

Draft Environmental Assessment

US 380 Princeton Project, Dallas District

From Farm-to-Market (FM) Road 1827 to County Road (CR) 560 Collin County, Texas
January 2024

CSJ Number(s): 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002

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 United States Code (U.S.C.) 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated 12-9-2019, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT.

Table of Contents

1	Intr	oductio	n	1
2	Pro	ject De	scription	1
	2.1	Existin	g Facility	1
	2.2	Propos	ed Facility	2
	2.3	Logica	Termini and Independent Utility	3
	2.3	.1	Logical Termini	3
	2.3	.2	Independent Utility	3
	2.4	Plannii	ng Consistency	4
3	Pur	Purpose and Need		
	3.1	•		
	3.2		rting Facts and Data	
	3.2		Traffic Demand	
	3.2	.2	Safety	
	3.2	.3	Design Deficiencies (Geometry)	
	3.2	.4	Design Deficiencies (Drainage)	
	3.3	Purpos	se	
4	Δltc	rnativa	S	7
			lternative	
	4.2		ld Alternative	
	4.3		nary Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration	
5	Affe	ected Er	nvironment and Environmental Consequences	14
	5.1		of-Way/Displacements	
	5.2	_	lse	
	5.3	Farmla	ınds	16
	5.4	Utility F	Relocation	17
	5.5	-	and Pedestrian Facilities	
	5.6	Comm	unity Impacts	18
	5.6	.1	Displacements	19
	5.6	.2	Access and Travel Patterns	19
	5.6.3		Community Cohesion	20
	5.6	.4	Environmental Justice	21
	5.7	Visual/	Aesthetic Impacts	22
	5.8	Cultura	al Resources	23
	5.8	.1	Archeology	23
	5.8	.2	Historic Properties	25
	5.9	Protect	ted Lands	26
	5.9	.1	Caddo Park	26

5.9.2	Twin Groves Park	27
5.9.3	USACE Wildlife Management Area	27
5.9.4	Section 4(f)	27
5.9.5	Section 6(f)	27
5.9.6	Chapter 26 Texas Parks and Wildlife Code	27
5.9.7	No-Build Alternative	
5.10 Wate	r Resources	28
5.10.1	Clean Water Act Section 404	28
5.10.2	Clean Water Act Section 401	30
5.10.3	Executive Order 11990 Wetlands	30
5.10.4	Rivers and Harbors Act	31
5.10.5	Clean Water Act Section 303(d)	31
5.10.6	Clean Water Act Section 402	31
5.10.7	Floodplains	32
5.10.8	Wild and Scenic Rivers	32
5.10.9	Coastal Barrier Resources	32
5.10.10	Coastal Zone Management	32
5.10.11	Edwards Aquifer	32
5.10.12	International Boundary and Water Commission	33
5.10.13	Drinking Water Systems	33
5.11 Biolog	gical Resources	33
5.11.1	Impacts to Vegetation	33
5.11.2	Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species	34
5.11.3	Executive Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically	
	Beneficial Landscaping	34
5.11.4	Impacts to Wildlife	34
5.11.5	Migratory Bird Protections	36
5.11.6	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	36
5.11.7	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 2007	36
5.11.8	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act	36
5.11.9	Marine Mammal Protection Act	36
5.11.10	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species	36
5.12 Air Qι	uality	40
5.12.1	Transportation Conformity	
5.12.2	Hot-Spot Analysis	40
5.12.3	Carbon Monoxide Traffic Air Quality Analysis	41
5.12.4	Mobile Source Air Toxics	41
5.12.5	Congestion Management Process	41
5.12.6	Construction Air Emissions	42
5.13 Hazai	dous Materials	42

5	.14 Traffic	Noise	44
5	.15 Induce	ed Growth	48
5	.16 Cumul	ative Impacts	49
5	.17 Constr	ruction Phase Impacts	50
	5.17.1	Construction Noise	51
	5.17.2	Fugitive Dust and Air Pollution	51
	5.17.3	Light Pollution	
	5.17.4	Construction Vibration Impacts	
	5.17.5	Temporary Lane, Road, or Bridge Closures (Including Detours)	
5		house Gas Emissions and Climate Change	
	5.18.1	Statewide On-road Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
	5.18.2	Mitigation Measures	
	5.18.3	TxDOT and Changing Climate	53
6	Agency Co	ordination	54
7	Public Invo	olvement	54
8	Post-Envir	onmental Clearance Activities and Design/Construction Commitments.	56
		nvironmental Clearance Activities	
8	.2 Desigr	n/Construction Commitments	57
9		` 1	
10	Reference	S	58
11	Names an	d Qualifications of Persons Preparing the EA	62
12	Appendice	S	64
Lis	t of Table	s	
Tab	le 3-1. Popı	ulation Growth	5
Tab	le 3-2. Vehi	cle Crash Data for US 380 (2018-2021)	6
Tab	le 5-1. Wate	er Features	29
Tab	le 5-2. Traff	fic Noise Levels dB(A) Leq	45
Tab	le 5-3. Nois	e Barrier Proposal	47
Tah	le 5-4 Pred	licted Traffic Noise Contours	47

Acronyms

AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic
ACT Antiquities Code of Texas
ADA Americans with Disabilities Act

AOI Area of Influence

APE Area of Potential Effects

AST Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank

BG Block Group

BMP Best Management Practice
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CGP Construction General Permit

CMAQ Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement

CMP Congestion Management Process

CO Carbon Monoxide
CR County Road
CT Census Tract
CWA Clean Water Act
dB(A) A-weighted Decibel

EA Environmental Assessment

EFH Essential Fish Habitat

EIS Environmental Impact Statement

EJ Environmental Justice

EMST Ecological Mapping Systems of Texas

EO Executive Order

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ESA Endangered Species Act
ETC Estimated Time of Completion

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHWA Federal Highway Administration FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Maps

FM Farm-to-Market

FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact FPPA Farmland Protection Policy Act FTA Federal Transit Administration

GHG Greenhouse Gas

IBWC International Boundary Water Commission IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation

ISA Initial Site Assessment
LCP Lead-Containing Paint
LEP Limited English Proficiency
Leq Average/Equivalent Sound level

MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

MPH Miles per Hour

MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

MSA Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

MSAT Mobile Source Air Toxics

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAC Noise Abatement Criteria

NCTCOG North Central Texas Council of Governments
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act

NOA Notice of Availability
NOI Notice of Intent
NOT Notice of Termination

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP National Register of Historic Places

NWP Nationwide Permit

PA Programmatic Agreement PCN Pre-construction Notification

PM Particulate Matter

PS&E Plans, Specifications, and Estimates

PWC Parks and Wildlife Code

ROE Right-of-Entry ROW Right-of-Way

RSA Resource Study Area

RTEST Rare, Threatened, Endangered Species of Texas

SAL State Antiquities Landmark

SGCN Species of Greatest Conservation Need

SH State Highway

SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer

Sq. Ft. Square Feet

SWP3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TAC Texas Administrative Code
TAQA Traffic Air Quality Analysis

TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TCMP Texas Coastal Management Plan
TEAM Texas Ecosystem Analytical Mapper
TERP Texas Emissions Reduction Plan
THC Texas Historical Commission

TIP Transportation Improvement Program
TMA Transportation Management Area

TPDES Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

TPWD Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

TSS Total Suspended Solids

TWDB Texas Water Development Board
TxDOT Texas Department of Transportation
TxNDD Texas Natural Diversity Database

U.S. United StatesU.S.C. United States CodeUS 380 United States Route 380

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

USCB United States Census Bureau

USDOT United State Department of Transportation

January 2024 vi

USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

VPD Vehicles Per Day

WMA Wildlife Management Area

January 2024 vii

1 Introduction

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), in conjunction with Collin County, is proposing the construction of a new location, controlled-access freeway north of the City of Princeton from west of County Road (CR) 337 to east of CR 458 and the reconstruction and widening of the existing United States (U.S.) 380 roadway from Farm-to-Market (FM) 1827 to west of CR 337 and east of CR 458 to CR 560. The distance of the proposed US 380 Princeton project is approximately 11.8 miles. The existing US 380 roadway would remain.

The purpose of this environmental assessment (EA) is to study the potential environmental consequences of the proposed project and determine whether such consequences warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Since the proposed project would be funded in part by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), this EA complies with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as relevant TxDOT rules for environmental review of projects and guidance for conducting NEPA studies on behalf of FHWA.

This Draft EA addresses the potential environmental impacts for the proposed project. See **Project Location Map** and **Project Photos** in **Appendix A**, **Exhibit 1** and **Appendix B**, respectively. The Draft EA will be made available for public review followed by a public hearing. TxDOT will consider comments submitted during the comment period. If TxDOT determines that the project would result in 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 Project Description

2.1 Existing Facility

The existing US 380 roadway, also known as Princeton Drive, consists of four 12-foot wide lanes (two in each direction), divided urban roadway with raised curbed medians, six- to 10-foot wide outside shoulders, and open vegetated drainage ditches or swales. The right-of-way (ROW) width for the existing facility ranges from approximately 120 to 160 feet. The existing bridge crossing Lavon Lake consists of four 12-foot wide lanes (two in each direction) with six- to 12-foot wide shoulders. The existing ROW width at the existing Lavon Lake bridge is approximately 200 feet.

The existing US 380 roadway, classified as principal arterial, runs east and west through the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville and is intersected by several county roads, city streets, and driveways. The posted speed limit along US 380 varies from 45 to 60 miles per hour (MPH). There are no bicycle or pedestrian facilities along the existing US 380 roadway. See **Project Photos** in **Appendix B** and **Typical Sections** in **Appendix C**.

January 2024

2.2 Proposed Facility

The proposed US 380 Princeton project would create a new location, controlled-access freeway extending north of the City of Princeton from west of CR 337 to east of CR 458, with reconstruction and widening of the existing US 380 roadway from FM 1827 to west of CR 337 and east of CR 458 to CR 560. The proposed US 380 Princeton project crossing at Lavon Lake includes reconstructing the existing US 380 and adding frontage roads. The proposed US 380 Princeton project includes one main alignment that diverges from the main alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) property, specifically a Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and converging back with the main alignment at CR 492.

The new location alignment would be constructed as an eight to 10 lane divided freeway with 12-foot wide main lanes, auxiliary lanes, ramps, and 10-foot wide outside and 15-foot wide inside shoulders. The proposed project would also include continuous, one-way frontage roads with two 12-foot wide lanes with raised curbs and continuous 10-foot wide shared-use paths on both sides of the facility. The proposed project would be constructed within a proposed ROW width of approximately 320 to 536 feet, depending on location.

US 380 crosses Lavon Lake; the freeway would be reconstructed within the existing ROW over the lake, including continuous frontage roads on bridge structures.

The proposed facility would be a controlled-access freeway with entrance and exit ramps. In addition, the proposed US 380 Princeton project would construct grade-separated interchanges at major cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks. The proposed project would maintain the existing US 380 roadway through the City of Princeton with connectivity at proposed interchanges on both the east and west sides of the city. **Appendix A** shows the project location in relation to the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville. **Appendix B** contains photographs of the project area.

The proposed facility would include overpasses at the following cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks: CR 337, Future CR 404 (by others), Future Princeton Parkway (by others), FM 75, FM 1377, CR 458, East Princeton Drive, Twin Groves Park Road/Future Road, and Caddo Park Road. The proposed project would bridge over 11 stream crossings. All bridges would be prestressed concrete with girders. See the **Typical Sections** and **Schematic Layout** in **Appendix C** and **Appendix D**, respectively.

The construction limits account for transitions into the existing US 380 roadway. The construction limits extend approximately 2,070 feet, or 0.39 mile, east of FM 1827 and approximately 1,120 feet (0.21 mile) west of CR 560. Construction limits are shown in the Schematic Layout and Environmental Resources Map in Appendix D and Appendix E-3, respectively.

The total project cost is estimated to be approximately \$890 million. The project would be funded by state, federal, and local funds.

2.3 Logical Termini and Independent Utility

2.3.1 Logical Termini

Federal regulations require that federally funded transportation projects have logical termini [23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 771.111(f)(1)]. Simply stated, a project must have a rational beginning and endpoint. Those endpoints may not be created simply to avoid proper analysis of environmental impacts. The logical terminus for the US 380 Princeton project is CR 560 to the east and FM 1827 to the west. CR 560 and FM 1827 were determined to be the logical termini because these facilities are considered major crossroads. These facilities have a functional classification of collectors per the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) *Mobility 2045: The Metropolitan Transportation Plan for North Central Texas – 2022 Update* (Mobility 2045 Update) roadway networks (NCTCOG 2022). The proposed project would be a new location realignment, and the existing US 380 facility would remain; therefore, it includes transition zones to and from the existing US 380.

2.3.2 Independent Utility

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 does 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 is of independent utility and reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made, and there are no restrictions on considering alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable projects including those in the Mobility 2045 Update (NCTCOG 2022). As proposed, the project addresses specific transportation needs identified within the project limits. Specifically, the proposed project would improve mobility and safety when compared with existing conditions. The proposed project can stand on its own without the implementation of other traffic improvements because the project provides congestion relief between major cross streets by providing a new location alternative, 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 US 380 Princeton proposed project would not restrict the consideration of alternatives for other

foreseeable transportation improvements. Ongoing design coordination has occurred to ensure the proposed project could accommodate projects by others in the area. Other projects within the project limits include improvements to US 380 between Airport Drive and west of Bridgefarmer Road, between west of Bridgefarmer Road and 4th Street, between State Highway (SH) 5 and FM 1827, and between 4th Street and CR 458. The proposed project and these projects are included in the transportation planning documents of the region (TxDOT 2023a, 2023d). See Appendix A, Appendix C, and Appendix D for Project Location Map, Typical Sections, and Schematic Layout, respectively.

2.4 Planning Consistency

The proposed project is included in the NCTCOG Mobility 2045 Update (NCTCOG 2022) and in the Draft 2023-2026 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) (TxDOT 2023a). The proposed project letting date would be 2027, and the estimated time of completion (ETC) would be 2031.

3 Purpose and Need

3.1 Need

The project is needed because the existing US 380 from CR 560 to FM 1827 (1) offers inadequate capacity to meet the future increase in traffic demand stemming from projected population growth, (2) safety concerns along existing US 380 through Princeton, and (3) the existing facility does not meet current design standards.

3.2 Supporting Facts and Data

3.2.1 Traffic Demand

US 380 through Collin County and the City of Princeton is a heavily traveled US highway that serves as a primary route for both local trips within and trips through Princeton. These roadways can become highly congested during peak volume hours, which can lead to gridlock conditions if there is an incident.

According to the United States Census Bureau (USCB), Collin County and the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville experienced robust population growth between 2010 and 2020 (USCB 2022). The City of McKinney population increased by approximately 49 percent from 131,117 persons in 2010 to 195,308 persons in 2020. The City of Princeton population increased by approximately 220 from 6,807 persons in 2010 to 17,573 persons in 2020. The City of Farmersville population increased by approximately 9 percent from 3,301 persons in 2010 to 3,612 persons in 2020. Collin County's population increased by approximately 36 percent from 782,341 persons in 2010 to 1,064,465 persons in 2020. Population growth in the area is shown in **Table 3-1**. According to NCTCOG, Collin County's population is projected to increase by approximately 68 percent from a Census-documented

population of 1,064,465 in 2020 to a forecasted population of 1,789,009 by 2045. The NCTCOG also projects strong employment growth for Collin County in the year 2040. According to NCTCOG, employment in Collin County is projected to increase by approximately 126 percent from 472,000 estimated jobs in 2015 to 1,068,555 jobs in 2045.

