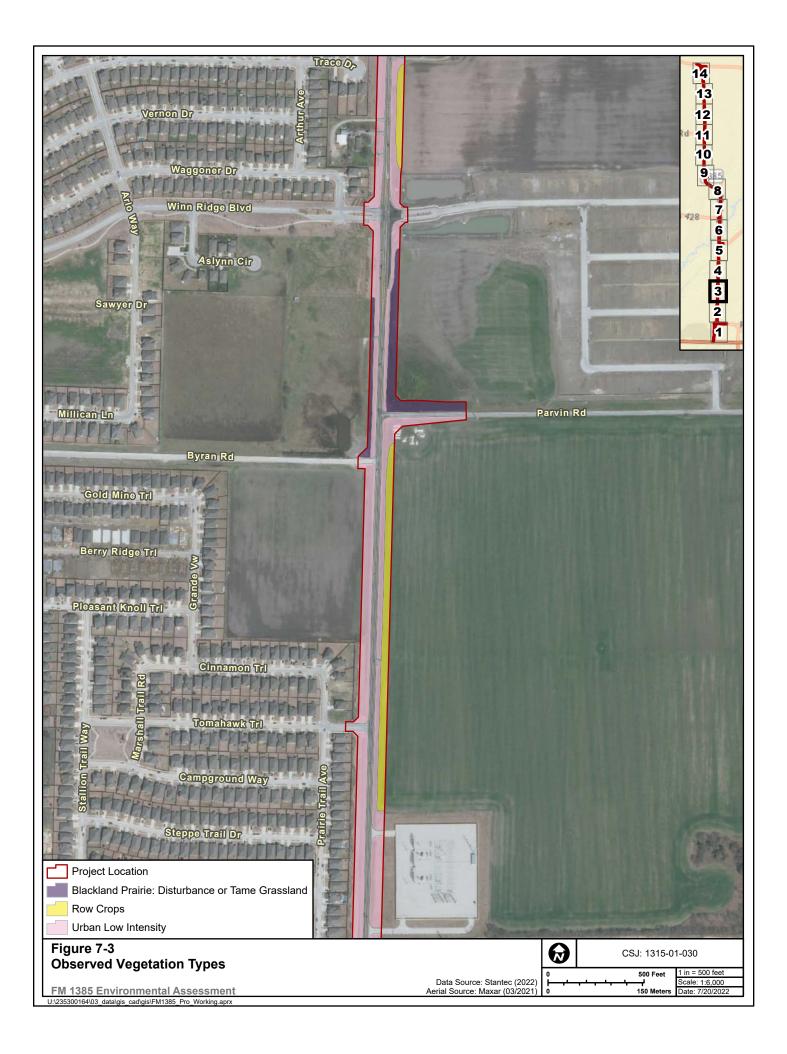


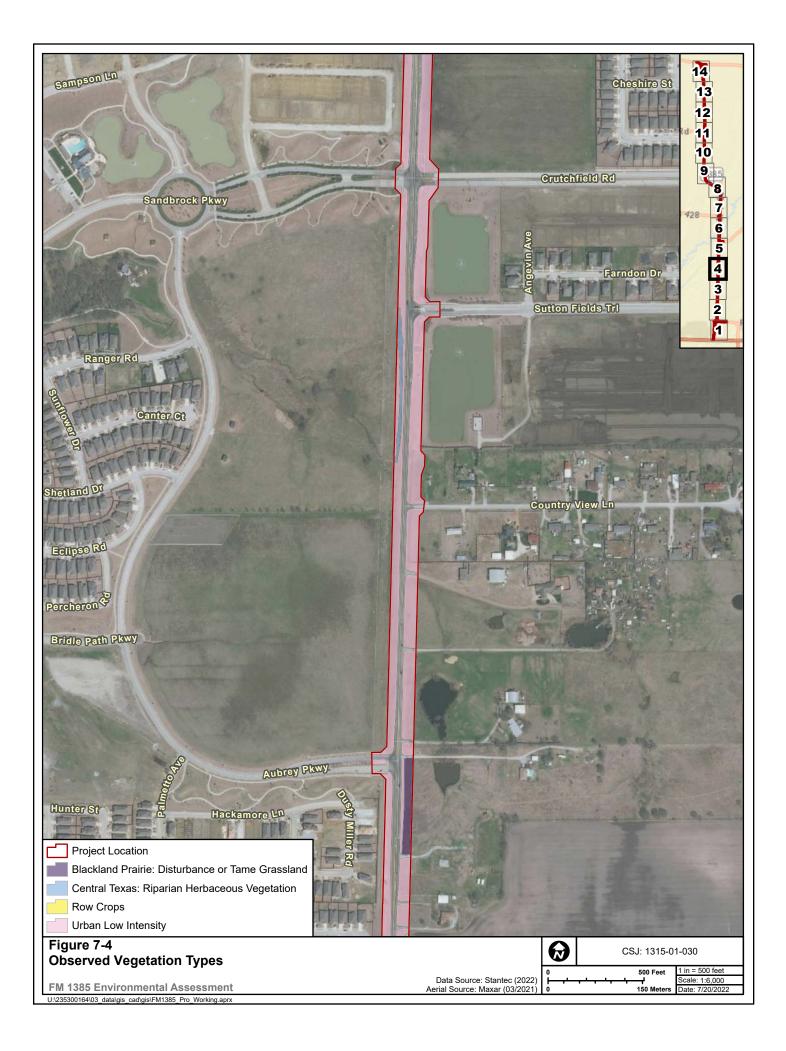


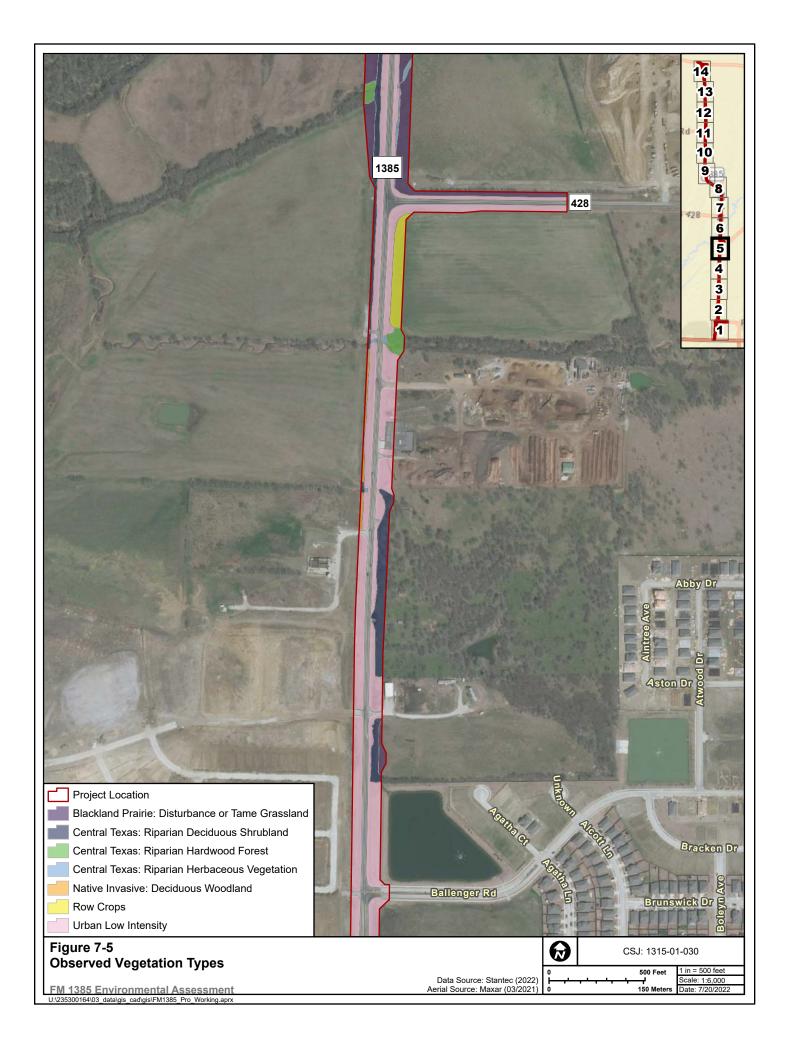


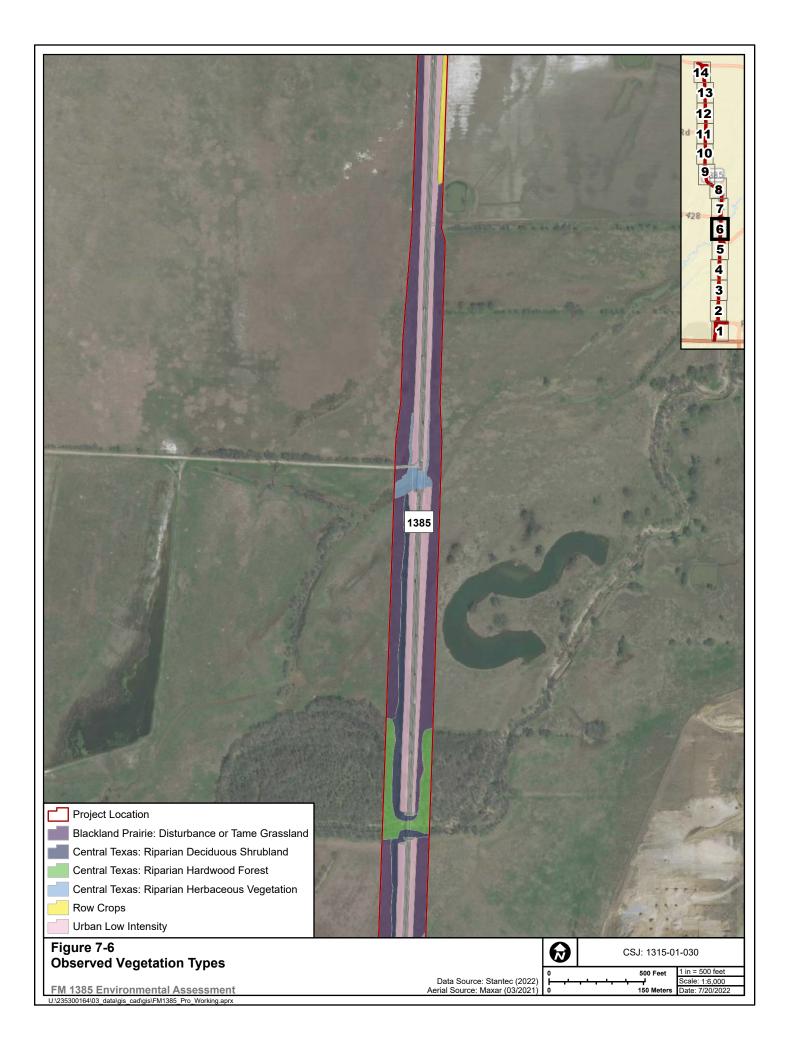


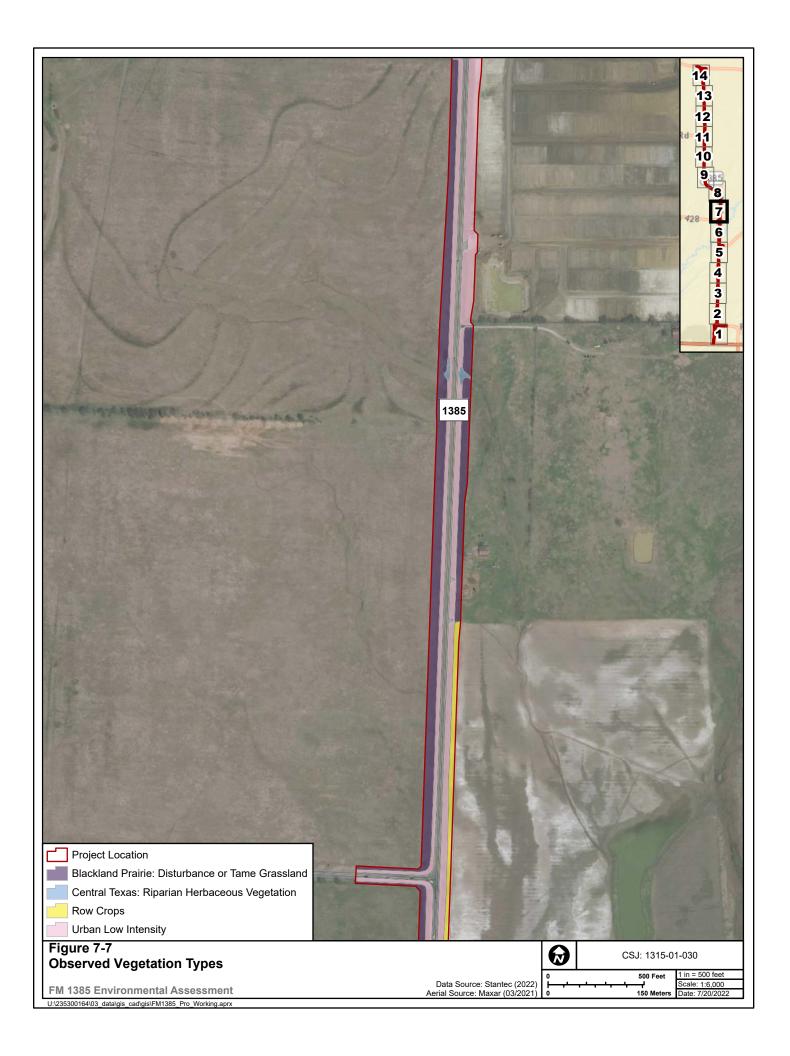


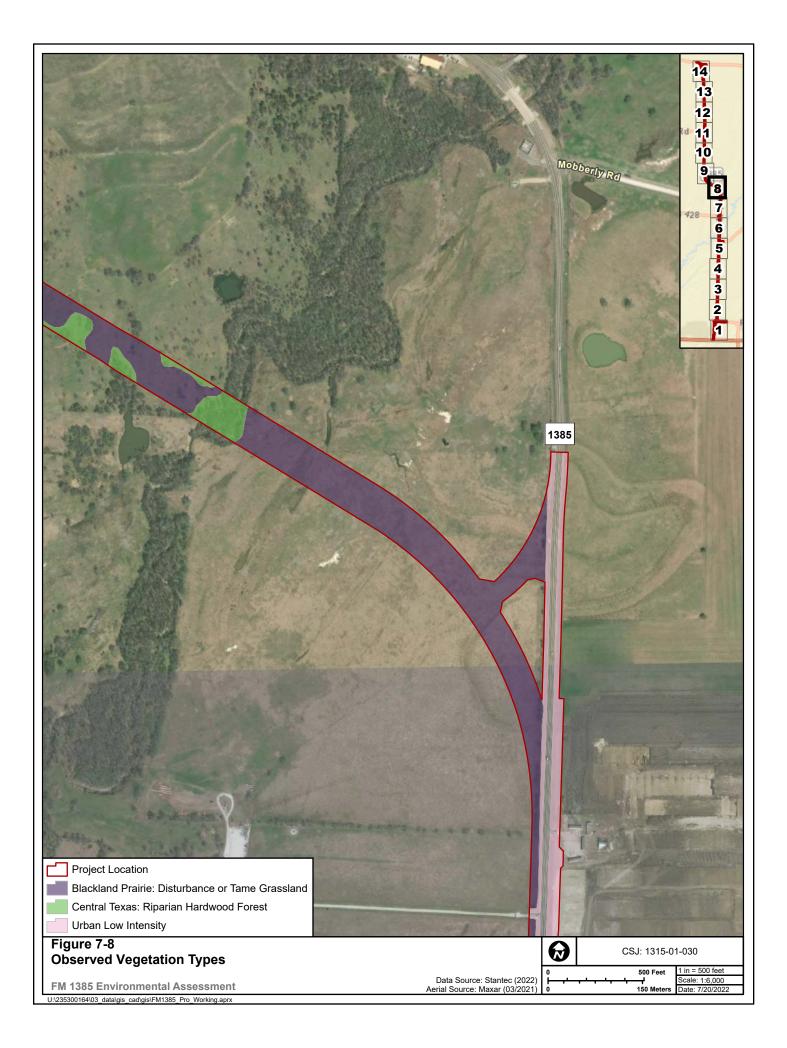


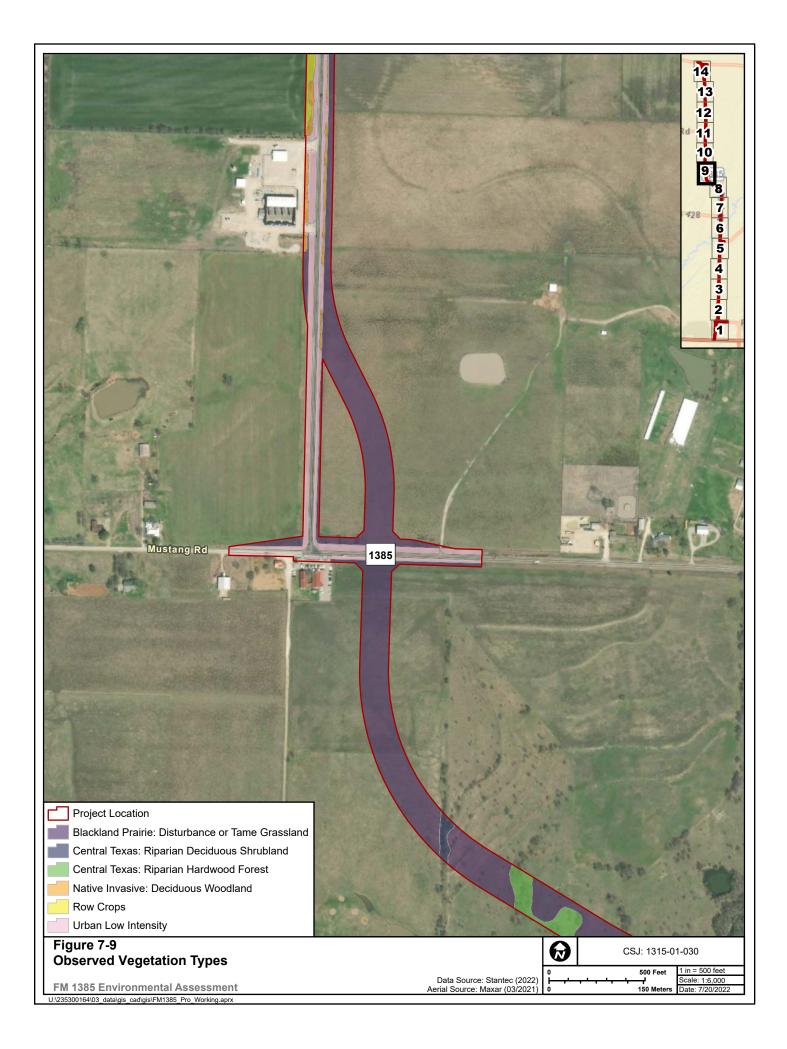


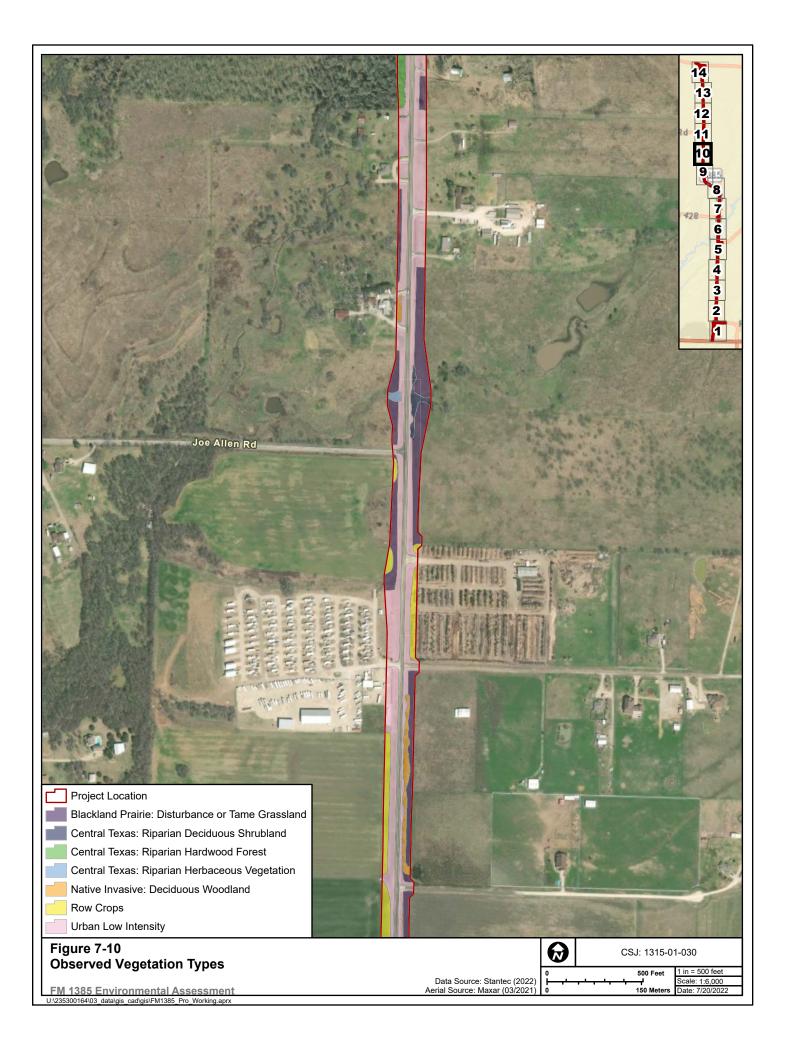


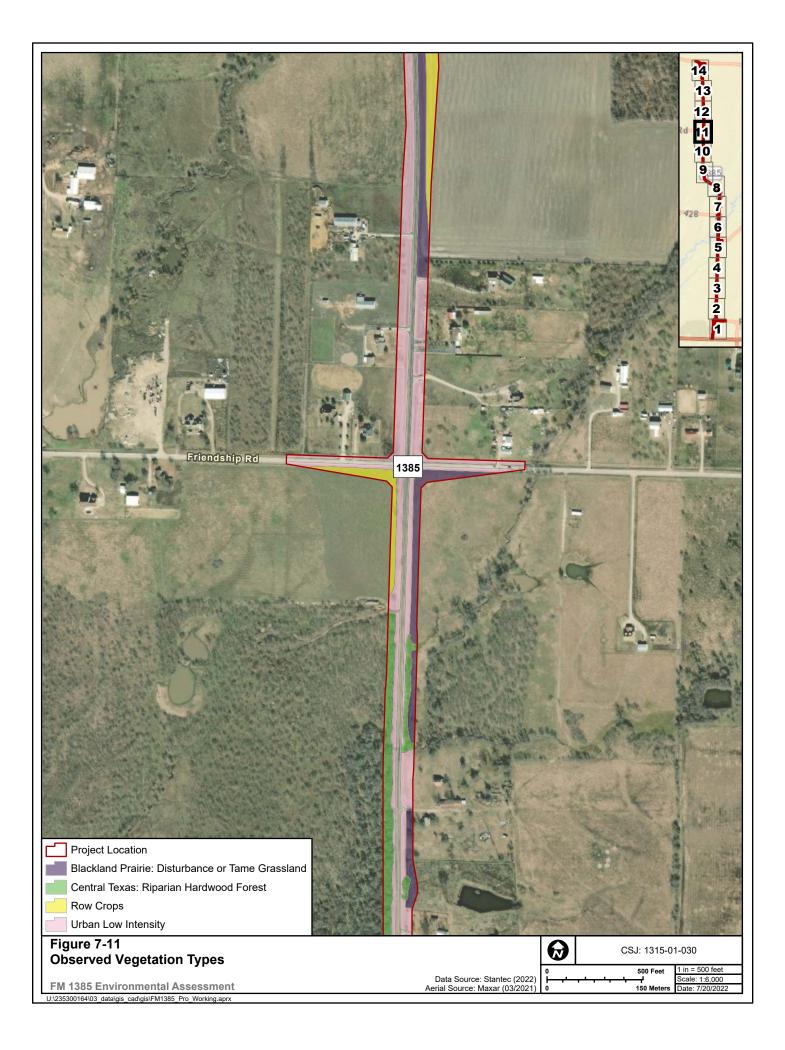


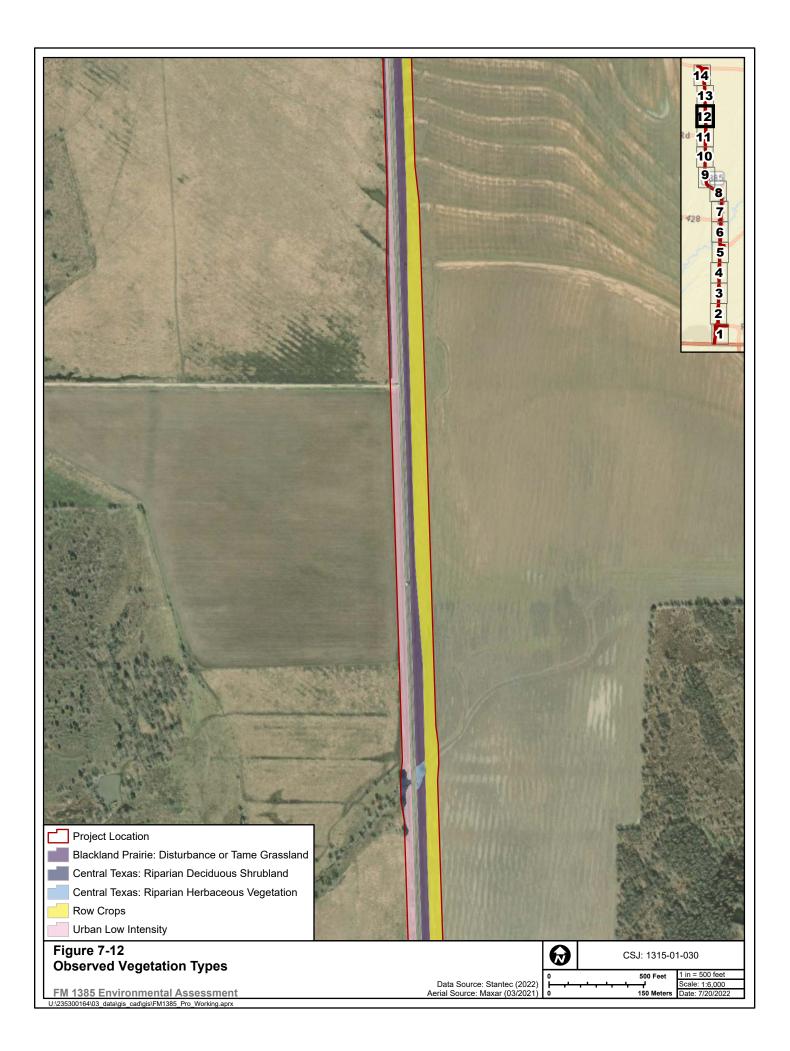


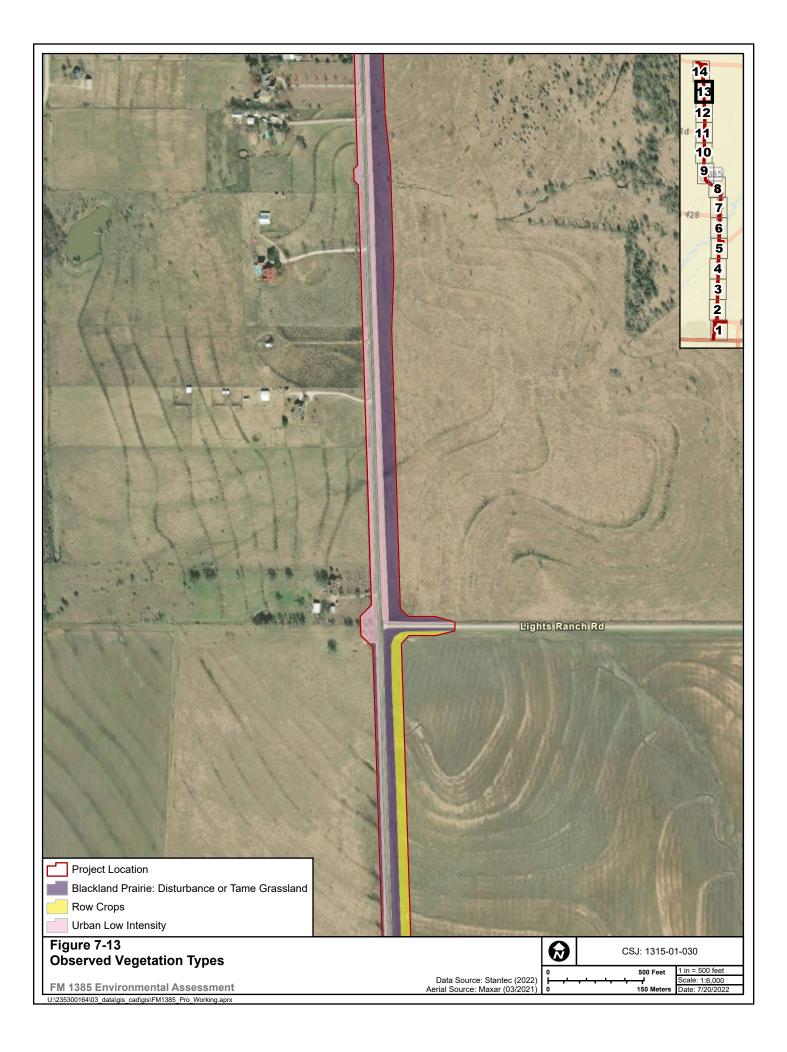


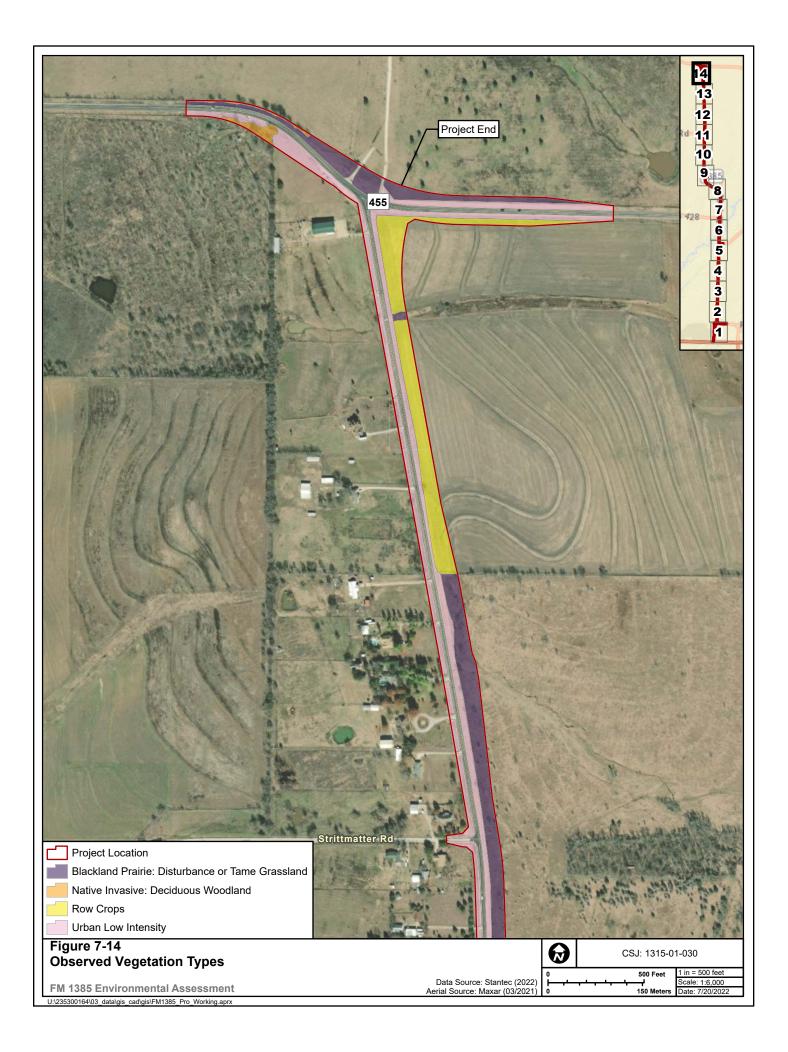


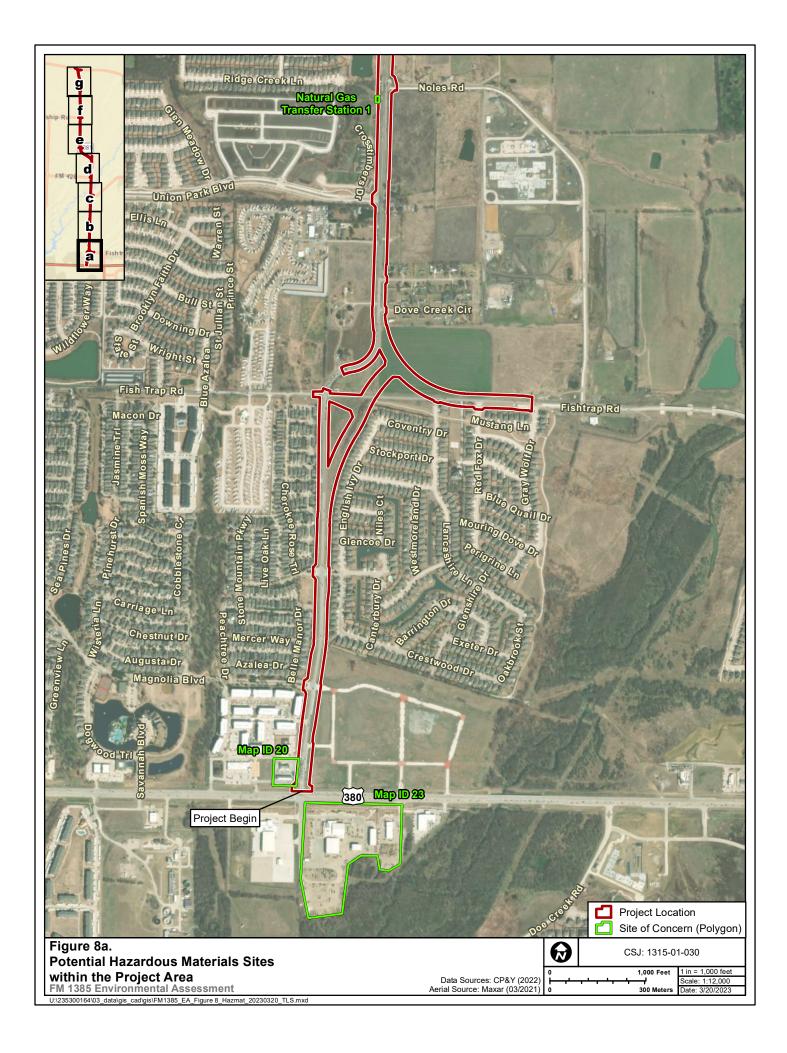


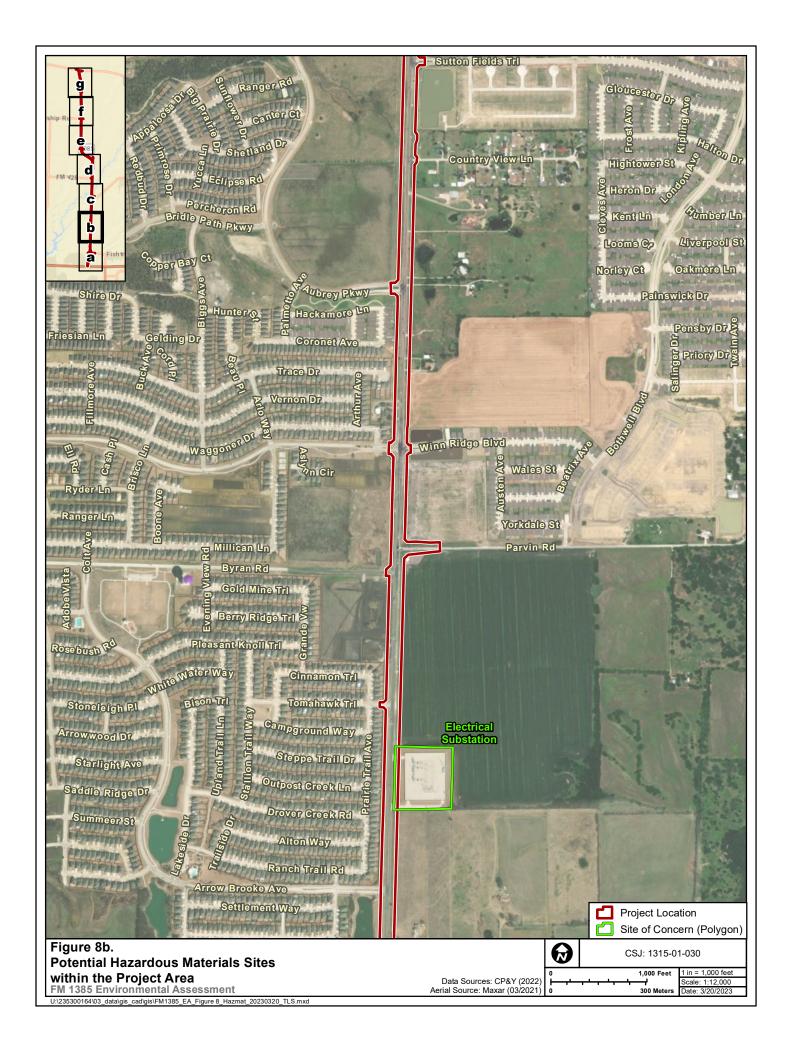