Table 3-1. Population Growth

Region	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010	2020	% Change 2010-2020
Farmersville	3,118	3,301	6	3,612	9
McKinney	54,369	131,117	141	195,308	49
Princeton	3,542	6,807	349	17,573	220
Collin County	491,675	782,341	59	1,064,465	36

Source: USCB. 2000, 2010, 2020; Texas Demographics.

As Collin County population and employment continues to grow, a need to improve east/west mobility, provide safe and efficient transportation that meets current and forecasted demand, and provide connectivity throughout the county is anticipated and identified in the *Farmersville, Texas Comprehensive Plan* (City of Farmersville 2013), the *Princeton, Texas Comprehensive Plan* (City of Princeton 2019b), and the *One McKinney 2040 Comprehensive Plan* (City of McKinney 2018). The need to accommodate increasing traffic capacity is supported through analysis of the future traffic demand that is anticipated to utilize the facility. According to TxDOT Transportation Planning and Programming Division traffic projections, the annual average daily traffic (AADT) along US 380 between CR 560 and FM 1827 is projected to increase by 50 percent by the year 2050.

3.2.2 Safety

Table 3-2, on the following page, shows reported vehicle crash data from 2018 to 2021 for US 380 within the project limits. When compared to the statewide average for urban US Highways (4 or more lanes, divided), the rate of crashes along US 380 are below average for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Despite the crash rate being lower by comparison for the US 380, the roadway has a mix of local traffic and through freight traffic that causes varying levels of speed and access issues in the project area. In some sections of the roadway, faster vehicles may need to reduce speed and may not be able to pass slower moving vehicles. Vehicles slowing to turn onto driveways and cross-roads to access property may also disrupt the flow of traffic hindering mobility for through traffic. Additionally, four-year (2018-2021) historical crash data

		,	,
Crash Year	US 380 Total Crashes	US 380 Crash Rate *	Statewide Average Crash Rate * on Urban US Highway (4 or more lanes, divided)
2018	132	78.73	170.37
2019	209	124.65	174.67
2020	158	94.24	145.52
2021	219	130.62	169.98

Table 3-2. Vehicle Crash Data for US 380 (2018–2021)

Source: TXDOT 2021b

provided by TxDOT's Crash Records Information System (TxDOT 2023g) indicates that crashes within the project limits have occurred from unsafe turning movements, speed, and improper passing. Approximately 269 crashes occurred in the segments between intersections, with 5 percent attributed to driveways. Single-vehicle crashes was the predominant crash type, followed by rear-end crashes. Four fatal crash was reported during the four-year period related to an unsafe turn.

3.2.3 Design Deficiencies (Geometry)

The existing US 380 is a principal arterial roadway; therefore, it does not meet current design standards for the proposed freeway facility. The existing facility has a design speed of 45 MPH with several horizontal and vertical curves that do not meet the 70 MPH freeway design speed. Existing US 380 has raised curb medians, turn lanes, and openings, at-grade signalized intersections, numerous driveways that violate the access control manual requirements, and discontinuous bicycle and pedestrian accommodations, which are now recommended by the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) (USDOT 2010).

3.2.4 Design Deficiencies (Drainage)

The existing drainage is undersized to accommodate design year drainage discharge for a freeway facility. Ditches along both sides of the roadway provide surface drainage from FM 1827 to Tickey Creek, from west of CR 458 to CR 560, and a curb and gutter section between Tickey Creek and west CR 458, which are all undersized. The existing bridges and culverts are undersized for all Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) crossings, Big Branch, Tickey Creek and Tributary 4, Sister Creek Tributaries, and Pilot Creek/Lavon Lake. For further details about surface water in the project area, refer to **Section 5.10**. For non-FEMA crossings, the existing pipes are also undersized compared with the current TxDOT design standards (TxDOT 2023e).

Crash rate for the road segments expressed as crashes per 100 million vehicles-miles of travel.

3.3 Purpose

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve mobility, accommodate future traffic demand, improve safety, and comply with current roadway design standards.

4 Alternatives

4.1 Build Alternative

The Build Alternative as described in **Section 2.2** would meet the project's purpose and need. The proposed project would improve mobility and safety by providing an alternate route for traffic in Princeton, thereby reducing congestion and crashes on US 380 within the project limits. The proposed project would be designed per current TxDOT design standards.

4.2 No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative consists of leaving US 380 as it is today, without a new location realignment. The No-Build Alternative would not require the conversion of proposed ROW for transportation use. However, under the No-Build Alternative, design deficiencies would not be addressed, and the anticipated traffic demand would not be met. Mobility and operational efficiency would not be improved. The No-Build Alternative would not construct the new location realignment following the latest design standards or increase capacity; therefore, it would not improve mobility or meet anticipated future traffic demand. The No-Build Alternative would not meet the purpose of and need for the project.

The No-Build Alternative is carried forward throughout the document as a baseline comparison to the Build Alternative.

4.3 Preliminary Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration

In the spring of 2020, TxDOT completed a feasibility study that evaluated conceptual alternatives for US 380 in Collin County (TxDOT 2020). During the alignment evaluation process, TxDOT considered many factors and constraints, which included engineering analysis, traffic analysis, safety and crash data, ROW requirements, existing and planned residential and commercial developments, and environmental constraints, among others. Alignments were eliminated from consideration if they did not address the problems (needs) identified in the feasibility study.

TxDOT conducted further evaluations and reduced the number of alignments to two alignments with options that minimized environmental impacts (referred to as the "Red" and "Green" alignments). The "Green" alignment follows the existing US 380, while the "Red" alignment is on new location. These alignments were presented to the public during the second series of public meetings in the fall of 2018. Following the fall 2018 public meetings, TxDOT presented the recommended alignment and results of additional studies during the third series of public meetings held in the spring of 2019. In the feasibility study,

TxDOT recommended the "Red" alignment for the US 380 segment between FM 1827 and CR 560 because it would result in fewer residential and business relocations and would cost less compared to the "Green" alignment. TxDOT identified an 8 to 10 lane divided freeway (4 to 5 lanes in each direction) alternative to be carried forward to schematic refinement, public involvement, and detailed environmental evaluation processes. The alternative represents the reasonable alternative and corresponds to the Build Alternative in this report. In June 2020, TxDOT began the project's design schematic, detailed alternatives analysis, and environmental studies. Two steps were completed from 2020 through 2022 to study the alternatives. Each alternative and its refinements considered the project purpose and need, critical constraints, and stakeholder engagement.

During the development of the alternatives between 2020 and 2022, TxDOT held biweekly stakeholder meetings with the city of Princeton and Collin County and coordinated with the US 380 McKinney, Spur 399 Extension, and US 380 Farmersville projects and the cities of McKinney and Farmerville to ensure consistency and connectivity in the county-wide corridor design.

During the first step of the alternatives analysis, TxDOT reviewed refinements to the recommended alignment determined during the feasibility study. Also, TxDOT conducted field reconnaissance from publicly accessible locations, constraints map development, stakeholder meetings, and detailed evaluations.

During the next step of the alternative analysis (Step 2), a detailed evaluation of the Refined Alignments, including Options A and B, was conducted. A schematic design was developed, field reconnaissance was carried out, and a detailed review of existing and proposed commercial development in the area was performed. A detailed evaluation matrix (Evaluation of Alignments Matrix in Appendix A, Exhibit 2) was utilized for the evaluation process. Publicly available data was reviewed by TxDOT to access the rapid development of residential subdivisions in order to minimize impacts to existing and reasonably foreseeable proposed residential and commercial developments. The Option A alignment would cross predominantly through the Princeton Crossroads subdivision, while the Option B alignment slightly north of Option A would cross predominately through the USACE WMA property (refer to the Project Location Map in Appendix A, Exhibit 3). The impacts that each option would have on the human and natural environment were evaluated using a combination of desktop research and field investigations where right-of-entry was available. Major environmental constraints considered in the option development included:

- residential and commercial displacements
- community facilities
- threatened and endangered species habitat
- riparian corridors
- water features
- 100-year floodplains

cultural resources (including archeological sites and historic properties)

Engineering factors considered included constructability, cost, and the Refined Alignment's ability to meet the project's need and purpose. Due to varying environmental and engineering constraints, these two alignment options were presented at a public meeting on August 2, 2022.

During previous communications with the USACE, opposition to Lavon Lake property encroachment was expressed during the feasibility study and Steps 1 and 2. TxDOT addressed these concerns in a September 13, 2021, letter to Collin County, leading to ongoing coordination. Subsequent discussions, including a July 13, 2022, letter, outlined considerations and led to the development of a MOA executed on May 15, 2023. Following the August 2, 2022, public meeting, TxDOT continued coordination with the USACE and held a meeting on September 22, 2022, to present the alignments illustrated in Appendix A. Exhibit 3. Discussions in a September 22, 2022, meeting focused on aligning with existing transportation and utility corridors identified in the 2016 Lavon Lake Master Plan. The project kick-off meeting on July 20, 2023, reiterated the USACE's request for further alignment studies, including those avoiding impacts to wildlife management areas and the Princeton Crossroad subdivision. These discussions and evaluations constitute Step 3 of the project, with Alternatives 1 and 2 representing Refined Alignments Option A and Option B, and Alternatives 3 through 8 resulting from discussions with USACE, exploring various alignments to address environmental and community concerns (refer to the Alignment Alternatives Map in Appendix A, Exhibit 4). A detailed evaluation matrix (Evaluation of Alignment Alternatives Matrix in Appendix A, Exhibit 5) was utilized for the evaluation process.

The eight preliminary build alternatives considered, and the reasons for their elimination from further consideration, are detailed below:

Alternative 1

From a transportation demand and mobility perspective, Alternative 1 and Alternative 2, most thoroughly meets the purpose and need of the proposed project because it is projected to carry the highest volume of traffic (82,542 vpd), and best accommodates future traffic demand and improves mobility better than Alternatives 3 through 8. It largely follows the alignment recommended from the 2020 Feasibility Study which received consensus from various local and county municipality. This alternative has the third lowest construction cost (\$1.56 billion) among the eight alternatives and is the second shortest in length at 11.9 miles. Alternative 1 involves the use of multiple section 4(f) properties, and although it minimizes impacts to the USACE WMA relative to Alternative 2, it would displace a total of 62 residences, including 45 homes in the Princeton Crossroads subdivision. This alternative has the second most impacts to various established communities, Alternative 1 is not seen

as a prudent alternative under Section 4(f) regulations and is therefore eliminated from further study.

Alternative 2

Similar to Alternative 1, Alternative 2 best meets the purpose and need of the project because it is projected to carry the highest volume of traffic (82,542 vpd). It accommodates future traffic demand and improves mobility better than Alternatives 3 through 8. Alternative 2 has the fourth lowest construction cost (\$1.6 billion) among the eight alternatives and is the shortest in length at 11.8 miles. Alternative 2 has the least impacts to established businesses and residential neighborhoods among all the alternatives. It avoids dividing an established subdivision, Princeton Crossroads; however, it does increase encroachment into USACE wildlife management area adjacent to Princeton Crossroads, comparing to Alternative 1. It still involves the use of other Section 4(f) properties such as Caddo Park and Twin Groves Park like Alternative 1, it Since this alternative would have the least amount of disruption to established communities, Alternative 2 is being carried forward for further consideration.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 is projected to carry 65,208 vpd, 21 percent fewer vehicles than Alternatives 1 and 2. It is much less effective at accommodating future traffic demand and improving mobility than either Alternative 1 or Alternative 2. Compared to the other alternatives, Alternative 3 would carry the third lowest volume of traffic. This alternative has an estimated construction cost of \$2.22 billion, the second highest cost among the eight alternatives and \$600 million more than the lowest cost alternative. Alternative 3 is the second longest route (17.3 miles) compared to the other alternatives. This alternative avoids causing displacements in the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood and minimizes the use of Section 4(f) properties to the greatest extent (along with Alternative 5) comparing to the other alternatives. Although it would cross the USACE Lavon Lake property along a designated transportation corridor, it would still require the conversion of 46 acres of the property (11 acres of WMA and 35 acres of Environmentally Sensitive Area). Alternative 3 is therefore not a true Section 4(f) avoidance alternative. Furthermore, Alternative 3 would involve new location roadway improvements to the east of CR 560, the logical terminus of the proposed project.

In addition, Alternative 3 termini is located at nearly mid-way of the US 380 Farmersville project, which has a different purpose and need than this current project. Alternative 3 is not consistent with the purpose and need for this current project because it would extend beyond the project limits. Right of way acquisition for the US 380 Farmersville project has already begun and offers have been made to the property owners starting October 2023. It would be unreasonable for TxDOT to proceed with Alternative 3 considering the stated purpose and need for the proposed project. This alternative would also result in additional

construction costs of an extraordinary magnitude, and it would require a NEPA re-evaluation of an already NEPA approved project. Therefore, Alternative 3 is not prudent under Section 4(f) regulations and is therefore eliminated from further study.

Alternative 4

Alternative 4 is projected to carry the second highest volume of traffic (78,415 vpd), 4.9 percent less than Alternatives 1 and 2. This alternative therefore meets the purpose and need of the project better than Alternatives 3 and 5 through 8, and not quite as well as Alternatives 1 and 2. Alternative 4 has the fourth highest construction cost among the eight alternatives (\$1.72 billion) and is the third shortest route at 12.1 miles. Alternative 4 avoids causing displacements in Princeton Crossroads neighborhood; however, it would still cause 32 residential displacements and 16 commercial displacements. Although it avoids impacts to the Princeton Crossroads subdivision, it would still cause more displacements than Alternative 2. Alternative 4 still involves the use of multiple Section 4(f) properties, similar to other alternatives. Alternative 4 would require a new crossing of Lavon Lake, overtaking existing CR 559, and construction of a new interchange to connect the proposed project with the existing US 380 facility with permanent structures beyond the footprint of the existing US 380 facility. The connection of a new bridge crossing of the lake and a new interchange with the existing US 380 alignment cannot be built as a matter of sound engineering judgement. Alternative 4 is therefore not a feasible and prudent alternative under Section 4(f) regulations and is eliminated from further study.

Alternative 5

Alternative 5 is projected to carry the second lowest volume of traffic (65,208 vpd), 22.6 percent fewer vehicles than Alternatives 1 and 2. It is therefore much less effective at accommodating future traffic demand and improving mobility than either Alternative 1 or Alternative 2. Alternative 5 has the highest estimated construction cost of among the alternatives at \$2.4 billion, which is more than \$800 million more than the lowest cost alternative. Alternative 5 is also the longest route of any of the alternatives at 18.9 miles,

This alternative avoids causing displacements in the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood and minimizes the use of Section 4(f) properties to the greatest extent (along with Alternative 3) comparing to the other alternatives. It would cross the USACE Lavon Lake property along the existing transportation corridor in the same location as Alternative 3, and it would still require the conversion of 46 acres of the property (11 acres of WMA and 35 acres of Environmentally Sensitive Area). Alternative 5 is therefore not a true Section 4(f) avoidance alternative. Furthermore, Alternative 5 would involve new location roadway improvements to the east of CR 560, the logical terminus of the proposed project. Alternative 5 would completely bypass the City of Farmersville and the NEPA approved US 380 Farmersville project, which had a different purpose and need compared to this current project. Alternative 5 would not be consistent with the purpose and need of the current

project because it would extend beyond the project limits. Right of way acquisition for the US 380 Farmersville project has already begun and offers has been made to the property owners starting October 2023.

It would be unreasonable for TxDOT to proceed with Alternative 5 in light of the stated purpose and need for the proposed project. This alternative would also result in additional construction costs of an extraordinary magnitude, and it would require a NEPA re-evaluation of an already NEPA approved project. Therefore, Alternative 5 is not prudent under Section 4(f) regulations and is therefore eliminated from further study.

Alternative 6

Alternative 6 is projected to carry 72,967 vpd, the fourth highest traffic volume of the alternatives and 11.6 percent lower than Alternatives 1 and 2. This alternative is less effective at accommodating future traffic demand and improving mobility than Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 and more effective than Alternatives 3, 5, 7, and 8. Alternative 6 has the third highest estimated construction cost among the eight alternatives (\$2.09 billion), which is \$500 million more than the lowest cost alternative, and is the third longest route at 15.7 miles. Alternative 6 avoids causing displacements to the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood; however, it would still displace 43 residential homes and 16 businesses. This alternative does minimize the use of Section 4(f) properties comparing to the other alternatives. This alternative crosses the USACE Lavon Lake property in two separate locations and would require the conversion of 102 acres (71 acres of WMA, 12 acres of Environmentally Sensitive Area, and 19 acres of High-density Recreation Area). One of the crossings of the USACE Lavon Lake property is along a utility corridor, identified in the Lavon Lake Master Plan, that is not intended for transportation use according to the USACE. This would therefore be considered a new location roadway crossing of Lavon Lake. Alternative 6 would also include new location roadway improvements to the east of CR 560, the logical terminus of the proposed project. Like Alternative 3, this alternative's east terminus is located at nearly mid-way of the US 380 Farmersville project, which had a different purpose and need than this current project. Alternative 6 is not consistent with the purpose and need for this current project because it would extend beyond the project limits. Right of way acquisition for the US 380 Farmersville project has already begun and offers have been made to the property owners starting October 2023. It would be unreasonable for TxDOT to proceed with Alternative 6 considering the stated purpose and need for the proposed project. This alternative would also result in additional construction costs of an extraordinary magnitude. Therefore, Alternative 6 is not prudent under Section 4(f) regulations and is therefore eliminated from further study.

Alternative 7

Alternative 7 is the least effective among the eight alternatives in meeting the purpose and need of the proposed project because it would carry the least amount of traffic (61,907

vpd). It does not accommodate future traffic demand and improving mobility relative to the other alternatives. Alternative 7 has the second lowest estimated construction cost of the eight alternatives at \$1.52 billion and is the fourth longest route at 14.1 miles. This alternative avoids causing displacement in the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood; however, it would still displace 37 residences and 37 businesses. In addition, it would cause a substantial number of residential and commercial displacements in platted subdivisions currently under construction in the southern part of Princeton.

Alternative 7 would impact a total of 50 acres of the USACE Lavon Lake property and require the use of multiple other Section 4(f) properties. Due to the proximity of the route to the future FM 546 project by Collin County, it would carry substantially fewer vehicles in the future comparing to Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 because of a redundant planned transportation corridor in the southern limit of the city. This alternative is not prudent under Section 4(f) regulations because it would cause severe social and environmental impacts and severe disruption to established communities due to requiring substantially more displacements than other alternatives. For these reasons, Alternative 7 is eliminated from further study.

Alternative 8

Alternative 8 would carry the fourth lowest volume of traffic (66,034 vpd) and is therefore much less effective at meeting the purpose and need than Alternatives 1, 2, 4, and 6. Alternative 8 has the lowest estimated construction cost of the eight alternatives at \$1.38 billion and is the fourth shortest route at 12.5 miles. This alternative avoids displacements in the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood; however, it would still displace 66 residences and 37 businesses along the other part of the alignment corridor, bisect platted subdivisions currently under construction in the southern part of Princeton, and result in a substantial number of residential and commercial displacements.

Alternative 8 would impact a total of 50 acres of the USACE Lavon Lake property and require the use of multiple other Section 4(f) properties. Due to the proximity of the route to the future FM 546 project by Collin County, it would carry substantially fewer vehicles in the future comparing to the best performing alternative because of a redundant planned transportation corridor in the southern limit of the city. This alternative is not prudent under Section 4(f) regulations because it would cause severe social and environmental impacts and severe disruption to established communities due to bisecting a neighborhood and requiring substantially more displacements than other alternatives. For these reasons, Alternative 8 is eliminated from further study.

As previously mentioned, six alternatives based on USACE consultation were evaluated in addition to Alternatives 1 and 2. Desktop review and field work were completed in order to identify and evaluate environmental constraints associated with each of the primary build alternatives. Major environmental constraints considered in the evaluation included

residential, commercial, and community facility displacements; the use of Section 4(f) properties; and impacts to water resources, wildlife habitat, and cultural resources (including archeological sites and historic properties).

The primary build alternative is described below, along with their associated environmental constraints, which are summarized in **Appendix A, Exhibit 5.**

Following the evaluation of the eight build alternatives, it was decided to carry Alternative 2 forward for further evaluation and eliminate the Alternatives 1 and 3 through 8 from further consideration due to potential adverse impacts on established communities due to bisecting neighborhoods, bisecting platted subdivisions currently under construction, and affecting a substantial number in both residential and commercial displacements. Alternative 2 would have the least impacts to established businesses and residential neighborhoods among all the alternatives and would avoid dividing an established subdivision, Princeton Crossroads.

The Alternatives Evaluation Report is currently available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District.

5 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

In support of this EA, the following documents were prepared and are currently available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District:

- Congestion Management Process Disclosure Statement
- Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) Technical Report
- Transportation Conformity Report Form (in progress)
- Species Analysis Form
- Species Analysis Summary Spreadsheet
- Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) Best Management Practices
- Surface Water Analysis Form
- Water Features Delineation Report
- Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form
- Hazardous Materials Initial Site Assessment (ISA)
- Indirect Effects Technical Report
- Cumulative Effects Technical Report
- Archeological Background Study
- Antiquities Permit Application Form Archeology
- Texas Historical Commission (THC) Permit
- Archeological Survey Interim Report
- Project Coordination Request for Historical Studies Project
- Historical Studies Research Design
- Historical Resources Survey Report
- Traffic Noise Analysis Report

- Farmland Conservation Impact Rating Form
- Public Meeting Summary (2022)

In 2023, the project's geometric schematic design underwent modifications in October. These changes to the proposed project's ROW limits and acreages to the proposed project were made to accommodate adjustments for access, drainage, and design modifications. The Addendum to Environmental Technical Reports includes any changes to the results to the documents referenced above. This Addendum is currently available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District.

5.1 Right-of-Way/Displacements

The proposed ROW width varies from approximately 320 to 536 feet. The proposed project would require approximately 396 acres of proposed ROW, and 21.84 acres of permanent easement (USACE property). The proposed project and current usage shall be in accordance with the USACE operation and real estate management regulations and policy. The proposed ROW would be necessary to accommodate the ultimate facility, including proposed pavement width, side slope grading, existing terrain, cross drainage structures, utilities, and property access. TxDOT would be responsible for these property acquisitions. The **Schematic Layout** in **Appendix D** provides further detail.

The potential displacements, shown in the Resource-specific Maps in Appendix E, include 17 businesses (Progressive Water Treatment, Inc., Parkway Auto Sales, Collin County Truck Parts and Drive Shaft Services, Big City Tire, C & E Auto Sales, J&J Tires, Auto Hail Repair Group, Roy Miller Auto Salvage, Mecanica General, Felix Auto Care, Red River Auto and 4-Wheel Drive, Pretty Polished Paw, Mixed Use Residential/Commercial, Danco Excavation, Lonestar Sheds, JXN Trucks Trailers Equipment, LLC, and A & A Landscape Irrigation); 18 single-family residences; and a non-residential/non-commercial property (Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ located in McKinney, Texas). The Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form includes more information on these potential displacements.

TxDOT will provide relocation assistance. The ROW acquisition and relocation process will be conducted in accordance with the Federal Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

The No-Build Alternative would not result in displacements; no acquisitions of proposed ROW and no proposed easements would be required.

5.2 Land Use

The project is in a developing area north of existing US 380 in the City of Princeton. Land use in the project area is primarily agricultural and ranchland in the northern portion; however, the area is quickly developing with several existing and planned residential developments underway. Existing residential areas can be found along both sides of US 380 in the City of Princeton. Large areas of newly built single-family residential developments are

within the City of Princeton. These residential developments consist of subdivided tracts of land that includes high-density single residences with demonstrated unifying characteristics, including similar housing styles, lot size, and shared access along the dedicated local streets within the subdivision.

The land use is generally urban (commercial properties and some residential properties) at both the west and east termini. Commercial properties include auto repair shops, retail commercial businesses, and gas stations. An electrical substation occurs near the eastern project terminus. The remainder of the project and surrounding area is generally rural in nature; however, there is extensive development pressure on the north and east sides of the City of Princeton, resulting in the rapid development of residential subdivisions.

Community facilities are present along the existing alignment of US 380 including the Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ near the western terminus of the project, the recently constructed Princeton City Hall east of CR 458, and the Princeton Police Training Facility near CR 492. Several schools are located within the study area in the City of Princeton, including Lovelady High School and Princeton High School, adjacent to CR 458. In addition, two USACE-owned parks are located immediately adjacent to the existing US 380 alignment. These are Twin Groves Park located on the western shore of Lavon Lake and Caddo Park located on the eastern shore of Lavon Lake. In addition to the two parks, the project would cross USACE Lavon Lake property that is designated as a WMA and used for recreational purposes. Impacts to Twin Groves Park, Caddo Park, and the WMA are discussed further in Section 5.9 and Appendix J.

According to the City of Princeton Future Land Use map, growth and highway commercial development is anticipated along the proposed project (City of Princeton 2019a). Land use within the proposed ROW would change from agricultural, residential, open space, or commercial to transportation use. Potential indirect impacts on land use resulting from the proposed project are discussed in more detail in **Section 5.15**.

The Build Alternative would directly convert approximately 396 acres of proposed ROW north of the existing US 380 from mostly agricultural/undeveloped land to highway ROW (transportation use).

The No-Build Alternative would not require proposed ROW; therefore, it would not result in the conversion of land into transportation uses.

5.3 Farmlands

The Farmlands Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 requires a farmland impact evaluation for applicable, federally funded projects. The purpose of the FPPA is to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. The FPPA protects prime, unique, or statewide/locally important farmland. It is TxDOT's policy to comply with the FPPA in accordance with the

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) policy for implementing the act and for soliciting approval of transportation projects through the NEPA process.

According to NRCS, approximately 287.25 acres of prime farmland soils are located within the project limits (NRCS 2018). An additional 29.02 acres with soil classified as farmland of statewide importance are included.

The proposed project would convert farmland subject to the FPPA to non-agricultural, transportation use. A Farmland Conservation Impact Rating Form NRCS-CPA-106 was completed in November 2022 resulting in a score of 60 points on Part VI of the form. Therefore, coordination with NRCS was required and initiated November 22, 2022. Per an NRCS email dated November 29, 2022, the rating of the site is 147. The FPPA states that sites with a rating less than 160 will need no further consideration for protection and no additional evaluation is necessary. Coordination documents, including the NRCS-CPA-106 Form, are included in Appendix F.

The No-Build Alternative would not require proposed ROW and therefore, it would not result in impacts to farmlands subject to the FPPA.

5.4 Utility Relocation

It is reasonably foreseeable that utilities would 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 in this EA.

Several utilities are present within the project limits. Based on the proposed design, utility relocations would be required throughout the project; however, these relocations would have minimal impacts to residences and businesses. Utility crossings and potential parallel conflicts include water lines, gas service lines, three natural gas pipelines, sewer lines, fiber optic and overhead electric. Utility agreements and notice to owners would be required for this project. Conflicting utilities would be either adjusted or relocated prior to the construction of the proposed project using standard TxDOT procedures. Access to private utility services will be maintained as part of the proposed project. Specific adjustments will be identified during the preparation of the construction plans.

No ROW impacts to public facilities are anticipated from the Build Alternative. There are no police stations, fire stations or hospitals adjacent to the proposed project. Police and fire departments are located within the city limits of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville. Because the new location realignment of US 380 is over 1 mile north of the existing US 380, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in direct impacts on local response times. In the event emergency responders need to pass through Princeton, the proposed project would improve response times by providing an alternate route around the city. This, in

conjunction with continuous frontage roads included as part of the Build Alternative, would further benefit response times by providing ample opportunities to avoid traffic backups in the region.

Under the No-Build Alternative, current conditions would remain; therefore, emergency response times would not change. However, there would not be an alternate route available and consequently no improvement on response times in the event emergency responders need to pass through Princeton. An increase in traffic demand, over time, would result in traffic congestion within the project limits, which could result in increases in emergency response times. The No-Build Alternative would not result in utility relocations.

5.5 Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

The U.S. Department of Transportation Policy Statement on Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodation Regulations and Recommendations (USDOT 2010) provides guidance on incorporating pedestrian and bicycling facilities into transportation projects. The policy guidance encourages local planning authorities to implement planning and incorporate design features to facilitate increased pedestrian and bicycling activity. In accordance with this policy, TxDOT proactively plans, designs, and constructs facilities to safely accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians.

Additionally, the Mobility 2045 Update includes policies, programs, and projects that support a range of mobility options such as bicycle and pedestrian facilities (NCTCOG 2022). Improving roadway design to accommodate bicycles and pedestrians can help reduce accidents and injuries.

The proposed project would include bicycle and pedestrian accommodations in compliance with TxDOT's *Bicycle Accommodation Design Guidance* (TxDOT 2021a). This guidance implements USDOT and FHWA policy regarding bicycle and pedestrian accommodations. The proposed project would include a 10-foot shared-use path along the outside of the proposed eastbound and westbound frontage roads. Sidewalks would be at cross streets and would be constructed in accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines.

Under the No-Build Alternative, no bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be implemented.

5.6 Community Impacts

A community impacts assessment for the proposed project includes analyses of regional and community growth; public facilities and services; potential ROW acquisitions, easements, displacements, and relocations; community cohesion; Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population impacts; and EJ population impacts. Refer to the Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form for detailed information on the socioeconomic resource analysis prepared for the project.

5.6.1 Displacements

Sixteen commercial businesses would potentially be displaced. The businesses that may be potentially displaced include the Progressive Water Treatment, Inc., Parkway Auto Sales, Collin County Truck Parts and Drive Shaft Services, Big City Tire, C & E Auto Sales, J&J Tires, Auto Hail Repair Group, Roy Miller Auto Salvage, Mecanica General, Felix Auto Care, Red River Auto and 4-Wheel Drive, Pretty Polished Paw, Mixed Use Residential/Commercial, Danco Excavation, Lonestar Sheds, JXN Trucks Trailers Equipment, LLC, and A & A Landscape Irrigation. These businesses may need to close or relocate.

One community facility would potentially be displaced (Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ located in McKinney, Texas) along the proposed project. The Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ is located on an approximate 1.0-acre parcel. The proposed project would potentially displace two structures located on the parcel and may require the acquisition of the total parcel. Coordination with the church has been initiated and is ongoing.