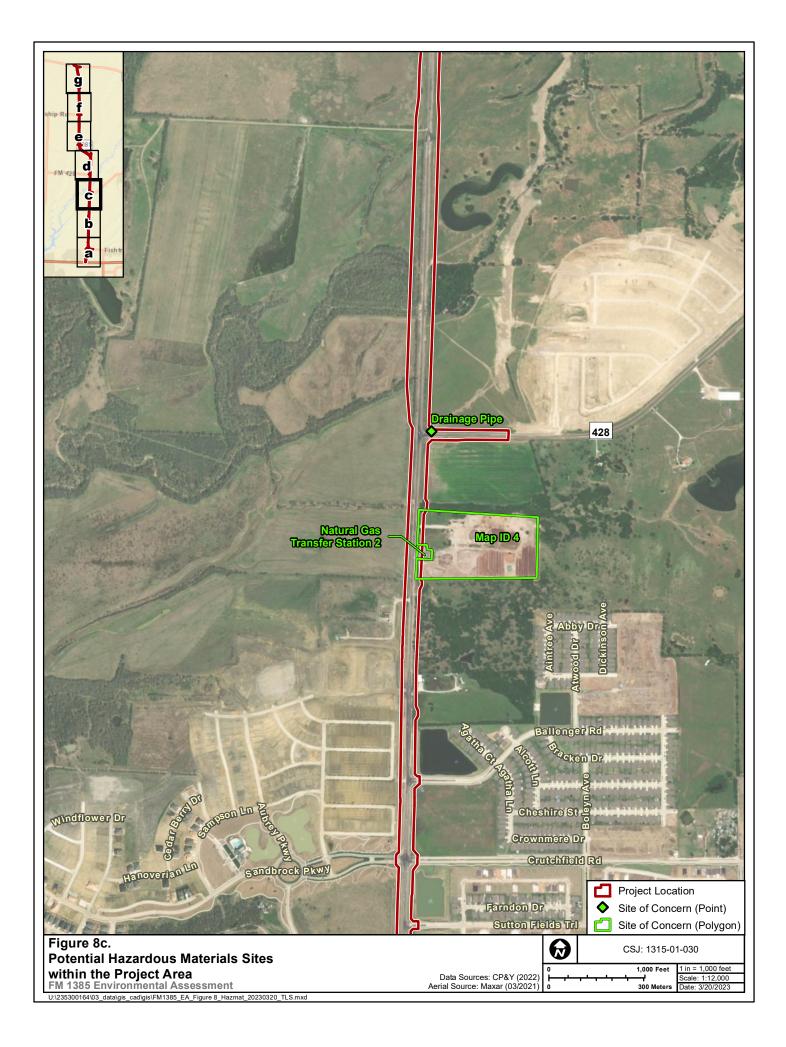


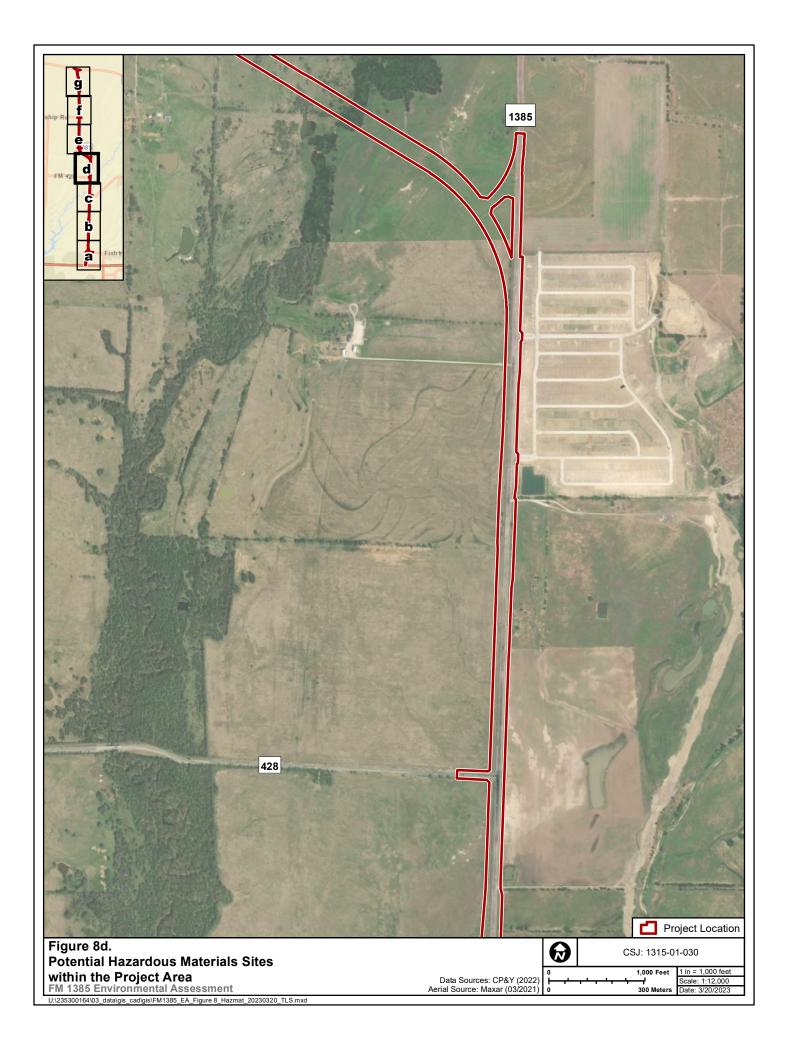


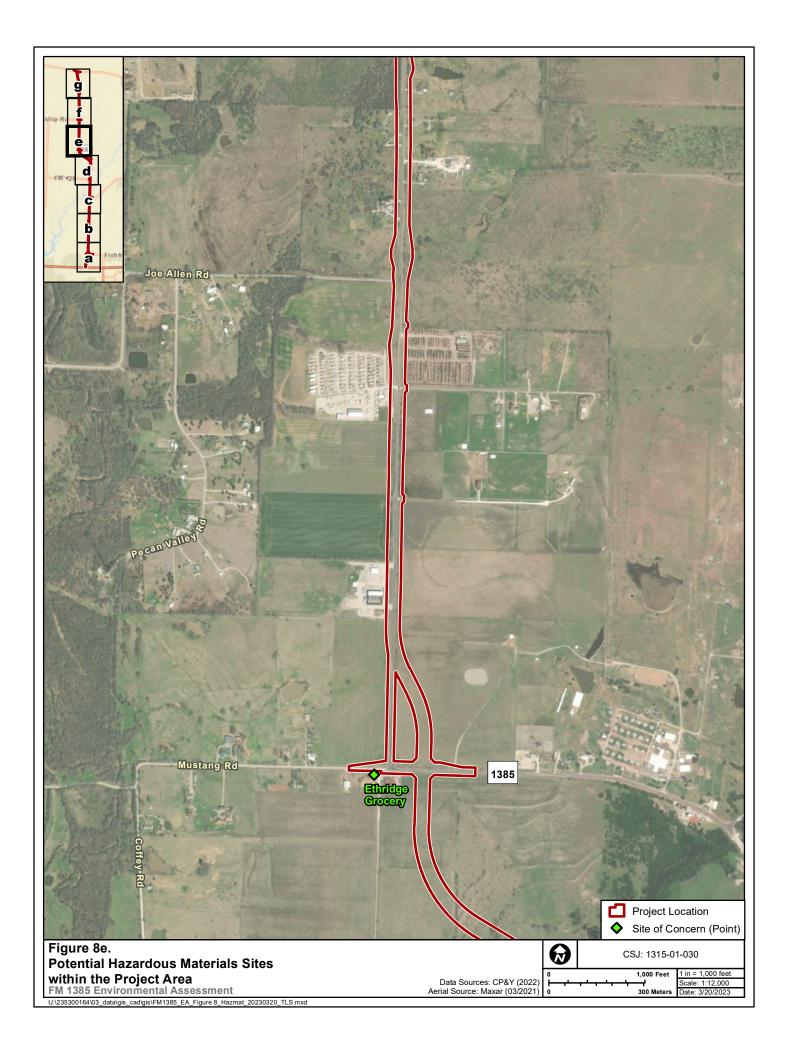


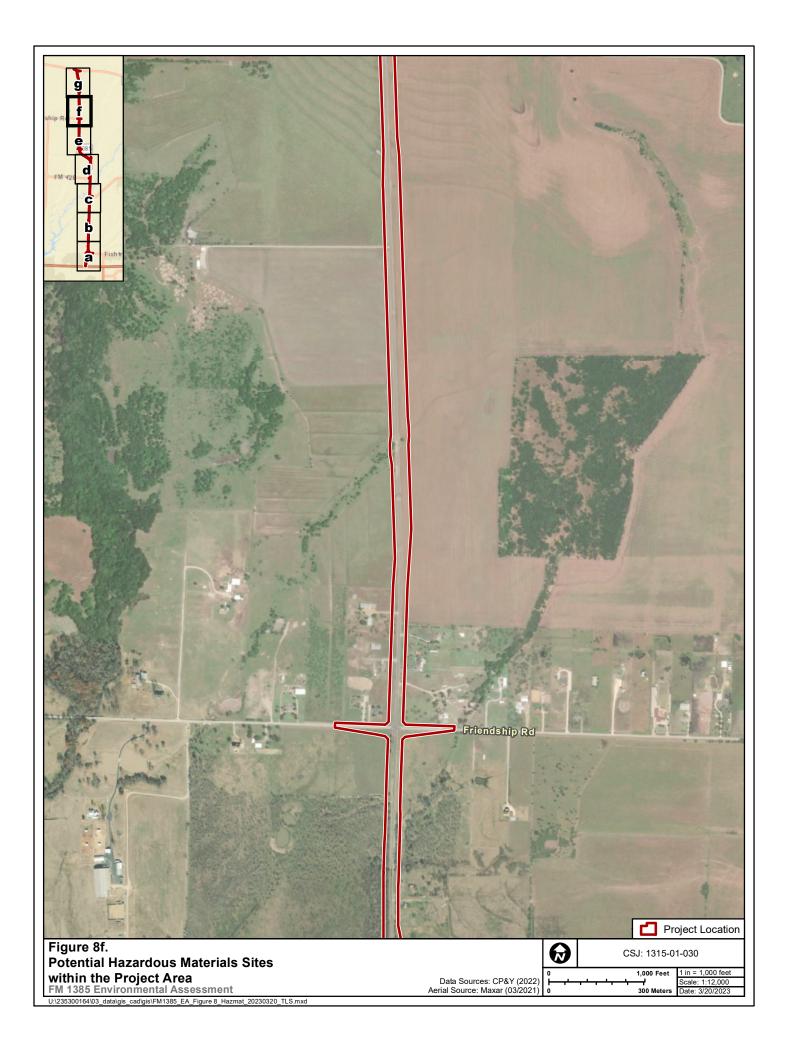


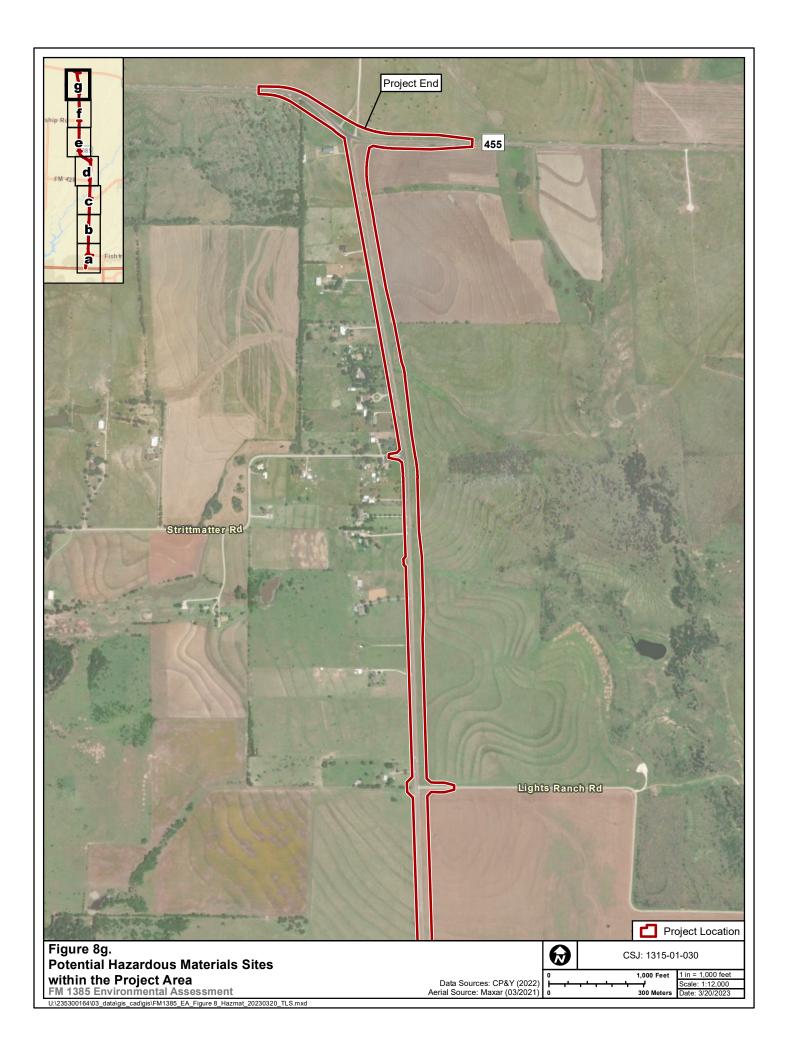


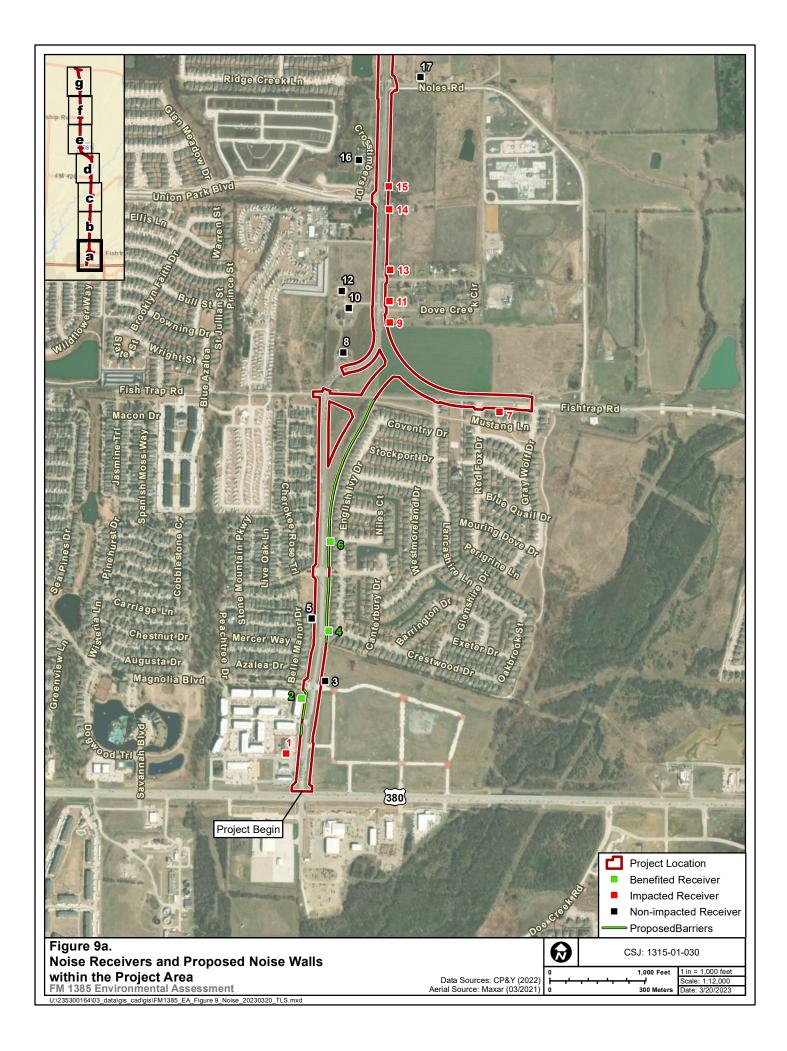


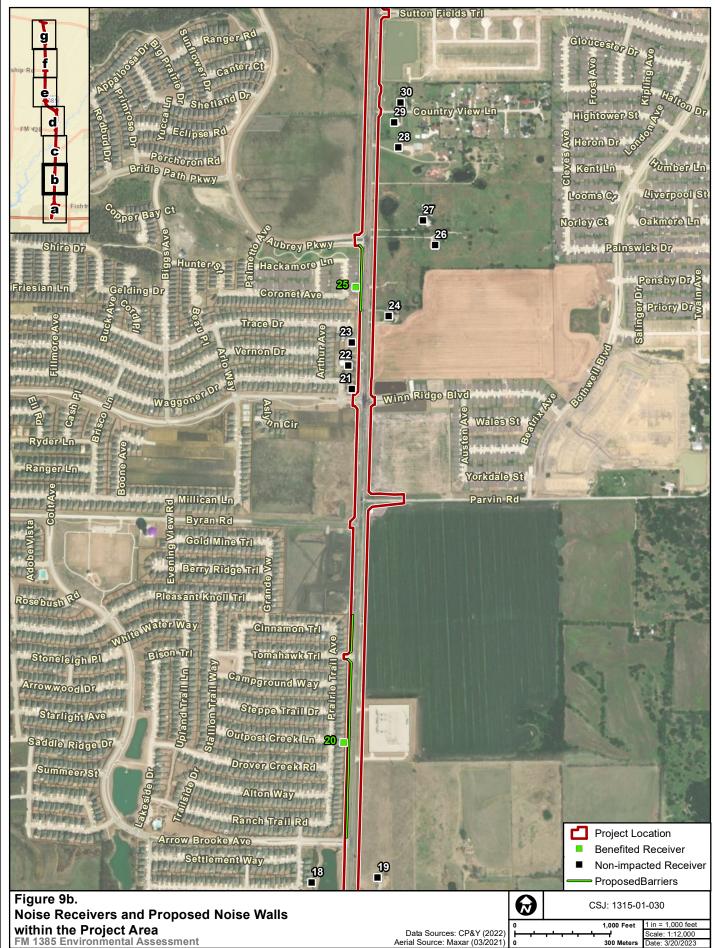




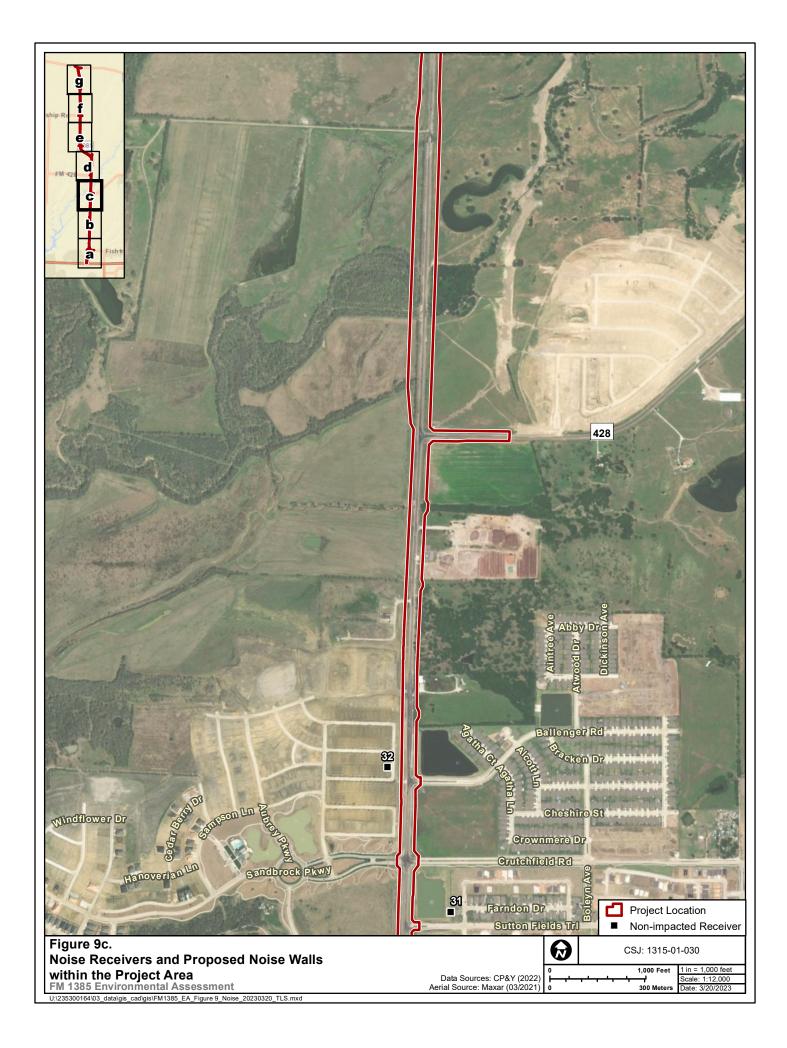


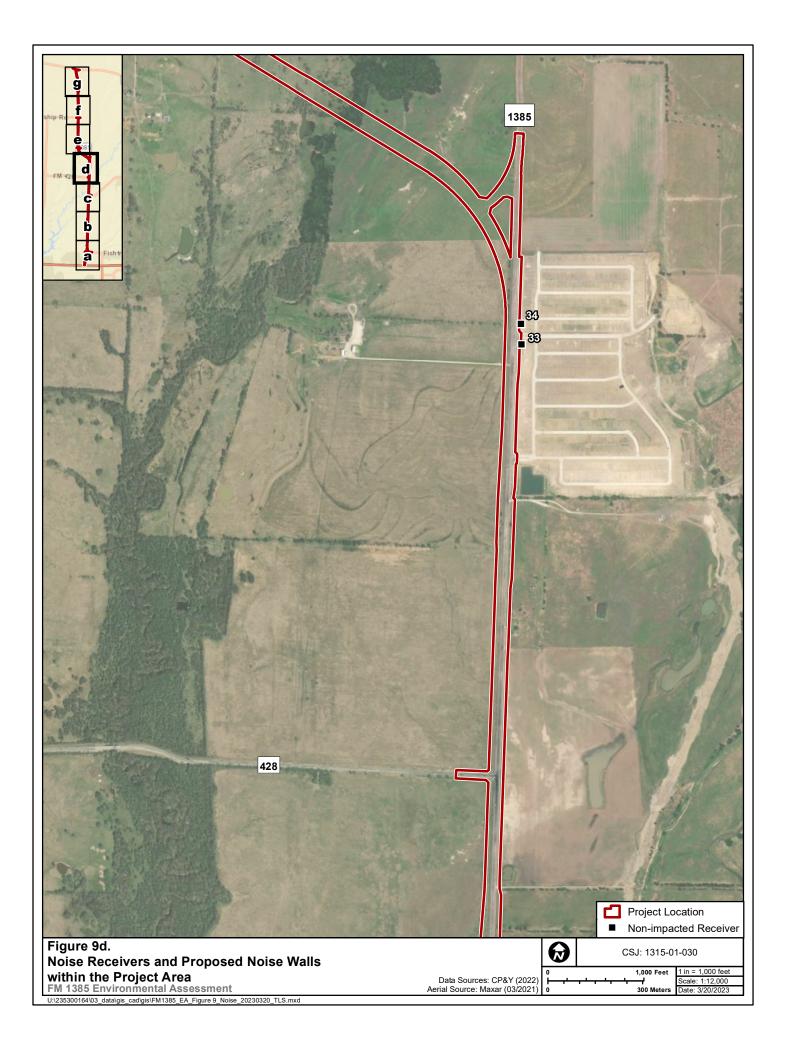


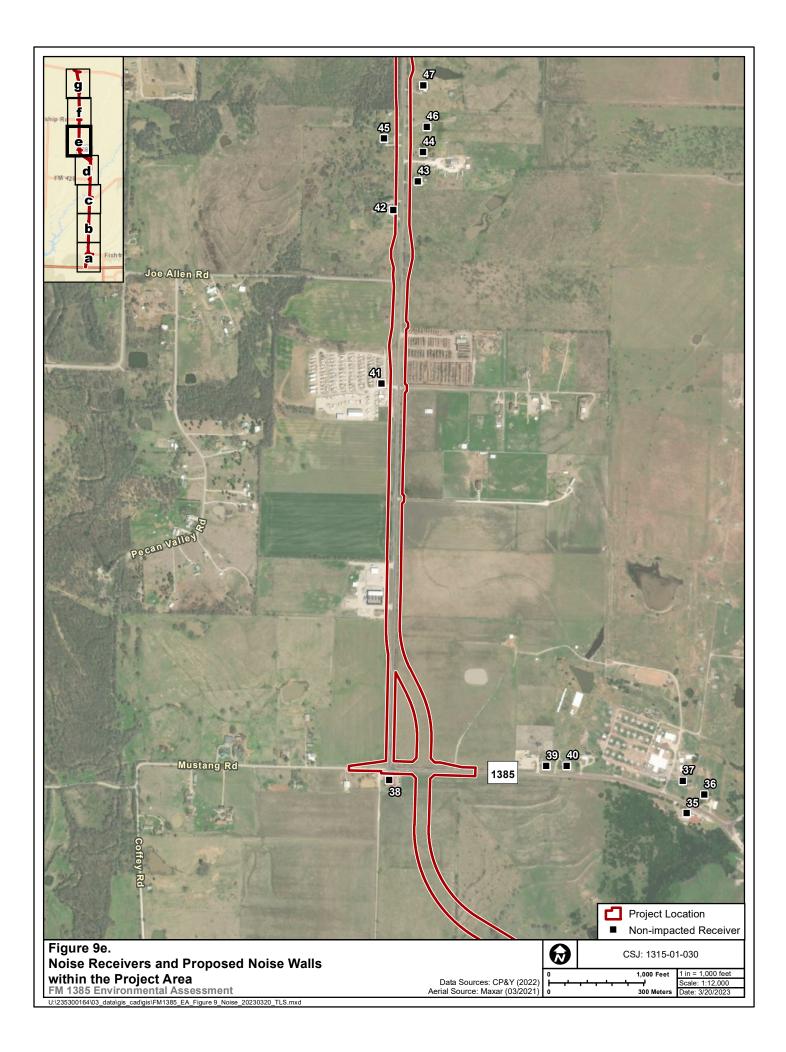


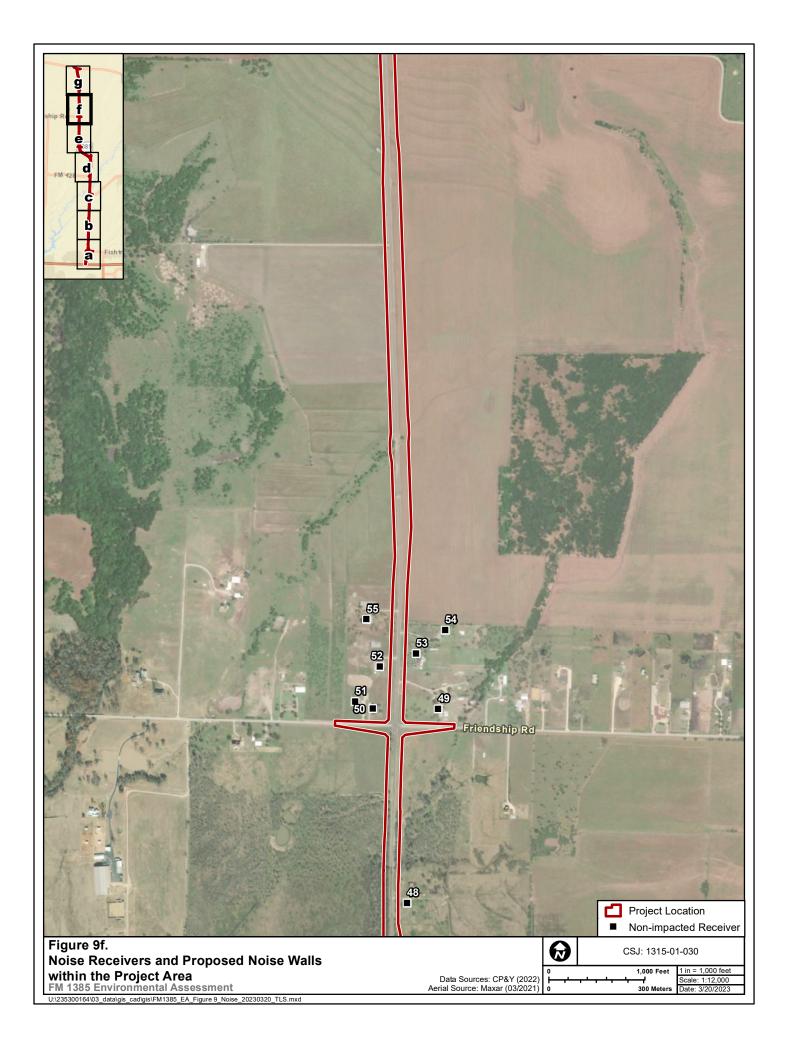


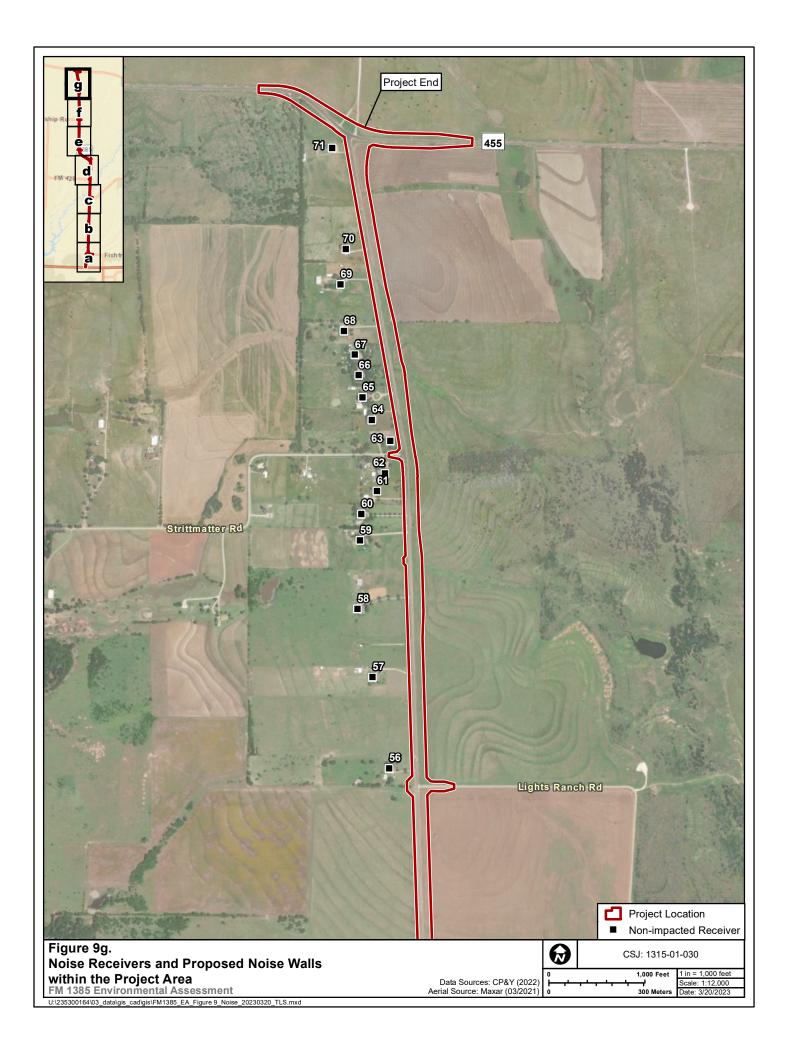
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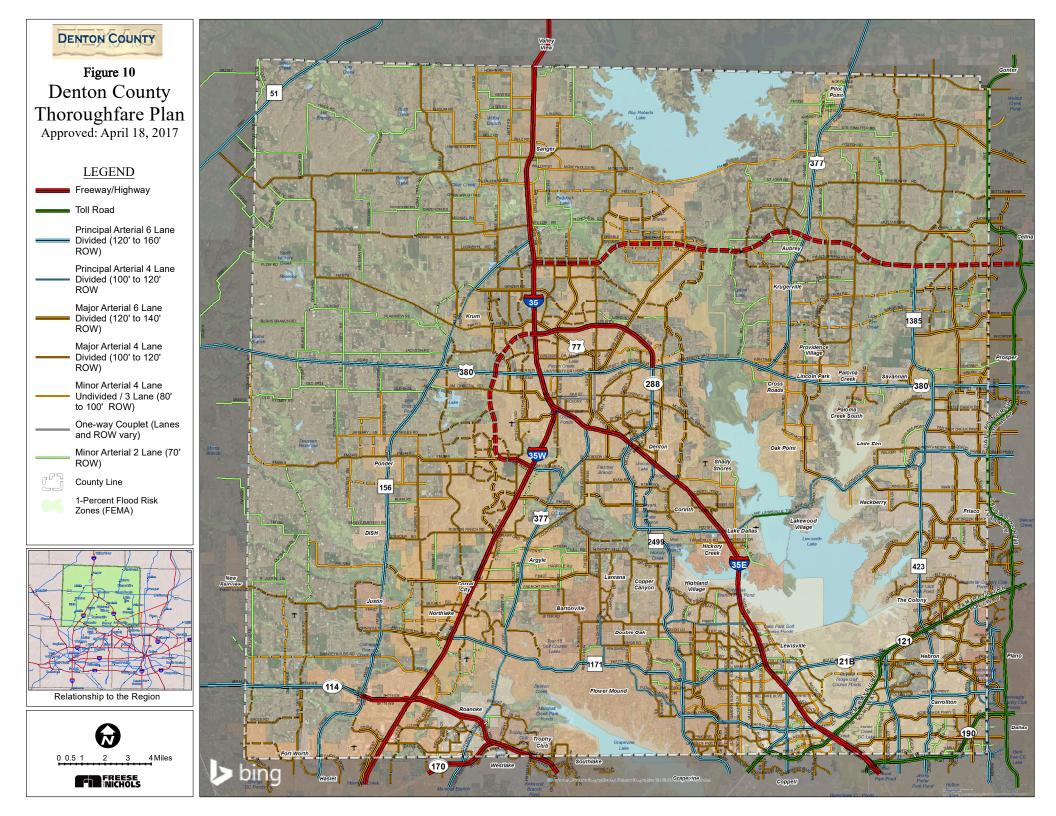