Eighteen single-family residences would be displaced as a result of the proposed project. The alignment is located within USACE property and would not require any displacements within the Princeton Crossroads development; therefore, the proposed project would displace fewer residences by avoiding the Prince Crossroads subdivision. Residential, commercial, and utility facilities of comparable type, size and value are available for purchase within the study area.

5.6.2 Access and Travel Patterns

The proposed project would be a new location roadway; therefore, access and travel patterns within the study area would be altered by the proposed project. Users of US 380 south of the proposed project would no longer be able to directly access a section of US 380 west of CR 337, and vice versa, because the section of US 380 within the proposed area would be removed. The proposed project would relocate the section of US 380 with proposed access road approximately 0.3 mile west of CR 337 to align with the new proposed West Princeton Drive onto the existing US 380 roadway.

Users of US 380 east of the proposed project would no longer be able to directly access a section of US 380 west of CR 490, connecting to the Proposed East Princeton Drive and east of CR 490 relocating approximately 1.7 miles of roadway along US 380.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in changes of access to and from US 380 within the proposed project limits. Changes in access and travel patterns would likely result from the introduction of the controlled-access facility in rural portions of the project on new location areas and introduction of shared-use paths for the length of the proposed project. Users of the existing US 380 would continue to have access where the route does not change, and the roadway would still be considered US 380. Access would change at the beginning of the project at the Proposed Access Road and West Princeton Drive, and at East

Princeton Drive east of the Princeton Crossroads subdivision. The roadway would be maintained and provide the same access points.

Access would be reduced for travelers who need to travel to roads that the proposed project would cross. Travelers would need to turn right onto the US 380 frontage roads, drive to an interchange area, make a U-turn, and turn onto the road from the frontage road from the other direction. Travelers would need to find alternative routes to properties that would be cut off by the proposed US 380 roadway.

Adverse impacts could include travelers from outside of Princeton bypassing the area, leading to loss in revenue for the city. As the city continues to grow, new access would be created with the proposed improvements and new residential, commercial, and industrial opportunities exist in properties along the new location. Sidewalks and shared used paths are also proposed as part of the project to allow pedestrians and bicyclist safe routes along the corridor and to other parts of the communities.

5.6.3 Community Cohesion

The proposed project corridor is primarily located in a rural, developing area. The US 380 Princeton project has been identified in transportation planning efforts for a number of years and the majority of newly constructed and planned subdivisions were designed to accommodate and have access to the proposed US 380 Princeton corridor.

The proposed project would be adjacent to the existing/platted/planned subdivisions of Whitewing Trails, Princeton Landmark, Sicily, Balu Mahi, Monticello Park, Princeton Heights, Princeton 83, Princeton Crossroads, Walton Tract, Princeton Lakes, Dimauro, and Harvest Point.

The proposed project would not directly or indirectly separate or isolate a group of people. The proposed project would increase mobility throughout the community study area by providing an east-west controlled -access freeway with frontage roads for the growing community. The alignment would be located within USACE property and would not require any displacements within the Princeton Crossroads development. Those living between former US 380 and the new roadway would not be enclosed by high-speed roadways. Cars are the primary mode of transportation within the study area and the proposed project would not permanently remove any access for cars within the study area.

As the majority of the community study area and the land adjacent to the proposed project is rural, the overall impacts to the community cohesion would be beneficial as there would be more direct access between the northern and southern portions. Community cohesion would also be improved due the addition of shared-use paths that would allow for pedestrians and bicyclists to use the facility where there is currently no infrastructure for these modes.

5.6.4 Environmental Justice

Executive Order (EO) 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice (EJ) in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (February 11, 1994), requires each federal agency to "make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations." FHWA has identified three fundamental principles of EJ:

- To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and low income populations;
- To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the decision-making process; and
- To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or substantial delay in the receipt of benefits by minority and low-income populations.

FHWA defines disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects as those that:

- Are predominantly borne by a minority population and/or a low-income population; or
- Will be suffered by the minority population and/or low-income population and are appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effects that will be suffered by the non-minority population and/or non-low-income population.

Information was compiled using USCB American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2016-2020 and the 2020 Census. Census areas partially or wholly contained within the proposed project represent the project study area for this analysis.

The proposed project would potentially displace 18 single-family residences, 16 commercial properties, and a non-residential/non-commercial property as a result of the proposed project. The proposed project is located within USACE property and would not require any displacements within the Princeton Crossroads development. Potentially displaced businesses do not serve a specific population.

Twenty-three displacements are located in EJ census geographies on or adjacent to the proposed project. Fifteen commercial displacements would occur in Block Group (BG) 3 Census Tract (CT) 310.03 Blocks 3021, 3029, 3030, 3031: and BG 2 CT 310.05 Block 1004. Seven residential displacements would occur in BG 3 CT 310.03 Blocks 3021, 2030, and 3031: BG 1 CT 310.05 Blocks 1001, 1004. A church displacement (Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ) would occur in BG 3 CT 310.03 Block 3030. The remaining displacements would occur in non-EJ geographies.

There would be no negative access and/or travel patterns impacts to the minority populations in the EJ census geographies. Access and/or travel pattern impacts in the area

would benefit minority populations in that area by providing alternative travel options. Limited English Proficiency

LEP persons within the community study area predominantly speak Spanish, with some speaking other Indo-European and Asian and Pacific Island languages. Reasonable steps have been, and will continue to be, taken to ensure LEP persons have meaningful access to the programs, services, and information TxDOT provides. Meeting notices as well as meeting materials were provided in both English and Spanish. Interpreters were not requested but will continue to be available, if requested, for all future meetings. The public hearing legal notice will also be provided in traditional Chinese to the Kalachakra Buddhist Meditation Center, and Chinese interpreters may be provided if requested.

Based on the information provided in this analysis, the proposed project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts to EJ populations. The proposed project would maintain the existing community cohesion of the Cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville and would result in mobility and access improvements that would equally benefit both EJ and non-EJ populations.

The No-Build Alternative would neither result in displacements, nor would it result in mobility and access improvements that would equally benefit both EJ and non-EJ populations.

5.7 Visual/Aesthetic Impacts

Section 136 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-605) requires consideration of aesthetic values in the highway planning process.

The proposed project would include a new location realignment with elevated bridge sections that would alter existing views at these specific areas. Obstructed views would occur at grade-separated roadways and overpasses that would be approximately 15 to 20 feet above ground. US 380 overpasses would be constructed at CR 337, Future CR 404, Future Princeton Parkway, FM 75, FM 1377, CR 458, East Princeton Drive, Twin Groves Park Road/Future Road, and Caddo Park Road. Overpasses would also be constructed over the Big Branch, unnamed tributaries of Tickey Creek, unnamed tributary of Pilot Grove Creek, Tickey Creek, and floodplains.

The view towards the new roadway would be nondescript and span to the other side of the facility. The views from the road would generally be of open fields and farmland. Parts of the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville would possibly be visible, though partially obscured by scattered tree cover. The proposed project would change the views and setting from the existing conditions within the project limits where there is currently no roadway. The proposed bridges would block existing views, resulting in moderate visual impacts. The overall benefit from the bridges would outweigh the potential visual impacts by minimizing floodplain and Waters of the U.S. impacts. Considering the overall benefits from the proposed bridge structures, it is anticipated that the improvements would outweigh the

overall visual impacts resulting from the proposed project. The views to and from the existing US 380 would not change.

The main visual impact of the proposed project is the construction of a new highway within a mostly undeveloped rural area. Aesthetic treatments will be applied to help mitigate any adverse visual impacts. The proposed project will apply aesthetic treatments to the proposed structures. Urban design concepts will be developed to help blend the project into the adjacent communities. Additional aesthetic design concepts could be incorporated into the project if additional funding from local governments, interest groups, and organizations could be secured. Additional features such as railings and lighting would be at the discretion of the local jurisdictional areas along the project corridor. Aesthetic improvements associated with the proposed project will follow current TxDOT aesthetic guidelines and will be equal to or improve the existing conditions. In July 2022, a meeting was held with the City of Princeton to discuss potential aesthetic treatments. The aesthetic preliminary concepts will be available at the public hearing for review and comment.

The No-Build Alternative would not change the existing visual and aesthetic qualities of the project area.

5.8 Cultural Resources

Evaluation of impacts to cultural resources has been conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (PA) among FHWA, TxDOT, the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Implementation of Transportation Undertakings.

At the time of this EA, not all parcels that intersect the project area were field delineated for cultural resources due to lack of right-of-entry (ROE). Fieldwork will be completed after further ROW acquisition.

Cultural resources are structures, buildings, archeological/historic sites, districts (a collection of related structures, buildings, and/or archeological sites), cemeteries, and objects. Both federal and state laws require consideration of cultural resources during project planning. At the federal level, NEPA and the NHPA, among others, apply to transportation projects such as this one. In addition, state laws such as the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) apply to this project. Compliance with these laws often requires consultation with the THC/SHPO and/or federally recognized tribes to determine the project's effects on cultural resources. Review and coordination of this project followed approved procedures for compliance with federal and state laws.

5.8.1 Archeology

The purpose of the archeological survey is to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and the ACT. An inventory of archeological resources (as defined by 36

CFR 800.4) was conducted within the proposed project area to identify and evaluate any identified resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as per Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800), or for designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL) under the ACT and Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 13, Chapter 26 (13 TAC 26).

Much of the ROE for the proposed project was denied during the development of this EA. Shovel tests would need to be completed prior to initiation construction. TxDOT would complete the remaining shovel tests (and deep trenching if needed) after TxDOT has acquired the ROW for the proposed project. TxDOT would coordinate with the THC if any additional sites are found. Following the completion of surveys, in the event 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.

The Archeological Background Study was completed in October 2022 (TxDOT 2022a), which recommended that an archeological survey be conducted throughout the proposed ROW within the area of potential effects (APE). Recommended investigations consisted of intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by shovel testing. Mechanical excavations were recommended in areas determined to contain deep deposits along the drainage crossings.

The intensive archeological survey consisted of a pedestrian visual inspection and photographic documentation of the existing ROW and proposed ROW parcels exhibiting heavy disturbances. Within the parcels recommended for survey, in accessible areas where ROE was granted, the investigations included visual inspections of the proposed ROW APE, supplemented with the excavation of 187 shovel tests in areas exhibiting intact soils. The archeological investigations performed for the project were conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 30911, issued November 16, 2022.

Project archeologists conducted an intensive archeological survey of the project area between December 12 and December 23, 2022, with additional investigations conducted between September 5, 2023, and October 20, 2023, to identify possible cultural resources within the APE. No archeological sites were identified within the APE, and no artifacts were collected as this was a non-collection survey. No archeological resources were identified that meet eligibility requirements for designation as a SAL according to 13 TAC 26, or for listing in the NRHP under 36 CFR 60.4.

A phased approach is being implemented for the survey effort to comply with Section 106, as provided for in 36 CFR 800.4(b)(2). Given the phased nature of the survey and reporting, the interim report presented the results of the initial phase of the intensive-level archeological resources survey conducted as of December 23, 2022 (TxDOT 2023b).

Appendix J includes the investigations conducted between September 5, 2023, and October 20, 2023. Subsequent survey and reporting will be required; thorough investigation of areas

not surveyed during these investigations as a result of the lack of ROE, shall be completed after ROW is purchased and before construction begins.

The proposed project is currently 11 meters (37 feet) southeast of the Johnson Cemetery, located south of the intersection of CR 405 and CR 406. If the final design is within 75 feet of the cemetery, ground truthing by scraping will be conducted within the proposed ROW to ensure no unmarked burials are within 75 feet of all areas of ground disturbing activities during construction. The Archeological Background Study Report, Antiquities Permit Application for Archeology, THC Permit, and Archeological Survey Report prepared for the proposed project are available at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

Consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes was initiated on February 10, 2023, with a 30-day review period ending on March 10, 2023. See **Appendix F** for tribal coordination documentation.

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.

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction of the proposed project would not occur; therefore, there would be no project-related impacts to archeological resources.

5.8.2 Historic Properties

A historic resources reconnaissance survey of architectural and engineering resources located along the US 380 project was conducted to identify historic-age resources in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Historic-age resources are defined as buildings, structures, objects, districts, or sites that are or will be 50 years old or older on the date the project is let for construction. A reconnaissance survey report included data concerning resources constructed in or prior to 1981 (TxDOT 2023c). The report concluded that 72 properties have historic-age resources within the APE. The historic-age resources and properties were evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

A review of the NRHP, the list of SAL, the list of Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, the THC Texas Historic Sites Atlas, and TxDOT historical files indicate that there are no previously identified historic resources located within the APE. In accordance with provisions of 36 CFR 800, a TxDOT pre-certified historian conducted a historic studies survey in November 2022 to identify additional properties listed and potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. One property was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, Caddo Park, shown in the exhibits located in **Appendix F** and the Figures in **Appendix J** Caddo Park is recommended as NRHP-eligible because it was part of a USACE pilot program to design and offer wheelchair-accessible parks 15 years prior to the passing of ADA in 1990. The Park was recommended eligible as a historic district at the state level under Criterion A in the Entertainment/Recreation area of significance for its association with the movement to

provide access to public facilities for people with disabilities and under Criterion C for Design/Construction. It has wheelchair-accessible restrooms, trails, picnic tables, grills, fishing ponds, and water fountains. No new information was identified during the investigation to dispute the previous determination; therefore, the property is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as a Historic District at the State Level.

The proposed project would require approximately 0.17 acres of proposed ROW from Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District (Resource 68) along the existing US 380 ROW. The area of proposed ROW contains no buildings, structures, or objects and would not affect the function of the resource and is over 400 feet from the nearest contributing resource. Furthermore, the area of proposed ROW is along an existing transportation corridor. 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 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), TxDOT historians determined that the proposed impact to the Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District (Resource 68) would qualify under an individual Section 4(f).

There would be no indirect effects due to traffic noise at Caddo Park. No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects are anticipated for these resources.

The proposed project would have no adverse effects on historic properties/districts within the APE. Coordination for concurrence with non-archeological Section 106 findings of eligibility and effects is in progress. The Section 106 documentation available to date is included in **Appendix F.**

Under the No-Build Alternative, there would be no changes to existing conditions; therefore, no impacts to historic resources would occur.

5.9 Protected Lands

Three properties within and adjacent to the US 380 Princeton project area meet the definitions of protected public lands and recreational facilities described in this section. Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and WMA are operated by USACE and would require a total of approximately 21.5 acres of proposed ROW. The locations of these properties are depicted on the **Environmental Resources Map** provided in **Appendix E-3.**

5.9.1 Caddo Park

Operated by USACE, Caddo Park encompasses 515 acres at Lavon Lake. Caddo Park, is directly adjacent to the project near the eastern project limits, east of Lavon Lake Bridge. The park includes 3 fishing ponds, 13 picnic sites, 2 restrooms, and a four-lane boat ramp. Caddo Park was identified as an eligible historic property (Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District). The proposed alignment would not displace contributing resource or change the function of the parks, shown in the exhibits located in **Appendix G.** Approximate total of 0.17

acres of proposed USACE easement would be required from this public park; therefore, the proposed project would require a Section 4(f) evaluation.

5.9.2 Twin Groves Park

Operated by USACE, Twin Groves Park covers approximately 115 acres. Twin Groves Park, is directly adjacent to the project near the eastern project limits, west of Lavon Lake Bridge. The park features two restrooms, a two-lane boat ramp and two large parking lots. Approximately 0.02 acres of proposed ROW and 0.53 acres of proposed USACE easement would be required from this public park; therefore, the proposed project would require a Section 4(f) evaluation.

5.9.3 USACE Wildlife Management Area

The WMA at Lavon Lake encompasses approximately 6,480 acres. These lands are typically open to the public, including adjacent landowners, for pedestrian traffic and are frequently used by adjacent landowners for access to the shoreline near their homes. Recreational use includes hiking, horseback riding, bank fishing, canoeing, and kayaking. A total of 21.00 acres of USACE property within the WMA at Lavon Lake would potentially be impacted; therefore, the proposed project would require a Section 4(f) evaluation.

5.9.4 Section 4(f)

The proposed project would require the use of, or substantially impair the purposes of publicly owned land from a park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge lands, or historic sites of national, state, or local significance; therefore, a Section 4(f) evaluation is required.

5.9.5 Section 6(f)

There are no Section 6(f) properties adjacent to the project. The proposed project would not require the conversion of properties funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund program to a non-outdoor public recreation use; therefore, a Section 6(f) evaluation is not required.

5.9.6 Chapter 26 Texas Parks and Wildlife Code

The proposed project would require the use or acquisition of public land designated and used prior to the arrangement of the project as a park, recreation area, scientific area, wildlife refuge, or historic site; therefore, Chapter 26 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code would apply to the proposed project.

5.9.7 No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction of the proposed project would not occur; therefore, there would be no project-related impacts to Section 4(f), Section 6(f), or Chapter 26 properties.

5.10 Water Resources

5.10.1 Clean Water Act Section 404

This project will involve regulated activity in jurisdictional waters and therefore will require authorization under Section 404. At the time of this EA, most water features were desktop delineated due to the lack of ROE. Fieldwork will be completed after ROW acquisition.

Table 5-1 lists the waters that are potentially 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 preconstruction notification (PCN) required), or if it is anticipated that an NWP with PCN, Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit will be required.

Impacts to Waters of the U.S. within the limits of the proposed project would result from both the widening of the existing US 380 roadway and construction on new location. See **Appendix E-1 Water Features Map** and **Section 404/10 Impacts Table** for more detailed information. A Water Features Delineation Report was prepared for the Build Alternative and is available at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

Field delineations would be conducted following ROW acquisition for the Build Alternative. At that time, Section 404 permit mechanism required for the project would be identified. Based on project activities and potential impacts, it is anticipated that an NWP 14 with PCN would be needed. The need for an individual standard permit under Section 404 is likely not required. If it is later determined that an individual standard permit under Section 404 is needed, compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines would be confirmed prior to submittal of the individual standard permit application.

The activity will comply with all permit general and regional conditions applicable as well as any special conditions set forth by the USACE. Appropriate measures would be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding. Temporary fills will consist of clean materials and will be placed in a manner that would not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills will be removed in their entirety and the affected area returned to preconstruction elevations and revegetated as appropriate. If the project would involve stream modification, stream channel modifications, including bank stabilization, will be limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the structure and the immediate vicinity of the project.

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction of the proposed project would not occur; therefore, no project-related impacts on Waters of the U.S. would occur.

Table 5-1. Water Features

Number (Name) of Water Feature	Type of Water Feature	Location of Water Feature (Appendix E-1 Water Features Map)	Covered by Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit under Section 404?	Nationwide Permit with Pre-Construction Notification, Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit Required	
Water 00	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 1 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 01 (Big Branch)	Perennial Stream	Sheet 1 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 02	Palustrine Forested Wetland	Sheet 1 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 06	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 3 of 12	Yes	No	
Water 07	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 3 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 08	Riverine Wetland	Sheet 3 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 09 (Unnamed Tributary of Ticky Creek)	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 4 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 11 (Ticky Creek)	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 5 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 14	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 6 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 15	Palustrine Forested Wetland	Sheet 6 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 16	Freshwater Pond	Sheet 6 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 18	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 7 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 19	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 7 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 20	Palustrine Forested Wetland	Sheet 7 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 22	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 7 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 23	Riverine Wetland	Sheet 7 of 12	No	Yes	
Water 30	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 8 of 12	No	Yes	

Number (Name) of Water Feature	Type of Water Feature	Location of Water Feature (Appendix E-1 Water Features Map)	Covered by Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit under Section 404?	Nationwide Permit with Pre-Construction Notification, Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit Required
Water 32	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 9 of 12	No	Yes
Water 34	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 9 of 12	No	Yes
Water 36	Intermittent Stream	Sheet 9 of 12	Yes	No
Water 37	Perennial Lake/Pond	Sheet 12 of 12	No	Yes

5.10.2 Clean Water Act Section 401

For projects that require an NWP under Section 404 that is covered by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 (CWA) by implementing TCEQ conditions for NWPs. For projects that require authorization under an NWP under Section 404 that is not covered by TCEQ's blanket 401 water quality certifications; 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 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. See the Water Features Map in Appendix E-1 for the location of water features within the project limits.

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction of the proposed project would not occur; therefore, no project-related impacts on Waters of the U.S. would occur and compliance with Section 401 of the CWA would not be needed.

5.10.3 Executive Order 11990 Wetlands

This project is federally funded and therefore is subject to EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and would involve construction in wetlands.

The project includes expansion of an existing roadway (with portions of the expansion including new location construction) for the purpose of providing congestion relief to the existing west-east trending US 380 through Princeton, and tributaries and associated wetlands trend north-south through the landscape surrounding Princeton; there is

no practicable alternative to construction in wetlands. The project design avoids impacts on wetlands to the maximum extent practicable. Practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands will include the use of stormwater best management practices during construction. Additionally, measures taken to minimize harm to wetlands include the use of bridges and elevated roadway sections to span water features where practicable.

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction of the proposed project would not occur; therefore, no project-related impacts on wetlands would occur.

5.10.4 Rivers and Harbors Act

Based on the project scoping analysis, it was determined that neither the Build nor the No-Build Alternative would have an impact on this resource category or subject matter. The proposed project does not include construction activities in or over a navigable Water of the U.S.; therefore, Sections 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 do not apply.

5.10.5 Clean Water Act Section 303(d)

This project would not be located within five linear miles (not stream miles) of, and is not within the watershed of, or does not drain to an impaired assessment unit under Section 303(d) of the federal CWA (TCEQ 2022). The Build and the No-Build Alternative would not result in impacts to Section 303(d) waters.

5.10.6 Clean Water Act Section 402

Since the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Construction General Permit (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 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 No-Build Alternative, as construction of the proposed project would not occur, there would be no alteration on the amount of runoff generated within the proposed project area. Therefore, no compliance with runoff associated permits would be required.

5.10.7 Floodplains

This project is federally funded and therefore is subject to EO 11988, Floodplain Management. However, the project would not involve an encroachment in the floodplain.

A review of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) indicated that the project area crosses multiple FEMA flood zones (FEMA 2009). These flood zones are identified as Zone A 100-year flood zone (special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood with no base flood elevations determined), Zone AE 100-year flood zone (special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood with base flood elevations determined), and Zone AE floodway (the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height).

Within the proposed project, flood zones comprise a total of approximately 81.5 acres as follows: 67.5 acres of Zone A 100-year flood zone, 6.1 acres of Zone AE 100-year flood zone, and 7.9 acres of AE floodway. The **Environmental Resources Map** included in **Appendix E-3** displays the floodplain areas crossed by the proposed project.

The No-Build Alternative would not alter the existing level of roadway encroachments into floodplains.

5.10.8 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Based on project scoping analysis, it was determined that both the Build and the No-Build Alternative would not have an impact on wild and scenic rivers. This project would not involve work within the designated segment of the Rio Grande; therefore, coordination with the National Park Service would not be required.

5.10.9 Coastal Barrier Resources

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 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. The EPA Edwards Aquifer MOU does not apply.

5.10.12 International Boundary and Water Commission

This project would not cross or encroach upon the floodway of the International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC) ROW or an IBWC flood control project.

5.10.13 Drinking Water Systems

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 disposed of during construction of the project. The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) Water Data Interactive map was utilized to identify any known water wells within the project limits (TWDB 2023). Based on a review of the data, there are no registered water wells identified within the project limits.

5.11 Biological Resources

5.11.1 Impacts to Vegetation

Per the 2021 MOU TPWD, a habitat assessment of the project limits was performed and potential impacts to vegetation/habitat were determined (TPWD 2021). The potential vegetation impacts are included in the Texas Ecosystem Analytical Mapper (TEAM) Vegetation and Ecosystems Table available at the TxDOT Dallas District office. In accordance with the 2021 MOU, TxDOT will coordinate with TPWD, as this project required an EA. Coordination (collaborative review) was initiated on January 23, 2023.

The proposed project would impact approximately 134.6 acres of Tallgrass Prairie, Grassland; 196.3 acres of Urban land; 135.0 acres of Agricultural land; 74.5 acres of Disturbed Prairie; 11.9 acres of Riparian; 17.6 acres of Floodplain; and 3.8 acres of Edwards Plateau Savannah, Woodland, and Shrubland habitat categories. Refer to Appendix E-2 for the TEAM Mapped and Field Verified Ecological Mapping Systems of Texas (EMST) Vegetation Map for the location of these features.

Potential impacts to vegetation would be confined to the existing and proposed ROW. Impacts to vegetation will be avoided or minimized by limiting disturbance to only that which is necessary to construct the proposed project. The removal of native vegetation, particularly mature native trees and shrubs, will be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. Seeding and replanting with TxDOT-approved seed mixes containing native species will be used in the revegetation of disturbed areas.

The Texas Natural Diversity Database (TxNDD) data obtained from TPWD in November 2023, were reviewed along with the TPWD Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas (RTEST) list for Collin County, accessed on December 6, 2023 (TPWD 2023). The TxNDD radii of 1.5 miles and 10 miles from the project area were searched for element of occurrence records within 1.5 and 10 miles of the proposed project. Within 1.5 miles of the proposed project is one record for the Vertisol Blackland Prairie. The record for the Vertisol

Blackland Prairie is located in the far eastern portion of the proposed project south of US 380. Access was granted on the parcel. Grazing was evident due to the land being leased for cattle. However, this area was not overgrazed. There was a variety of grasses and forbs observed, including desirable species such as little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium), eastern gamagrass (Tripsacum dactyloides), and native wildflowers, as well as less desirable species, including Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense) and brome (bromus sp.). The proposed construction of retaining walls has been implemented along portions of the eastbound US 380 mainlines and US 380 eastbound frontage road lanes to help minimize impacts to the Vertisol Blackland Prairie in that area. Further design consideration to extend the retaining walls are being considered to ensure the entire length of the Vertisol Blackland Prairie area is protected with retaining wall installation. Along with the proposed retaining wall installation. TPWD Best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented before. during, and after construction to minimize the effects of vegetation clearing on protected species. Several records are present between 1.5 miles and 10 miles of the proposed project. Each of these occurrences are located outside of the project area and would not be impacted by the proposed project.

Collaborative review with TPWD was concluded on March 21, 2023. Coordination with the TPWD is ongoing. **Appendix F** includes documentation on the initiation of this coordination. The Species Analysis Form, Species Analysis Summary Spreadsheet, and Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices form prepared for the proposed project are available at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

Under the No-Build Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed. No effects to vegetation related to the construction of the proposed project would occur. Existing land use and activities would continue to periodically affect vegetation communities.

5.11.2 Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species

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

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. TxDOT implements this Executive Memorandum on a programmatic basis through its Roadside Vegetation Management Manual and Landscape and Aesthetics Design Manual.

5.11.4 Impacts to Wildlife

The proposed project is located in Collin County. Developed and undeveloped lands are present within the proposed project area. Developed land includes single-family residences

and retail and commercial facilities. Undeveloped lands comprise vacant (not utilized), agriculture (ranch and pasture), woodlands, disturbed prairies, fence row vegetation, streams, and ponds. Wildlife species expected to inhabit the proposed project area are likely adapted to both a rural environment as well as an urban, developed environment. Mammalian species that likely inhabit the area include the coyote (*Canis latrans*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*). Various avian species likely to inhabit the area include species such as the Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Amphibian and reptilian species would also utilize the different available habitats. The species would include various snakes, turtles, lizards, and frogs native to north-central Texas. Examples would be the Texas rat snake (*Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri*), red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta*), western ribbon snake (*Thamnophis proximus*), and northern cricket frog (*Acris crepitans*). Various waterfowl species could utilize the aquatic habitat.

The presence or evidence of the following wildlife species was observed during field reconnaissance: raccoon tracks, Mourning Dove, Turkey Vulture, Great Blue Heron, redeared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*), water moccasin (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and leopard frogs (*Rana sphenocephala*). There is suitable habitat present within the proposed project area for federal and state-listed species as well as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) as discussed in **Section 5.11.10**.

Substantial impacts to wildlife are not anticipated. The proposed project is the construction of a new location roadway and would result in habitat fragmentation. Some mortality to individual species that are less mobile such as reptiles and amphibians may occur during the initial construction. The constructed roadway would contain a concrete traffic barrier along the main lanes that would restrict wildlife movement. An increase in wildlife mortality would likely occur to wildlife attempting to cross the roadway due to vehicle strikes. The proposed culverts and bridge structures would provide a safer means of crossing the roadway. More mobile species such as mammals and avian species would most likely relocate to suitable surrounding habitats. Wildlife that does currently inhabit adjacent urban development and existing transportation structures (culverts, utility poles, etc.) would be temporarily impacted due to potential structure displacements/relocations and roadway structure reconstruction and relocation. It is likely that some wildlife species would recolonize the available habitat once construction of the proposed project is complete.

Under the No-Build Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed; thus, there would be no project-related impacts to wildlife.

5.11.5 Migratory Bird Protections

This 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 TxDOT's policy to avoid removal and destruction of active bird nests except through federal or state approved options. In addition, it is TxDOT'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 vegetation clearing activities outside the typical nesting season.

Additional preemptive and preventive measures that may be applied, where appropriate and practicable, are described in TxDOT's guidance – Avoiding Migratory Birds and Handling Potential Violations (TxDOT 2023f).

5.11.6 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The project is anticipated to require a permit issued under Section 404 of the CWA. Compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act will be accomplished by complying with the terms and conditions of the applicable permit.

5.11.7 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 2007

The proposed project is not within 660 feet of an active or inactive Bald or Golden Eagle nest. The project area does include suitable habitat for the Bald Eagle to the east where it crosses tributaries of Sister Grove Creek and the forested habitat adjacent to Lavon Lake.

Based on limited ROE, additional fieldwork would be required to determine whether the proposed project is within 660 feet of an active or inactive Bald or Golden Eagle nest. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may be 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, and Candidate Species

The proposed project must comply with federal and state regulations for protecting and managing threatened and endangered fish, wildlife, and plant species. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) affords protection for federally listed threatened and endangered species and, where designated, critical habitat for these species. In general, the ESA protects both the species and the habitat. Details concerning state endangered or threatened animal species are contained in Chapters 67 and 68 of the Texas Parks and

Wildlife Code and Sections 65.171 - 65.176 of Title 31 of the TAC. Details concerning endangered or threatened plant species are contained in Chapter 88 of the TPW Code and Sections 69.01 - 69.9 of the TAC.