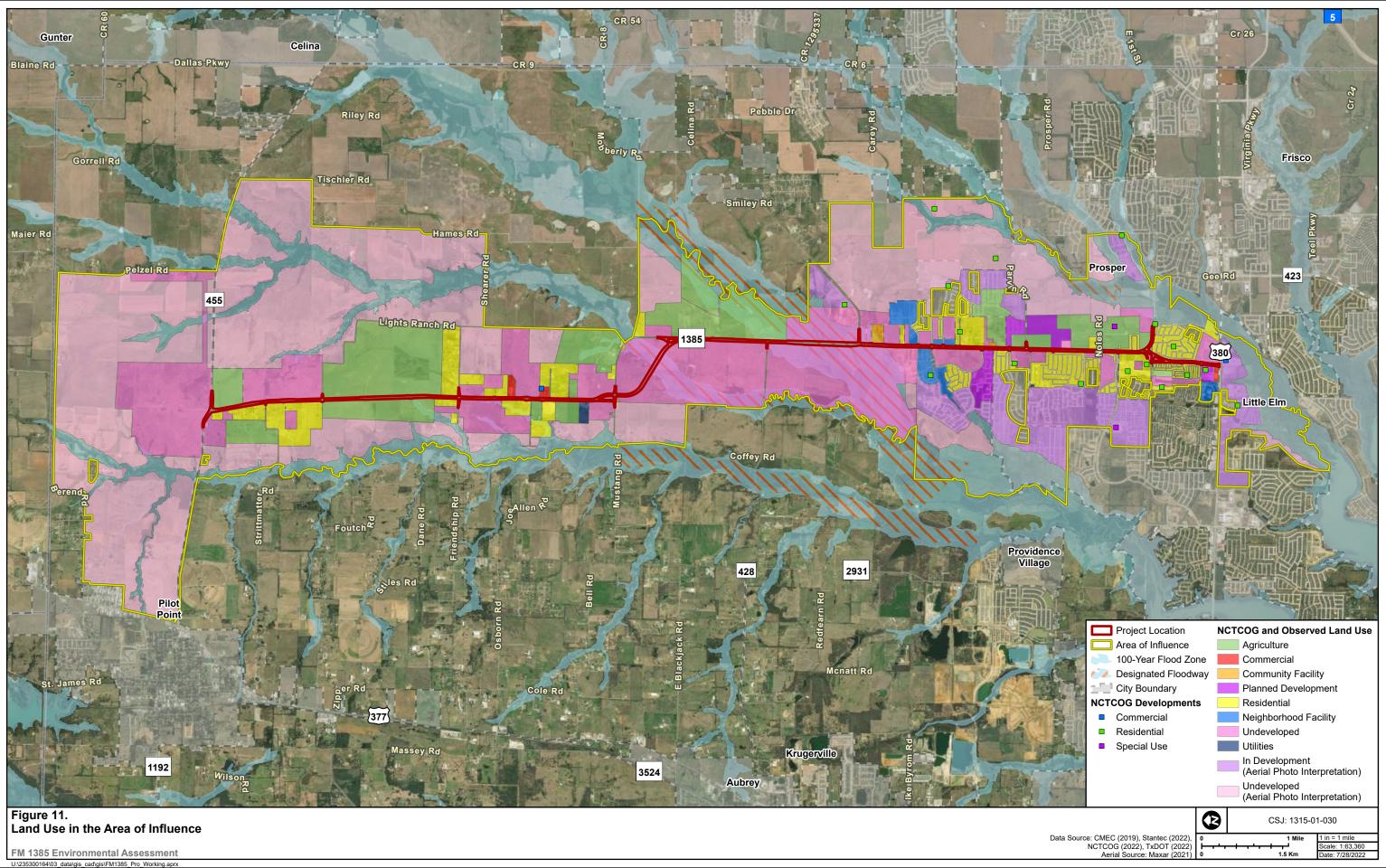












Appendix F

Resource Agency Coordination

THC Coordination





TO:Administrative FileFrom:Rebekah Dobrasko

District:DallasCounty:DentonCSJ#:1315-01-030Highway:FM 1385Limits:From US 380 to FM 455Let Date:November 2025

SUBJECT: Internal review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (Section 106 PA) among the Texas Department of Transportation, Texas State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Federal Highway Administration; and the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Texas Historical Commission and the Texas Department of Transportation

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 9, 2019, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT.

Project Description

See the attached project description from TxDOT's Environmental Compliance Oversight System (ECOS) that describes the project, setting, and amount of right-of-way (ROW) and easements necessary for the project.

Determination of Eligibility:

TxDOT historians reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the list of State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), the list of Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL), and TxDOT files and found no historically significant resources previously documented within the area of potential effects (APE). TxDOT defined the APE for this project as 150 feet from any existing and proposed new ROW and easements along existing road alignments and 300 feet from new location alignment necessary for this project.

TxDOT historians performed a reconnaissance survey and identified 24 historic-age (built prior to 1980) properties within the project APE. TxDOT recommends none of the properties as eligible for the NRHP due to lack of historic significance or lack of historic integrity.

Determination of Effects:

Based on the results of the historic resources reconnaissance survey, there are no historic properties in the project APE. Therefore, pursuant to Stipulation IX, Appendix 6 "Undertakings with the Potential to Cause Effects per 36 CFR 800.16(i)" of the Section 106 PA and the MOU, TxDOT historians determined there are no historic properties affected by this project. In compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and the MOU, TxDOT historians determined project activities have no potential for adverse effects. Individual project coordination with SHPO is not required.

Section Director	Pocusigned by: Rebucale Dobrasko	for TxDOT 11/22/2022	
	0F414A49C0E4883bekah Dobrasko	Date	

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 WPD Section I - Project Definition WPD Section II - Tool WPD Section III - Project Work Plan WPD Section IV - Findings • - Print this Page
Project Definition
Project Name: 1315-01-030 FM 1385 Reconstruction and Widen
CSJ: 1315 - 01 - 030 Anticipated Environmental Classification:
No V Is this an FHWA project that normally requires an EIS per 23 CFR 771.115(a)?
* Project Association(s)
DCIS Project Funding and Location
DCIS & P6 Letting Dates
DCIS Project Description
Does the project cross a state boundary, or require a new Presidential Permit or modification of an existing Presidential Permit?
Who is the lead agency responsible for the approval of the entire project?
FHWA - Assigned to TxDOT 🗌 TxDOT - No Federal Funding 🔲 FHWA - Not Assigned to TxDOT
TXDOT V Who is the project sponsor as defined by 43 TAC 2.7?
No ✓ Is a local government's or a private developer's own staff or consultant preparing the CE documentation, EA or EIS?
Yes V Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval?
✓ USACE □ IBWC □ USCG □ NPS □ IAJR □ Other
No V Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands?
Environmental Clearance Project Description
Project Area
Typical Depth of Impacts: 5 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 55 (Feet)
New ROW Required: 130 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres)
Project Description
Describe Limits of All Activities: The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) is proposing to reconstruct and widen FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455 in Denton County. The project would include construction of a 6-lane divided urban roadway from US 380 to FM 428 West and a 4-lane interim (6-lane ultimate) divided urban roadway from FM 428 West to FM 455. A new location realignment of the central portion of FM 1385 at Mustang Road is proposed to directly connect FM 1385 to the north and south without requiring vehicles to travel along the Mustang Road portion of the existing FM 1385. Additionally, a new- location realignment of the southern portion of FM 1385 at Gee Road is also proposed. This would flatten out the existing "S" curve at Gee Road and improve mobility along FM 423 at the intersection with FM 1385. The existing typical right-of-way width varies between 80 to 120 feet. The proposed typical right- of-way width is 140ft and varies between 130 to 245 feet. The project is located on 160 acres of existing right-of-way and proposes to acquire 130 acres of new right-of-way for a total project acreage of 290 acres.
The proposed improvements would require additional ROW along the project area (totaling no more than 130 acres) Temporary and/or permanent easements is not anticipated. A minimum of two potential displacements are anticipated. The proposed improvements are shown in the attached plans.
Describe Project Setting:

The proposed project is located within the suburban and rural communities associated with the Cities of Little Elm, Aubrey, Pilot Point, Celina, Paloma Point, and the Town of Prosper. The southern portion of the project area is characterized by the presence of several densely constructed single-family residential subdivisions. Whereas, north of Bonar Road, the project area transitions to low density single-family residences, agricultural land, and undeveloped parcels. Other than the FM 1385 intersections with FM 455 and US 380 (University Drive), there are no other major traffic generators adjacent to the project area.

The project area is primarily a mixture of agricultural land (row crop and hay production). The northern extent is characterized by undeveloped tracts of disturbance grasslands and the southern extent is mostly low and high intensity urban vegetation communities. Several stands of riparian vegetation are present along FM 1385 where creeks and tributaries cross the roadway. Mustang Creek and Little Elm Creek are the largest water bodies crossing FM 1385; however, numerous unnamed tributaries to both creeks are mapped within the project area. Several stock tanks and stormwater detention ponds are located immediately adjacent to the proposed project area.

No archeological or historical sites have been identified within the APE or within 150 feet of the area of potential effects (APE). No known cemetery sites occur within the APE or within 150 feet of the APE There are no identified historic districts, historic properties (including SALs), or Historic Bridges of Texas located within the project area.

Traffic generators are located within the project limits at the intersections of US 380, FM 455, Mustang Road, and Gee Road. No negative impacts to access and travel patterns are anticipated because of the proposed project. Overall, the proposed project is anticipated to result in beneficial impacts to access and travel patterns for the immediate communities.

Describe Existing Facility:

Within the project limits, the current FM 1385 facility varies between a two-lane rural undivided roadway and a two-lane divided roadway with a center turn lane. The existing roadway has 12-footwide lanes. The existing right-of-way varies from 80 to 120 feet wide and the central portion of the existing FM 1385 roadway within the project area ties into Mustang Road. This Mustang Road portion of the existing roadway consists of a sharp curve in the roadway as well as a three-wayintersection. FM 1385 at Gee Road includes an existing S-curve roadway alignment.

Roadside drainage is conveyed through grass-lined ditches along FM 1385. Three bridges (Mustang Creek, Little Elm Creek Relief, and Little Elm Creek) and one bridge class culvert (Long Branch) are located along FM 1385 within the project area. The existing typical right-of-way width varies between 80 to 120 feet.

Describe Proposed Facility:

The proposed FM 1385 would be reconstructed and widened from an existing two-lane rural highway to ultimately a six-lane divided urban roadway. FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 428 West is proposed to be constructed as a 6-lane facility while the roadway from Fm 428 West to FM 455 is proposed to be constructed as a 4-lane interim facility.

Most of the project area follows the existing FM 1385 roadway alignment; however, two areas are being proposed for new location roadway realignments to address mobility and safety concerns:

• The 0.9-mile-long realignment is located south of Mustang Road and would directly connect FM 1385 to the north and to the south without requiring vehicles to travel along the Mustang Road portion of the existing FM 1385.

• The 0.45-mile realignment is located southeast of the current alignment. This proposed improvement would flatten out the existing "S" curve at Gee Road and improve mobility at this intersection with FM 1385.

The bridges and culverts (Mustang Creek bridge, Little Elm Creek Relief bridge, Little Elm Creek bridge, and Long Branch bridge class culvert) would be reconstructed and widened to accommodate the additional roadway width.

Yes V Would the project add capacity?	
* Transportation Planning	
* Environmental Clearance Information	
Project Contacts	
Last Updated System Admin By:	Last Updated Date: 10/19/2021 07:13:09

From:	noreply@thc.state.tx.us
То:	Scott Pletka; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject:	Section 106 Submission
Date:	Monday, August 15, 2022 3:32:38 PM

This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.



Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas THC Tracking #202213017 Date: 08/15/2022

131501030 FM 1385 (Permit 30600) FM 1385 at FM 455 Pilot Point,TX 76258

Description: TxDOT proposes improvements to FM 1385. The submitted report is the draft archeological survey report for the accessible portions of the APE.

Dear TxDOT Staff:

Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Bill Martin, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

• No historic properties affected. However, if cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.

• THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.

• This draft report is acceptable. To facilitate review and make project information and final reports available through the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, we appreciate submission of tagged pdf copies of the final report including one restricted version with all site location information (if applicable), and one public version with all site location information redacted; an online abstract form submitted via the abstract tab on eTRAC; and survey area shapefiles submitted via the shapefile tab on eTRAC. For questions on how to submit these please visit our video training series at:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cog5t6mCqZVaEAx3d0MkgQC

Please note that these steps are required for projects conducted under a Texas Antiquities Permit.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: bill.martin@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit <u>http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system</u>.

Sincerely,



for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

State of Texas

TEXAS ANTIQUITIES COMMITTEE

Archeology Permit # 30600

This permit is issued by the Texas Historical Commission, hereafter referred to as the Commission, represented herein by and through its duly authorized and empowered representatives. The Commission, under authority of the Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191, and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, grants this permit for:

Intensive Survey

To be performed on a potential or designated landmark or other public land known as: **Title:** FM 1385 (CSJ 1315-01-030) **County:** Denton **Location:** Denton County

Owned or Controlled by: (hereafter known as the Permittee): TxDOT 125 E. 11th Street Austin

Sponsored by (hereafter known as the Sponsor): TxDOT 125 E. 11th Street Austin

The Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm representing the Owner or Sponsor is: Melissa M. Green Cox McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc 600 E. John Carpenter FRwy, #380 Irving, TX 75062

This permit is to be in effect for a period of: 3 Years and 0 Months

And will expire on: 4/8/2025

During the preservation, analysis, and preparation of a final report or until further notice by the Commission, artifacts, field notes, and other data gathered during the investigation will be kept temporarily at:

Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting

Upon completion of the final permit report, the same artifacts, field notes, and other data will be placed in a permanent curatorial repository at:

Center for Archaeological Studies

Scope of Work under this permit shall consist of:

An intensive pedestrian archaeological survey that meets or exceeds the State Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. This includes subsurface shovel testing of pedestrian survey transects and mechanical testing in appropriate alluvial areas. For details, see scope of work submitted with permit application.

This permit is granted on the following terms and conditions:

- 1. This project must be carried out in such a manner that the maximum amount of historic, scientific, archeological, and educational information will be recovered and preserved and must include the scientific, techniques for recovery, recording, preservation and analysis commonly used in archeological investigations. All survey level investigations must follow the state survey standards and the THC survey requirements established with the projects sponsor(s).
- 2. The Principal Investigator / Investigation Firm, serving for the Owner/ Permittee and / or the Project Sponsor, is responsible for insuring that specimens, samples, artifacts, materials and records that are collected as a result of this permit are appropriately cleaned, and cataloged for curation. These tasks will be accomplished at no charge to the Commission, and all specimens, artifacts, materials, samples, and original field notes, maps, drawings, and photographs resulting from the investigations remain the property of the State of Texas, or its political subdivision, and must be curated at a certified repository. Verification of curation by the repository is also required, and duplicate copies of any requested records shall be furnished to the Commission before any permit will be considered complete.
- 3. The Principal Investigator / Investigation Firm serving for the Owner/ Permittee, and / or the Project Sponsor is responsible for the publication of results of the investigations in a thorough technical report containing relevant descriptions, maps, documents, drawings, and photographs. A draft copy of the report must be submitted to the Commission for review and approval. Any changes to the draft report requested by the Commission must be made or addressed in the report, or under separate written response to the Commission. Once a draft has been approved by the Commission, one(1) printed, unbound copy and one bound copy of the final report containing at least one map with the plotted location of any and all sites recorded and two copies of the report in tagged PDF format shall be furnished to the commission. One PDF copy must include the plotted location of any and all sites recorded and the other should not include the site location data. An electronic copy of the completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology Summary Form must also be submitted with the final report to the Commission.
- 4. If the Owner / Permittee, Project Sponsor or Principal Investigator / Investigation Firm fails to comply with any of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure or with any of the specific terms of this permit, or fails to properly conduct or complete this project within the allotted time, the permit will fall into default status. A notification of Default status shall be sent to the Principal Investigator/ Investigation Firm and the Principal Investigator will not be eligible to be issued any new permits until such time that the conditions of this permit are complete or, if applicable, extended.
- 5. The Owner/ Permittee, Project Sponsor, and Principal Investigator/ Investigator Firm, in the conduct of the activities hereby authorizes, must comply with all laws, ordinances and regulations of the State of Texas and of its political subdivisions including, but not limited to, the Antiquities Code of Texas; they must conduct the investigation in such a manner as to afford protection to the rights of any and all lessees or easement holders or other persons having an interest in the property and they must return the property to its original condition insofar as possible, to leave it in a state which will not create hazard to life nor contribute to the deterioration of the site or adjacent lands by natural forces.
- 6. Any duly authorized and empowered representative of the Commission may, at any time, visit the site to inspect the fieldwork as well as the field records, materials, and specimens being recovered.
- 7. For reasons of site security associated with historical resources, the Project Sponsor(if not the Owner/ Permittee), Principal Investigator, Owner, and Investigation Firm shall not issue any press releases, or divulge to the news media, either directly or indirectly, information regarding the specific location of, or other information that might endanger those resources, or their associated artifacts without first consulting with the Commission and the State agency or political subdivision of the State that owns or controls the land where the resource has been discovered.
- 8. This permit may not be assigned by the Principal Investigator/ Investigation Firm, Owner / Permittee, or Project Sponsor in whole, or in part to any other individual, organization, or corporation not specifically mentioned in this permit without the written consent of the Commission.
- 9. Hold Harmless: The Owner/ Permittee hereby expressly releases the State and agrees that Owner / Permittee will hold harmless, indemnify, and defend(including reasonable attorney's fees and cost of litigation) the State, its officers, agents, and employees in their official and/or individual capacities from every liability, loss, or claim for damages to persons or property, direct or indirect of whatsoever nature arising out of, or in any way connected with, any of the activities covered under this permit. The provisions of this paragraph are solely for the benefit of the State and the Texas Historical Commission and are not intended to create or grant any rights, contractual or otherwise, to any other person or entity.
- 10. Addendum: The Owner/Permittee, Project Sponsor and Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm must abide by any addenda hereto attached.

Upon a finding that it is in the best interest of the State, this permit is issued on 4/8/2022

Mark Wolfe. Brad Jones.

Brad Jones, Archeology Division Director

Executive Director

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or S County (ies)					
USGS Quadrangle Nam	e and Numbe	r Irving			
				677628 to	3696457 and 3696290
Location <u>Project i</u> extends north to end at			•		ghway 380 and
Federal Involvement					
Name of Federal Agence Agency Representative					
II. OWNER (OR CO	NTROLLING	G AGENCY)			
Owner 7	exas Departr	nent of Transportatio	n		
Owner 1 Representative 5	scott Pletka. P	hD			
Address 1	25 E. 11 th Stre	eet			
City/State/ZipA					
Telephone (include are				dress	spletka@txdot.gov
III. PROJECT SPON	SOR (IF DI	FFERENT FROM C	WNER)		
Sponsor					
Representative					

Representative	
Address	
City/State/Zip	
Telephone (include area code)	Email Address
· · /	

PROJECT INFORMATION

I. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (ARCHEOLOGIST)

Name	Melissa Gre	en		
Affiliation	Cox McLair	<u>n Environmental Consul</u>	ting, Inc. now Stante	С
Address	600 E. John	<u>n Carpenter Freeway, #1</u>	.86	
City/State/Zip	Irving, Texa	s 75062		
Telephone (include a	rea code)	469-6476-4866	Email Address	missi.green@stantec.com

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork		11 April 2022		
Requested Permit Duration	3	Years	Months (1 year minimum)	
Scope of Work (Provided an Outline of	of Prope	osed Work)		
1	of Propo			

III. CURATION & REPORT

 Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility
 Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. now Stantec

 Permanent Curatorial Facility
 Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University at San Marcos

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, <u>Scott Pletka</u>, as legal representative of the Land Owner, <u>TxDOT</u>, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Owner, Sponsor, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of the permit. Signature <u>Date 07-April-2022</u>

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

I,	, as legal representative of the
Sponsor,	, do certify that I have review the
plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed pr	ior to the issuance of a permit by the
Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Sponso	or, Owner, and Principal Investigator
are responsible for completing the terms of this permit.	
Signature	Date

VI. INVESTIGATOR'S CERTIFICATION

I,	Melissa Green	, as Principa	l Investigator employed by	<u> </u>
Envi	<u>conmental Consulting,</u>	Inc. now Stantec	(Investigative Firm), do	certify that I will execute thi
proje	ct according to the sub	mitted plans and resea	rch design, and will not condu	ict any work prior to the issuance
ofat	ermit by the Texas His	storical Commission. F	furthermore, I understand that	at the Principal Investigator (and
the I	nvestigative Firm), as	well as the Owner an	d Sponsor, are responsible f	for completing the terms of this
perm	it.			

Signature

Melisin Y	n. Steen
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Date 22 March 2022

Principal Investigator must attach a research design, a copy of the USGS quadrangle showing project boundaries, and any additional pertinent information. Curriculum vita must be on file with the Archeology Division.

Reviewer	OFFICIAL USE ONLY Date Permit Issues
Permit Number	Permit Expiration Date
Type of Permit	Date Received for Data Entry
Texas Historical Commission Archeology Division P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276 Phone 512-463-6096	TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION real places telling real stories
thc.texas.gov	thc.texas.gov

ARCHEOLOGICAL INTENSIVE SURVEY SCOPE

FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455 Denton County, Texas

Project Description

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) is proposing to reconstruct and widen FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455 in Denton County. The project would include construction of a 6-lane divided urban roadway from US 380 to FM 428 West and a 4-lane interim (6-lane ultimate) divided urban roadway from FM 428 West to FM 455. A new location realignment of the central portion of FM 1385 at Mustang Road is proposed to directly connect FM 1385 to the north and south without requiring vehicles to travel along the Mustang Road portion of the existing FM 1385. Additionally, a new-location realignment of the southern portion of FM 1385 at Gee Road is also proposed. This would flatten out the existing "S" curve at Gee Road and improve mobility along FM 423 at the intersection with FM 1385.

The existing typical right-of-way width varies between 80 to 120 feet. The proposed typical right-of-way width is 140 feet and varies between 130 to 245 feet. The project is located on 145.36 acres of existing right-of-way and proposes to acquire 124.18 acres of new right-of-way for a total project acreage of 269.54 acres.

The proposed improvements would require additional ROW along the project area (totaling no more than 130 acres) Temporary and/or permanent easements is not anticipated. A minimum of two potential displacements are anticipated. The proposed improvements are shown in the attached plans.

Project Setting

The proposed project is located within the suburban and rural communities associated with the Cities of Little Elm, Aubrey, Pilot Point, Celina, Paloma Point, and the Town of Prosper. The southern portion of the project area is characterized by the presence of several densely constructed single-family residential subdivisions. Whereas, north of Bonar Road, the project area transitions to low density single-family residences, agricultural land, and undeveloped parcels. Other than the FM 1385 intersections with FM 455 and US 380 (University Drive), there are no other major traffic generators adjacent to the project area.

The project area is primarily a mixture of agricultural land (row crop and hay production). The northern extent is characterized by undeveloped tracts of disturbance grasslands and the southern extent is mostly low and high intensity urban vegetation communities. Several stands of riparian vegetation are present along FM 1385 where creeks and tributaries cross the roadway. Mustang Creek and Little Elm Creek are the largest water bodies crossing FM 1385; however, numerous unnamed tributaries to both creeks are mapped within the project area. Several stock tanks and stormwater detention ponds are located immediately adjacent to the proposed project area.

No archeological or historical sites have been identified within the APE or within 150 feet of the area of potential effects (APE). No known cemetery sites occur within the APE or within 150 feet of the APE. There are no identified historic districts, historic properties (including SALs), or Historic Bridges of Texas located within the project area.

Traffic generators are located within the project limits at the intersections of US 380, FM 455, Mustang Road, and Gee Road. No negative impacts to access and travel patterns are anticipated because of the proposed project. Overall, the proposed project is anticipated to result in beneficial impacts to access and travel patterns for the immediate communities.

Existing Facility

Within the project limits, the current FM 1385 facility varies between a two-lane rural undivided roadway and a two-lane divided roadway with a center turn lane. The existing roadway has 12-foot-wide lanes. The existing right-of-way varies from 80 to 120 feet wide and the central portion of the existing FM 1385 roadway within the project area ties into Mustang

Road. This Mustang Road portion of the existing roadway consists of a sharp curve in the roadway as well as a three-way-intersection. FM 1385 at Gee Road includes an existing S-curve roadway alignment.

Roadside drainage is conveyed through grass-lined ditches along FM 1385. Three bridges (Mustang Creek, Little Elm Creek Relief, and Little Elm Creek) and one bridge class culvert (Long Branch) are located along FM 1385 within the project area. The existing typical right-of-way width varies between 80 to 120 feet.

Proposed Facility

The proposed FM 1385 would be reconstructed and widened from an existing two-lane rural highway to ultimately a sixlane divided urban roadway. FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 428 West is proposed to be constructed as a 6-lane facility while the roadway from Fm 428 West to FM 455 is proposed to be constructed as a 4-lane interim facility.

Most of the project area follows the existing FM 1385 roadway alignment; however, two areas are being proposed for new location roadway realignments to address mobility and safety concerns:

- The 0.9-mile-long realignment is located south of Mustang Road and would directly connect FM 1385 to the north and to the south without requiring vehicles to travel along the Mustang Road portion of the existing FM 1385.
- The 0.45-mile realignment is located southeast of the current alignment. This proposed improvement would flatten out the existing "S" curve at Gee Road and improve mobility at this intersection with FM 1385.

The bridges and culverts (Mustang Creek bridge, Little Elm Creek Relief bridge, Little Elm Creek bridge, and Long Branch bridge class culvert) would be reconstructed and widened to accommodate the additional roadway width.

The proposed typical right-of-way width varies between 140 to 150 feet.

To summarize, the proposed project improvements would include:

- From US 380 to FM 428 West: 6-lane divided urban roadway.
- From FM 428 West to FM 455: 4-lane interim (6-lane ultimate) divided urban roadway.
- A 0.9-mile new-location realignment of the central portion of FM 1385 south of Mustang Rd.
- A 0.45-mile new-location realignment of the southern portion of FM 1385 at Gee Road.

Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting (CMEC) now Stantec, understands that this project is owned and funded by TxDOT, which triggers compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and an Antiquities Code permit is required for all archeological fieldwork. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds and guidance will be utilized for this project (with TxDOT acting on behalf of FHWA), so it is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

Background Information

The 269.54-acre (109.07-hectare) APE is situated at elevations ranging from approximately 166.1 to 212.1 meters (545 to 696 feet) above mean sea level. The project lies within the Eastern Cross Timbers subregion of the Cross Timbers ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2010). This subregion subregion occurs on sandy substrates with soils that are mainly red and yellow sands that have been leached of nutrients. Post oaks and blackjack oaks have adapted to life in these sandy soils and dominate the overstory. The understory consists of scattered honey locust and grasses including little bluestem and threeawn (Omernik and Griffith 2013).

Mustang Creek and Little Elm Creek flow through the APE; both creeks are classified as perennial. In addition, there are seven unnamed tributaries to Little Elm Creek, one tributary to Mustang Creek, three unnamed tributaries to Pecan Creek, and one unnamed tributary to Doe Branch that also flow through the APE. These twelve streams are classified as intermittent (USGS 2020a).

The project area is underlain by two Cretaceous-age geological units, Eagle Ford Formation and Woodbine Formation, and two Holocene-age geological units, Alluvium and Fluviatile terrace deposits; the Holocene units are located along both Mustang and Little Elm Creeks and have potential for deeply buried archeological deposits (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2020). Three soil associations are mapped in the APE: Wilson-Crockett, Tinn-Frio, and Houston Black-Heiden-Altoga. All of these soil series are deep to very deep and were formed in calcareous residuum or alluvium with the potential to contain both prehistoric and historic buried archeological deposits both at the surface and subsurface (Soil Survey Staff 2020). The proposed project footprint and the surrounding areas are largely undeveloped, with some suburban development occurring along the proposed project north of US 380. Each of the soil series mapped within the APE has potential to contain archeological remains deeper than 1 meter.

Hybrid Potential Archeological Liability Map (HPALM) data (Abbott and Pletka 2014) indicates that the current APE falls within five map units: Map Unit 1, which indicates low potential for cultural resources; Map Unit 4 has a moderate potential for archeological deposits at shallow depths with a low potential at deep depths; Map Unit 5 indicates moderate potential; Map Unit 8 indicates a high shallow potential and a moderate potential for deposits at deep depths; and Map Unit 9, which indicates high potential for buried cultural resources. All map units except Map Unit 1 are well represented near and around Little Elm and Mustang Creeks. Approximately 73.37 percent of the APE falls in low or negligible probability Map Units 0 and 1) at any depth with the remaining 15.37 percent containing moderate to high potential for archeological deposits at shallow depths and 11.27 percent of those areas containing moderate or high potential at deeper depths.

A search of the *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (Atlas) maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) was conducted in order to identify archeological sites, historical markers (Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks), properties or districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), cemeteries, or other cultural resources that may have been previously recorded in or near the APE, as well as previous surveys undertaken in the area. A larger 1-kilometer (0.62-mile) study area around the APE was also examined.