The USFWS Official Species List from the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) was obtained on December 6, 2023 (USFWS 2023), for the proposed project. The TPWD Annotated County Lists of Rare Species data, accessed on December 6, 2023 (TPWD 2023), was also obtained for the proposed project.

Based on the Federal Register 16776 filed on March 20, 2023, the status of two mussel species, Louisiana pigtoe (*Pleurobema riddellii*) and Texas heelsplitter (*Potamilus amphichaenus*), has changed. At the time of the original documentation, the Louisiana pigtoe was state-threatened with no federal listing status and is now federally proposed threatened, while the Texas heelsplitter was state-threatened with no federal listing status and is now federally proposed endangered. Suitable habitat for both of these species was identified within the project area as part of the original assessment. See below for updated information.

There were no changes to listed species' status within the time period between the approved Species Analysis Spreadsheet (May 24, 2023) and the latest USFWS and TPWD species lists (December 6, 2023).

Federal and State Listed Species

The USFWS Official Species List includes eight federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed threatened, proposed endangered, or candidate species that could potentially occur within the project area. These species include the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), Whooping Crane (*Grus Americana*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*), Texas fawnsfoot (*Truncilla macrodon*), Texas heelsplitter, and monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). Though not included on the USFWS Official Species List, the Louisiana pigtoe is included as federally proposed threatened and the Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) is included as federally threatened on TPWD's RTEST list for Collin County.

For these federally listed species, either USFWS has not designated critical habitat or, if critical habitat has been designated, there is no critical habitat within the project area. The following discussion of these species also notes which ones are included on TPWD's RTEST list.

The tricolored bat is included on the USFWS Official Species List as proposed endangered. There is suitable habitat consisting of forest, woodland, and riparian areas in the project area. The effects to the species are currently undetermined. The tricolored bat has been proposed as a federally endangered species, and consultation with USFWS is not required at

this time. If the species is listed, effects to the tricolored bat will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include consultation with USFWS.

The Whooping Crane is listed as endangered on the federal and state lists. Suitable stopover habitat consisting of ponds and wetlands is present within the project area. The project area is outside of the breeding and wintering ranges for the species. Any use of potential stopover habitat within the project area would be incidental and ephemeral. The project would have no effect or impact on the Whooping Crane.

The Piping Plover and Red Knot are listed as threatened on the federal and state lists. These species are included in the species list as needing consideration for wind energy projects. As this is not a wind energy project and no suitable habitat is present within the project area for either species, the project would have no effect or impact on the Piping Plover or Red Knot.

The alligator snapping turtle is listed as proposed threatened on the federal list and threatened on the state list and can be found in deep perennial water bodies. Suitable habitat for this species may be present within Big Branch, Lavon Lake, and Tickey Creek. However, a habitat assessment has not been conducted, and effects to the species are currently undetermined. A Habitat assessment will occur once ROE is granted or acquisition attained to determine whether further actions are required. The alligator snapping turtle is a federally proposed threatened species, and consultation with USFWS is not required at this time. If the species is listed, effects will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include consultation with USFWS.

The Texas fawnsfoot is listed as proposed threatened on the federal list. The Louisiana pigtoe is listed as federally proposed threatened, but only on the state list for Collin County. The Louisiana pigtoe is also listed as state threatened. One perennial stream, Big Branch, is present within the project area. Big Branch is categorized by USFWS as Group 5 - streams where no federally- or state-listed freshwater mussels occur, but mussels are known to occur; or perennial streams where it is anticipated that live freshwater mussels may occur, but presence or diversity have not been confirmed. The NHD also mapped two perennial streams, Sister Grove Creek and Pilot Grove Creek, within the project area. These streams are part of Lavon Lake, which does not provide suitable habitat as these species do not tolerate impoundments. Based on the NHD, Ticky Creek is Considered intermittent. Ticky Creek is ungrouped by USFWS. Because these streams are categorized as Group 5 and ungrouped, the USFWS-TPWD protocol (May 2023) assumes the streams to not be occupied by state or federally listed mussel species. The proposed project would have no effect or impact to the Texas fawnsfoot or Louisiana pigtoe.

The Texas heelsplitter is listed as proposed endangered on the federal list and threatened on the state list. Lavon Lake is categorized by USFWS as Group 2 - large stream reaches that include designated or proposed Critical Habitat for federally-listed or federally-proposed mussel species, or reaches known to or may be inhabited by federally-listed species. Lavon

Lake could provide suitable habitat for the Texas heelsplitter because this species can be found in reservoirs. Freshwater Mussel BMPs, including survey/relocation of native mussels, applies in compliance with USFWS-TPWD Protocol. These species are currently proposed as federally threatened/endangered and USFWS consultation is not required at this time. If this species receives full federal listing status during the life of this project, it will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include consultation with USFWS. The proposed project may affect/may impact the Texas heelsplitter.

The monarch butterfly is listed as a candidate species on the federal list and can be found in a variety of habitats. The action area contains pastures, open woodlands, and urbanized areas with various nectar plant species. The project may affect the monarch butterfly; however, the monarch butterfly is currently a candidate species and no consultation with USFWS is required at this time. As construction activities for this project are not anticipated to be completed prior to Fiscal Year 2024, when a listing decision for the species is anticipated, additional coordination may be required. The project should be reevaluated at that time to determine whether further action is required if the species becomes proposed for federal listing.

No suitable habitat is present for the Black Rail. The project would have no effect or impact to the Black Rail.

TPWD's RTEST list also included the following species listed only as state threatened: White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), and Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*). No suitable habitat is present for the Texas horned lizard. The project would not impact the Texas horned lizard. Potential stopover habitat is present for the White-faced Ibis and Wood Stork. The project limits are outside of the breeding and year round ranges for these species. Any use of potential stopover habitat within the project limits would be incidental and ephemeral. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact these species.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

The TPWD RTEST list included an additional 27 species listed as SGCN. Suitable habitat was identified within the proposed project limits for the following 18 SGCN species: American bumblebee (Bombus pensylvanicus), Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), big brown bat (Eptesicus fuscus), eastern box turtle (Terrapene carolina), eastern red bat (Lasiurus borealis), eastern spotted skunk (Spilogale putorius), hoary bat (Lasiurus cinereus), longtailed weasel (Mustela frenata), muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus), slender glass lizard (Ophisaurus attenuatus), southern crawfish frog (Lithobates areolatus areolatus), Sutherland hawthorn (Crataegus viridus var. glabriuscula), swamp rabbit (Sylvilagus aquaticus), Texas garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis annectens), timber (canebrake) rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus), western box turtle (Terrapene ornata), Western Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia hypugaea), and Woodhouse's toad (Anaxyrus woodhousii). No

suitable habitat for the remaining species listed only as SGCN is present within the project limits.

ROE was not provided for many of the parcels within the project limits. Areas where ROE was not provided would need to be assessed after ROW is acquired. If suitable habitat is observed in those areas, it may result in a change to effect/impact determinations.

The TPWD "Beneficial Management Practices – Avoiding, Minimizing, and Mitigating Impacts of Transportation Projects on State Natural Resources" was utilized to determine the BMPs to be implemented for this project and coordinated with TPWD during the Collaborative Review process (TPWD 2021). Refer to Section 8 for the list of BMPs that will be used to avoid or minimize impacts and to the Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices Form, included in Appendix F, for the complete list of BMPs.

Under the No-Build Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed; thus, there would be no effects to federally and state-listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species and SGCNs.

5.12 Air Quality

5.12.1 Transportation Conformity

This project is located in Collin County, which is within the Dallas-Fort Worth area that has been designated by EPA as severe nonattainment area for the 2008 Ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and moderate nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS; therefore, the transportation conformity rules apply. Conformity for older standards is satisfied by conformity to the more stringent 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS, as applicable.

Both NCTCOG's financially constrained Mobility 2045 Update (NCTCOG 2022) and 2023-2026 TIP were found to conform to the TCEQ State Implementation Plan (TCEQ 2023) by FHWA and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) on December 15, 2022. The proposed action is consistent with the Mobility 2045 Update and the Draft 2023–2026 TIP, as amended. All projects in the NCTCOG's TIP that are proposed for federal or state funds were initiated in a manner consistent with federal guidelines in 23 CFR 450 and 49 CFR 613.200 Subpart B.

Per the TxDOT-TCEQ MOU, TCEQ will be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft EA. TxDOT will provide TCEQ with a Notice of Availability (NOA) notifying them that the environmental documents are available for review. The NOA will provide information on how to access the document electronically or request a hard copy.

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

Traffic data for the main lanes in Section 1, from FM 1827 to FM 75 at the ETC year (2030) and design year (2050) is 36,325 vehicles per day (VPD) and 59,775 VPD, respectively, while traffic data for the main lanes in Section 2, from FM 75 to CR 560 at the ETC year (2030) and design year (2050) is 51,475 VPD and 92,675 VPD, respectively. Traffic data for the frontage roads in Section 1, from FM 1827 to FM 75 at the ETC year (2030) and design year (2050) is 44,500 VPD and 70,575 VPD, respectively, while traffic data for the frontage roads in Section 2, from FM 75 to CR 560 at the ETC year (2030) and design year (2050) is 18,000 VPD and 31,500 VPD, respectively. The AADT projections for the project do not exceed 140,000 VPD; therefore, triggering the need for a carbon monoxide traffic air quality analysis (CO TAQA) is not required.

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 AADT below 140,000 VPD.

5.12.4 Mobile Source Air Toxics

A qualitative MSAT assessment has been conducted relative to the Build and No-Build Alternative. As documented in the Mobile Source Air Toxics 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. Due to 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. Detailed information of this qualitative analysis can be found in the Mobile Source Air Toxics Technical Report available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District office (TxDOT 2022c).

5.12.5 Congestion Management Process

The proposed project is adding single-occupant vehicle (SOV) capacity, is a project with FHWA/FTA involvement, and is within the Dallas-Fort Worth Transportation Management Area; therefore, a Congestion Management Process (CMP) analysis is required. The CMP is a systematic process for managing congestion that provides information on transportation system performance and on alternative strategies for alleviating congestion and enhancing the mobility of persons and goods to levels that meet state and local needs. The project was developed from the NCTCOG's CMP, which meets all requirements of 23 CFR 450.320 and 500.109, as applicable. The CMP was adopted by the NCTCOG in August 2021.

The project-level CMP analysis is available for review at the NCTCOG. The Congestion Management Process Disclosure Statement prepared for the proposed project is available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

Committed congestion reduction strategies and operational improvements within the study boundary will consist of modal options, system reliability, and roadway infrastructure improvements including addition of new lanes, shared-use path for bicyclists and pedestrians, turn lanes, and intersection improvements.

In an effort to reduce congestion and the need for SOV lanes in the region, TxDOT and NCTCOG will continue to promote appropriate congestion reduction strategies through the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) program, the CMP, and the Mobility 2045 Update (NCTCOG 2022). The congestion reduction strategies considered for this project would help alleviate congestion in the SOV study boundary but would not eliminate it.

Therefore, the proposed project is justified. The CMP analysis for added SOV capacity projects in the Transportation Management Area (TMA) is available for review at NCTCOG.

5.12.6 Construction Air 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 will 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.tceg.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 will have any significant impact on air quality in the area.

The No-Build alternative would not meet TxDOT and NCTCOG goals for congestion reduction goals through CMAQ, the CMP and the Mobility 2045 Update (NCTCOG 2022); would not result in increased exposure to MSAT emissions along the proposed new roadway; or increase construction emission; however, over time, traffic volumes increase, and traffic congestion could worsen within the existing roadway system.

5.13 Hazardous Materials

A Hazardous Materials ISA report was completed to summarize potential hazardous materials within and adjacent to the project corridor. 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. The ISA, completed in December 2022, is maintained in the TxDOT Dallas District project files.

The proposed project would potentially impact hazardous materials. Based on the ISA, there is a possibility for hazardous materials impacts to the proposed project from existing hazardous materials sites within the proposed ROW and/or adjoining the project. One landfill facility, the Osttend Landfill, was identified as having a potential environmental risk to the proposed US 380 Princeton project at the eastern project alignment limits. One unmapped site, Metro Stone, was identified as having a potential environmental risk to the proposed US 380 Princeton project.

The Osttend Landfill facility, displayed in the **Environmental Resource Map** included in **Appendix E-3**, located at 2540 East University Dr., McKinney, TX 75069, is adjacent and within proposed ROW near the western alignment study area. This facility has operated under four different names, however, the main Owner Operator listed with TCEQ is Osttend Landfill LTD. This is a large property of which the small driveway entrance portion and an undeveloped portion are adjacent to the alignment study area.

This facility has five landfill listings but only one approved landfill permit application. The first three landfill permit applications were submitted and withdrawn between 1986 and 1999. The fourth landfill permit application, submitted in 1999, was approved in 2003 and operable (accepting waste) by 2019. A fifth landfill permit application, to increase the excavation depth of the landfill, was submitted in September 2021. The total permitted area is shown as 146.8 acres with 57 non-fill acres. The landfill is listed as a construction and demolition landfill with a total tonnage of 1.518 reported. In addition, there is one 6,000gallon diesel (installed 2019) and two 2.000-gallon diesel (installed 2020) aboveground petroleum storage tanks (ASTs). No releases have been reported for this facility. Noted in the ISA, based on historic aerials, the eastern and western portions of this site were originally utilized as stone quarries. The landfill portion of this large property is approximately 1,200 feet south of proposed ROW along US 380 Princeton alignment study area. ROW would be acquired from the portion of the property that has the landfill's driveway entrance and office, and undeveloped area along US 380 Princeton. Based on distance of the active landfill portion from proposed US 380 Princeton alignment study area, ROW, and proposed work activity, this site is considered a low environmental risk. A low environmental risk determination indicates the issue has a low or no potential to affect the proposed US 380 Princeton project and no further investigations are required.

The Metro Stone site was identified on the Unmapped Sites Summary, within the regulatory database report, and was determined to be adjacent south of the western alignment study area. Based on Collin Central Appraisal District (CCAD) and historic aerials, the possible former AST property was 3110 East University Dr., McKinney, TX 75069, displayed in the

Environmental Resource Map included in Appendix E-3. This site formerly utilized two 8,000-gallon diesel and one 12,000-gallon ASTs installed in 1982 and 1986, respectively. The ASTs were listed as out of use in 1987 and 2006 (8,000-gallon) and in 1988 (12,000-gallon). No releases are reported for the former facility. Current use of the property consists of auto repair and/or used car sales. The current business is not identified as a regulatory site. No ROW is proposed for this location. Proposed work activity adjacent to this site consists of removal of current US 380 Princeton roadway and driveway improvements. Based on no reported release and proposed work activity, this site is considered a low environmental risk.

Several automobile salvage, sales, heavy equipment, repair/maintenance facilities were observed on historic aerials and during the site visit. None of these facilities are associated with a regulatory listing. Any abandoned vehicles, debris, contaminated surface soils, etc. that may be present on these sites will be handled during the ROW acquisition process. These sites are considered low environmental risks to the project.

The acquisition of oil and gas wells and sites is performed during early negotiations between ROW and the property/mineral rights owners. Any environmental issues associated with the well sites will be addressed during the ROW acquisition process. The proposed project would also include the demolition of buildings as well as bridges and bridge class culverts. Asbestos-containing Materials (ACMs) 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.

Based on the review and assessment of regulatory and non-regulatory sites adjacent to the project, no further investigation is warranted for hazardous materials sites. 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.

Under the No-Build Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed; thus, project-related hazardous materials impacts would not occur.

5.14 Traffic Noise

A traffic noise analysis was prepared in accordance with TxDOT's FHWA-approved Traffic Noise Policy (TxDOT 2019). Details on the traffic noise analysis can be found in the Traffic Noise Technical Report available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

Existing noise levels at selected receiver locations were measured to characterize the existing noise environment along the new location sections of the project. Existing noise levels were modeled along the existing roadway sections where the proposed project would transition into US 380.

Predicted traffic noise levels were modeled at representative receivers for land use activity areas adjacent to the project that might be impacted by traffic noise and would potentially benefit from feasible and reasonable noise abatement. Modeled locations were primarily residential, both single- and multi-family residential, recreational (at Caddo Park and Twin Groves Park picnic area), and a church. The receiver locations are listed in **Table 5-2** and shown in the **Environmental Resources Map** included in **Appendix E-3**.

Table 5-2. Traffic Noise Levels dB(A) Leq

Representative Receiver	Land Use	NAC Category	NAC dB(A) Leq	Existing	Predicted (2050)	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact (Yes/No)
R1	Residential	В	67	67	73	6	Yes
R2	Residential	В	67	63	69	6	Yes
R3	Residential	В	67	54	63	9	No
R4	Residential	В	67	65	63	-2	No
R5	Residential	В	67	59	65	6	No
R6	Residential	В	67	46*	69	22	Yes
R7	Residential	В	67	46*	70	24	Yes
R8	Residential	В	67	50*	68	18	Yes
R9	Residential	В	67	50*	66	16	Yes
R10	Residential	В	67	56*	59	3	No
R11	Residential	В	67	56*	57	1	No
R12	Residential	В	67	54*	61	7	No
R13	Residential	В	67	64*	68	4	Yes
R14	Residential	В	67	64*	65	1	No
R15	Residential	В	67	64*	65	1	No
R16	Residential	В	67	43*	65	22	Yes
R17	Residential	В	67	60*	65	5	No
R18	Residential	В	67	60*	68	8	Yes
R19	Residential	В	67	60*	63	3	No
R20	Residential	В	67	45*	68	23	Yes

Representative Receiver	Land Use	NAC Category	NAC dB(A) Leq	Existing	Predicted (2050)	Change (+/-)	Noise Impact (Yes/No)
R21	Residential	В	67	48*	72	24	Yes
R22	Residential	В	67	48*	73	25	Yes
R23	Residential	В	67	52*	70	18	Yes
R24	Residential	В	67	59	65	6	No
R25	Residential	В	67	55	60	5	No
R26	Residential	В	67	55	64	9	No
R27	Park	С	67	54	62	8	No
R28	Picnic Area	С	67	54	57	3	No
R29	Church	С	67	46	49	3	No

^{*} Existing noise level near new location roadway determined using on site noise measurements. Abbreviations: NAC, Noise Abatement Criteria; dB(A), A-weighted decibel; Leq, average/equivalent sound level.

As indicated in **Table 5-2**, the Build Alternative would result in a traffic noise impact at one or more representative receiver locations under each project alternative and the following noise abatement measures were considered: traffic management, alteration of horizontal and/or vertical alignments, acquisition of undeveloped property to act as a buffer zone, and the construction of noise barriers.

Noise abatement measures were considered for each location with predicted noise impacts. Noise barriers would be feasible and reasonable for the following impacted receptors, and therefore, are proposed for incorporation into the project (**Table 5-3**). Details regarding the abatement analysis can be found in the Traffic Noise Technical Report.

R21B through R23B – These receivers represent 19 residences in the Princeton Crossroads subdivision with backyards that face the roadway. All of the first-row receptors have predicted traffic noise impacts. Based on preliminary calculations, a continuous noise barrier totaling approximately 1,850 feet in length and 6 feet in height would reduce noise levels by at least 5 dB(A) for 15 benefited receptors and meet the noise reduction design goal of 7 dB(A) for at least two of the benefitted receivers at a total cost of \$388,500 or \$25,900 for each benefited receiver (**Table 5-3**). Refer to the Environmental Resources Map, **Appendix E-3**, Sheet 8 of 12 and Sheet 9 of 12 for the location of the proposed Noise Barrier 1B.

Table 5-3. Noise Barrier Proposal

Barrier	Representative Receivers	Total # Benefited	Length (feet)	Height (feet)	Total Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft. per Benefited Receptor
1B	R21 through R23	15	1,850	6	11,100	740

Abbreviations: Sq. Ft., Square Feet

Any subsequent project design changes may require a reevaluation of this preliminary noise barrier proposal. The final decision to construct the proposed noise barrier 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 project, local officials responsible for land use control programs must ensure, to the maximum extent possible, no new activities are planned or constructed along or within the following predicted (2050) noise impact contours identified in **Table 5-4**.

Table 5-4. Predicted Traffic Noise Contours

Location	Distance from Proposed ROW			
	NAC Category B & C 66 dB(A)	NAC Category E 71 dB(A)		
Along US 380 west of BUS 380W	200 feet	60 feet		
Along US 380 west of FM 75	120 feet	ROW		
Along US 380 between BUS 380E and Twin Groves Park Road	210 feet	60 feet		

Impact contours are 1 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.

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

Under the No-Build Alternative, traffic noise levels along the new location alignment would remain similar to existing conditions or would increase with increasing traffic on adjacent existing roadways. However, traffic noise along the existing US 380 would be expected to increase with an associated increase in traffic volumes.

5.15 Induced Growth

An Indirect Effects Technical Report was prepared to evaluate the potential of the proposed project to influence local and regional land use decisions and determine the likelihood of the proposed project to result in induced growth and related effects. Local planning experts at the City of Princeton, Town of New Hope, and City of Farmersville provided input on the potential induced growth effects of the proposed project. These local planning experts provided feedback on development of the Area of Influence (AOI) (see **Figure 1** in **Appendix H**), the likelihood of the proposed project to affect land use decisions within the AOI, and how the proposed project would support or conflict with local plans for future development. The AOI measures approximately 33,708 acres and is primarily characterized by agricultural/undeveloped land; developed land (including suburban and commercial development); and parks/open space (see **Figure 2** in **Appendix H**). A total of 9,329 acres were determined to be developable, or approximately 28 percent of the AOI as a whole (see **Figure 3** in **Appendix H**).

Population growth within the AOI and Collin County has been substantial over the past two decades. Rapid growth within the communities of Princeton, Farmersville, and McKinney is expected to continue in the future, regardless of whether the proposed project is constructed; however, the proposed improvements are considered an important component of reducing congestion and improving mobility and connectivity throughout the US 380 corridor. The proposed project was determined likely to encourage development of parcels adjacent and nearly adjacent to the proposed project through the 2050 timeframe. Based on cartographic analysis, land use expert feedback, and planning judgment, the proposed project would potentially result in a total of 4,350 acres of induced growth by 2050 (see Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Appendix H). This represents approximately 47 percent of developable land in the AOI and approximately 13 percent of the AOI as a whole.

Induced growth effects to ecological resources were assessed using the EMST habitat categories. The habitat category that would be most affected by induced growth related to the project would be Agriculture (2,058 acres), followed by Tallgrass Prairie, Grassland (1,329 acres) and Disturbed Prairie (561 acres) (see **Figure 5** in **Appendix H**). The future development within the AOI that would potentially affect these vegetation types would also potentially result in habitat fragmentation and impacts to wildlife, such as habitat degradation and roadway mortality. Induced growth effects could also include effects on water resources related to increases in impervious cover. However, based on the regulatory protections in place, including the ESA of 1973 and Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the CWA, induced growth effects to ecological resources would not be substantial.

Induced growth effects to socioeconomic resources would include a continued shift away from rural to more suburban development, a pattern that is already evident in the AOI and across the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. The changes that would be expected to occur within the 2050 timeframe—including low-density residential development in predominantly

agricultural areas—would be consistent with the planning documents for the municipalities within the AOI. Therefore, socioeconomic effects related to induced growth would not be substantial and could positively contribute to serving population and employment growth in the future.

The proposed project would not be expected to change the trajectory of the strong development trends that have occurred over the last two decades and are expected to continue in the future within the AOI and regionwide. Moreover, the induced development anticipated to occur within the AOI would be consistent with the land use plans at the city, county, and regional levels. Future growth that would be induced by the proposed project would not result in substantial effects to ecological or socioeconomic resources. In consideration of these factors, the induced growth effects of the proposed project would not be expected to be substantial.

Under the No Build Alternative, indirect impacts related to induced growth and related effects would not occur.

5.16 Cumulative Impacts

A Cumulative Impacts Analysis was prepared for the proposed project and focuses on resources anticipated to be substantially impacted by the proposed project (either directly or indirectly), as well as resources that would be affected to any degree by the proposed project and are considered at risk or in poor or declining health. Direct and indirect impacts to each resource were considered to determine which resources warranted further consideration in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis. Archeological resources, historic resources, socioeconomic resources, and vegetation are considered to be in good health and would not undergo substantial impacts as a result of the proposed project; therefore, these resources were not carried forward for detailed evaluation in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis.

Water resources in general would not undergo substantial impacts and are not considered to be in poor or declining health; however, potential cumulative impacts to aquatic habitat for sensitive species that would potentially be impacted by the proposed project were assessed given the inherently at-risk nature of these species. The sensitive species considered in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis include:

- Louisiana pigtoe; state-listed threatened, proposed for federal listing as threatened
- Texas fawnsfoot; state-listed threatened, proposed for federal listing as threatened
- Texas heelsplitter; state-listed threatened, proposed for federal listing as Endangered
- Alligator snapping turtle; state-listed threatened, proposed for federal listing as threatened

The Resource Study Area (RSA) that was used in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis measures approximately 115,170 acres and includes the following five subwatersheds: Tickey Creek-

Lavon Lake, Clemons Creek-East Form Trinity River, Stiff Creek-Sister Grove Creek, Sister Grove Creek, Pilot Grove Creek, and Elm Creek-Lavon Lake (see **Figure 6** in **Appendix H**). The RSA consists of approximately 8,333 acres of waterbodies and 2,444,505 linear feet of streams (see **Figure 7** in **Appendix H**). The four mollusk species and one aquatic reptile species that potentially occur in the RSA use flowing streams and rivers with varying substrates.

The proposed project could impact approximately 10,402 linear feet of streams, which equates to approximately 0.43 percent of the total linear feet of intermittent streams within the RSA. Additionally, other reasonably foreseeable future development (including planned transportation projects) could impact up to approximately 96,498 linear feet of streams, which is approximately four percent of the total linear feet of streams within the RSA (see **Figure 8-1** through **Figure 8-6** in **Appendix H**). This equates to a total cumulative impact to 106,900 linear feet of streams, or approximately four percent of linear streams within the RSA.

Cumulative impacts to aquatic habitat for sensitive species would primarily be related to increases in impervious cover and altered hydrology that could result from construction of this and other future transportation and development projects. As a result of these changes, increased runoff into receiving waters could affect both surface and groundwater quality. The reasonably foreseeable future actions discussed in this analysis would convert some rural portions of the RSA to more suburban land uses as well as increase the urban nature of other portions of the RSA, through either new or expanded development or transportation network expansion. Therefore, it is assumed that these actions would lead to increases in storm water runoff that could result in localized erosion and sedimentation of surface streams.

The proposed project would be constructed in full compliance with the CWA, and BMPs would be implemented to further minimize potential degradation of surface water quality. Additionally, post-construction BMPs would be implemented to minimize the conveyance of runoff contaminants to surface water resources. Given the existing regulatory protections provided to habitats associated with rivers and streams and associated floodplains, cumulative impacts to aquatic habitat for sensitive species within the RSA would not be substantial. Additionally, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative impacts to these resources would be minor and would not adversely affect the overall sustainability or long-term health of these resources.

Under the No Build Alternative, the proposed project would not contribute to cumulative impacts to any resource.

5.17 Construction Phase Impacts

During the construction phase of the proposed project, there is the potential for noise, dust, or light pollution; impacts associated with physical construction activity; temporary lane,

road, or bridge closures (including detours); and other traffic disruptions. Under the Build Alternative, these potential impacts are discussed as follows:

5.17.1 Construction Noise

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.

5.17.2 Fugitive Dust and Air Pollution

As discussed in **Section 5.12.6**, temporary increases in PM and MSAT emissions may occur during the construction phase of the project. These impacts would be minimized by using fugitive dust control measures, the encouragement of the use of TERP, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. Considering the temporary and transient nature of construction-related emissions, as well as the mitigation actions to be utilized, it is not anticipated that emissions from construction of this project will have a significant impact on air quality in the area. Additional discussion on fugitive dust and air emissions are included in **Section 5.12.6** and in the Mobile Source Air Toxics Technical Report which is available for review at the TxDOT Dallas District office.

5.17.3 Light Pollution

Construction normally occurs during daylight hours; however, construction could occur during the night-time hours to minimize impacts to the traveling public during the daylight hours. Due to the close proximity of businesses and residents to the project, if construction were to occur during the night-time hours, it would be of short duration. Construction during the night-time hours would follow any local policies and ordinances established for construction activities, such as light limitations.

5.17.4 Construction Vibration Impacts

Construction activities would be limited to the proposed project footprint. Vibration from construction equipment would be of short duration; however, excessive vibration from construction is not anticipated.

5.17.5 Temporary Lane, Road, or Bridge Closures (Including Detours)

During the construction phase, traffic would follow the existing traffic patterns. Traffic control plans would be prepared and implemented in coordination with the City of Princeton

and Collin County. Construction that would require cross street closures would be scheduled so only one crossing in an area is affected at one time. If detours are required, clear and visible signage for an alternative route would be displayed. Work on US 380 would be phased in such a manner to allow the existing roadways to remain open during construction. In the event that road closures or detours are required, county and local public safety officials would be notified of the proposed road closures or detours. Detour timing and necessary rerouting of emergency vehicles would be coordinated with the proper local agencies. Motorists would be inconvenienced during construction of the project due to lane and cross-street closures; however, these closures would be of short duration and alternate routes would be provided.

Residents and businesses in the immediate construction area would be notified in advance of proposed construction activity using a variety of techniques, including signage, electronic media, community newspapers, and other techniques. The proposed project would not restrict access to any existing public or community services, businesses, commercial areas, or employment centers.

Under the No-Build Alternative, construction would not occur and would not result in noise, dust, or light pollution; impacts associated with physical construction activity; temporary lane or road closures; and other traffic disruptions associated with construction.

5.18 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

The public hearing for the proposed project is programmed for early June of 2023. TxDOT has prepared a *Statewide On-Road Greenhouse Gas Analysis and Climate Change*Assessment *Technical Report*. The report discloses: 1) an analysis of available data regarding statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for on-road GHG emissions, 1 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 statewide 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 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, this increase in GHG emissions is projected to contribute to future changes in climate.

January 2024 52

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¹ 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.

5.18.1 Statewide On-road Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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 (MOVES2014 version) emissions model was used to estimate emissions. Texas on-road and fuel cycle GHG emissions are estimated to be 186 million metric tons in 2050 and reach a minimum in 2032 at 161 million metric tons. 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 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 (Transportation Research Board 2007).