According to the Atlas, the APE as a whole has not been surveyed for cultural resources. Three small segments of the proposed combined APE alternatives have been previously surveyed: an undated survey along US 380; a 2017 ACI survey for the Mustang Special Utility District; and two small segments associated with the Windsong Ranch Residential Development near Fish Trap Road in 2017 (THC 2020; see **Attachment 3**). Twelve additional previous surveys have occurred within the 1-kilometer (0.62-mile) study area around the APE and include the following:

- A 1983 areal survey for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE-FW) located east of the southern terminus of the APE;
- A 1992 linear survey along US 380 presumably for the Federal Highway Administration at the southern terminus of the APE;
- A 1999 linear survey for the City of Irving located between FM 1385 and Doe Creek Road south of the APE;
- A 2002 linear survey along Friendship Road located west of the APE for the US Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (USDA-RD) by AR Consultants, Inc.;
- A 2002 linear survey along Friendship Road located west of the APE for Federal Housing Administration by Geo-Marine, Inc. (now Versar, Inc.);
- A 2002 areal survey conducted for the Upper Trinity Regional Water District by AR Consultants, Inc., located southwest of the APE;
- A 2002 linear survey along Joe Allen Road west of the APE by AR Consultants, Inc. for the USDA-RD;
- Two TxDOT surveys for the bridge replacement at Mustang Creek in 2005 and 2015 (this only applies to the current alignment);
- A 2016 linear survey for the Brazos Electric Power Cooperative by Hicks and Company located southeast and east of the southern terminus of the APE;

- A 2017 areal/linear survey for the Mustang Special Utility District by ACI consulting located abutting and west of the APE just south of FM 428;
- A 2017 large areal and linear survey for the Windsong Ranch Residential Development and the USACE-FW by Integrated Environmental Solutions, Inc. located east of and along the APE;
- A 2017 linear survey along FM 428 west of the APE for the USDA-RD by AR Consultants, Inc. (THC 2020).

No resources are recorded or mapped within the APE, and there are only three recorded cultural resources mapped within the 1-kilometer (0.62-mile) surrounding study area. Archeological site 41DN601, which consists of a barn and other outbuildings from the historic-age Jamison farmstead and an associated former two-grave cemetery (Jamieson children) that were removed in 2016, is located roughly 820 meters northeast of the terminus along Fishtrap Road. Site 41DN601 has an Undetermined eligibility status as of March 2017. The Crutchfield Cemetery is located approximately 962 meters east of FM 1385 and approximately 800 meters south of FM 428 (THC 2020).

Historic topographic maps reviewed included those from 1954, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1974, 1982, 1985, 2013, and 2016. The 1954 and 1958 Sherman maps (scale 1: 125,000) illustrate FM 1385 as extant in its current alignment and the area surrounding it as undeveloped. Although the scale is too coarse to illustrate individual residential structures, a church is illustrated just north of the east to south curve of FM 1385 at Mustang Creek and is the only structure illustrated adjacent to the roadway. The 1960 Aubrey and Little Elm maps and the 1961 Pilot Point map (scale 1:24,000) illustrate that the area is still primarily rural and undeveloped, with nine houses, one barn, and two churches mapped near enough to the roadway to possibly be within the APE. No significant changes are noted on subsequent maps until 2013 when the first major development along FM 1385 and US 280 is shown (NETR 2020; USGS 2020c).

Available historic and modern aerial photographs (1958, 1981, 1995, 2001, 2004–2005, and 2007–2019) were also examined. Only the very southern portion of the APE from Parvin Road to US 380 is shown on the 1968 aerial photograph, the earliest aerial imagery available. It shows that FM 1385 and several smaller side streets are surrounded by undeveloped, terraced and cultivated, and pastureland. Some of the same structures noted on the 1960 and 1961 topographic maps are noted on this imagery. Little change is noted on subsequent imagery until 1981 when a small residential development first appears on the east side of FM 1385 just north of Fishtrap Road. No imagery is available for the areas north of Parvin Road until 2004. Additional and larger developments area shown on 2005 imagery, all still south of Fishtrap Road. Also observed on this imagery is a large horse farm established just west of Mustang Creek on the north side of the curve from east to south along FM 1385 and additional rural residential utilization sporadically along FM 1385 north of H ustang Creek, in particular on the west side of FM 1385 between FM 455 and Lights Ranch Road. By 2008, development has begun along FM 1385 north of Fishtrap Road. Minor changes continue along the northern portion (north of Mustang Creek) of the APE with the development of an RV park across from Private Road 5805 and the construction of a large light industrial building between the RV park and Mustang Road by 2011. No significant changes are noted again until 2016 and again in 2018 when intensive development occurs north of Fishtrap Road and continues northward to just south of FM 428 today (Google EarthTM Pro 2020; NETR 2020).

Research Design

Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc., now Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), will conduct intensive survey per Category 7 of 13 TAC 26.15 and using the definitions in 13 TAC 26.3. Field methods and strategies will comply with the requirements of 13 TAC 26.15, as established by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and approved by the THC in April 2020.

Field investigations will be conducted at the intensive survey level, consisting of pedestrian walk-over augmented by shovel testing. Stantec proposes to utilize transects at 30-meter intervals within the current and proposed rights-of-way along the roadway with shovel tests spaced no more than 100 meters apart, though a lesser interval could be utilized if warranted. All shovel tests will be excavated in natural levels or in 20-centimeter-thick (7.9-inch-thick) arbitrary levels (whichever is smaller) to subsoil or 100 centimeters (39.37 inches), whichever is encountered first. Excavated matrix will be screened

through 0.635-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth as allowed by moisture and clay content, which may require that the removed sediment be crumbled/sorted by hand, trowel, and/or shovel point. Deposits will be described using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations. Radial shovel tests will be placed at 5-meter (16-foot) intervals around each shovel test containing cultural material until two negative units have been established in each cardinal direction, within the project limits. All components of the CTA standards approved in April 2020 will be rigorously followed with any deviations explicitly justified in the report.

Holocene sediments occur at both Mustang and Little Elm Creeks and have potential for deeply buried archeological deposits. Therefore, deep trenching is proposed within the floodplains of these two creeks where deep impacts are scheduled. Each trench will be excavated at least 30 feet (9 meters) long and to a minimum length of 8 feet (2.4 meters) and a depth at least 15 feet (4.5 meters), slightly deeper than cultural depths known in the floodplain, using a backhoe with a flat-bladed bucket at least 24 inches (61 centimeters) wide. Trenches will be excavated in 5-centimeter (1.97-inch) increments; sediment will then be placed in piles to be observed and documented by professional archeologists. At least one five-gallon-bucket's worth of matrix from every third excavated bucket load will be screened through 0.635-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth as allowed by moisture and clay content, which may require that the removed sediment be crumbled/sorted by hand, trowel, and/or shovel point. Trench side walls will be scraped and analyzed by professional archeologists; profiles will be photographed and described using conventional texture, consistency, and color designations. Following the completion of analysis, trenches will be backfilled and compacted. Should a trench yield cultural deposits or materials, but there is no space for additional trenching due to right-of-way restraints, a 50-x-50-centimeter or 1-x-1-meter unit would be excavated off a trench wall to ascertain additional materials or deposits.

The APE is located on publicly-owned land containing the proposed project alignment; therefore, artifacts identified in the shovel tests and surface contexts will be noted, described, photographed, and returned to their original contexts by archeologists who meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's qualifications for professional archeologists. Descriptions will include, at minimum: artifact dimensions, artifact material type(s), artifact functional class (if apparent), Munsell colors, and provenience. All descriptions will be approved in field by the Project Archeologist/Principal Investigator. Following their description, all artifacts will be photographed from the maximum number of sides available prior to being returned to their original contexts. Additional in-field analysis will depend on particular artifact classes: for example, a historic-age bottle with embossed markings that are not easily photographable may be sketched or drawn.

Any site recorded during the investigation will be evaluated for their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR 800) and for consideration as a SAL using the criteria and guidelines as developed by the National Parks Service Bulletin 15 and the Texas Antiquities Code (9 TNRC 191), respectively. Each site will be identified by a temporary marker placed on the site. The marker will have an identifying number in the form of a field site (or FS) designation, followed by a consecutively assigned number that will indicate the order in which the sites were discovered (e.g., FS-01, FS-02, etc.). This number is a temporary field number to be superseded by a formal site trinomial obtained following the completion of fieldwork (see below). Stantec defines an archeological site based on content and extent. When a shovel test yields cultural material, additional shovel tests are excavated in a cruciform pattern at 5-meter (16-foot) intervals around the initial test, until two sterile shovel tests are encountered. A prehistoric site is defined as five or more cultural items (e.g., prehistoric stone tool manufacturing debris of different raw materials, or manufacturing debris in combination with stone tools) or one or more stationary and immovable objects – such as firepits or posthole molds – within a 20-meter (65.6-foot) square; for historic sites, a site is defined as five or more cultural items (e.g., or more cultural items stationary and immovable objects and at least one cultural item within a 20-meter (65.6-foot) square. A site's boundaries are then defined within the extent of positive shovel tests and/or surface remnants.

Conversely, isolated finds of individual artifacts or small groups of similar non-diagnostic artifacts (for example, fewer than five flakes composed of the same material) that do not meet the above site definition criteria will be recorded as an "Isolated Find" and given an Isolated Find number but not assigned a locus or site number or considered for listing in the NRHP. Likewise, a stationary and unmovable object – such as brick piers, etc. – with no associated cultural materials and not meeting the above definition criteria will be designated a "Locality," and as with Isolates, given a Locality number but not

considered for eligibility in the NRHP. The locations of both Isolates and Localities will be recorded. All encountered cultural resources will be treated as potential sites until proven otherwise.

CMEC personnel will keep a complete record of field notes with observations including (but not limited to) identified sites, cultural materials, location markers, contextual integrity, estimated time periods of occupations, vegetation, topography, hydrology, land use, soil exposures, general conditions at the time of the survey, and field techniques employed. The field notes will be supplemented by digital photographs.

Although the project has a low probability of encountering human burials, if human remains or other evidence of burials are identified within the project area, TxDOT and THC personnel will be notified, and all requirements of 8 THSC 711 and 13 TAC 2 will be followed.

Reporting and Curation

Relevant field observations for any new sites discovered during these investigations will be transferred to TexSite forms and submitted to TARL for official recording and integration into the trinomial system. An analysis of recorded materials and site characteristics will be performed, and the results will be presented in a clear and concise manner. These data will be used to formulate a preliminary evaluation of the NRHP and/or SAL eligibility of each site, as well as a recommendation for further work or no further work, supported by explicit justifications (13 TAC 26.3; 13 TAC 26.10; 13 TAC 26.16). Data, sites recorded, and NRHP/SAL eligibility assessments will be presented in a standard draft survey report to be submitted along with project shapefiles to TxDOT and THC for review and comment. Comments on the draft report will be incorporated into a final version to be submitted in hard copy and on CD (with the number and format of copies to be determined based on client preferences) to TxDOT and THC. Per 13 TAC 26.16, the final permit closure submittal will include a transmittal letter, abstract form, project area shapefile, tagged PDF files of the report in both restricted (with site locations) versions, as applicable.

Upon completion of the fieldwork and reporting, Stantec will make all materials and forms generated by this project available to future researchers through curation at the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas per 13 TAC 26.16 and 26.17. A curation form filed at both CAS and THC will accompany the collections.

References

Abbott, J. T., and S. Pletka

2014 *The Dallas District HPALM Model.* Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Archeological Studies Program. Austin.

Google Earth[™] Pro

Historic Aerial Imagery viewed through Google Earth. Available at https://www.google.com/earth/. Accessed
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2020 *Historic Aerials Database*. Nationwide Environmental Title Research. Available at http://historicaerials.com. Accessed 22 March 2022.

Soil Survey Staff, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2020 *Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database*. Available at http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb/. Accessed 22 March 2022.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)

2020 *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas*. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory and the Texas Historical Commission. Available at http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us. Accessed 22 March 2022.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2020 *National Wetlands Inventory Surface Waters and Wetlands*. Available at https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html. Accessed 22 March 2022.

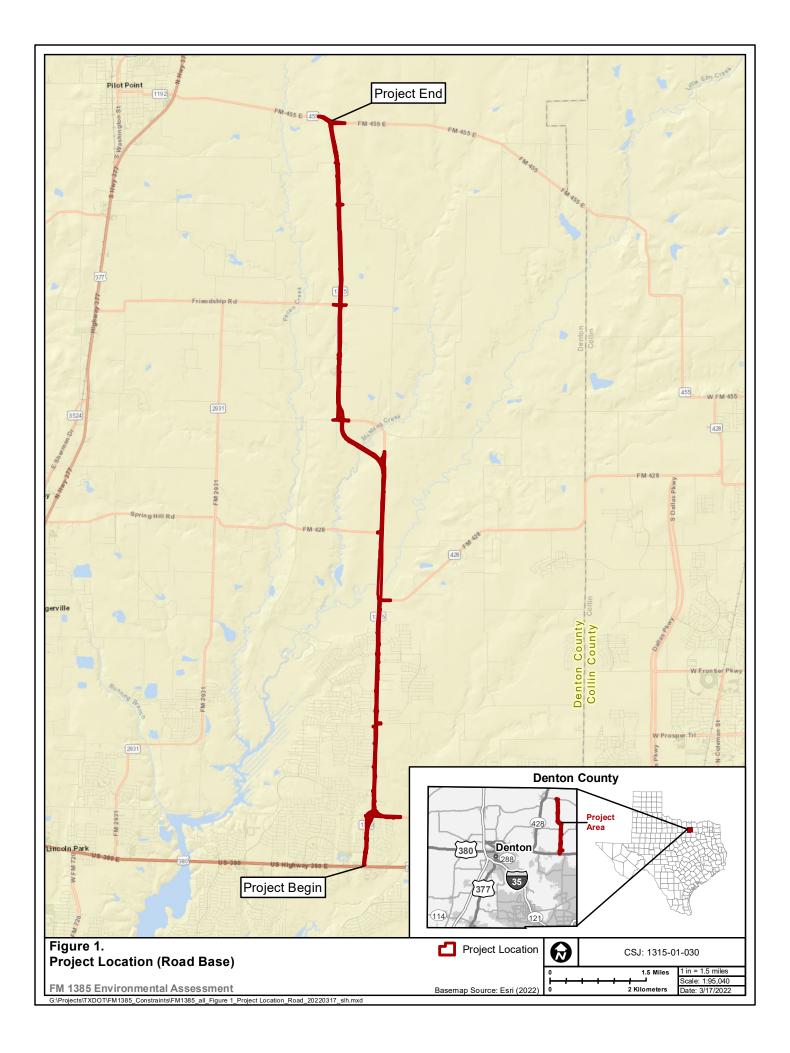
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

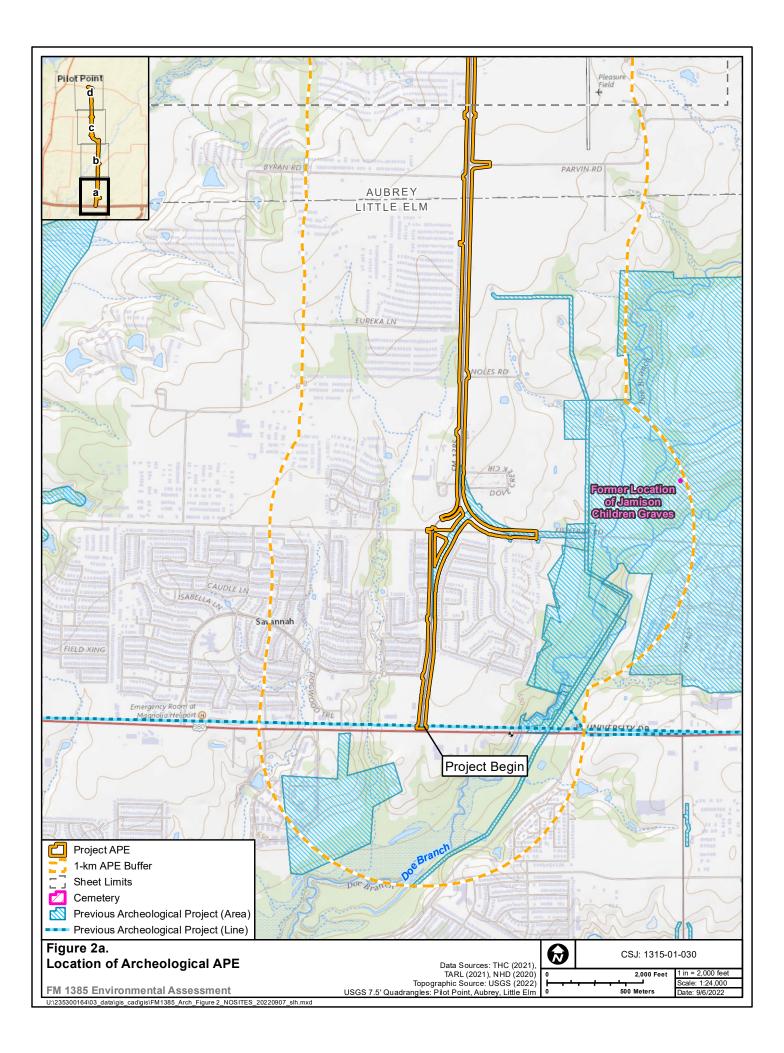
- 2020a *National Hydrography Database Viewer*. United States Geological Survey. Available at https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/?basemap=b1&category=nhd&title=NHD%20View. Accessed 22 March 2022.
- 2020b *Texas Geology Map Viewer*. United States Geological Survey. Available at http://txpub.usgs.gov/dss/texasgeology/. Accessed 22 March 2022.
- 2020c USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. United States Geological Survey. Available at http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/index.html. Accessed 22 March 2022.

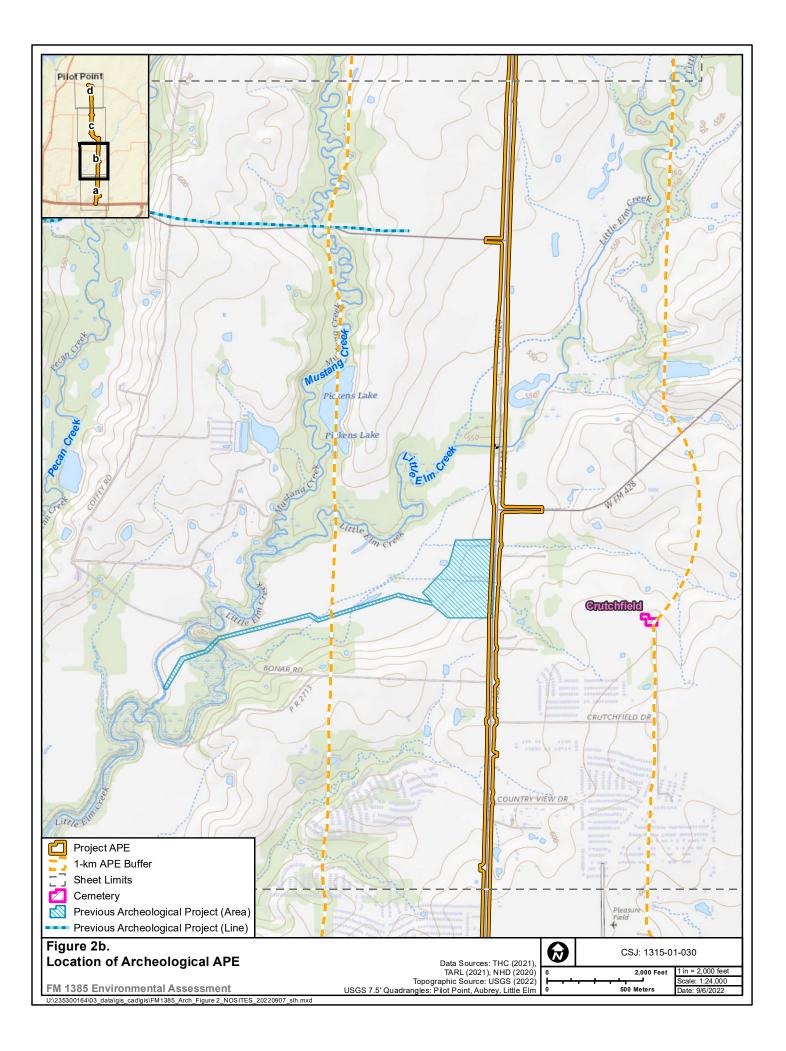
Attachments

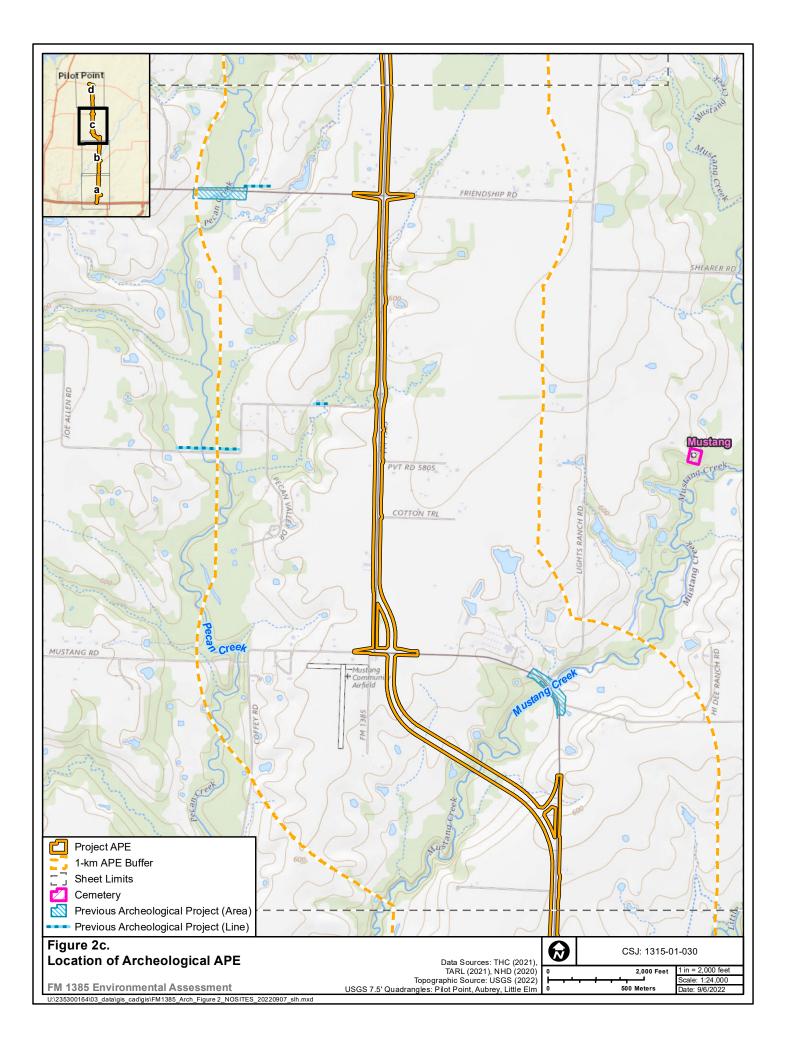
Figure 1 – Project Location

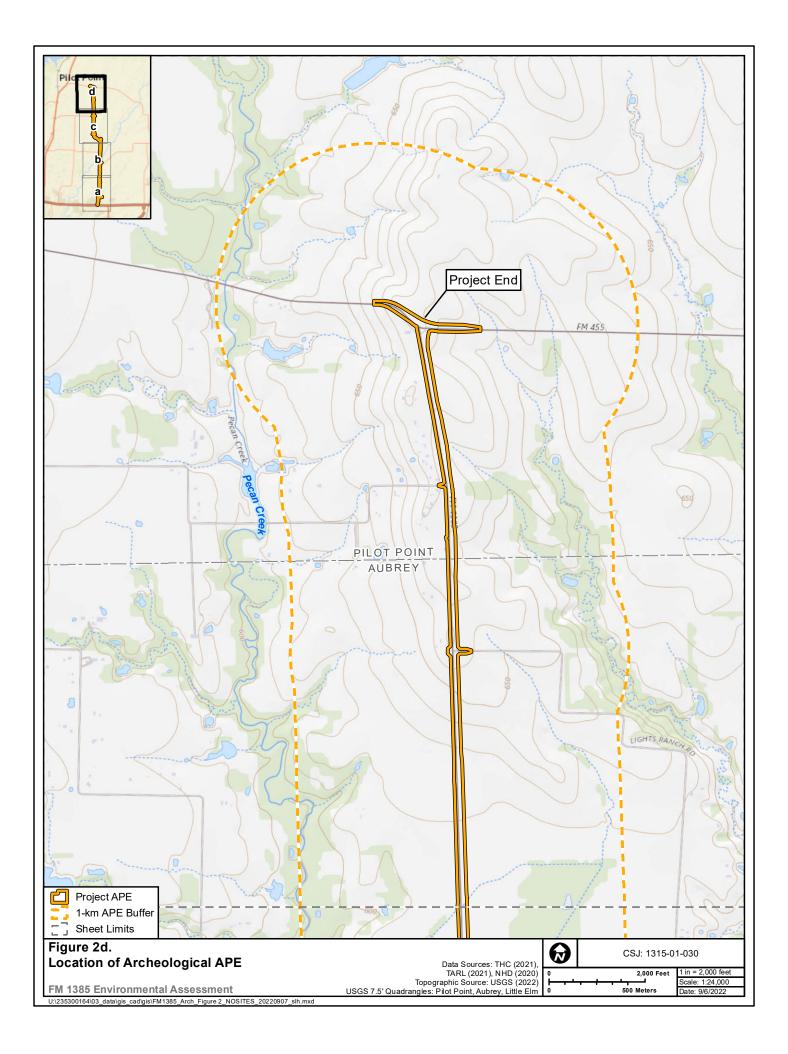
- Figures 2a–d Location of Archeological APE (topographic base)
- Figures 3a-g HPALM and Project APE Detail (aerial base)

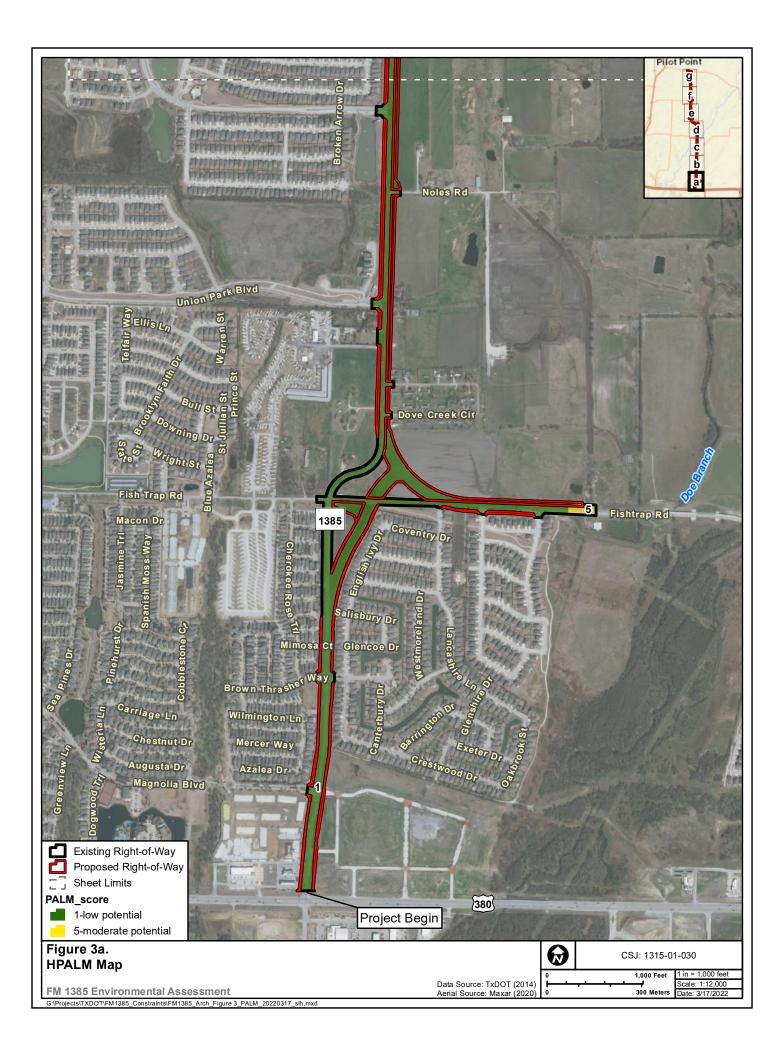


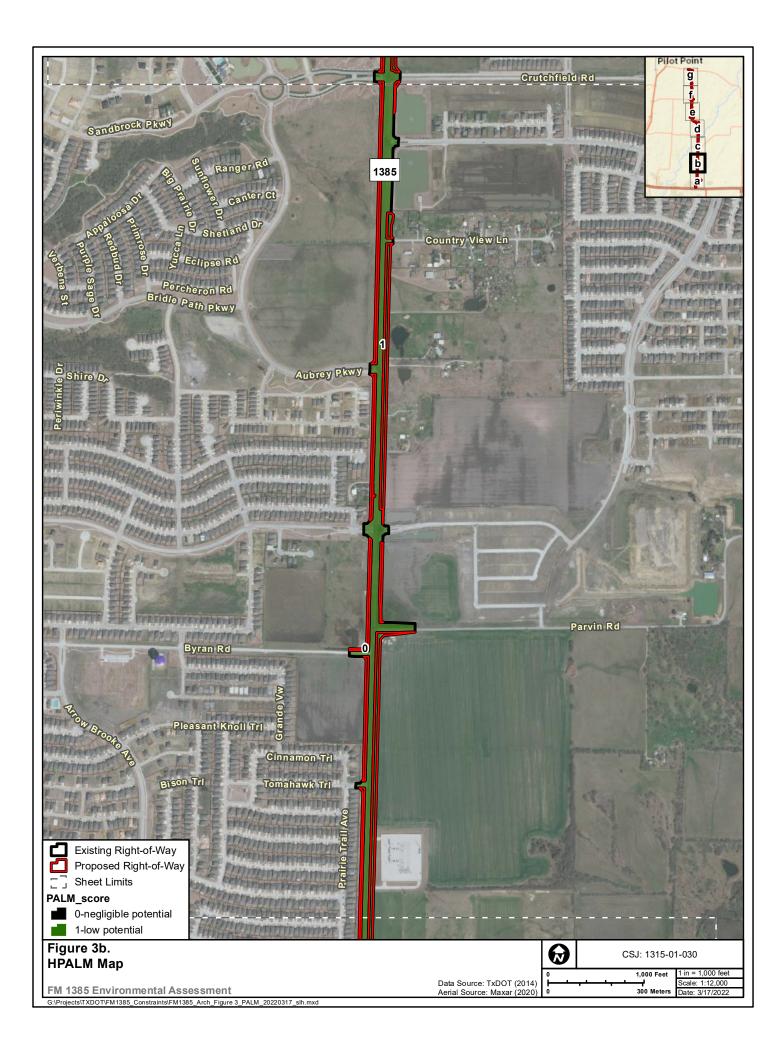


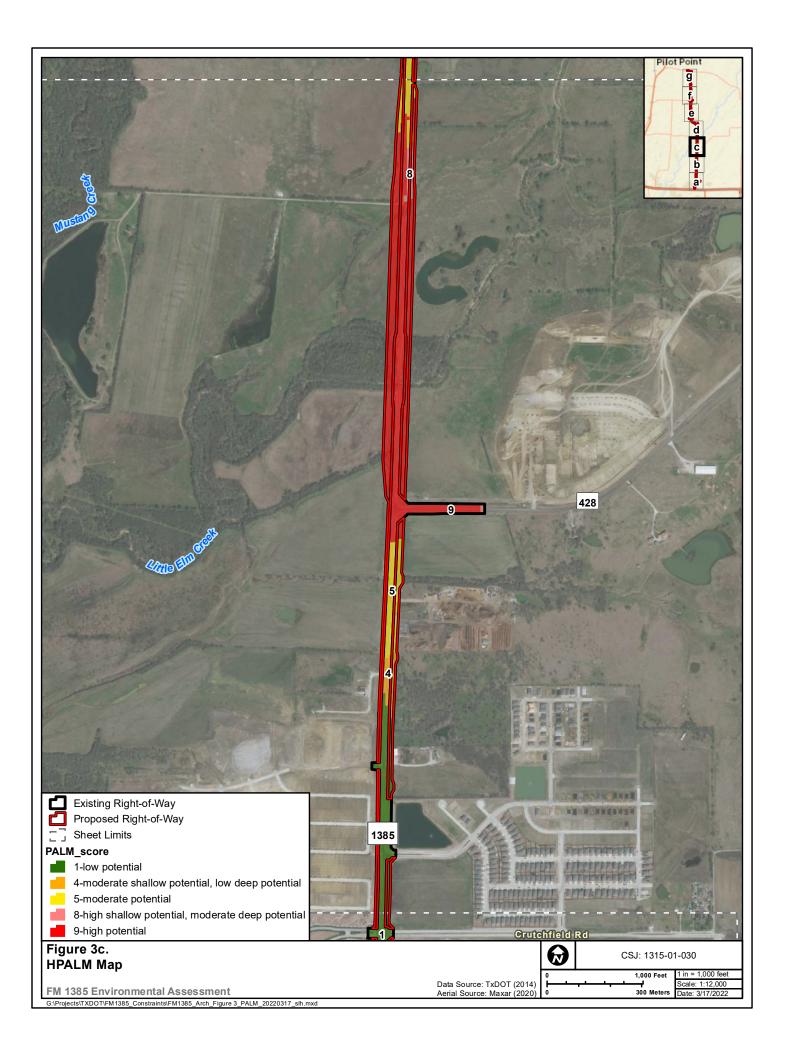


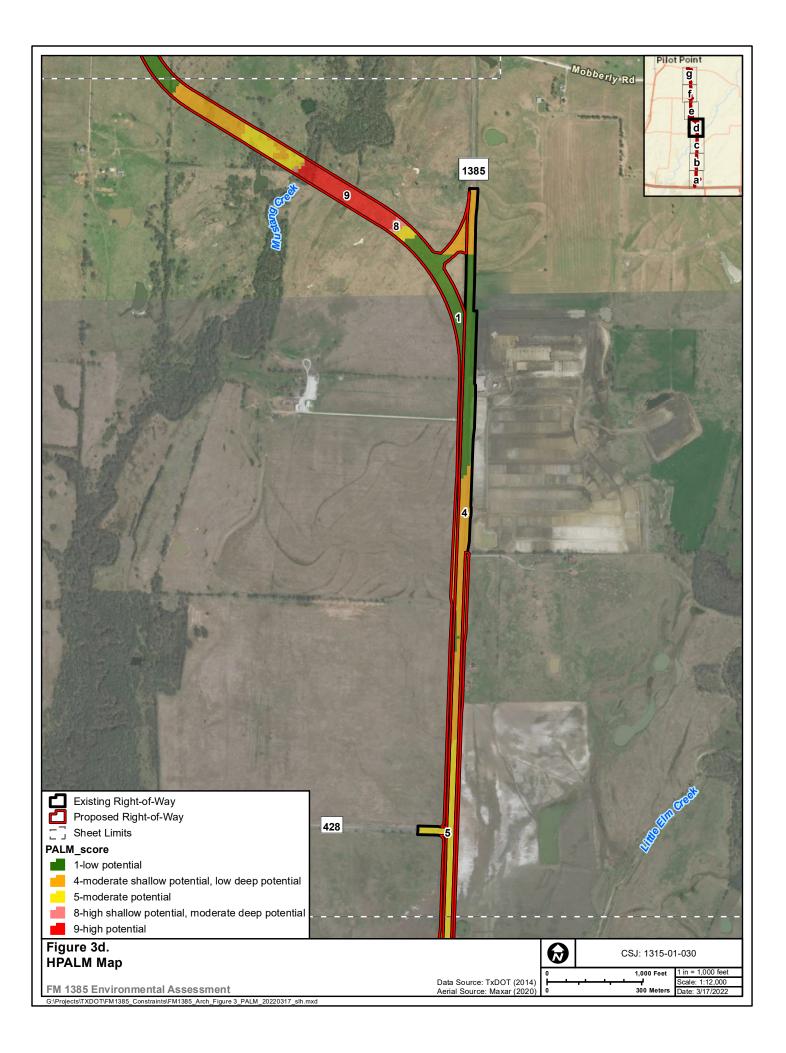


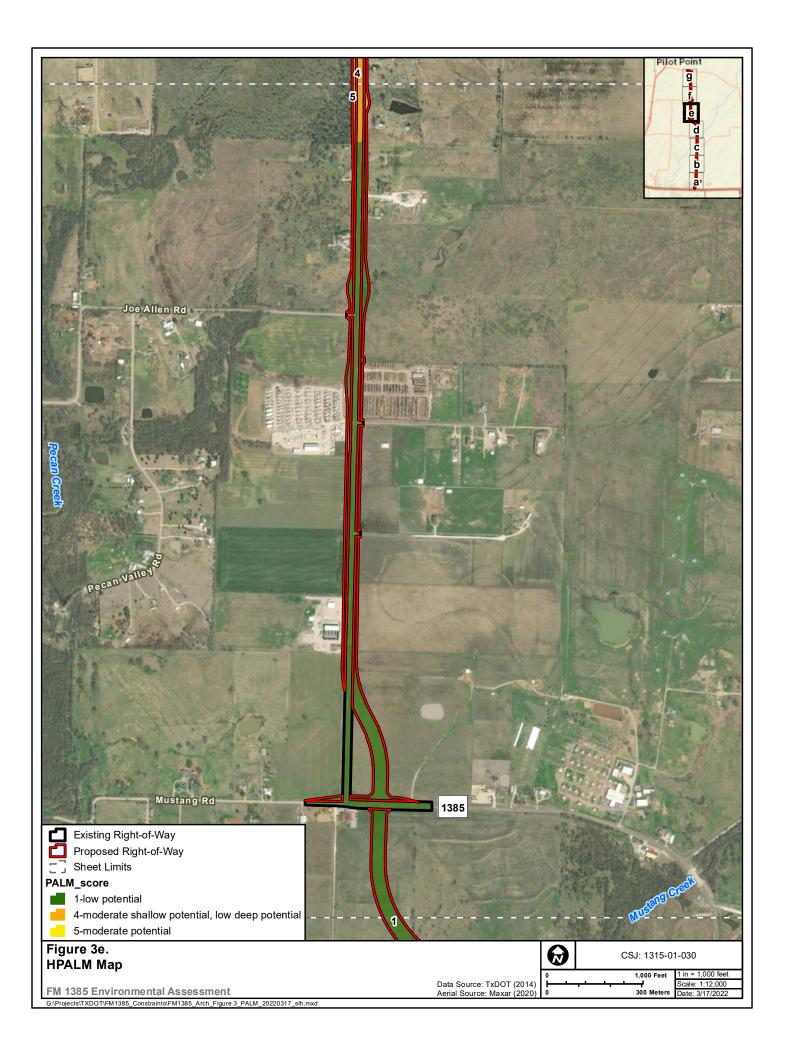


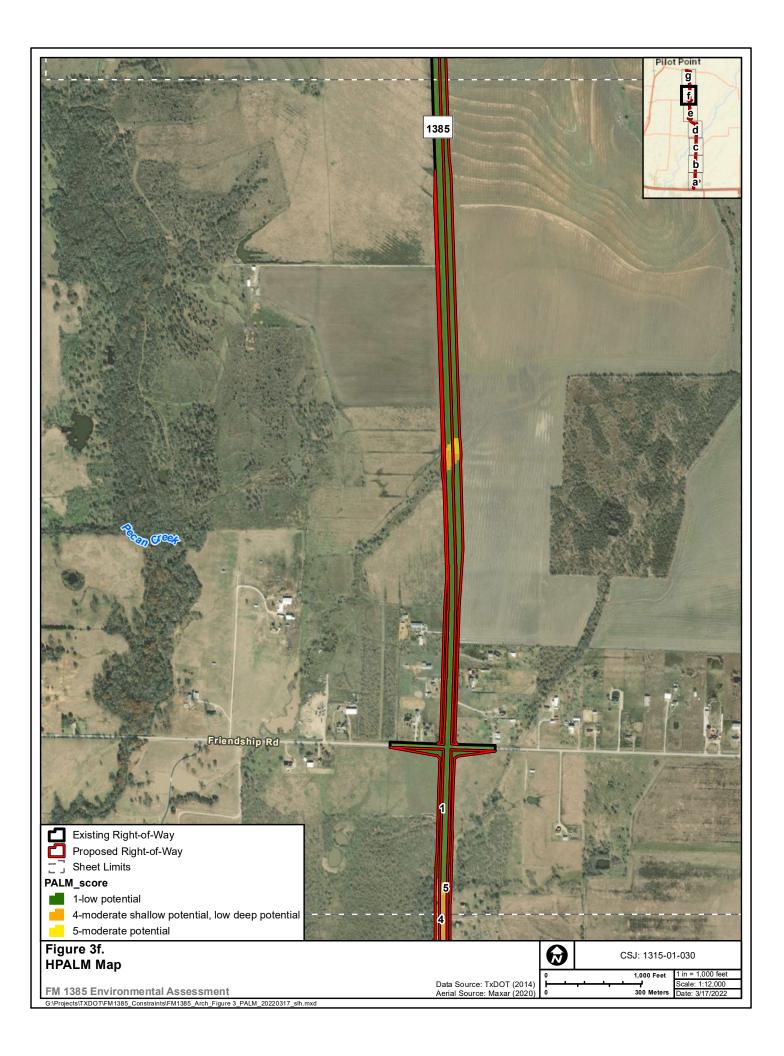


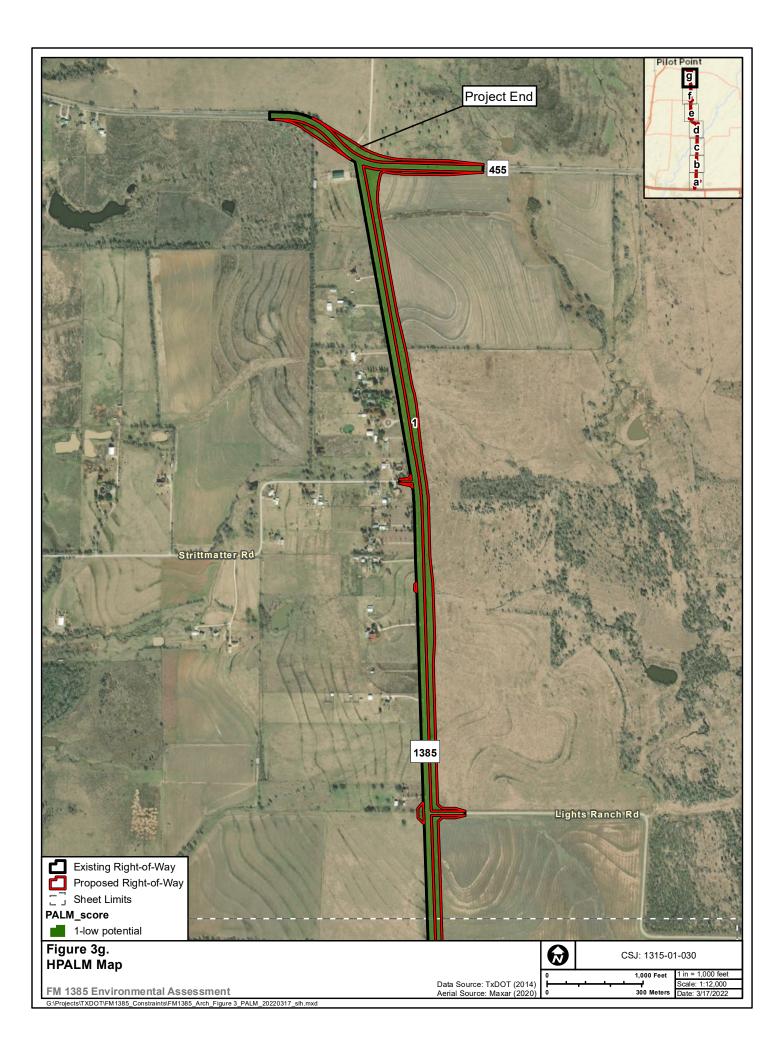












TPWD Coordination

Hello,

TxDOT requests initial collaborative review for the FM 1385 Reconstruction and Widen project in Denton County, Texas. Please see ECOS WPD I screen for the project description. The project includes widening of the existing FM 1385 and a new-location realignment in proximity of the cities of Little Elm, Aubrey, Pilot Point, Celina, and Paloma Point, and the town of Prosper. The following file names for relevant documents are available in ECOS:

- 1. CSJ 1315-01-030_FM 1385_USFWS Species List_ 202301026.pdf
- 2. CSJ 1315-01-030_FM 1385_TPWD RTEST Species List_20230123.pdf
- 3. APPROVED 01 1315-01-030 FM 1385 SAS 20230203.pdf
- 4. APPROVED 02 1315-01-030 FM 1385 SAF 20230203.pdf
- 5. APPROVED 03 1315-01-030 FM 1385 BMP Form 20230203.pdf
- 6. APPROVED 04 1315-01-030 FM 1385 TxNDD 20220801.pdf
- 7. APPROVED 05 1315-01-030 FM 1385 EMST Maps 20230203.pdf
- 8. APPROVED 06 1315-01-030 FM 1385 EMST Spreadsheet 20230203.xlsx
- 9. APPROVED 07 1315-01-030 FM 1385 Bio Photos 20230203.xlsx
- 10. APPROVED 08 1315-01-030 FM 1385 General Photos 20230203.pdf
- 11. APPROVED 09 1315-01-030 FM 1385 Species Habitat Figure 20230203.pdf
- 12. APPROVED CSJ 1315-01-030_404_ FINAL Impacts_Figure_1-13-2022.pdf
- 13. APPROVED CSJ 1315-01-030_404_Final Impacts_Table_1-13-2023.pdf
- 14. APPROVED CSJ 1315-01-030_FM 1385_ Delineation Report Final_1-12-2023.pdf

As general timeline information, the Draft EA is expected to be released in spring 2023 and environmental clearance in early summer 2023. Please contact me with any questions or if additional information is needed.

Thank you,

Leslie Mirise

Environmental Specialist Dallas District – DAL-ENV Texas Department of Transportation 4777 East Highway 80 Mesquite, Texas 75150 (214) 320-6162 office (214) 320-4470 FAX

From:	Suzanne Walsh
То:	Michael McIntire
Subject:	RE: CSJ 1315-01-030 FM 1385 From US 380 to FM 455- Request for Coordination of EA.
Date:	Wednesday, May 31, 2023 11:06:25 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Michael,

Thank you for submitting the following project for coordination of an Environmental Assessment (EA): FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455 (CSJ: 1315-01-030). TPWD appreciates TxDOT's commitment to implement the practices listed in the draft EA (April 2023) submitted on April 24, 2023. Based on a review of the documentation, the avoidance and mitigation efforts described, and provided that project plans do not change, TPWD considers coordination to be complete. However, please note it is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with all federal, state, and local laws that protect plants, fish, and wildlife.

According to §2.207(f) of the 2021 TxDOT-TPWD MOU, TxDOT agreed to provide TXNDD reporting forms for observations of tracked SGCN (which includes federal- and state-listed species) occurrences within TxDOT project areas. Please keep this mind when completing project due diligence tasks. For TXNDD submission guidelines, please visit the following link: http://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/txndd/submit.phtml

Sincerely,

Suzanne Walsh Transportation Conservation Coordinator Phone: (512) 389-4579

From: WHAB_TxDOT <WHAB_TxDOT@tpwd.texas.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 24, 2023 3:16 PM
To: Michael McIntire <Michael.McIntire1@txdot.gov>; WHAB_TxDOT
<WHAB_TxDOT@tpwd.texas.gov>
Cc: Suzanne Walsh <Suzanne.Walsh@tpwd.texas.gov>
Subject: RE: CSJ 1315-01-030 FM 1385 From US 380 to FM 455- Request for Coordination of EA.

The TPWD Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program has received your request and has assigned it project ID # 50572. The Habitat Assessment Biologist who will complete your project review is copied on this email.

Thank you,

John Ney Administrative Assistant Texas Parks & Wildlife Department Wildlife Division - Ecological & Environmental Planning Program 4200 Smith School Road Austin, TX 78744 Office: (512) 389-4571

From: Michael McIntire <<u>Michael.McIntire1@txdot.gov</u>>
Sent: Monday, April 24, 2023 10:33 AM
To: WHAB_TxDOT <<u>WHAB_TxDOT@tpwd.texas.gov</u>>
Subject: CSJ 1315-01-030 FM 1385 From US 380 to FM 455- Request for Coordination of EA.

You don't often get email from michael.mcintire1@txdot.gov. Learn why this is important

ALERT: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links in unknown or unexpected emails.

Hello,

TxDOT requests coordination of EA for the FM 1385 (CSJ 1315-01-030) From US 380 to GM 455 project in Denton County, Texas. Please see ECOS WPD I screen for the project description. The project includes widening of the existing FM 1385 and a new-location realignment in proximity of the cities of Little Elm, Aubrey, Pilot Point, Celina, and Paloma Point, and the town of Prosper. The following file name for the approved draft EA is available in ECOS:

1. APPROVED Draft EA 1315-01-030 FM1385.pdf

Attached is the approved Notice for a Public Hearing for the FM 1385 that contains Links to the approved draft EA and other project materials. The public hearing is scheduled to take place on May 8, 2023 with a comment period that ends May 23, 2023. If there are any questions or about the project or any related project information/materials please contact the following environmental PM below:

Michael McIntire Environmental Specialist Dallas District 4777 E. US Highway 80 Mesquite, TX 75150-6643 (214)-319-6547 <u>Michael.McIntire1@txdot.gov</u>

As general timeline information, the Final EA is expected to be released for circulation sometime in June 2023 with the FONSI being expected to be signed and approved at the end of June 2023 or beginning July 2023.

Thank you,



Mike McIntire Environmental Specialist Dallas District 4777 E. US Highway 80 Mesquite, TX 75150-6643 (214)-319-6547 Michael.McIntire1@txdot.gov





Project Name: FM 1385 Reconstruction and Widen

CSJ(s): 1315-01-030

County(ies): Denton County

Date Form Completed: February 3, 2023

Prepared by: Ellen Hall, Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc., now Stantec

Information on state-listed species, SGCN, water resources, and other natural resources can be found in the ECOS documents tab under the filenames specified in the e-mail sent to <u>WHAB_TXDOT@tpwd.texas.gov</u>.

1. Does the project impact any state parks, wildlife management areas, wildlife refuges, or other designated protected areas?

🛛 No

□ Yes

<if yes, describe>

2. Does TxDOT need TPWD assistance in identifying and locating Section 404 mitigation opportunities for this project?

No / N/A / Not yet determined

□ Yes

<if yes, describe>

3. Is there a species or resource challenge that TPWD can assist with additional guidance? If so, describe below:

N/A

4. List all BMP that will be applied to this project per the document *Beneficial Management Practices: Avoiding, Minimizing, and Mitigating Impacts of Transportation Projects on State Natural Resources.*

*Note, these are BMP that TxDOT commits to implement at the time this form is completed. This list may change prior to or during construction based on changes to project impacts, design, etc.

BMP to be Implemented:

Amphibians and Reptiles

The project is within the range and suitable habitat for one federally proposed threatened/statethreatened reptile species (alligator snapping turtle) and the following 11 SGCN amphibian and reptile species: Strecker's chorus frog, Woodhouse's toad, eastern/western box turtle, prairie skink, slender glass lizard, smooth softshell, Texas garter snake, timber (canebrake) rattlesnake, western chicken turtle, and western rattlesnake. Due to the complex life cycle of these species, the below identified will be utilized to minimize impacts to these species.

• Minimize impacts to wetland and riverine habitat.

Aquatic Amphibian and Reptile BMP

- For projects within existing right-of-way (ROW) when work is in water or will permanently impact a water feature and potential habitat exists for the target species complete the following:
 - Minimize impacts to wetlands, temporary and permanent open water features, including depressions, and riverine habitats.
 - Maintain the existing hydrologic regime and any connections between wetlands and other aquatic features.
 - Use barrier fencing to direct animal movements away from construction activities and areas of potential wildlife-vehicle collisions in construction areas directly adjacent, or that may directly impact, potential habitat for the target species.
 - Apply hydromulching and/or hydroseeding in areas for soil stabilization and/or revegetation of disturbed areas around wetlands and in riparian areas. If erosion control blankets or mats will be used, the product should not contain netting, but should only contain loosely woven natural fiber netting in which the mesh design allows the threads to move, therefore allowing expansion of the mesh openings. Plastic netting should be avoided.
 - Project specific locations (PSLs) proposed within state-owned ROW should be located in uplands away from aquatic features.
 - When work is directly adjacent to the water, minimize impacts to shoreline basking sites (e.g., downed trees, sand bars, exposed bedrock) and refugia/overwinter sites (e.g., brush and debris piles, crayfish burrows, aquatic logjams, and leaf packs).

 If gutters and curbs are part of the roadway design, install gutters that do not include the side box inlet and include sloped (i.e., mountable) curbs to allow small animals to leave roadway. If this modification to the entire curb system is not possible, install sections of sloped curb on either side of the storm water drain for several feet to allow small animals to leave the roadway. Priority areas for these design recommendations are those with nearby wetlands or

other aquatic features.

- For projects that require acquisition of additional ROW and work within that new ROW is in water or will permanently impact a water feature, implement BMP for projects within existing ROW above plus those below:
 - For sections of roadway adjacent to wetlands or other aquatic features, install wildlife barriers that prevent climbing. Barriers should terminate at culvert openings in order to funnel animals under the road. The barriers should be of the same length as the adjacent feature or 80 feet long in each direction, or whichever is the lesser of the two.
 - For culvert extensions and culvert replacement/installation, incorporate measures to funnel animals toward culverts such as concrete wingwalls and barrier walls with overhangs.

Terrestrial Amphibian and Reptile BMP

- For open trenches and excavated pits, install escape ramps at an angle of less than 45 degrees (1:1) in areas left uncovered. Visually inspect excavation areas for trapped wildlife prior to backfilling
- Avoid or minimize disturbing or removing cover objects, such as downed trees, rotting stumps, brush piles, and leaf litter. If avoidance or minimization is not practicable, consider removing cover objects prior to the start of the project and replace them at project completion.
- Examine heavy equipment stored on site before use, particularly after rain events when reptile and amphibian movements occur more often, to ensure use will not harm individuals that might be seeking temporary refuge.
- Due to increased activity (mating) of reptiles and amphibian during the spring, construction activities like clearing or grading should attempt to be scheduled outside of the spring (March-May) season. Also, timing ground disturbing activities before October when reptiles and amphibians become less active and may be using burrows in the project area is also encouraged.
- When designing roads with curbs, consider using Type I or Type III curbs to provide a gentle slope to enable turtles and small animals to get out of roadways.
- If Texas tortoises (*Gopherus berlandieri*) or box turtles (*Terrepene* spp.) are present in a project area, they should be removed from the area and relocated between 100 and 200 meters from the project area. After removal of the individuals, the area that will be disturbed during active construction and project specific locations should be fenced off to exclude reentry by turtles, tortoises, and other reptiles. The exclusion fence should be constructed and maintained as follows:
 - \circ $\;$ The exclusion fence should be constructed with metal flashing or drift fence material.
 - Rolled erosion control mesh material should not be used.
 - The exclusion fence should be buried at least 6 inches deep and be at least 24 inches high.
 - The exclusion fence should be maintained for the life of the project and only removed after the construction is completed and the disturbed site has been

revegetated.

Vegetation BMP

- Minimize the amount of vegetation cleared. Removal of native vegetation, particularly mature native trees and shrubs should be avoided. Impacted vegetation should be replaced with in-kind on- site replacement/restoration of native vegetation.
- To minimize adverse effects, activities should be planned to preserve mature trees, particularly acorn, nut or berry producing varieties. These types of vegetation have high value to wildlife as food and cover.
- It is strongly recommended that trees greater than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) that are removed be replaced. TPWD's experience indicates that for ecologically effective replacement, a ratio of three trees for every one (3:1) lost should be provided to either on-site or off-site. Trees less than 12 inches DBH should be replaced at a 1:1 ratio.
- Replacement trees should be of equal or better wildlife quality than those removed and be regionally adapted native species.
- When trees are planted, a maintenance plan that ensures at least an 85 percent survival rate after three years should be developed for the replacement trees.
- The use of any non-native vegetation in landscaping and revegetation is discouraged. Locally adapted native species should be used.
- The use of seed mix that contains seeds from only regional ecotype native species is recommended.

Water Quality BMP

In addition to BMP required for a TCEQ Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and/or 401 Water Quality Certification:

- Minimize the use of equipment in streams and riparian areas during construction. When possible, equipment access should be from banks, bridge decks, or barges.
- When temporary stream crossings are unavoidable, remove stream crossings once they are no longer needed and stabilize banks and soils around the crossing.
- Wet-Bottomed detention ponds are recommended to benefit wildlife and downstream water quality. Consider potential wildlife-vehicle interactions when siting detention ponds.
- Rubbish found near bridges on TxDOT ROW should be removed and disposed of properly to minimize the risk of pollution. Rubbish does not include brush piles or snags.

Mammals

The project is within the range and suitable habitat for eight SGCN mammal species, including big brown bat, big free-tailed bat, eastern red bat, eastern spotted skunk, hoary bat, long-tailed weasel, muskrat, and western hog-nosed skunk. Eastern spotted skunk, long-tailed weasel, muskrat, and western hog-nosed skunk are anticipated to actively avoid construction activities associated with the project and the General Design and Construction BMP would be applicable. The Bat BMPs outlined below will be utilized to mitigate impacts to the four bat species listed above.

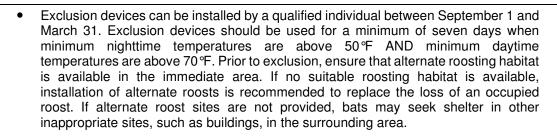
General Design and Construction BMP

- Employees and contractors will be provided information prior to start of construction to educate personnel of the potential for all state-listed threatened species or other SGCN to occur within the project area and should be advised of relevant rules and regulations to protect plants, fish, and wildlife.
- Contractors will be informed to avoid harming all wildlife species if encountered and allow them to safely leave the project site. Due diligence should be used to avoid killing or harming any wildlife species in the implementation of transportation projects.
- Direct animals away from the construction area with the judicious use and placement of sediment control fencing to exclude wildlife. Exclusion fence should be buried at least 6 inches and be at least 24 inches high, maintained for the life of the project, and removed after construction is completed. Contractors should examine the inside of the exclusion area daily to determine if any wildlife species have been trapped inside the area of impact and provide safe egress opportunities prior to initiation of construction activities.
- Apply hydromulching and/or hydroseeding in areas for soil stabilization and/or revegetation of disturbed areas around wetlands and in riparian areas.
- If erosion control blankets or mats will be used, the product should not contain netting, but should only contain loosely woven natural fiber netting in which the mesh design allows the threads to move, therefore allowing expansion of the mesh openings. Plastic netting should be avoided.
- Project staging areas, stockpiles, temporary construction easements, and other project related sites should be situated in previously disturbed areas to avoid or minimize impacts to sensitive or unique habitats including intact native vegetation, floodplains, riparian corridors, wetlands, playa lakes, and habitat for wildlife species.
- When lighting is added, consider wildlife impacts from light pollution and incorporating darksky practices into design strategies. Minimize sky glow by focusing light downward, with full cutoff luminaries to avoid light emitting above the horizontal. The minimum amount of nighttime lighting needed for safety and security should be used.

Bat BMP

The following survey and exclusion protocols should be followed prior to commencement of construction activities. For the purposes of this document, structures are defined as bridges, culverts (concrete or metal), wells, and buildings.

- For activities that have the potential to impact structures, cliffs or caves, or trees; a qualified biologist will perform a habitat assessment and occupancy survey of the feature(s) with roost potential as early in the planning process as possible or within one year before project letting.
- For roosts where occupancy is strongly suspected but unconfirmed during the initial survey, revisit feature(s) at most four weeks prior to scheduled disturbance to confirm absence of bats.
- If bats are present or recent signs of occupation (i.e., piles of guano, distinct musky odor, or staining and rub marks at potential entry points) are observed, take appropriate measures to ensure that bats are not harmed, such as implementing non-lethal exclusion activities or timing or phasing of construction.



- If feature(s) used by bats are removed as a result of construction, replacement structures should incorporate bat-friendly design or artificial roosts should be constructed to replace these features.
- Large hollow trees, snags (dead standing trees), and trees with shaggy bark should be surveyed for colonies and, if found, should not be disturbed until the bats are no longer occupying these features. Post-occupancy surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to tree removal from the landscape.
- Retain mature, large diameter hardwood forest species and native/ornamental palm trees.
- In all instances, avoid harm or death to bats. Bats should only be handled as a last resort and after communication with TPWD.
- Bat surveys of structures should include visual inspections of structural fissures (cracked or spalled concrete, damaged or split beams, split or damaged timber railings), crevices (expansion joints, space between parallel beams, spaces above supports piers), and alternative structures (drainage pipes, bolt cavities, open sections between support beams, swallow nests) for the presence of bats.
- Before excluding bats from any occupied structure, bat species, weather, temperature, season, and geographic location must be incorporated into any exclusion plans to avoid unnecessary harm or death to bats. Winter exclusion must entail a survey to confirm either, 1) bats are absent or 2) present but active (i.e., continuously active not intermittently active due to arousals from hibernation).
 - Avoid using materials that degrade quickly, like paper, steel wool or rags, to close holes.
 - Avoid using products or making structural modifications that may block natural ventilation, like hanging plastic sheeting over an active roost entrance, thereby altering roost microclimate.
 - Avoid using chemical and ultrasonic repellents.
 - Avoid use of silicone, polyurethane or similar non-water-based caulk products.
 - Avoid use of expandable foam products at occupied sites.
 - Avoid the use of flexible netting attached with duct tape.
- In order to avoid entombing bats, exclusion activities should be only implemented by a qualified individual. A qualified individual or company should possess at least the following minimum qualifications:
 - Experience in bat exclusion (the individual, not just the company).

 Proof of rabies pre-exposure vaccinations. 	
 Demonstrated knowledge of the relevant bat species, including maternity season date range and habitat requirements. 	
 Demonstrated knowledge of rabies and histoplasmosis in relation to bat roosts. 	
Birds	
The project is within the range and suitable habitat for one state-listed threatened species, White-faced Ibis, and five SGCN bird species, Bald Eagle, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Franklin's Gull, Mountain Plover, and Western Burrowing Owl. The Bird BMPs listed below can be utilized to minimize impacts to these bird species.	
 Bird BMP In addition to complying with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Chapter 64 of the Parks and Wildlife Code (PWC) regarding nongame bird protections, perform the following BMP: Avoid vegetation clearing activities during the general bird nesting season, March through August, to minimize adverse impacts to birds. 	
Prior to construction, perform daytime surveys for nests including under bridges and in culverts to determine if they are active before removal. Nests that are active should not be disturbed. If active nests are observed during surveys, TPWD recommends a 150-foot buffer of vegetation remain around the nests until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned.	
 Do not disturb, destroy, or remove active nests, including ground nesting birds, during the nesting season. 	
 If unoccupied, inactive nests will be removed, ensure that nests are not protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), MBTA, or BGEPA. 	
 Prevent the establishment of active nests during the nesting season on TxDOT owned and operated facilities and structures proposed for replacement or repair. 	
 Do not collect, capture, relocate, or transport birds, eggs, young, or active nests without a permit. 	
 Minimize extended human presence near nesting birds during construction and maintenance activities. Protect sensitive habitat areas with temporary barriers or fencing to limit human foot- traffic and off-road vehicle use to alert and discourage contractors from causing any unintentional impacts. 	
 Minimize construction noise above ambient levels during general bird nesting season to minimize adverse impacts on birds. 	
Insects The project is in the range and suitable habitat for one SGCN insect species, American bumblebee.	
Insect Pollinator BMP	
• Mowing should only be applied to 30% or less of a site in a given year when practical. In	
general, mowing is inadequate for management of native insect pollinator habitat in the long	
term, except to remove annual non-native plants during establishment (i.e., high-mowing before they flower) or to facilitate a light disking. When conducted it should be done post	
bloom or when host plants have gone dormant for the growing season. This can also be done by leaving strips of habitat farthest from road or highway corridors un-mowed when practical.	

- If mowing is required during period of active bloom or high pollinator activity it should be implemented during the heat of the day and with a high mower deck to allow for pollinators to escape and to give late season blooming species a chance to recover and bloom.
- Deep soil disturbances, such as, tilling or deep disking in areas that host aggregations of ground-nesting bees should be avoided. Tilling and disking also may promote the invasion or germination of non-native plants. Different species of native ground-nesting bees prefer different soil conditions, although research suggests that many ground nesting bees prefer sandy, loamy sand or sandy loam soils. In areas with these soil types consider leaving open patches of soil.
- Allow dead trees to stand (so long as they do not pose a risk to property or people) and protect shrubs and herbaceous plants with pithy or hollow stems (e.g., cane fruits, sumac, elderberry), as these provide nesting habitat for tunnel-nesting native bees.
- Retain dead or dying branches whenever it is safe and practical at the edges of the ROW. Wood-boring beetle larvae often fill dead trees and branches with narrow tunnels into which tunnel-nesting bees will establish nests. Additionally, bumble bees may choose to nest in wood piles.
- Retain rotting logs at edges of the ROW where some bee species may burrow tunnels in which to nest.
- Protect sloped or well-drained ground sites where plants are sparse and direct access to soil is available. These are the areas where ground-nesting bees may dig nests. Turning the soil destroys all ground nests that are present at that depth and hinders the emergence of bees that are nesting deeper in the ground.
- Protect grassy thickets, or other areas of dense, low cover from mowing or other disturbance. These are the sites where bumble bees might find the nest cavities they need, as well as annual and perennial wildflowers that can provide important food resources.
- Where available and economical, native plants and seed should be procured from local ecotype providers. Seed mixes should be diverse and include as many ecoregion natives as possible ensuring full season floral resources. Species by Texas ecoregion can be found in the Texas Management Recommendations for Native Insect Pollinators in Texas document: https://tpwd.texas.gov/publications/pwdpubs/media/pwd_bk_w7000_1813.pdf.
- Planting at least three different native flowering plants within each of three blooming periods are recommended (spring, summer, early fall) in high rainfall regions of Texas. In drier regions of the state, a target of three native flowering plants within each of two blooming periods can be used. In areas along the I-35 corridor of central Texas consider increasing fall blooming nectar resources as this is a critical time period of monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*) and nesting bees and has been identified as a critical need for these species in Texas. Habitat enhancements for native pollinators should include at least one native bunchgrass adapted to the site.
- Utilize an Integrated Pest Management Strategy (IPM) strategy for controlling weedy or invasive plants by minimizing broad use of certain herbicides and surfactants in close proximity to intact habitats utilized by native pollinators. Reduce application timing to periods of low pollinator activity and not during peak bloom season.

Plants

The project is within the range and suitable habitat for one SGCN plant species, Sutherland hawthorn.

Rare Plant BMP

The following plant BMP apply to projects within range of and in suitable habitat for all plant

SGCN that are listed on TPWD's RTEST online application.

- Survey project area during appropriate seasons to allow for correct species identification. Habitat and survey seasons are usually during the flowering and/or fruiting period listed on the RTEST website, if available. Surveys should be performed within suitable habitat for the species. Survey effort is project-, species- and habitat-dependent. Botanical field surveys should be conducted by qualified individual(s) with botanical experience and according to commonly accepted survey protocols. Ensure that any equipment, tools, footwear and clothing are clean prior to entering the project site area to avoid introducing invasive species. Prior to surveying, TPWD Staff is available to provide assistance with species identification and appropriate survey effort.
- If SGCN plants are located, the surveyor should attempt to determine the complete extent of the occurrence and the approximate number of individuals within the occurrence. Suitable GPS equipment should be used to map the boundaries of the population. Photographs should be taken and/or voucher specimens should be collected (if sufficient plants are present, i.e., more than 10 reproductive plants). Please note that a state collection permit is required from TPWD to collect voucher specimens of state-listed species and a federal collection permit is required from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to collect federally listed species. Photographs should capture diagnostic characters of the species for verification and should be discussed with TPWD Staff prior to surveys if surveyor is unfamiliar with the species. Vouchers should be deposited with TPWD Staff or in one of Texas' major herbaria (e.g., University of Texas at Austin, Botanical Research Institute of Texas, Texas A&M University, Sul Ross State University, etc.).
- If there is a known TXNDD SGCN plant population within the project area and project timing or other constraints do not allow for surveys, contact TPWD Transportation Staff as soon as possible to discuss other options.
- If an SGCN plant species is located during surveys of the project area, then complete the following during the construction phase:

Avoid impacts and minimize unavoidable impacts. Plant locations should be protected with temporary barrier fencing and contractors should be instructed to avoid protected areas. Conducting construction outside of the growing season or after a plant has produced mature fruit is the preferred way to avoid/minimize impacts to SGCN plant populations areas, stockpiles, and other project related sites on TxDOT ROW should not impact SGCN plant populations. After construction begins, minimize herbicide use near SGCN plant populations (if possible, use hand-held spot sprayers, several meters from rare plants, on still or days with little wind).

- a. If there are unintended impacts to SGCN populations, these impacts should be reported to TPWD Transportation Staff.
- b. If the project footprint is finalized or is subject to change AND impacts to SGCN plants cannot be avoided, notify TPWD Transportation Staff as soon as possible. Early notification will allow adequate time and opportunity to seed bank or otherwise conserve populations prior to construction.
- Submit observation(s) of SGCN plant populations and associated data to the TXNDD and WHAB_TxDOT@tpwd.texas.gov. A TXNDD Reporting Form with shapefiles delineating the outer boundary of the population are preferable. Include detailed information on who identified and how a species was identified (resources/references used; diagnostic characters observed). If an SGCN plant population is located near non-native invasive plants, this should be recorded and reported in TXNDD Reporting

Form.

- Although these BMP do not apply to federally listed species, the observation of federally listed species should also be submitted to TPWD.
- During project period, conduct work during times of the year when plants are dormant and/or conditions minimize disturbance of the habitat.
- Develop a plan based on growing season, mower height/season, etc. for protecting sites into future. Maps should also be developed for rare plant area, which includes no mow areas. Known rare plant sites on ROWs and/or new sites found in future projects can be added to this map/plan.
- Conducting maintenance outside of the growing season or after a plant has produced mature fruit is the preferred way to avoid/minimize impacts to habitat.

Mollusks

The project is within the range and suitable habitat for three state-listed threatened mussel species, Louisiana pigtoe, sandbank pocketbook, and Texas heelsplitter. The Freshwater Mussel BMP, Water Quality BMP, and Stream Crossings BMP could be utilized to minimize impacts to these species.

Freshwater Mussel BMP

- In addition to Water Quality and Stream Crossing BMP, follow the most recent, "TPWD– TxDOT Annual Work Plan for Pre-Construction Surveys, Aquatic Resources Relocations, and Other Best Management Practices to Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts to Freshwater Resources."
- When work is adjacent to the water: Water Quality BMP implemented as part of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for a construction general permit or any conditions of the 401 Water Quality Certification for the project will be implemented. (Note: SWPPP and 401 BMP are not listed in this document).

Water Quality BMP

In addition to BMP required for a TCEQ Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and/or 401 Water Quality Certification:

- Minimize the use of equipment in streams and riparian areas during construction. When possible, equipment access should be from banks, bridge decks, or barges.
- When temporary stream crossings are unavoidable, remove stream crossings once they are no longer needed and stabilize banks and soils around the crossing.
- Wet-Bottomed detention ponds are recommended to benefit wildlife and downstream water quality. Consider potential wildlife-vehicle interactions when siting detention ponds.
- Rubbish found near bridges on TxDOT ROW should be removed and disposed of properly to minimize the risk of pollution. Rubbish does not include brush piles or snags.

Stream Crossings BMP

- Use spanning bridges rather than culverts.
- If using a culvert, staggered culverts that concentrate low flows but provide conveyance of higher flows through staggered culverts placed at higher elevations is recommended.

- Bottomless culverts are recommended to allow for fish and other aquatic wildlife passage in the low flow channel. If bottomless culverts are not used, making a low flow channel for fish passage is recommended.
- Avoid placing riprap across stream channels and instead use alternative stabilization such as biotechnical stream bank stabilization methods including live native vegetation or a combination of vegetative and structural materials. When riprap or other bank stabilization devices are necessary, their placement should not impede the movement of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife underneath the bridge. In some instances, rip rap may be buried, backfilled with topsoil and planted with native vegetation.
- Incorporate bat-friendly design into bridges and culverts.
- Design bridges for adequate vertical and horizontal clearances under the roadway to allow for terrestrial wildlife to safely pass under the road.
- A span wide enough to cross the stream and allow for dry ground and a natural surface path under the roadway is encouraged. For culverts, incorporation of an artificial ledge inside the culvert on one or both sides for use by terrestrial wildlife is recommended.
- Riparian buffer zones should remain undisturbed.

5. List all TxDOT species protection specifications that will be applied to this project (e.g., Amphibian and Reptile Exclusion Fence, Bat Houses, etc.)

Species protection specifications to be Implemented:

Please see above for list of proposed species protection specifications.

TCEQ Coordination

Jon Niermann, *Chairman* Emily Lindley, *Commissioner* Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner* Erin E. Chancellor, *Interim Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

May 3, 2023

Re: Response to Request for TCEQ Environmental Review

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) received a request from the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) regarding the following project:

FM 1385, From US 380 to FM 455, Denton County (CSJ: 1315-01-030)

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between TxDOT and TCEQ addressing environmental reviews, which is codified in Chapter 43, Subchapter I of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) and 30 TAC § 7.119, TCEQ is responding to your request for review by providing the below comments.

This project is in an area of Texas classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as severe nonattainment for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and moderate nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Air Quality staff has reviewed the document in accordance with transportation and general conformity regulations codified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 93. We concur with TxDOT's assessment.

We recommend the environmental assessment address actions that will be taken to prevent surface and groundwater contamination.

TxDOT will still need to follow all other applicable laws related to this project, including applying for applicable permits.

If you have any questions, please contact the agency NEPA coordinator at (512) 239-0010 or NEPA@tceq.texas.gov

P.O. Box 13087 • Austin, Texas 78711-3087 • 512-239-0010 • tceq.texas.gov

Approved CRF - FHWA



April 27, 2023

Transmitted Via E-mail

Mrs. Barbara C. Maley, AICP Env/Tranp Plan Coord & Air Quality Specialist Barbara.Maley@dot.gov

Re: Request for Project-Level Conformity Determination Denton County CSJ 1315-01-030 FM 1385: From US 380 to FM 455

Dear Mrs. Maley:

Attached is the copy of the Transportation Conformity Report Form for your review and concurrence.

A project-level conformity determination is requested from you. If you have any questions regarding this project, please contact me at (512) 840-9720.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by: Glendora Lopes

Glendora Lopez Air Specialist Environmental Affairs Division

Attachment(s)

Transportation Conformity Report Form

Project Facility Name:	FM 1385
MPO Project IDs:	NRSA1-DAL-326
Project CSJ Numbers:	1315-01-030
Project Limits	
From:	US 380
То:	FM 455
Project Sponsor:	TxDOT
Project Description ¹ :	Widen and reconstruct from 2 lane urban undivided to 4/6 lanes urban divided (ultimate 6 lanes); realignment of intersections at Mustang Road and Gee Road.
	The project is anticipated to take longer than 2 years to construct because the project is 12 miles long of widening that includes the construction of shared use paths adjacent to travel lanes and a raised median the entire 12 miles. There will also be bridges that will need to built, new culverts will be added into the entire project area, driveways will need to be reconstructed within the project right-of-way, and intersections will need to be reconstructed and/repaved. The project also entails the realignment of the 2 intersections within the project limits on new location.
Date of anticipated enviro	onmental decision/re-evaluation: June 2023

Let Year:	2026
ETC ² Year:	2029
Conformity	Year ³ : N/A- non-regionally signifcant
Total Project	t Cost: 250 million
Adding Cap	acity? 🛛 Yes 🗌 No
Counties:	Denton
Project Clas	sification: 🗌 CE 🛛 EA 🗌 EIS 🗌 Re-evaluation

Important Information

A determination of project-level conformity is not permanent. It is recommended that conformity be checked early and often in the project development process, but that this specific form be coordinated within 60 days of the anticipated environmental decision to avoid coordinating the form more than once. The following events would require a project's conformity determination to be reevaluated.

¹ Project description, project details, and other project information should include enough detail in order to make a determination of project consistency with the MTP, TIP, STIP, and corresponding transportation conformity determination.

² The ETC or estimated time of completion year is the date the entire project as described in the environmental review document will be open to traffic.

³ If this project is NOT considered regionally significant by the MPO, enter "N/A – non-regionally significant". In addition, note that the conformity year is sometimes referred to as the network year. When a MTP identifies a specific timeframe during which a project will be operational, the last year of that timeframe is the conformity year.

- 1. Changes to the project's design concept, scope, limit, funding, or estimated time of completion (ETC) year
- 2. Changes to the project's listing in the MTP, TIP, or STIP related to design concept, scope and limits; funding or ETC year
- 3. New conformity determinations on the applicable MTP, TIP, or STIP (even if it occurs after the FHWA/FTA project-level conformity determination has been made)

In particular, if there is a planned MTP update/amendment and associated transportation conformity determination expected to be completed on or near the time of project approval, it is recommended that the project sponsor prepare this conformity determination after the plan update/amendment and associated transportation conformity determination is completed, if the update/amendment will affect the project as specified in item 1 above. Consult with ENV air specialist if further assistance is needed.

Instructions

Check the appropriate box for each question, using the most current information available, and be aware that the answers will dictate which questions must be answered for each specific project. Start with Step One, and follow the instructions included in each step, if any additional instructions are provided.

The information displayed between carets, <like this> represents a field that should be customized with project specific information. In the electronic file, these fields are highlighted in grey. Content prompts, *like* **Choose an item**, represent dropdown menus, which also must be customized with project specific information.

If the form requires the preparer to "STOP" because something is lacking, then it is recommended that the time it would take to make the necessary changes to the MTP, TIP, or project should be re-evaluated against the project's proposed letting date (i.e., letting date may need to be adjusted).

- Step 1: Is this a federal project with a federal lead other than FHWA/FTA?
 - Yes STOP. Transportation conformity does not apply to the project, however, general conformity may apply.

Consult the ENV air specialist regarding this project and potential general conformity requirements.

- \boxtimes No Continue to Step 2.
- **Step 2:** Is this a FHWA/FTA project⁴?
 - \boxtimes Yes Proceed to Step 4.
 - \Box No Continue to Step 3.
- **Step 3:** Is this project considered regionally significant⁵ in accordance with <u>40 CFR 93.101</u> or <u>30 TAC</u> <u>114.260(d)(2)(iv)</u>?

⁴ Note that this includes projects which may not have federal funding but would otherwise require federal approval.

⁵ If a project is on the MPO's NON-regionally significant project list, it is not regionally significant. Each MPO may have different criteria for designating a project as regionally significant.

Texas Department of Transportation	Transportation Conformity Report Form
	Yes – Continue to Step 4.
	No – STOP. In accordance with 40 CFR 93.102(a)(2), a project level transportation conformity determination is not required for non-regionally significant, non-FHWA/FTA projects.
Step 4:	Is the project located in a nonattainment or maintenance area6 for ozone7, nitrogen dioxide (NO2), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM2.5 or PM10)?
	Yes – Transportation conformity rules apply. The project is located in the EPA designated Dallas-Fort Worth severe and moderate nonattainment ⁸ area for the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS, respectively. Continue to Step 5.
	○ No – STOP. Transportation conformity does not apply to the project.
Step 5:	Is the project exempt ⁹ from conformity in accordance with <u>40 CFR 93.126¹⁰ or 40 CFR</u> <u>93.128</u> ¹¹ ?
	Yes – STOP. Transportation conformity does not apply to the project. This project falls under the following exemption: <i>Choose an item.</i>
	\square No – Continue to Step 6.
Step 6:	Is the project exempt from the regional conformity analysis in accordance with <u>40 CFR 93.127</u> ?
	Yes – The project is exempt from regional conformity requirements. This project falls under the following exemption: Choose an item. Proceed to Step 16.
	No – Continue to Step 7.
Step 7:	Does the project fall within the boundaries ¹² of an MPO?
	Yes – Proceed to Step 9.
	No – Continue to Step 8.

-

⁶ If unsure about the nonattainment or maintenance status, it can be checked in multiple locations, including: the <u>EPA</u> <u>Greenbook</u>, the <u>TCEQ website</u>, or the applicable table in the <u>Air Quality toolkit</u>.

⁷ Note the 1997 ozone standard was revoked by EPA.

⁸Area classifications can be either maintenance, marginal nonattainment, moderate nonattainment, serious nonattainment, severe nonattainment, or extreme nonattainment

⁹ Most added capacity projects will not be exempt, whereas most non-added capacity projects will be exempt.

¹⁰ Ultimately, the interpretation of what projects types meet these exemption criteria is under the purview of the federal lead agency. For example, although it could be interpreted to meet some of the exemption project types, a project changing from general purpose to managed lanes is NOT considered to be exempt from conformity.

¹¹ Grouped CSJ projects, by rule, must be exempt under these criteria.

¹² i.e., within a Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA)

- **Step 8:** Is the project design concept, scope and limits, conformity analysis year, and funding consistent with an approved¹³ regional conformity analysis for an isolated rural area that meets the requirements of <u>40 CFR 93.109</u>?
 - Yes The project is consistent with an approved regional conformity determination that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 93.109 for isolated rural areas. Proceed to Step 16.
 - No − STOP. The project is not consistent with a regional conformity determination for an isolated rural area. TxDOT will not take final action until the project is consistent with an approved regional conformity determination that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 93.109 for isolated rural areas.

Do not sign this form. Please ensure that the project is included in and consistent with an approved regional conformity determination then reevaluate the project using this form.

- **Step 9:** Are all of the project phases¹⁴ for the entire project described in the environmental document included in the fiscally constrained portion of the MTP?
 - \boxtimes Yes Continue to Step 10.
 - No STOP. The project was not included in the area's regional conformity determination, and, therefore, is not consistent with it. The MTP needs to be amended to include this project and a new conformity determination needs to be made on the MTP before consistency can be determined for the project, or the project needs to be revised to be consistent with the existing MTP.

Consult with the district TP&D and MPO on how to proceed.

- **Step 10:** Is at least one phase of the project beyond the NEPA study (corridor study) included in either the appropriate year of the conforming TIP¹⁵ or in Appendix D (if will not be let within the timeframe of the TIP)?
 - \boxtimes Yes Continue to Step 11.
 - No STOP. The project is not included in the conforming TIP and is therefore not consistent with it. At least one phase of the project must be added to the conforming TIP before consistency can be determined.

Consult with the district TP&D and MPO on how to proceed.

¹³ The consultation partners are responsible for approving regional conformity analyses.

¹⁴ A project phase is a separate portion of a project such as: NEPA study, ROW acquisition, final design, construction, and/or partial construction.

¹⁵ In Texas, a conforming TIP is one that has been included into the STIP, so projects must be in the STIP in order to show that they come from a conforming TIP.

- **Step 11:** Are the current project limits the same¹⁶ or do they fall within the project limits listed in the MTP and STIP?
 - Yes Continue to Step 12.
 - No − STOP. The project is not consistent with the conforming MTP and TIP. Either the MTP and TIP, or the project needs to be revised before consistency can be determined.

Consult with the district TP&D and MPO on how to proceed.

- **Step 12:** Is the activity being proposed the same as that in the MTP and STIP project description in both type¹⁷ of facility and number¹⁸ of lanes?
 - \boxtimes Yes Continue to Step 13.
 - No STOP. The project is not consistent with the conforming MTP and TIP. Either the MTP and TIP, or the project needs to be revised before consistency can be determined.

Consult with the district TP&D and MPO on how to proceed.

- **Step 13:** Does the project's ETC year fall between its identified conformity year¹⁹ in the MTP and the previous conformity year identified in the MTP?
 - Yes Continue to Step 14.
 - No STOP. The project is not consistent with the conforming MTP and TIP. Either the MTP and TIP or the project needs to be revised before consistency can be determined.

Consult with the district TP&D and MPO on how to proceed.

- N/A This project is non-regionally significant. Continue to Step 14.
- Step 14: Is the estimated total project cost or the cost identified in the MTP greater than \$1,500,000?
 - Yes Proceed to Step 15.
 - No Fiscal constraint requirements do not apply. This project is consistent with the currently conforming MTP and TIP. Proceed to Step 16.

¹⁶ The limits are considered the same if the logical termini noted in the environmental document fall within the limits of the project noted in the MTP or the logical termini noted in the environmental document are not significantly greater (~1mile) than the limits noted in the MTP due to transition areas for safety or other factors required to be considered when establishing logical termini for environmental document purposes.

¹⁷ The type of activity refers to the type of enhancement, such as: main lanes, frontage roads, HOV lanes, direct connectors, bridge replacement, etc...

¹⁸ The number refers to the amount of each activity type, such as: number of main lanes or number of frontage lanes.

¹⁹ For the purposes of this determination, the term conformity year is synonymous with the network analysis year for the MTP.

Step 15:	Does the estimated	project cost exceed	d what is contained in t	he MTP by more than 50% ²⁰ ?
----------	--------------------	---------------------	--------------------------	---

Yes – STOP. The project is not consistent with the MTP and TIP because it is not fiscally constrained. Either the MTP and TIP, or the project needs to be revised before consistency can be determined or a case-by-case decision will need to be made by FHWA.

Consult with the district TP&D and MPO on how to proceed.

- No This project is consistent with the currently conforming MTP and TIP. Continue to Step 16.
- Step 16: Is the project located in either a CO, PM_{2.5}, or PM₁₀ nonattainment or maintenance area?²¹
 - Yes Continue to Step 17.
 - No Hot-spot conformity requirements do not apply. Proceed to Step 21.
- Step 17: Is this a state or local project with NO federal funding and NO federal decision required?
 - Yes Hot-spot conformity requirements do not apply. Proceed to Step 21.
 - No Hot-spot conformity requirements apply. Request the local MPO to initiate a consultation call with the Consultation Partners.

Fill out the Hot-Spot Analysis Data for a Consultation Partner Decision Form to present the project data to the Consultation Partners for review prior to the consultation call.

Continue to Step 18.

Step 18: Did the consultation partners determine that this is a project of air quality concern (POAQC)?

Yes – A hot-spot analysis is required and must be approved by the consultation partners.

Conduct a hot-spot analysis in accordance with the methodology approved by the consultation partners, and use the applicable <u>EPA hot-spot guidance</u>.

Continue to Step 19.

○ No - A hot-spot analysis is not required because the project is not a POAQC. The consultation partners made this determination on <insert date>.

Proceed to Step 21.

²⁰ Multiply the MTP cost by 1.5. The current estimated total project cost should not exceed this amount.

²¹ Note that this currently only applies to projects in El Paso.

Transportation	Conformit	v Report	Form

Texas Department of Transportation

Step 19:	wors	s the approved hot-spot analysis verify that the project will not cause, contribute to, or en a violation of applicable CO, PM _{2.5} , or PM ₁₀ NAAQS or that the project will at least ove conditions from that of the no-build alternative?
		Yes – The project is not anticipated to cause, contribute to, or worsen a violation of the applicable NAAQS. Continue to Step 20.
		No – STOP. The project, as it is currently presented, does not comply with conformity requirements because it is anticipated to cause, contribute to, or worsen a violation of the applicable NAAQS.
		Identify and get consultation partner agreement upon mitigation measures to offset project impacts to air quality. Reevaluate this project using this form once these mitigation measures have been identified and committed to.
Step 20:		e all the agreed upon mitigation measures as well as any applicable SIP control measures ved a written commitment?
		Yes – Continue to Step 21.
		No – STOP.
		Do not proceed until there are written commitments to implement all the agreed upon mitigation measures and any applicable SIP control measures. Reevaluate this project using this form once these commitments have been made in writing.
		N/A because no mitigation is required and there are no applicable SIP control measures which affect this project, Continue to Step 21.
Step 21:	The t	transportation conformity evaluation is complete.
		Attach applicable pages of the MTP and TIP, or the STIP, project schematics, typical sections, hot-spot analyses and determinations, and any conformity related public comment and response. Implement the following processing instructions as applicable.
		This is a regionally significant State-only project with no FHWA/FTA action required (the answer to Steps 3 is yes); therefore:
		Submit this form to the ENV air specialist. If ENV concurs that all project level conformity requirements have been met, ENV shall sign the form below. Coordination with FHWA/FTA is not required.
		Retain this form in the project file.
	\boxtimes	This is a FHWA/FTA non-exempt project (the answer to Steps 2 and 4 is yes, and the answer to Steps 5 and 6 is no); therefore:
		Submit this form to the ENV air specialist. After ENV air specialist review, ENV will coordinate this form with FHWA/FTA for a project level conformity determination. If FHWA/FTA agrees that all project level conformity requirements have been met, they shall sign the project level conformity determination line below. A project level conformity determination is not complete and project clearance cannot be given until FHWA/FTA signs this form.
		Retain this form and any coordination with FHWA/FTA in the project file.

Texas Department of Transconstation

Project CSJ Nu Signature	Imbers: 1315-01-030 Docusigned by: Gundora lopus D7144948868E4E9
Name:	Glendora Lopez
Title:	Environmental Specialist
Date:	4/27/2023
FHWA/FTA Det	ermination of the Project-level Conformity:
	BARBARA C MALEY MALEY
Signature	Date: 2023.05.04 13:49:44 -05'00'
Name:	
Title:	Air Quality Specialist and Transportation Planner
Date:	
Bator	

NOTE: FHWA project-level conformity determination is based upon clarification provided by TxDOT (attached).

List Of Appendices

APPENDIX A: Project Location Map

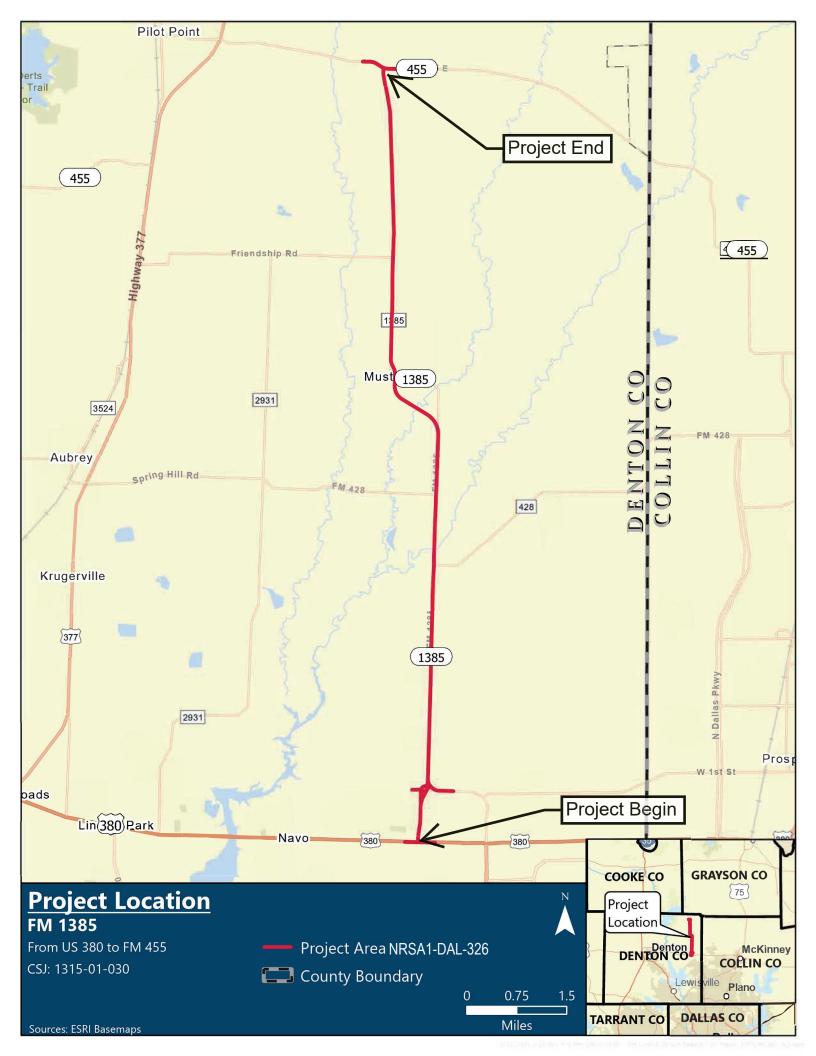
APPENDIX B: Mobility 2045 - 2022 Update Non-Regionally Significant Arterials Listing

APPENDIX C: STIP 2023-2026

APPENDIX D: Typical Sections

APPENDIX A

Project Location Map



APPENDIX B Mobility 2045 - 2022 Update Non-Regionally Significant Arterials Listing

Non-Regionally Significant Arterials

MTP ID	District	TIP Code	Project Type	CSJ	Facility	From	То	Description	Total Project Cost	FFCS Status *
NRSA1-DAL- 313	TxDOT Dallas	14079	Reconstruction, Bike/Pedestrian, Intersection Improvement	0918-47-295	Park Lane	Greenville Avenue	Hemlock Avenue	Reconstruct roadway to accommodate bicycle lane and sidewalks from Greenville Ave to Hemlock Ave; Intersection Improvements at Shady Brook and 5-point intersections; Restripe pavement to accommodate 4 through lanes with left turn lanes and bicycle lanes	\$9,951,881	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 314	TxDOT Dallas	55256	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction	1217-01-019	FM 1641	FM 548	FM 148	Reconstruct and widen 2 lane to 4 lane urban divided	\$85,765,707	Minor Arterial/Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 318	TxDOT Dallas	55267	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction	1059-01-047	FM 1173	FM 156	Masch Branch Road	Widen and reconstruct from 2 lane rural to 4/6 lane urban divided roadway	\$70,279,797	Minor Arterial
NRSA1-DAL- 319	TxDOT Dallas	55268	Addition of Lanes, Realignment, Reconstruction	1059-02-002	FM 1173	Masch Branch Road	ін 35	Realign from 2 lane rural to 6 lane urban divided roadway	\$28,040,835	Minor Arterial
NRSA1-DAL- 320	TxDOT Dallas	55272	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction	1092-01-021	FM 741	US 175	FM 548	Widen and reconstruct from 2 lane rural undivided to 4/6 lane urban divided	\$135,246,015	Minor Arterial
NRSA1-DAL- 322	TxDOT Dallas	25076	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction	0918-47-315	Collins Road	Tripp Road	Town East Blvd	Reconstruct and widen 2 to 4 lane urban divided	\$9,393,750	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 323	TxDOT Dallas	25077	Reconstruction	0918-47-314	Tripp Road	The Falls Drive	Belt Line Road	Reconstruct 2 to 2 lane rural roadway	\$800,000	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 324	TxDOT Dallas	25078	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction, Bike/Pedestrian	0918-47-313	Hickory Tree Road	Elam Road	Lake June Road	Reconstruct from 2 to 3 lanes with pedestrian improvements, including sidewalks and shared- use path	\$15,078,862	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 326	TxDOT Dallas	55273	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction, Intersection Improvement	1315-01-030	FM 1385	US 380	FM 455	Widen and reconstruct from 2 lane urban undivided to 4/6 lane urban divided (ultimate 6 lanes); realignment of intersections at Mustang Road and Gee Road	\$250,077,274	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 327	TxDOT Dallas	55274	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction	2979-01-011	FM 2931	US 380	FM 428	Widen and reconstruct from 2 lane rural to 4 lane urban divided (ultimate 6 lanes)	\$132,539,501	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 328	TxDOT Dallas	21037	New Roadway, Grade Separation	0918-24-265	Panther Creek Pkwy	Preston Road	Dallas North Tollway	Construct 0 to 6 lane roadway, including grade separation over BNSF rail line	\$38,951,183	Proposed Minor Arterial
NRSA1-DAL- 329	TxDOT Dallas	21083	Rehabilitation, Traffic Signal Improvements, Bike/Pedestrian	0918-47-390	Lake June	US 175	Gillette Street	Rehabilitation of 4 to 3 lane roadway, including full depth repair, to include bike lanes, sidewalks, lighting, and traffic signal at Gillette Street and Lake June Road	\$2,540,648	Principal Arterial
NRSA1-DAL- 330	TxDOT Dallas	84161	Addition of Lanes, Reconstruction	0000-08-122	Sunrise/Ferris Road	Loop 9 interchange	South of Belt Line Road	Reconstruct and widen 2 lane to 4 lane divided concrete section with drainage and replace bridge over Ten Mile Creek	\$41,000,000	Pending FFCS Amendment (Submitted March 2022)
NRSA1-DAL- 331	TxDOT Dallas	21032	Intersection Improvement	0918-47-367	Sunrise Road	Belt Line Road	Van Road	Realign offset intersection at Belt Line & Sunrise	\$10,000,000	Pending FFCS Amendment (Submitted March 2022)
NRSA1-DAL- 332	TxDOT Dallas	21034	Addition of Lanes, Bike/Pedestrian, Intersection Improvement	0918-46-332	Hickory Creek Road	FM 1830 (Country Club Road)	Riverpass Drive	Reconstruct and widen from 2 to 4 lanes with shared-use path; intersection improvements at Riverpass Drive	\$12,500,000	Major Collector
NRSA1-DAL- 333	TxDOT Dallas	21082	New Roadway	0918-47-352	Copenhagen Avenue	Olympus Blvd	Beltline Rd	Construct 0 to 4 lane roadway	\$1,986,274	Pending FFCS Amendment (Submitted March 2022)

APPENDIX C 2023 - 2026 STIP

3/21/23, 2:48 PM			STIP Portal			
			Porta	I		
					Logged in as Michael	McIntire Log Out
				Drain	ct Management 🔽 🛛 Repo	
Project Management >	Area List > STIPs (M-NCTCOG) > Revision	ons () > TIP Instances (U	nassigned) > Highwa	y Projects (Unassig	gned) > Project Details	
	Color Key: O - Business rule violation	- Value changed	in current session	- Different from	n DCIS or latest approved o	copy 🕅 Data 🖓
Statewide 🕐	STIP Revision 🕐	None 🗸		onstruction	Total Project Cost Infor	mation
District 🕐	DALLAS 🗸 County 🕐	DENTON 🗸		ngineering Environmental	Prelim Engineering 🕐	\$6,500,000
мро 🕲	NCTCOG 🗸 Highway 🕅	FM 1385		Engineering	ROW Purchase ② Construction Cost ③	\$48,000,000 \$169,058,671
	1315 - 01 - 030 TIP FY 🕐		R	ight-of-Way Acquisition	Const Engineering 🕐	\$10,673,732
000 👽	1315 - UI - U30 - HFTT -	2023		Utilities	Contingencies ② Indirect Costs ③	\$10,633,790
			Т	ransfer	Bond Financing (2)	\$5,211,081 \$0
Revision Date 😨	07/2022		NOX (Kg 🗸 /D): 🤇	0.0000	Potential Chg Ord 🕐	\$0
Project Sponsor 😨	TXDOT-DALLAS		VOC (Kg 🗸 /D): (0.0000	Total Project Cost 😨	\$250,077,274
MPO Proj Number 😨	55273		PM10 (Kg 🗸 /D): (0.0000	YOE Cost 🕐	
MTP Reference ③			PM2.5 (Kg ∨/D): (Toll 🕐 📃	
					тсм 🕐 📃	
	VARIOUS		CO (Lbs ✔ /D): (0		
Limits From 😨	US 380					
Limits To 😨	FM 455					
Project Description 😨	WIDEN AND RECONSTRUCT FROM 2 L (ULTIMATE 6 LANES); REALIGNMENT C	ANE URBAN UNDIVIDED OF INTERSECTIONS AT N) TO 4/6 LANES URBA IUSTANG ROAD AND	N DIVIDED GEE ROAD		
P7 Remarks 😨						

Project History 🕐

Authorized Funding by Category/Share

Category	Federal	State	Regional	Local Match	Local Contributions	Total
SW PE 🗸 🗸	\$0	\$6,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,500,000
SW ROW 🖌	\$38,400,000	\$4,800,000	\$0	\$4,800,000	\$0	\$48,000,000
Total	\$38,400,000	\$11,300,000	\$0.00	\$4,800,000	\$0.00	\$54,500,000

DISTRICT	MPO	COUNTY	′ CSJ	Т	IP FY H	IWY	PHASE	CITY		YOE COST
DALLAS	NCTCOG	DENTON	l 1315	-01-030 20	023 F	M 1385	E,ENG,R,A	CQ VARIOUS	5	\$ 54,500,000
LIMITS FROM:	: US 380							PROJECT SPO	NSOR: TXDOT-D	ALLAS
LIMITS TO:	: FM 455							R	EVISION DATE:	07/2022
	WIDEN AND REC (ULTIMATE 6 LAN								IPO PROJ NUM: UNDING CAT(S):	55273 SW PE, SW ROW
REMARKS P7:						OJECT STORY:				
TOTAL PI	ROJECT COST INF	ORMATION	:		AUTHORIZE	ED FUNI	DING BY CA	ATEGORY/SHAF	RE	
PRELIM ENG:	\$ 6,500,000		CATEGORY	FEDERAL	STATE	R	EGIONAL	LOCAL MATCH	I LC	TOTAI
ROW PURCH:			SW PE	\$ 0	\$ 6,500,000		\$ 0	\$ C) \$0	\$ 6,500,00
CONST COST: CONST ENG:	\$ 10,673,732	PHASES	SW ROW	\$ 38,400,000	\$ 4,800,000		\$ 0	\$ 4,800,000	\$ (\$ 48,000,00
CONTING: INDIRECT:	\$ 5,211,081	• • • •	TOTAL	\$ 38,400,000	\$ 11,300,000		\$ 0	\$ 4,800,000) \$ (\$ 54,500,00
BOND FIN: POT CHG ORD:	-φ -									
TOTAL COST	\$ 250.077.274									

TIP History

2023-2026 STIP	07/2022 Revision: Approved 10/29/2022									
DISTRICT	MPO	COUNT	(CSJ	Т	IP FY	HWY	PHASE	CITY		YOE COST
DALLAS	NCTCOG	DENTON	N 1315	-01-030 2	023	FM 138	5E,ENG,R,A	ACQ VARIOUS		\$ 54,500,000
LIMITS FROM:	US 380							PROJECT SPON	ISOR: TXDOT-DA	ALLAS
LIMITS TO:	FM 455							RE	EVISION DATE: 0	7/2022
	WIDEN AND RECO (ULTIMATE 6 LANE								PO PROJ NUM: 5 NDING CAT(S): 5	
REMARKS P7:						PROJEC [®] HISTORY				
TOTAL PR	OJECT COST INFO	RMATION	:		AUTHO	RIZED FUI	NDING BY C	ATEGORY/SHARI	E	
PRELIM ENG:	φ -,,		CATEGORY	FEDERAL	ST	ATE	REGIONAL	LOCAL MATCH	LC	TOTAL
ROW PURCH:	φ,	COST OF	SW PE	\$ 0	\$ 6,500	,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,500,000
CONST COST: CONST ENG:	\$ 10,673,732	APPROVED PHASES \$ 54.500.000	SW ROW	\$ 38,400,000	\$ 4,800	,000	\$ 0	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 0	\$ 48,000,000
CONTING:	φ,	÷ • .,• • • ,• • • •	TOTAL	\$ 38,400,000	\$ 11,300	,000	\$ 0	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 0	\$ 54,500,000

STIP Portal

TOTAL COST: 3	\$ 250,077,274								
2021-2024 STIP				02/2022 Re	vision: Approved	03/02/2022			
DISTRICT I	MPO	COUNTY	CSJ	TIP	FY HWY	PHASE	CITY		YOE COST
LIMITS FROM: (LIMITS TO: F PROJECT (DESCR: (M 455	S); REALIGNMEN	12 LANE URI	SECTIONS AT M	TO 4/6 LANES URE USTANG ROAD AN	D GEE ROAD	PROJECT SPONSOR REVISIO	ON DATE: 02/ ROJ NUM: 552	2022
F	ROW FUNDING IN	FY2023	HASES TO F	YZUZ3; INCREAS	HISTO	RY:			
TOTAL PRO PRELIM ENG: S	DJECT COST INFC 6,500,000	-	CATEGORY	FEDERAL	AUTHORIZED F STATE		ATEGORY/SHARE		тота
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CONTING: S	5,211,081	¢ 0 1,000,000	TOTAL	\$ 38,400,000	\$ 11,300,000	\$ 0	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 0	\$ 54,500,00
BOND FIN: 5 POT CHG ORD: 5 TOTAL COST: 5	0								
POT CHG ORD: S TOTAL COST: S	0			07/2020 Re	vision: Approved	03/16/2021			
POT CHG ORD: 6 TOTAL COST: 6 2021-2024 STIP DISTRICT I	0 260,711,065	COUNTY	csj	TIP	FY HWY	PHASE	CITY		
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POT CHG ORD: S TOTAL COST: S 2021-2024 STIP DISTRICT I DALLAS I LIMITS FROM: L LIMITS FROM: L DESCR: (REMARKS P7: / TOTAL PRO PRELIM ENG: S	0 260,711,065 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DENTON NSTRUCT FROM S); REALIGNMEN THE 2021-2024 T	1315 12 LANE URI NT OF INTER FIP/STIP CATEGORY	TIP -01-030 202	FY HWY 2 FM 1 TO 4/6 LANES URE USTANG ROAD AN PROJE HISTO	PHASE 385 E,ENG,R,/ AN DIVIDED D GEE ROAD CT RY: UNDING BY C	ACQ VARIOUS PROJECT SPONSOR REVISIO MPO PF FUNDIN	ON DATE: 07/ ROJ NUM: 552	\$ 33,500,00 LAS 2020 273 V PE,SW ROV
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Comment History

Time	User	Comment	Related Approval
2022/1 19:04:0			07/2022: Approved
2022/0 13:10:0			02/2022: Approved
2021/0 07:40:			07/2020: Approved

STIP Portal

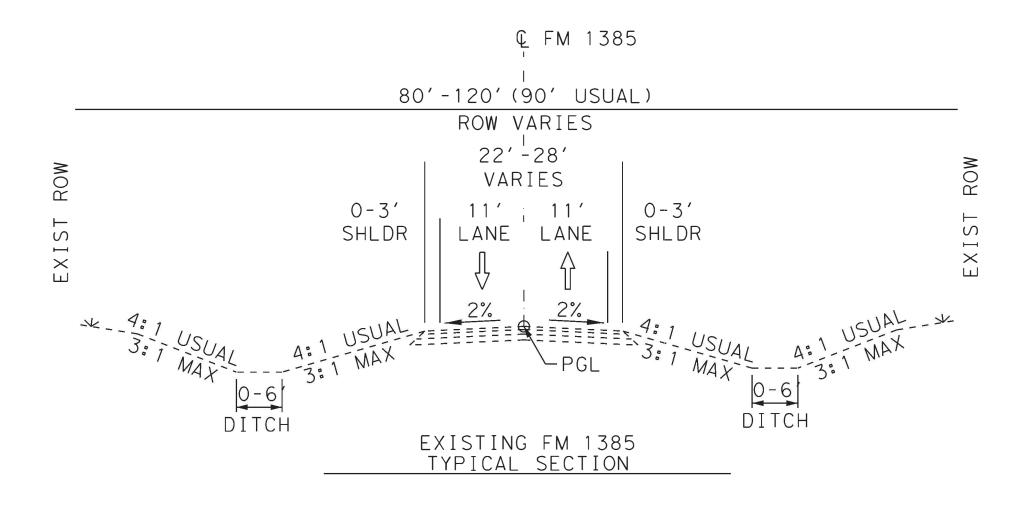


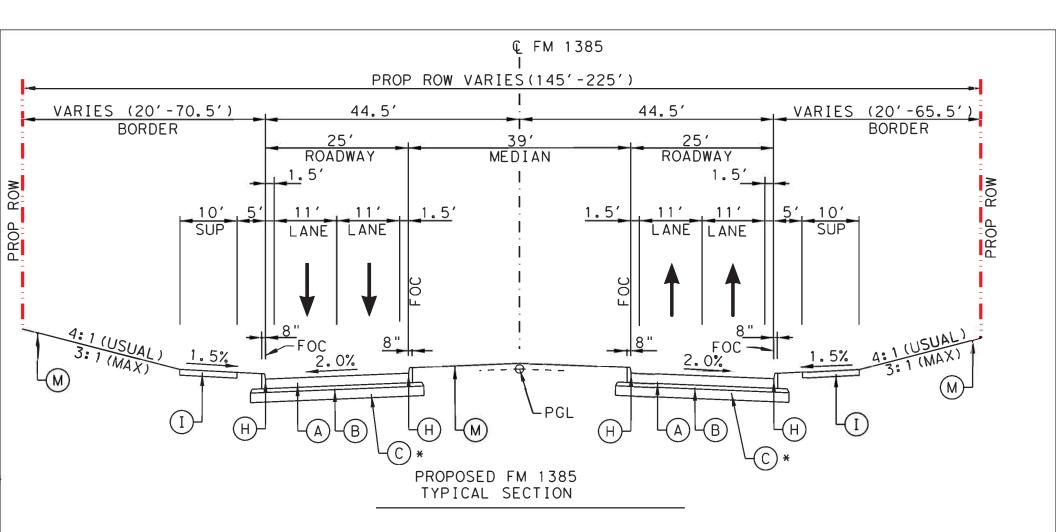
Tue, Mar 21, 2023 1:49:30 PM

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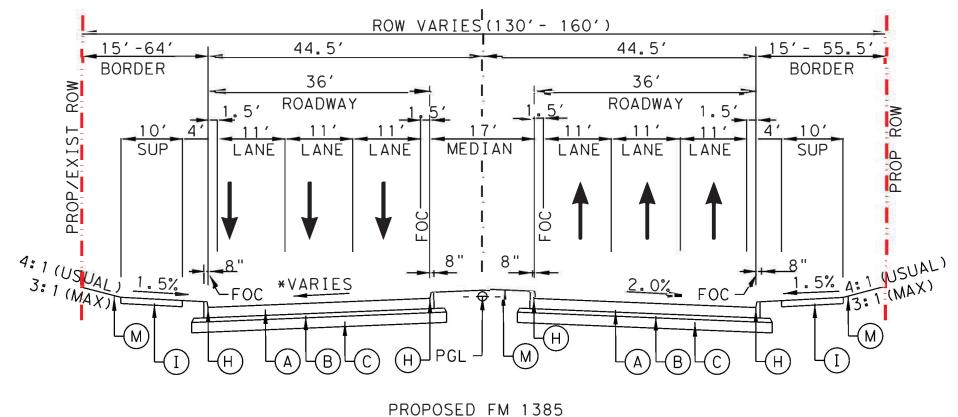
APPENDIX D

Typical Sections





€ FM 1385



TYPICAL SECTION

CLARIFICATION

Maley, Barbara (FHWA)

From:Glendora Lopez <Glendora.Lopez@txdot.gov>Sent:Thursday, May 4, 2023 1:45 PMTo:Maley, Barbara (FHWA)Cc:Campos, Jose (FHWA); Tim WoodSubject:RE: CRF for the FM 1385 From US 380 to FM 455 (Denton County; CSJ 1315-01-030)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon Barbara,

- From FM 455 to Mustang Road: widen to 4 lanes, 6 lane ultimate. The 4 lane typicals are shown on page 22.
- From Mustang Road to US 380: widen to 6 lanes as shown on page 23.

CC: Tim Wood (TxDOT ENV); Jose Campos (FHWA PPD)

Thank you,



Glendora Lopez | Environmental Specialist III Environmental Affairs Division |6230 E Stassney Ln, Austin, Texas 78744 Office: (512) 840-9720 |Email: <u>Glendora.Lopez@TxDOT.gov</u>

From: Maley, Barbara (FHWA) <Barbara.Maley@dot.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 4, 2023 1:22 PM
To: Glendora Lopez <Glendora.Lopez@txdot.gov>
Cc: Campos, Jose (FHWA) <Jose.Campos@dot.gov>; Tim Wood <Tim.Wood@txdot.gov>
Subject: RE: CRF for the FM 1385 From US 380 to FM 455 (Denton County; CSJ 1315-01-030)

This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Glendora:

We note the FM 1385 typical sections do not include the to/from.

Please confirm the following;

- the 4-lane sections e.g., to/from
- the 6-lane sections e.g., to/from

We ask that nearest roadway (vs. sta. no.) be used.

Thank you.

cc: Jose, Tim

Signed, Barbara 512.536.5926

From: Glendora Lopez <<u>Glendora.Lopez@txdot.gov</u>>
Sent: Thursday, April 27, 2023 3:44 PM
To: Maley, Barbara (FHWA) <<u>Barbara.Maley@dot.gov</u>>
Cc: Tim Wood <<u>Tim.Wood@txdot.gov</u>>; Campos, Jose (FHWA) <<u>Jose.Campos@dot.gov</u>>
Subject: RE: CRF for the FM 1385 From US 380 to FM 455 (Denton County; CSJ 1315-01-030)

Good afternoon Barbara,

Please review and respond to the attached conformity report form for FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 455 in Denton County (CSJ 1315-01-030).

CC: Tim Wood (TxDOT ENV); Jose Campos (FHWA PPD)

Thank you,



Glendora Lopez | Environmental Specialist III Environmental Affairs Division |6230 E Stassney Ln, Austin, Texas 78744 Office: (512) 840-9720 |Email: <u>Glendora.Lopez@TxDOT.gov</u>



Appendix G

Comment and Response Matrix from Public Hearing

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	Public Comments	
1	Brandy	A-1
2	Peggy	A-1
3	Aaron Benson	A-1
4	Elwood Berry	A-1
5	Eileen Born	A-1
6	Steven Brown	A-1
7	Sidney Cook	A-1
8	Manikanta Sai Devaraju	A-1
9	Aaron J. Dresco	A-1
10	Becca Edwards	A-1
11	Tom Elliott	A-1
12	Kim Hagge	A-1
13	Kyle Harris	A-1 to A-2
14	Thomas Hart	A-2
15	Grant Hewitt	A-2
16	Mark Hill	A-2
17	Elyse Kaman	A-2
18	Arielle Kelly	A-2
19	David Krull	A-2
20	Suzanne Martinez	A-2
21	Eddah Mweha	A-2
22	Felicia Pacewicz	A-2
23	Vickie Pine	A-2
24	Laurie Richardson	A-2
25	Iris Robinson	A-2
26	Roger Rodriguez	A-2
27	Jacki Scott	A-2
28	Karen Skinner	A-2
29	Victoria Sorgenfrei	A-3
30	Andrew Tucker	A-3
31	Nadine Williams	A-3
32	Torrey Woodhouse	A-3
33	(anonymous)	A-3
	Grouped Comments	1
	1. Aaron Dresco	
	2. AJ LaNier	
	3. Amara Bautista	
	4. Amber Dillard	
	5. Amy Countryman	
34	6. Ana Iglesias	A-3
	7. Andrew Evans	-
	8. Andrew Tucker	
	9. Arielle Kelly	
	10. Ashley Trent 11. Atma Maddula	
	12. Atma Maddula 12. Atma Maddula	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	13.	Avinash Reddy	
	14.	Becca Edwards	
	15.	Bob Everett	
	16.	Brandon and Tori Bolin	
	17.	Brandon Kicklighter	
	18.	Brandon Rust	
	19.	Brandon Wayner	
	20.	Brian Aiello	
	21.	Brian Hoffman	
	22.	Bryan Brooks	
	23.	Bryanna	
	24.	Carl Hardaway	
	25.	Carlton and Laurie	
	26.	Catherine	
	27.	Chaitanya Gondela	
	28.	Chandra Shekhar	
	29.	Chris Reina	
	30.	Chris Shipley	
	31.	Chris Whiteman	
	32.	Cindy Lloyd	
	33.	Cindy Vaughn	
	34.	Clarissa Miller	
	35.	Clark Miller	
	36.	Damian Lopes	
	37.	Dan Goodlett	
	38.	Dan Sammons	
	39.	Daniel Shaver	
	40.	Danielle Lanford	
	41.	Daria Chung	
	42.	Dave Stevens	
	43.	David Bouton David Fincik	
	44. 45.	David Fincik Deana Alvarado	
	45. 46.		
	46. 47.	Denise Burkey Dinesh Chinalachaiagari	
	47. 48.	Dinesh Chinalachaiagari Donna Foster	
	48. 49.	Donna Hawkes	
	49. 50.	Donna Hawkes	
	50. 51.	Donna Morris	
	52.	Donna Taylor	
	52. 53.	Drew Taylor Mardis	
	53. 54.	Eileen Born	
	55.	Eileen Gambill	
	56.	Elizabeth Smith	
	57.	Elyse Kaman	
	58.	Emma Ladaby	
	59.	Erin Allen	
	60.	Evi Burgo	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	61.	Felicia Pacewicz	
	62.	Fritz Beegmann	
	63.	Gabrielle Dobrinich	
	64.	Gary Michael Gordon	
	65.	Gina Webber	
	66.	Gregory Bridges	
	67.	Gretchen Samsel	
	68.	Hagan McPhail	
	69.	Harshavardhan Loka	
	70.	Heidi Hall	
	71.	Helena Mayers	
	72.	Henry Barconey	
	73.	Holly Smith	
	74.	Intaly Karlheim	
	75.	Iris Robinson	
	76.	Jacob Slama	
	77.	Jamie Harrell-Bilancione	
	78.	JaNeil Walker	
	79.	Janita Ross	
	80.	Jasmine	
	81.	Jatarra Garbutt	
	82.	Jay and Ivette Maymi	
	83.	Jayakumar Victor	
	84.	Jennifer Coe	
	85.	Jennifer Davis	
	86.	Jennifer Irene Ashworth	
	87.	Jennifer Nelson	
	88.	Jeremy Danielson	
	89.	Jeri Bush	
	90.	Jessi Monroe	
	91.	Jessica Young	
	92.	Joel Klein	
	93.	John and Lisa Dacini	
	94.	John Lionel Overree	
	95.	John Shore	
	96.	Jonathan McAdams	
	97.	Jonathan McAdams	
	98.	Jorge Mejia	
	99.	Joseph Mollica	
	100.	Joseph Rhoades	
	101.	Kaleb Tueller	
	102.	•	
	103.		
	104.	Karen Skinner	
	105.	Kari Campbell	
	106.	Kate Stewart	
	107.	Katherine Kelly	
	108.	Kathi Kelly	

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	09. Kathy Henderson	
	10. Kelly Calvillo	
	11. Kim Davis	
	12. Kim Gillis	
	13. Kim Hagge	
	14. Kim Price	
	15. Krishna	
	16. Kristopher Davis	
	17. Kumar	
	18. Kyle Harris	
	19. L Post	
	20. Laura Knoll	
	21. Lauren Callahan	
	22. Laurie Richardson	
	23. Leslie Brocoff	
	24. Lindsay Colley	
	25. Linsey Oberlin	
	26. Linsey Oberlin	
	27. Lori Rodriguez	
	28. Luis Medina	
	29. Luis Medina	
	30. Lynda Gravley	
	31. Lynnsay Kirby	
	32. MacKenna Ponder	
	33. Malcolm Greaves	
	34. Mallory Whalen	
	35. Maria Narvaez	
	36. Maria Narvaez	
	37. Mark Hill	
	38. Mark Odipo	
	39. Mary Bagley	
	40. Mason Ponder	
	41. Matt Kuhn	
	42. Meagan Askew	
	43. Mel Perkins	
	44. Melanie Greaves	
	45. Melanie Jarnagin	
	46. Melinda Hill	
	47. Melissa	
	48. Melissa Bland	
	49. Michael Gardner	
	50. Michael Moore	
	51. Michelle Foster	
	52. Michelle Hart	
	53. Michelle Walker	
	54. Mike Vernon	
	55. Mohammad Aman	
	56. Mohith Kumar Venaktramoola	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	157.	Monica Laverman	
	158.	Nadine Williams	
	159.	Nadine Williams	
	160.	Naomi DAcquisto	
	161.		
	162.	Nataliya Maxwell	
	163.	Naveen Reddy	
	164.	Nicole Calvert	
	165.	Nicole Williams	
	166.	Nikkol Isselhardt	
	167.	Nina Norman	
	168.	Nina Norman	
	169.	Nishant P. Shah	
	170.	Nneka Okafor	
		Norm Faith	
	172.	Nupur Singh	
	173.	Paige Baldwin	
		Paolo	
		Peggy	
	176.	Phyllis Sepulveda	
	177.	Pradeep	
	178.		
		Praveen Uhodagers	
	180.		
	181.	5	
		Randy Winslow	
	183.		
	184.		
		Richard Campbell	
		Richard Cournoyer	
		Richard Endres	
	188.		
	189.	Rick Abraham	
	190.	•	
	191.		
	192.		
	193.		
	194.	8 8	
	195. 106		
	196.	6	
	197.	5	
	198. 199.		
	199. 200.		
	200. 201.		
	201.	5	
	202. 203.		
	203. 204.		
	204.		

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
Í Í	205.	Sean Richry	
	206.	Shalu K	
	207.	Shannon Benson	
	208.	Shara Woodlee	
	209.	Shardae	
	210.	Shari Mleziva	
	211.	Shawn Frack	
	212.	Shelli Kay Jarvis	
	213.	Sidney Cook	
	214.	Simon Jonnalagadda	
	215.	6	
		Siobhan Singleton	
		Skyler McNish	
		Sleeva Reddy Gade	
		Stacey McCormick	
		Steven Brown	
		Steven Larson	
		Steven Mleziva	
		Susan Bergmann	
		Suzanna and Allan Hertling	
		Suzanne and Allan Hertling	
	226.		
		Sweya	
		Tabitha Bison	
		Tammy Singler	
		Tanisha Shelton	
		Taylor Edwards	
		Taylor Sitzman	
		Teresa McGregor Thomas Brennan	
		Thomas Callahan	
	236. 237.	Tiffany Crites	
	237.	Tim Allen	
	238. 239.		
	239. 240.		
	240. 241.		
	241. 242.	,	
	243.		
		Troy Slinkard	
		Tyler Miller	
		Varun Kumar	
		Venv Moparthy	
		Vicente Romero	
		Victor Kuhn	
		Victoria Sorgenfrei	
	251.	-	
	252.		

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	253. 254.	Wesley Howell William (Bill) Sipes	
		Yara Soto	
		Zachary Gallegos	
		Zula Pierce	
	1.	Aaron Dresco	
	2.	AJ LaNier	
	3.	Amber Dillard	
	4.	Amy Countryman	
	5.	Ana Iglesias	
	6.	Ana Lopez	
	7.	Andrew Evans	
	8.	Animesh Dutta	
	9. 10.	Ashley Trent Ashok	
	10.	Atma Maddula	
	12.	Avinash Reddy	
	13.	Bernice Carr	
	14.	Betsy Kirchenbauer	
	15.	Bibhu Acharya	
	16.	Bob Everett	
	17.	Brandon and Tori Bolin	
	18.	Brandon Colley	
	19.	Brandon Wayner	
	20.	Brian Aiello	
	21.	Brian Hoffman	
35	22.	Brian Kirby	A-3
	23.	Brooke Slinkard	
	24.	Bryan Brooks	
	25.	Bryanna	
	26.	Carl Hardaway	
	27.	Carlton and Laurie	
	28.	Catherine Chaitanua Candala	
	29. 30.	Chaitanya Gondela	
	30. 31.	Chaitanya Gondela Chandra Shekhar	
	32.	Chris Reina	
	33.	Chris Selah	
	34.	Chris Shipley	
	35.	Christine Redding	
	36.	Cindy Vaughn	
	37.	Clarissa Miller	
	38.	Clark Miller	
	39.	Damian Lopes	
	40.	Dan Goodlett	
	41.	Dan Sammons	
	42.	Daniel Shaver	
	43.	Danielle Lanford	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	44.	Daria Chung	
	45.	Dasra Khadka	
	46.	Dave Stevens	
	47.	David Bouton	
	48.	Denise Burkey	
	49.	Diana Martinez	
	50.	Dinesh Chinalachaiagari	
	51.	Donna Hawkes	
	52.	Donna Hawkes	
	53.	Donna Morris	
	54.	Donna Morris	
	55.	Donna Taylor	
	56.	Drew Taylor Mardis	
	57.	Eileen Born	
	58.	Elizabeth Nguyen	
	59.	Elizabeth Smith	
	60.	Emily Trchaleke	
	61.	Emma Ladaby	
	62.	Erin Allen	
	63.	Gary Michael Gordon	
	64.	Granger Wilson	
	65.	Grant Hewitt	
	66.	Gregory Bridges	
	67.	Hagan McPhail	
	68.	Harshavardhan Loka	
	69.	Heather Danielson	
	70.	Heidy M.	
	71.	Helena Mayers	
	72.	Henry Barconey	
	73.	Holly Smith	
	74.	Intaly Karlheim	
	75.	Iris Robinson	
	76.	Jacob Slama	
	77.	Jadwiga Wasilewski	
	78.	Janita Ross	
	79.	Jarrod Hamlin	
	80. 01	Jasmine	
	81.	Jatarra Garbutt	
	82. 83.	Jayakumar Victor Jennifer Ashworth	
	83. 84.	Jennifer Ashworth Jennifer Davis	
	84. 85.	Jennifer Davis Jennifer Nelson	
	85. 86.		
	86. 87.	Jeremy Danielson Jessica Young	
	88.	Jodee Jenkins	
	89.	John and Lisa Dacini	
	89. 90.	John Hawkins	
	90. 91.	John Raube	
	91.		

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	92. John Rosario	
	93. Jonathan McAdams	
	94. Jonathan McAdams	
	95. Jordan	
	96. Joseph Mollica	
	97. Kalpana Kumar	
	98. Kamlesh Chudasama	
	99. Karen Heitman	
	100. Karen Heitman	
	101. Karen Skinner	
	102. Kate Stewart	
	103. Katherine Kelly	
	104. Kathy Henderson	
	105. Kelli Dixon	
	106. Kelly Calvillo	
	107. Kim Davis	
	108. Kim Hagge	
	109. Kim Price	
	110. Kimberly Lewis	
	111. Kristopher Davis	
	112. Kumar	
	113. Kyle Harris	
	114. L Post	
	115. Lauren Callahan	
	116. Lauren Freeman	
	117. Laurie Richardson	
	118. Lekhoj Kantamneni	
	119. Leslie Brocoff	
	120. Leslie Brocoff	
	121. Lindsay Colley	
	122. Linsey Oberlin	
	123. Linsey Oberlin	
	124. Lori Rodriguez	
	125. Luis Medina	
	126. Lynda Gravley 127. Lynnsay Kirby	
	 Lynnsay Kirby MacKenna Ponder 	
	128. Mackenna Ponder 129. Malcolm Greaves	
	130. Mallory Whalen	
	131. Maria Narvaez	
	131. Maria Narvaez 132. Mark Hill	
	133. Mary Bagley	
	134. Matt Kuhn	
	135. Meagan Askew	
	136. Megan Hewitt	
	137. Mel Perkins	
	138. Melanie Jarnagin	
	139. Melissa Bland	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	140.	Michael Bolton	
	141.	Michael Gardner	
	142.	Michael Moore	
	143.	Michelle	
	144.	Michelle Foster	
	145.	Michelle Hart	
	146.	Michelle Walker	
	147.	Mika Pendergrass	
	148.	Mike Vernon	
	149.		
	150.		
	151.		
		Nadine Williams	
		Nadine Williams	
		Naomi DAcquisto	
		Natalie Merola	
		Natalie Oropeza and Thomas Johnson	
		Nataliya Maxwell	
		Naveen Reddy	
		Nina Norman	
	160.		
	161.		
		Nupur Singh	
	163.	0	
		Paige Baldwin	
	165. 166.		
		Paul Welch	
		Peggy	
		Phyllis Sepulveda	
		Pradeep	
		Praveen Jain	
	172.		
	173.		
	174.	•	
	175.		
	176.	Richard Campbell	
	177.	-	
	178.		
	179.	Rob	
	180.	Rob Birch	
	181.	Robert Schafer	
	182.	Rodolfo Diaz	
	183.	Ronda Salgado	
	184.	Roxanna Trent	
	185.	Saagar Shrestha	
	186.	5	
	187.	Sandra Eutsler	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	188.	Sarah Leverenz	
	189.	Sarah Stark	
	190.	Sayantan Bandyopadhyay	
		Scott Lucas	
	192.	Scott Weismann	
	193.	Shannon Benson	
	194.	Shardae	
	195.	Shari Mleziva	
	196.	Shawn Burns	
	197.	Shawn Frack	
	198.	Simon Jonnalagadda	
	199.	Sinai Rodriguez Mendoza	
	200.	Sindhura Pailla	
	201.	Skyler McNish	
	202.	Stacey McCormick	
		Stacy Rombach	
	204.	Stephanie Scott	
	205.	Steven Brown	
	206.	Steven Larson	
	207.	Steven Mleziva	
	208.	Susan Bergmann	
	209.	Susan Chamberlain	
		Suzanna and Allan Hertling	
	211.	8	
	212.	,	
		Tabitha Bison	
		Tammy Singler	
		Tanisha Shelton	
		Tequila Woods	
		Teresa McGregor	
		Teresa Sanfilippo	
		Thomas Brennan	
	220.		
	221.	Thomas Thornton	
	222.	•	
	223.		
	224.	8 8	
	225.		
		Travis Wyatt	
	227.		
	228.		
	229.	,	
	230.	•	
	231.	5	
		Varun Kumar	
		Vicente Romero	
		Victor Kuhn	
	235.	Vladimir Flores	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
		Wesley Howell	
		William (Bill) Sipes	
		Yara Soto	
		Zachary Gallegos	
		Zula Pierce	
		AJ LaNier Amy Countryman	
		Ashley Trent	
		Ashok	
		Avinash Reddy	
		Bette Baer	
		Brian Aiello	
		Brooke Slinkard	
		Bryan Brooks	
		Bryanna	
	11. (Carl Hardaway	
	12. (Carlton and Laurie	
		Catherine	
		Cindy Vaughn	
		Clarissa Miller	
		Dan Sammons	
		Daniel Shaver	
		Dave Stevens	
		Deana Alvarado	
		Denise Burkey Diana Martinez	
36		Dinesh Chinalachaiagari	A-3
50		Donna Hawkes	A-3
		Donna Hawkes	
		Drew Taylor Mardis	
		Eileen Born	
	27. E	Elyse Kaman	
		Erin Allen	
	29. F	Felicia Pacewicz	
		Granger Wilson	
		Gregory Bridges	
		Hagan McPhail	
		Helena Mayers	
		Henry Barconey	
		ntaly Karlheim	
		ris Robinson Iacob Slama	
		lacob Slama ladwiga Wasilewski	
		laime Harrell-Bilancione	
		lasmine	
		latarra Garbutt	
		lay and Ivette Maymi	
		layakumar Victor	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	44.	Jennifer	
	45.	Jennifer Davis	
	46.	Jennifer Nelson	
	47.	Jeremy Danielson	
	48.	Jessica Young	
	49.	Jodee Jenkins	
	50.	John and Lisa Dacini	
	51.	John Raube	
	52.	Jonathan McAdams	
	53.	Joseph Mollica	
	54.	Juan Peaks	
	55.	Karen	
	56.	Karen Heitman	
	57.	Karen Skinner	
	58.	Kari Campbell	
	59.	Kelly Calvillo	
	60.	Kim Gillis	
	61.	Kim Price	
	62.	Kristopher Davis	
	63.	Kyle Harris	
	64.	L Post	
	65.	Lauren Callahan	
	66. 07	Lauren Freeman	
	67.	Laurie Richardson	
	68. 60	Lindsay Colley	
	69. 70	Linsey Oberlin	
	70. 71.	Linsey Oberlin Lori Rodriguez	
	72.	Luis Medina	
	73.	Lynda Gravley	
	74.	MacKenna Ponder	
	75.	Mallory Whalen	
	76.	Mark Hill	
	77.	Mary Bagley	
	78.	Mason Ponder	
	79.	Mason Ponder	
	80.	Matt Kuhn	
	81.	Megan Hewitt	
	82.	Melanie Greaves	
	83.	Melinda Hill	
	84.	Michael Bolton	
	85.	Michael Moore	
	86.	Michelle Hart	
	87.	Mika Pendergrass	
	88.	Mike Vernon	
	89.	Miriam Whitfield	
	90.	Molly Bernard	
	91.	Monica Laverman	

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	92. Nadine Williams	
	93. Naomi DAcquisto	
	94. Natalie Merola	
	95. Natalie Oropeza and Thomas Johnson	
	96. Nicole Rodriguez	
	97. Nishant P. Shah	
	98. Nneka Okafor	
	99. North Faith	
	100. Nupur Singh	
	101. Paige Baldwin	
	102. Pam Kalpin	
	103. Peggy	
	104. Phyllis Sepulveda	
	105. Rajesh M	
	106. Randy Winslow	
	107. Rebecca Weismann	
	108. Richard	
	109. Richard Cournoyer	
	110. Richard Guidry	
	111. Rick Abraham	
	112. Ronda Salgado	
	113. Roxanna Trent	
	114. Sandra Eutsler	
	115. Sarah Leverenz	
	116. Sarah Stark	
	117. Sayantan Bandyopadhyay	
	118. Shalu K	
	119. Shelli Kay Jarvis	
	120. Sierra Fenwick	
	121. Simon Jonnalagadda	
	122. Skyler McNish	
	123. Stacey McCormick	
	124. Steven Mleziva	
	125. Susan Bergmann	
	126. Suzanna and Allan Hertling	
	127. Suzanne and Allan Hertling	
	128. Suzanne Martinez	
	129. Tequila Woods	
	130. Teresa Sanfilippo	
	131. Thomas Hart	
	132. Tiffany Crites	
	133. Tim Allen	
	134. Tiwonge Chisenga	
	135. Travis John Lemley	
	136. Tre Davis	
	137. Troy Bretz	
	138. Vicente Romero	
	139. Victor Kuhn	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	141.	Vinil Reddy Yeruva Vladimir Flores	
		Yara Soto	
	143.	, .	
	<u>144.</u> 1.	Zula Pierce Aaron McDaniel	
	1. 2.	Alina Golovin	
	3.	Amara Bautista	
	4.	Amy Countryman	
	5.	Ana Lopez	
	6.	Andrew Gonzalez	
	7.	Anil	
	8.	Animesh Dutta	
	9.	Arielle Kelly	
	10.	Atma Maddula	
	11. 12.	Becca Edwards Bette Baer	
	13.	Brandon Colley	
	14.	Brandy	
	15.	Brian Kirby	
	16.	Brittany Keiter	
	17.	Brittney Stacy	
	18.	Bryan Brooks	
	19.	Chaitanya Gondela	
	20.	Cindy Vaughn	
	21.	Cynthia Etim	
37	22.	Damian Lopes	A-3
	23.	Dave Stevens David Bouton	
	24. 25.	David Fincik	
	26.	Debbie Davis	
	27.	Drew Taylor Mardis	
	28.	Eileen Gambill	
	29.	Elizabeth Nguyen	
	30.	Emily Trchaleke	
	31.	Felicia Pacewicz	
	32.	Granger Wilson	
	33.	Grant	
	34.	Gregory Bridges	
	35. 36.	Hannah Wallace	
	36. 37.	Heidy M. Hyram Bautista	
	38.	Jaime Coleman	
	39.	James Etim	
	40.	Janay Robinson	
	41.	Jayakumar Victor	
	42.	Jennifer	
	43.	Jennifer Davis	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	44.	Jodee Jenkins	
	45.	Jodi Salmon	
	46.	John Hawkins	
	47.	John Raube	
	48.	Jonathan McAdams	
	49.	Jordan	
	50.	Jorge Mejia	
	51.	Joseph Rhoades	
	52.	Joshua Baek	
	53.	Kanille Taylor	
	54.	Karen Heitman	
	55.	Kelli Dixon	
	56.	Kim Danielson	
	57.	Kim Davis	
	58.	Kim Irwin	
	59.	Kimberly Lewis	
	60.	Kishore Kumar Baka	
	61.	Kristie Machuca	
	62.	Krystal Priest	
	63.	Laura Clark	
	64.	Lauryl Bennett	
	65.	Lekhoj Kantamneni	
	66.	Lindsay Colley	
	67.	Linzee Youngblood	
	68.	Luis Medina	
	69.	MacKenna Ponder	
	70.	Mason Ponder	
	71.	Megan Hewitt	
	72.	Michael Page	
	73.	Michelle Fleck	
	74.	Mike Vernon	
	75.	Miozotis Galarza	
	76.	Miriam Whitfield	
	77.	Molly Bernard	
	78. 70	Monica Mendoza	
	79.	Nancy Slater	
	80. 01	Nataliya Maxwell	
	81. 82.	Nicole Rodriguez Nishant Shah	
	82. 83.	Nishant Shan Nneka Okafor	
	83. 84.		
	84. 85.	Paige Baldwin Paloma Leura	
	86.	Paul Welch	
	80. 87.	Pradeep Reddy Sura	
	88.	Priya	
	89.	Pugazhenthi Kamalakannan	
	90.	Pugazhenthi Kamalakannan	
	91.	Rajendra Kunchala	

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	92. Rajesh M	
	93. Reinado Ramos	
	94. Richard Lee	
	95. Santosh Bollepally	
	96. Sarmad Alnajar	
	97. Shanmuga Priya Manivannan	
	98. Shawn Frack	
	99. Shellie Cousins	
	100. Sleeva Reddy Gade	
	101. Sofia Romo	
	102. Stacey McCormick	
	103. Stan Black	
	104. Stephanie Scott	
	105. Suzanne	
	106. Teresa Sanfilippo	
	107. Thomas Thornton	
	108. Tiffany Crites	
	109. Torrey Woodhouse	
	110. Travis Miller	
	111. Travis Wyatt	
	112. Tre Davis	
	113. Troy Bretz	
	114. Tyler Miller	
	115. Venkat Penukonda	
	116. Venv Moparthy	
	117. Victor Batista	
	118. Wendy Abruzzini	
	119. Wesley Howell	
	120. William (Bill) Sipes	
	121. Yara Soto	
	1. Aaron Dresco 2. AJ LaNier	
	3. Amy Countryman	
	 Ana Iglesias Animesh Dutta 	
	 Anonymous Atma Maddula 	
	8. Bernice Carr	
	9. Betsy Kirchenbauer	
38	10. Bette Baer	A-3
	11. Bob Everett	
	12. Brandon and Tori Bolin	
	13. Brandy	
	14. Brian Hoffman	
	15. Bryanna	
	16. Chris Shipley	
	17. Christine Redding	
	18. Cindy Lloyd	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	19.	Cindy Vaughn	
	20.	Diana Martinez	
	21.	Dinesh Chinalachaiagari	
	22.	Drew Taylor Mardis	
	23.	Eileen Gambill	
	24.	Felicia Pacewicz	
	25.	Gary Michael Gordon	
	26.	Gregory Bridges	
	27.	Helena Mayers	
	28.	Henry Barconey	
	29.	Iris Robinson	
	30.	Jacob Slama	
	31.	Jadwiga Wasilewski	
	32.	Jarrod Hamlin	
	33.	Jasmine	
	34.	Jennifer Davis	
	35.	Jennifer Nelson	
	36.	Jeri Bush	
	37.	Jessica Young	
	38.	Jodee Jenkins	
	39.	John Hawkins	
	40.	John Raube	
	41.	John Shore	
	42.	Jonathan McAdams	
	43.	Jordan	
	44.	Karen	
	45.	Karen Heitman	
	46.	Karen Skinner	
	47.	Kate Stewart	
	48.	Katherine Kelly	
	49.	Kathy Henderson	
	50.	Kelli Dixon	
	51.	Kelly Calvillo	
	52.	Kim Hagge	
	53.	Kranthi	
	54.	Kristopher Davis	
	55.	Kyle Harris	
	56.	Leslie Brocoff	
	57.	Linsey Oberlin	
	58.	Linsey Oberlin	
	59.	Lori Rodriguez	
	60.	Luis Medina	
	61.	Lynda Gravley	
	62.	MacKenna Ponder	
	63.	Mallory Whalen	
	64.	Maria Narvaez	
	65.	Maria Narvaez	
	66.	Mark Hill	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	67.	Matt Kuhn	
	68.	Megan Hewitt	
	69.	Mel Perkins	
	70.	Michael Bolton	
	71.	Michelle	
	72.	Michelle Hart	
	73.	Mika Pendergrass	
	74.	Miriam Whitfield	
	75.	Nadine Williams	
	76.	Naomi DAcquisto	
	77.	Naveen Reddy	
	78.	Nina Norman	
	79.	Nishant P. Shah	
	80.	Nneka Okafor	
	81.	Paige Baldwin	
	82.	Peggy	
	83.	Rajesh M	
	84.	Randy Winslow	
	85.	Rick Sepulveda	
	86.	Robert Schafer	
	87.	Ronda Salgado	
	88.	Roxanna Trent	
	89.	Safiya Perisic	
	90.	Sean Richry	
	91.	Shari Mleziva	
	92.	Shawn Frack	
	93.	Sinai Rodriguez Mendoza	
	94.	Siobhan Singleton	
	95.	Stacey McCormick	
	96.	Stan Black	
	97.	Stephanie Scott	
	98.	Steven Brown	
	99.	Steven Mleziva	
	100.		
	101.		
	102.		
	103.	, 6	
	104.		
		Taylor Sitzman	
	106.		
	107.		
	108.	5	
	109.		
	110.		
	111.		
	112.		
	113.		
	114.	Victor Kuhn	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	115.	Wesley Howell	
	116.		
	117.		
		Zula Pierce	
	1.	Alina Golovin	
	2.	Amanda Wilson	
	3.	Bernice Carr	
	4.	Bibhu Acharya	
	5.	Chandra Shekhar	
	6.	Gary Michael Gordon	
	7.	Grant Hewitt	
	8.	Henry Barconey	
	9.	Jackson Hurst	
	10.	Jennifer Davis	
	11.	Jonathan McAdams	
	12.	Juan Peaks	
	13.	Kenny Sin	
	14.	Krystal Priest	
	15.	Mason Ponder	
	16.	Nick Saraceni	
39	17.	Paige Baldwin	A-3
	18.	Randy Winslow	
	19.	Rick Sepulveda	
	20.	Rob Birch	
	21.	Samuel Simons (Metropolitan Planning	
		Organization for the Dallas-Fort Worth Area)	
	22.	Spandan Teegalapalli	
	23.	Stacey McCormick	
	24.	Steven Mleziva	
	25.	Susan Chamberlain	
	26.	Suzanna and Allan Hertling	
	27.	Suzanne	
	28.	Teresa McGregor	
	29.	Thomas Hart	
	30.	Tre Davis	
	31.	Varun Jayasimha	
	32.	Vicente Romero	
	1.	Becca Edwards	
	2.	Dasra Khadka	
	3.	Janie Hall	
	4.	Joe Holt	
	5.	Kartik Jairaj	
40	6.	Matt Kuhn	A-3
	7.	Meagan Askew	
	8.	Megan Hewitt	
	9.	Melissa Bland	
	10.	Michael Bolton	
	11.	Michelle Hart	

Comment Number		Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	12. Miche	elle Walker	
	13. Scott	Weismann	
	14. Tom E	Elliott	
	15. Victor	Kuhn	
	16. Vinil F	Reddy	
		Reddy Yeruva	
	18. Willia	m (Bill) Sipes	
	1. Elizab	eth Nguyen	
	2. Jennif	fer Davis	
	3. Kathy	Henderson	
	•	al Priest	
	•	e Richardson	
	6. Luis N	<i>A</i> edina	
	7. Mark	Odipo	
41		Baldwin	A-3
	9. Randy	y Winslow	
	10. Spand	dan Teegalapalli	
		y McCormick	
		as Thornton	
	13. Tiffan	y Crites	
	14. Tre Da	-	
	15. Victor	Batista	
	1. Anime	esh Dutta	
	2. Danie	el Shaver	
	3. Eileer	n Gambill	
	4. Erin A	llen	
	5. Felicia	a Pacewicz	
	6. Laury	l Bennett	
42	•	e Youngblood	A-3
		Gravely	
	9. MacK	enna Ponder	
	10. Nicole	e Calvert	
	11. Nicole	e Williams	
	12. Nneka	a Okafor	
	13. Thom	as Hart	
		/mous	
	,	e Kelly	
		la Blackburn	
40		la Blackburn	
43	5. Felicia	a Pacewicz	A-3 to A-4
	6. Karen	n Skinner	
	7. Roger	^r Rodriguez	
	-	a Fenwick	
		Benson	
		e Kelly	
44		a Pacewicz	A-4
		umar Victor	
	2	Rodriguez	

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Response Page Number
	6. Zula Pierce	
	1. Daniel Shaver	
	2. Karen	
45	3. L Post	A-4
	4. Melinda Hill	
	5. Pam Kalpin	
	6. Richard Cournoyer	
	1. Jennifer Davis	
	2. Paige Baldwin	
46	3. Randy Winslow	A-4
	4. Stacey McCormick	
	5. Thomas Hart	
	6. Tre Davis	
	1. Jennifer Davis	
47	2. Paige Baldwin	
47	3. Pam Kalpin	A-4
	4. Randy Winslow	
	5. Tre Davis	
	 Sleeva Reddy Gade Venv Moparthy 	
48	. ,	A-4
	 Vinil Reddy Vinil Reddy Yeruva 	
	1. Kristie Machuca	
	2. Roger Rodriguez	
49	3. Sarah Stark	A-4
	4. Tequila Woods	
	1. Brooke Slinkard	
50	2. Cindy Vaughn	A-4
00	3. Nadine Williams	
	1. Chris McCunney	
51	2. John Hawkins	A-4
	1. Fritz Beegmann	
52	2. Susan Bergmann	A-4
	1. Karen Skinner	
53	2. Victoria Sorgenfrei	A-4
= 4	1. L Post	
54	2. Steven Mleziva	A-4
	1. Aaron Dresco	
55	2. Peggy	A-4

The comment/response matrix incorporates written, emailed, and online comments. These comments were submitted during the official comment period beginning May 8, 2023, and ending on May 23, 2023.

Comment Response Index
 Comment Response Matrix

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment Topic	
1	Brandy	5/9/2023	Online Comment Form	Parallel sidewalks and signaled crosswalks are also of utmost importance, as a new middle school is opening in August.	Crosswalks, signals, and other would be incorporated into the would be considered during the requirements based on results coordinated with the local gove
2	Peggy	5/13/2023	Online Comment Form	I have previously requested a "do not block" intersection sign from TxDOT at the exit of Dove Creek Circle and FM 1385 due to congestion.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all project. Any new traffic signals (PS&E) of the project.
3	Aaron Benson	5/9/2023	Online Comment Form	I would like to see a sound wall along the Arrowbrooke property line that runs the length of FM 1385.	As part of the proposed project February 2023 to consider the analysis also evaluated noise a and businesses that might be i process. A sound barrier is pro on the west side of FM 1385.
				We need TxDOT to expedite the building of Parvin Road.	Parvin Road is considered an c and upkeep. The widening of P
				Illuminated entrances on both FM 1385 facing entrances to Arrowbrooke are needed.	Illumination of the entrances w Aubrey/ Denton County throug
4	Elwood Berry	5/23/2023	Online Comment Form	Please finish the mess you have made.	Comment noted.
5	Eileen Born	5/8/2023	Comment Form	We live in Sutton Fields; it is so dangerous to try and get out on FM 1385.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the require signals would be coordinated v
6	Steven Brown	5/8/2023	Comment Form	This commenter requested a traffic light and crosswalk at FM 1385 and Denton Way due to a new middle school (Cheeks Middle School) being built in this area. "I am requesting a traffic light and crosswalk be placed at FM 1385 and Denton Way." See Steven Brown comment form in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	Any new traffic signals would b they meet the requirements ba would be coordinated with the
7	Sidney Cook	5/16/2023	Email	Why is there no sound barrier foreseen on the Savannah side but Glenbrooke and the Mezzo Apartments do have one? Who do we petition to get a sound barrier on the Savannah side as well?	As part of the proposed project February 2023 to consider the analysis also evaluated noise a and businesses that might be i process.
8	Manikanta Sai Devaraju	5/13/2023	Online Comment Form	Please consider adding noise barriers for Union Park neighborhood.	As part of the proposed project February 2023 to consider the analysis also evaluated noise a and businesses that might be i process. The analysis determin reasonableness criteria.
9	Aaron J. Dresco	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	The proposed reconstruction appears to point FM 1385 at Gee Road's bridge. Why was this done? It would appear to create a bottleneck at the bridge on Gee Road unless that bridge is going to be reconstructed to no longer be 2 lanes.	The Gee Road/ FM 1385 inter- elimination of the S curve woul and Gee Road would be a thre 1385 or turn right to head eas FM 1385 at the same, reducin directed towards the Gee Road current bridge. Reconstruction
	Becca Edwards	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	Please point us to who can alleviate the traffic issues until this comes to fruition.	Vehicles would continue to use
11	Tom Elliott	5/10/2023	Online Comment Form	Right of way procurement can (and should) begin now.	Once the FM 1385 project has TxDOT will immediately start pu
12	Kim Hagge	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	We need to expand FM 1385 and update more roads north of Fishtrap Road.	FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 4 roadway from FM 428 West to ultimately a six-lane divided roa outside of the scope of this spe
13	Kyle Harris	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	We do not need more meetings on this.	As part of the public involveme public hearing is required for the the approved environmental te communicate with TxDOT, ask environmental studies. The pu

Response

er appropriate pavement markings and signs for the new middle school he FM 1385 facility through the ISD and the City. Any new traffic signals the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the project if they meet the lts of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic signals would be overnment.

Il existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a Is or new signage would be considered during the detailed design phase

ect's environmental studies, a traffic noise analysis was prepared in he projected traffic noise that would result from the added lanes. The e abatement measures, such as sound walls for the adjacent residents be impacted by traffic noise. This effort follows a federally required proposed at the Arrowbrooke neighborhood north of Arrowbrooke Avenue

off-system city street and is not TxDOT's responsibility for maintenance Parvin Road would have to be conducted through the City of Celina.

s would be an item that needs to be addressed to TxDOT by the City of ugh request of the neighborhood.

all existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a als would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the irrements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic d with the local government.

d be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the project if based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic signals ne local government.

ect's environmental studies, a traffic noise analysis was prepared in he projected traffic noise that would result from the added lanes. The e abatement measures, such as sound walls for the adjacent residents be impacted by traffic noise. This effort follows a federally required

ect's environmental studies, a traffic noise analysis was prepared in he projected traffic noise that would result from the added lanes. The e abatement measures, such as sound walls for the adjacent residents be impacted by traffic noise. This effort follows a federally required nined that barriers near Union Park Boulevard would exceed cost

ersection was redesigned to eliminate the S curve at the intersection. The buld improve sighting, safety, and mobility. The intersection of FM 1385 irree-way intersection to where traffic makes a left to continue north on FM ast on Gee Road. The idea behind this is traffic can flow on Gee Road and cing congestion and backups at this intersection. Not all traffic would be bad bridge. This project does not involve reconstructing Gee Road and the on of Gee Road would be up to the local city government.

se the current FM 1385 facility until the project is complete.

as been environmentally cleared, which is anticipated in June-July 2023, purchasing the right of way needed for the FM 1385 project.

1 428 West is proposed to be constructed as a six-lane facility while the to FM 455 is proposed to be constructed as a four-lane interim facility, roadway. Expansion of roadways other than the FM 1385 corridor is specific project.

nent process and per the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a r the public to view the approved schematic, the approved draft EA, and technical reports. The public hearing gives the public an opportunity to sk questions, and give their comments/opinions on the project and public hearing for FM 1385 is the last meeting for the project before the

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment Topic	
					final EA is approved and the Fir clear the FM 1385 project.
14	Thomas Hart	5/19/2023	Email	This commenter is concerned that the Gee Expansion project will increase traffic congestion on FM 1385. "There is serious concerns that this will worsen traffic if FM 1385 is not expanded as residents will now back up both lanes and cut each other off to attempt to get to the front of the line." See Thomas Hart email in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 4 roadway from FM 428 West to ultimately a six-lane divided roa outside of the scope of this spe
15	Grant Hewitt	5/23/2023	Online Comment Form	This commenter is concerned with traffic signal timing at FM 1385 and Fishtrap Road. "There's zero reason to have Fishtrap green for as long as it does." See Grant Hewitt online comment form in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	The idea behind the reconstruc traffic backups at the intersecti Gee Road at the same time.
16	Mark Hill	5/22/2023	Online Comment Form	FM 1385 is one of the worst because of the potholes, people passing in no passing zones, and people not yielding or stopping at stop signs.	The proposed project would rec to 6 lane divided roadway with reconstructed, and concrete wo project would improve safety, s
17	Elyse Kaman	5/10/2023	Online Comment Form	Making a left turn onto Fishtrap Road is hazardous due to the length of cars going beyond what's in place for the left hand turns and cars are passing on the right with barely room to get by.	The idea behind the reconstruct traffic backups at the intersecti Gee Road at the same time. By of traffic on the FM 1385 roads
18	Arielle Kelly	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	This commenter said that "there should be traffic lights installed at Arrowbrooke entrance." See Arielle Kelly online comment form in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the require signals would be coordinated w
				This commenter said a "turning lane at Tomahawk" is needed.	The proposed FM 1385 include Trail so traffic traveling northbo Trail and prevent traffic backup
19	David Krull	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	Y'all have had public meetings since 2020 and I can't understand why more progress hasn't been made.	The project was put on hold by anticipate the project will receiv anticipated to begin construction
20	Suzanne Martinez	5/8/2023	Comment Form	Where is our tax money going to where TxDOT does not have funding?	This project will be funded prim currently not available for the p environmental analysis of the p implement the project. There a funding from FHWA for various that are off system such as cou for the maintenance and upkee projects for on-system roads su
21	Eddah Mweha	5/11/2023	Online Comment Form	I use this road every day.	Comment noted.
22	Felicia Pacewicz	5/13/2023	Online Comment Form	Will the speed limit be changed along FM 1385 once the expansion is completed?	TxDOT will conduct speed and s determine the appropriate spee governments can also input spe
	Vickie Pine	5/8/2023	Online Comment Form	I cannot tell by the new map if we will still be able to cross FM 1385 using Fishtrap Road.	The "S" curve at Fishtrap Road
23				Will Fishtrap Road still connect to Gee Road?	The connectivity between Fisht 1385 corridor.
24	Laurie Richardson	5/14/2023	Email	Fishtrap Road/Gee Road needs to be expanded as well.	Expansion of roadways other the project; however, your concern
25	Iris Robinson	5/23/2023	Online Comment Form	This commenter is concerned with the turning movements of 18-wheelers at the FM 1385 and Fishtrap Road intersection. "The intersection just is not able to accommodate 18 wheelers trying to turn in any direction. If you look now, there is a muddy mess and trucks continue to fall in the ditch near the power station." See Iris Robinson online comment form in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	All intersections and turning co 62 design vehicle (18-wheeler t
	Roger Rodriguez	5/8/2023	Comment Form	Can TxDOT add a Do No Block Intersection sign on FM 1385 going south where the Goddard School is?	TxDOT's policy is to replace all or project. Any new traffic signals (PS&E) of the project.
26				A four-way stop can help sooner before traffic lights.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all of project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the require signals would be coordinated w

Response

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is signed to environmentally

428 West is proposed to be constructed as a six-lane facility while the o FM 455 is proposed to be constructed as a four-lane interim facility, oadway. Expansion of roadways other than the FM 1385 corridor is pecific project.

uction and realignment of Fish Trap Road is to prevent congestion and ction. Vehicles would be able to simultaneously travel onto FM 1385 and

econstruct and widen FM 1385 from a 2-lane undivided roadway to a 4 h sidewalks and shared-use paths. The pavement would be would be used to make sure the new facility stays intact over time. The sighting, and mobility of traffic on FM 1385 within the project limits.

uction and realignment of Fish Trap Road is to prevent congestion and ction. Vehicles would be able to simultaneously travel onto FM 1385 and By eliminating the S curve, it would improve safety, sighting, and mobility idway.

Il existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a Is would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the rements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic with the local government.

des a left-hand turn lane at the intersection of FM 1385 and Tomahawk bound on FM 1385 could safely make left hand turns onto Tomahawk ups at the intersection.

by TxDOT due to statewide funding constraints and restarted in 2022. We eive environmental clearance in June-July 2023. The project is stion in 2026 and be completed in 2029.

imarily through Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funding, which is project. However, TxDOT completed the schematic design and project now to ensure that when funding becomes available, TxDOT can are multiple TxDOT districts throughout Texas and each district gets is types of roadway projects. Property tax revenue funds road projects ounty roads and city streets in which the local government is responsible eep of those roads. Sales tax revenue generated by the state helps fund such as interstates and FM roads, including FM 1385.

d safety studies once project construction has been completed to beed limit for the proposed FM 1385. The local county and city speed limits at their request to TxDOT.

ad would be eliminated but access would be maintained.

htrap Road and Gee Road is outside the scope of this project and the FM

than the FM 1385 corridor is outside of the scope of this specific $\ensuremath{\mathsf{rn}}$ is noted.

configurations have been verified and checked to meet a standard WBer truck) for right-and left-turn movements.

Il existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a s or new signage would be considered during the detailed design phase

Il existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a Is would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the rements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic with the local government.

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment Topic	
27	Jacki Scott	5/15/2023	Online Comment Form	This commenter is concerned with potential impacts to their pond. "It looks like I still get to get my pondIf that is no longer correct, then I object to the removal of my pond due to the environmental impact of the wildlife that resides at and uses this pond." See Jacki Scott online comment form in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	No ponds or stock tanks would is the final approved schematic not subject to change and all p
28	Karen Skinner	5/13/2023	Online Comment Form	Request the construction work is completed in the evening after 8:00 p.m. and contingencies for completion earlier or on time and a penalty for late completion.	Safety and other contingencies project by TxDOT's Denton Cou anticipated to be completed by timeline to be in conjunction w
	Victoria Sorgenfrei 5/8/2023		Comment Form	When was the last traffic study done on FM 1385?	The traffic study was completed
29		5/8/2023		Where is the road we were promised 2 years ago that would give us an access road off FM 1385 between FM 428 and Fishtrap Road?	Expansion of roadways other th project; however, your concern
30	Andrew Tucker	5/10/2023	Online Comment Form	I honestly think FM 1385 should be 6 lanes instead of 4.	FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 4 roadway from FM 428 West to ultimately a six-lane divided roa
31	Nadine Williams	5/20/2023	Email	Since I live a street away from FM 1385 the traffic noise and pollution are also a concern for me.	As part of the proposed project February 2023 to consider the analysis also evaluated noise a and businesses that might be i process.
20	Torrey Woodhouse	5/9/2023	Email	The last mile of FM 428 coming from US 377 to FM 1385 is already bumpy.	Maintenance of roadways othe project; however, your concern
32				FM 428 East needs to be paved ASAP.	Maintenance of roadways othe project; however, your concern
33	(anonymous)	5/9/2023	Online Comment Form	This commenter said that they do not want a traffic signal at FM 1385 and Winn Ridge. "We DO NOT want a light at that intersection. See online comment form in Attachment D of the Documentation of Public Hearing.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the require signals would be coordinated w
34	257 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters expressed the need for the project to be constructed sooner than the proposed 2026 start date and requested an expedited timeline due to existing and projected traffic conditions on FM 1385.	Advancement to construction is
35	240 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters noted the existing congestion and travel delays on FM 1385 within the project limits.	This project is proposed because and future traffic volumes stem in reduced mobility and increase is to provide a roadway that wo
36	144 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters said the existing FM 1385 is a safety concern due to increased crashes, driver frustration, and delayed emergency response times.	The goal of the project is to pro safety.
37	121 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters requested that the proposed project be constructed in phases, with the section of FM 1385 from US 380 to FM 428 expedited and prioritized first.	There will be a traffic control pl will likely prioritize construction portion of the FM 1385 facility
38	118 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters noted the substantial growth and projected development in the project area, resulting in increased traffic and congestion on FM 1385.	This project is proposed becaus and future traffic volumes stem in reduced mobility and increase increase roadway capacity and
39	32 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters expressed their general support of the proposed improvements.	Comment noted. Your support
40	18 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters requested that the FM 1385 and Fishtrap Road area be expedited and prioritized first.	There will be a traffic control pl will likely prioritize construction portion of the FM 1385 facility
41	15 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters cited new schools being developed in the area and noted their concern for the safety of school-aged children due to the existing conditions of FM 1385.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all project. Any new traffic signals schools would be considered d requirements based on results coordinated with the local gove
42	13 commenters	Various	Various	Multiple commenters noted that there are no alternative routes to FM 1385 in the project area and that additional roadways are needed.	Expansion of roadways other th project; however, your concern
43	8 commenters (Brenda Blackburn (n=2), Sierra Fenwick, Arielle Kelly, Felicia Pacewicz, Roger Rodriguez, Karen Skinner, and an anonymous commenter)	Various	Various	Multiple commenters said that Parvin Road and Frontier Parkway need to be realigned and a traffic light installed at FM 1385 in this location.	The realignment of roadways o project; however, your concern intersections during the schem during the detailed design pha

Response

uld be impacted by the project. The schematic shown at the public hearing atic that determines the final route/layout of the FM 1385 project. This is II ponds and stock tanks would stay intact.

ies will be addressed during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the county Area Office before the project goes to construction. The project is by 2029 as the project is funded by FHWA and TxDOT must follow that a with FHWA requirements.

eted in March 2020 using counts collected in 2019.

r than the FM 1385 corridor is outside of the scope of this specific ern is noted.

A 428 West is proposed to be constructed as a six-lane facility while the to FM 455 is proposed to be constructed as a four-lane interim facility, roadway.

ect's environmental studies, a traffic noise analysis was prepared in he projected traffic noise that would result from the added lanes. The e abatement measures, such as sound walls for the adjacent residents be impacted by traffic noise. This effort follows a federally required

ther than the FM 1385 corridor is outside of the scope of this specific ern is noted.

ther than the FM 1385 corridor is outside of the scope of this specific ern is noted.

all existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a als would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the irements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic d with the local government.

n is contingent upon the environmental decision and funding availability.

ause the capacity of the FM 1385 roadway is inadequate to meet current terming from population growth and increased traffic volumes, resulting eased safety concerns on this stretch of roadway. The goal of the project would accommodate future traffic and improve safety.

provide a roadway that would accommodate future traffic and improve

I plan developed in the detailed design phase (PS&E) of this project, which ion the 6-lane portion south of FM 428 first since it is the most used ity in the project area.

ause the capacity of the FM 1385 roadway is inadequate to meet current terming from population growth and increased traffic volumes, resulting eased safety concerns on this stretch of roadway. The project would nd safety.

ort of the project has been noted in the official project record.

I plan developed in the detailed design phase (PS&E) of this project, which ion the 6-lane portion south of FM 428 first since it is the most used ity in the project area.

all existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a als, speed limits, and road striping to accommodate safety zones for d during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the project if they meet the lts of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic signals would be overnment.

r than the FM 1385 corridor is outside of the scope of this specific ern is noted.

s other than the FM 1385 corridor is outside of the scope of this specific ern is noted. TxDOT's policy is to replace all existing signalized ematic phase of a project. Any new traffic signals would be considered hase (PS&E) of the project if they meet the requirements based on results

Comment Number	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment Topic	
					of a signal warrant study. Also, government.
44	6 commenters (Aaron Benson, Arielle Kelly, Lynnsay Kirby, Felicia Pacewicz, Zula Pierce, Roger Rodriguez, and Jayakumar Victor)	Various	Various	Multiple commenters said illumination needs to be added along FM 1385 within the project limits.	TxDOT is working to improve the area to address safety concerns
45	6 commenters (Richard Cournoyer, Melinda Hill, Pam Kalpin, L. Post, Daniel Shaver, and Karen (no last name provided))	Various	Various	Multiple commenters said turn lanes need to be added along FM 1385 within the project limits.	Left- and right-hand turn lanes a intersection to prevent traffic ba
46	6 commenters (Paige Baldwin, Jennifer Davis, Tre Davis, Thomas Hart, Stacey McCormick, and Randy Wilson	Various	Various	Multiple commenters noted increased vehicle emissions due to traffic and congestion on FM 1385.	A Congestion Management Proc 1385 project. Adding multiple to relieve traffic congestion and re- stationery on the FM 1385 facil computer can adjust for a lease
47	5 commenters (Paige Baldwin, Jennifer Davis, Tre Davis, Pam Kalpin, and Randy Winslow)	Various	Various	Multiple commenters said that speed limits signs should be added along FM 1385 within the project limits.	TxDOT is working to improve the project area to address safety c
48	4 commenters (Venv Moparthy, Sleeva Reddy Gade, Vinil Reddy, and Vinil Reddy Yeruva)	Various	Various	Multiple commenters noted that the traffic projections presented at the public hearing are outdated and noted that existing traffic on FM 1385 exceeds 5,000 vehicles per day.	TxDOT looks at future traffic val traffic value of FM 1385 from U per day. Traffic has exceeded 5 three times as much traffic in 2
49	4 commenters (Kristie Machuca, Roger Rodriguez, Sarah Stark, and Tequila Woods)	Various	Various	Multiple commenters said that additional traffic signals need to be added on FM 1385 within the project limits.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all e project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the requirer signals would be coordinated w
50	3 commenters (Brooke Slinkard, Cindy Vaughn, and Nadine Williams)	Various	Various	Multiple commenters noted a safety concern for drivers entering/exiting the neighborhood at Tomahawk Trail.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all e project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the requirer signals would be coordinated w conditions within the project are proposed along the entire FM 1 and reduce congestion.
51	2 commenters (John W. Hawkins and Chris McCunney)	Various	Various	Two commenters said they opposed the proposed intersection at FM 1385 and Fishtrap Road and the need to turn left and utilize a turnaround.	The intersection at Fishtrap Roa During the safety studies that w project, TxDOT will consider whe intersection design was the bes congestion at the intersection w
52	2 commenters (Fritz Beegmann and Susan Bergmann)	Various	Various	Two commenters asked why there is a construction delay at FM 1385 and Fishtrap Road.	The project was put on hold dur project resumed in 2022. The e changed the anticipated letting
53	2 commenters (Karen Skinner and Victoria Sorgenfrei)	Various	Various	Two commenters said a traffic signal should be added on FM 1385 at Winn Ridge.	TxDOT's policy is to replace all e project. Any new traffic signals project if they meet the requirer signals would be coordinated w
54	2 commenters (Steven Mleziva and L. Post)	Various	Various	Two commenters said the speed limit should be reduced on FM 1385 within the project limits.	TxDOT is working to improve the project area to address safety of
55	2 commenters (Aaron J. Dresco and Peggy (no last name provided))	Various	Various	Two commenters said the S-curve on FM 1385 at Fishtrap Road is extremely dangerous.	The "S" curve at Fishtrap Road

Response

o, any new traffic signals would be coordinated with the local

the road conditions, including possible illumination, within the project rns.

es are proposed along the entire FM 1385 project corridor at every backups and reduce congestion.

rocess report was conducted as part of the air quality studies for the FM le travel lanes and turning lanes to the current FM 1385 facility will reduce vehicle emissions as there will not be lines of vehicles idling acility. Vehicles when not idling operate more efficiently because the aner fuel mixture which results in less emissions.

the road conditions, including possible speed limit signs, within the y concerns.

values of 5 years and 20 years ahead of the current time. The 2025 US 380 to FM 428 had an annual daily traffic value of 18,675 vehicles 5,000 vehicles per day in 2023 and it FM 3351 is projected to have 2025.

Il existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a ils would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the rements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic with the local government.

Il existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a Is would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the rements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic with the local government. Also, TxDOT is working to improve the road area to address safety concerns. Left- and right-hand turn lanes are I 1385 project corridor at every intersection to prevent traffic backups

Road and FM 1385 would have a left-hand turn lane on both roads. t will be conducted during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the whether the left-hand turn lanes can be used for U-turns. The proposed best option because it was the deign that best reduced backups and n while improving sighting, safety, and mobility.

luring preliminary engineering. There were design changes and the e environmental studies were also delayed by another 6 months which ng and construction schedule of the project.

all existing signalized intersections during the schematic phase of a als would be considered during the detailed design phase (PS&E) of the irements based on results of a signal warrant study. Also, any new traffic d with the local government.

the road conditions, including possible speed limit changes, within the y concerns.

ad would be eliminated under implementation of the proposed project.