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 USDOT, which includes Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards;
- "Cash for clunker" programs which remove older, higher-emitting vehicles from roads;
- Traffic system management 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 which provides reductions in vehicle miles traveled (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 vehicle miles traveled, 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) CMAQ funding, 7) transit funding, and 8) two statewide campaigns to reduce tailpipe emissions.

5.18.3 TxDOT and 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 included in the statewide technical report.

6 Agency Coordination

This section identifies all coordination with agencies outside TxDOT that are required to be conducted for the Build Alternative. The list below identifies the agencies requiring coordination and the status of efforts to coordinate the proposed project.

- SHPO (see Section 5.8): Coordination with the THC/SHPO regarding historic resources and archeological resources is complete. Coordination letters are included in Appendix F.
- TPWD (see Section 5.11): Collaborative review with the TPWD was concluded on March 21, 2023. Coordination with the TPWD is ongoing. The coordination correspondence is included in Appendix F.
- Tribal Coordination: Coordination documentation with federally recognized Native American tribes is available in Appendix F.
- NRCS: Because the proposed Build Alternative scored higher than 60 points using the NRCS-CPA-106 form, FPPA coordination was required. Per NRCS email dated November 29, 2022, the combined rating of the site is 147. No further consideration for protection and no additional evaluation is necessary (see **Appendix F**).
- TCEQ: Per the TxDOT-TCEQ MOU, TxDOT will provide TCEQ with the final draft EA for review and comment. Results of this coordination will be included in the final EA.
- USACE: Coordination with the USACE is ongoing regarding impacts to the USACE WMA
 and two USACE-owned parks immediately adjacent to the existing US 380 alignment.
 Coordination includes initial stakeholder meeting with USACE/TxDOT, regular biweekly
 meetings between USACE/TxDOT, USACE/TxDOT meetings with the City of Princeton, and
 site visits with USACE to evaluate alternative alignments, including US 380 and WMA
 alignments. Impacts to waters of the U.S. will be coordinated with the USACE, permits
 obtained, and mitigation accomplished, as appropriate.

7 Public Involvement

TxDOT held a public meeting (in-person and virtually) for the proposed project Tuesday, August 2, 2022. Public meeting notices were published in seven newspapers. Six newspapers published the notice in English; *The Dallas Morning News* on Monday, July 18, 2022, the *Collin County Commercial Record* on Tuesday, July 19, 2022, the *Princeton Herald* on Thursday, July 21, 2022, the *Farmersville Times* on Thursday, July 21, 2022, the *McKinney Courier Gazette* on Sunday, July 24, 2022, and the *Celina Record* on Monday, July 25, 2022. The newspaper *Al Dia* published the Spanish version of the notice on Wednesday, July 20, 2022. The legal notice was mailed to adjacent property owners, elected officials, various public and private stakeholders and public agencies. The notice was also sent via email to elected officials, various public and private stakeholders, public agencies and members of the public who signed up previously for project updates. The Cities of Princeton,

McKinney, and Farmersville posted the notice to their websites and social media prior to the public meeting.

The in-person public meeting was held in an open house format at the Princeton High School Cafeteria, located at 1000 E Princeton Dr, Princeton, Texas. The virtual public was available at https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/ US380Princeton from Tuesday, August 2, 2022 to Wednesday, August 17, 2022. The same materials were available at the in-person and virtual public meetings. In total, 136 members of the public attended the in-person meeting and there were 630 unique visits to the virtual public meeting web page. The narrated YouTube presentation received 812 views. The YouTube presentation can be found at: https://youtu.be/an4K2-XEXQw.

Comments were received over the 15-day comment period. The comments submitted regarded a variety of topics, including property impacts, utilities, noise, and lighting. Several commenters requested alignment changes. Commenters expressed both support and opposition to the proposed project. The comment and response matrix public meeting is included for reference in **Appendix I**.

The NOA of the Draft EA will be published in both English and Spanish in various newspapers that serve the project area, including a general circulation newspaper that is published at least six days a week for three consecutive weeks not less than one week or more than two weeks before the public hearing date to address Chapter 26 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code (PWC; 3 PWC 26.002). The notice will also be available online at www.txdot.gov and wwww.txdot.gov and www.txdot.go

A NOA of the final EA will be issued, and the FONSI will not be signed until 30 days after the NOA of the final EA. Because the project involves construction of a highway on a new location, 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, or website. This notice will be provided after the environmental decision, but before earthmoving or other activities requiring the use of heavy equipment begin.

8 Post-Environmental Clearance Activities and Design/Construction Commitments

8.1 Post-Environmental Clearance Activities

Activities to be completed after environmental clearance are listed and discussed as follows:

- Utilities: Utility relocations would be required throughout the corridor. Utility agreements and notice to owners would be required for this project prior to construction.
- Traffic Noise: Following the environmental clearance, a Notification of Noise letter will be sent to the Local Officials in the Cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville about traffic noise and its potential impacts on the communities adjacent to the project. A noise workshop meeting would be held to solicit input from the affected property owners and residents associated with the proposed noise abatement measure and finalize TxDOT's noise mitigation measures for the project.
- Section 404: The proposed project would require an NWP 14 with a PCN and a non-reporting NWP 14. The PCN will be obtained before construction. The proposed project would comply with all general conditions of the NWP. All mitigation banks with a service area covering the project will be contacted and a quote will be requested for any required mitigation credits for this project.
- Section 401: The Section 401 Certification requirements for NWP 14 would be met by implementing a SWP3. The SWP3 would include at least one BMP for erosion control, sediment control, and post-construction Total Suspended Solids (TSS) control from the Tier 1 Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for NWPs as published by the TCEQ.
- Section 402: The project contractor will comply with the CGP, SWP3, and complete the appropriate authorization documents.
- Wetlands: The project contractor will minimize impacts to wetlands during construction by keeping the construction footprint as small as possible while enabling construction that meets all requirements for the proposed project's implementation. BMPs would be implemented during construction.
- Floodplains: Notification and coordination with the local floodplain administrator is required because portions of the project are within the 100-year floodplain. This coordination will be completed prior to the start of construction.
- Invasive Species: The project contractor is required to preserve native vegetation to the
 extent practical. The contractor must adhere to Construction Specification Requirements
 Specs 162, 164, 192, 193, 506, 730, 751, and 752 in order to comply with
 requirements for invasive species, beneficial landscaping, and tree/brush removal
 commitments.
- Migratory Birds: Before construction begins, the project contractor will 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.
- Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species: The following BMPs would be implemented per the 2021 MOU for the proposed project. The full BMPs are included on the Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices form included in Appendix F.
 - General Design and Construction BMP
 - Vegetation BMP
 - Stream Crossing BMP
 - Water Quality BMP
 - Insect Pollinator BMP
 - Freshwater Mussel BMP
 - Bird BMP
 - Bat BMP
 - Terrestrial Amphibian and Reptile BMP
 - Aquatic Amphibian and Reptile BMP
 - Rare Plant BMP
 - Invasive Species BMP
- Detours: County and local public safety officials would be notified of any road closures or detours during construction. Detour timing and necessary rerouting of emergency vehicles would be coordinated with the proper local agencies during construction.
- Air Quality: Implement fugitive dust control measures contained in standard specifications to minimize potential impacts of PM emissions during construction.
- Hazardous Materials for Building and Bridge/Bridge Class Culvert Demolition: Structures being demolished will need to be assessed and mitigated for asbestos and LCP. Asbestos and LCP inspections, notification, and removal, as applicable, would be addressed prior to demolition in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Public Involvement: Before construction, a notice of impending construction will be provided to owners of adjoining property and affected local governments and public officials.

8.2 Design/Construction Commitments

 Archeological Resources: Thorough investigation of areas identified for high potential for intact archeological deposits not surveyed during these investigations as a result of the lack of ROE, shall be completed after ROW is purchased and before construction begins. If unanticipated archaeological deposits are encountered during construction, work in the immediate area will cease, and TxDOT archaeological staff will be contacted to initiate post-review discovery procedures.

- Wetlands: The construction contractor would be required to avoid and minimize unnecessary impacts on wetlands during construction.
- Construction (TPDES): Contractor shall comply with the CGP and SWP3. Complete, post and submit NOI and notice of termination (NOT) to TCEQ and the MS4 operator. Inspect the project to ensure compliance with the CGP.
- Drinking Water Systems: If any unknown wells are encountered during construction activities, they would need to be properly plugged in accordance with state statutes.
- Hazardous Materials: The contractor would take appropriate measures to prevent, minimize, and control the spill of hazardous materials in the construction staging area.
 All construction materials used for the proposed project would be removed as soon as the work schedules permit. The contractor would initiate early regulatory agency coordination during project development.
- 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.
- Migratory Birds: Take 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. Refer to Section 8.1 for applicable BMPs.
- Air Quality: The 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.
- Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species: As indicated in Section 8.1, the TPWD-recommended BMPs that will be applied to this project are indicated in the Documentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices form prepared for the project, which is included in Appendix F. If any species on Collin County threatened and endangered species list is sighted in the project area during construction, construction would stop, and contractor would notify the TxDOT Area Engineer. Refer to Section 8.1 for applicable BMPs.

9 Conclusion

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant impact on the human or natural environment. Therefore, a FONSI is recommended.

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11 Names and Qualifications of Persons Preparing the EA

TxDOT Environmental Affairs Division personnel name and title, years of experience, and role:

- Doug Booher, Director of ENV, 25 years, Document Approver
- Michelle Lueck, Project Delivery Manager, 23 years, Document Reviewer
- Ray Umscheid, ENV Project Planner, ENV Traffic Noise Specialist, 15 year, Traffic Noise Reviewer/Approver
- Susan M. Shuffield, ENV Project Planner, Water Team Lead, 24 years, Water Resources Analysis/404 Permitting Reviewer/Approver
- Rebekah Dobrasko, Cultural Resources Section Director, 18 years, Historic Resources Survey and Report Reviewer/Approver
- Scott Pletka, Archeology Program Manager, 19 years, Archeological Resources Survey, Permitting, and Report Reviewer/Approver
- Nicolle Kord, Community Impacts Specialist, 10 years, Community Impacts Assessment Reviewer/Approver
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- Tim Wood, Air Quality Specialist, 10 years, Air Quality Analysis Reviewer/Approver
- Glendora Lopez, ENV Project Planner, ENV Air Quality Specialist, 2 year, Air Quality Analysis Reviewer/Approver
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- Leslie Mirise, ENV Project Planner, ENV Biologist, 21 years, Biologist/Approver

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TxDOT Dallas District personnel name and title, years of experience, and role:

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Dan Perge, P.E., Transportation Engineer, 35 years, APD Section Director

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Josh Orr, Science Supervisor, 19 years, Water Resources Analyst

Jennifer Oakley, Science Manager, 13 years, Water Resources Analyst

Joseph Jandle, Biologist II, 7 years, Biological Resources Analyst

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Hicks and Company personnel name and title, years of experience, and role:

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Patricia Frost, P.G. Senior Geoscientist/Project Manager, 34 years, Hazardous Materials

12 Appendices

Appendix A: Project Location Map

Appendix B: Project Photos

Appendix C: Typical Sections

Appendix D: Schematics

Appendix E-1 Water Features Map and Section 404-10 Impacts Table

Appendix E-2 TEAM Mapped and Field Verified EMST Vegetation Map

Appendix E-3 Environmental Resources Map

Appendix F: Resources Agency Coordination

Appendix G: Section 4(f) Documentation

Appendix H: Induced Growth & Cumulative Impacts Maps

Appendix I: Comment and Response Matrix from Public Meeting

Appendix J: Study On Properties Managed by the USACE

Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix A - P	roject Location Map

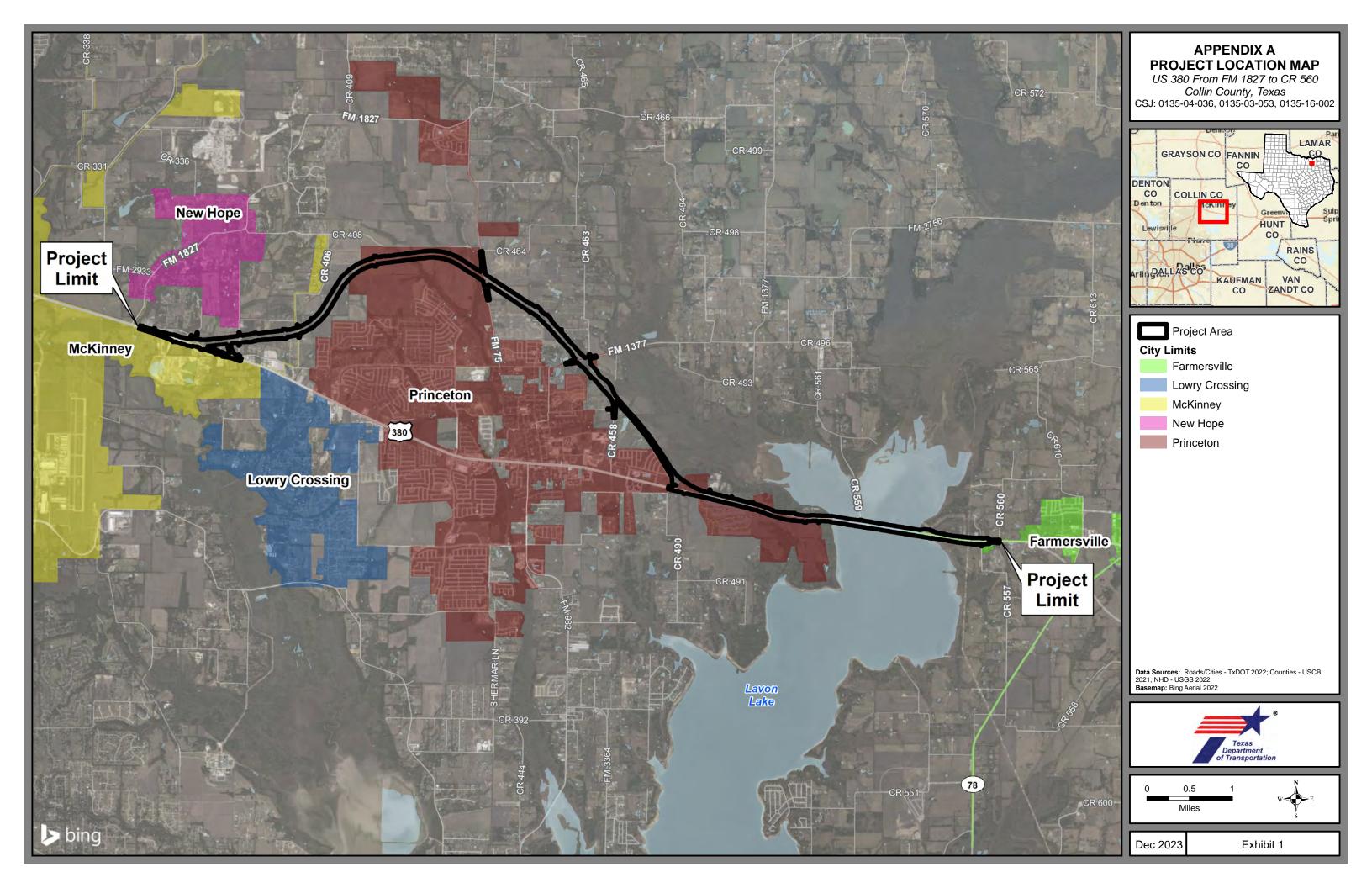
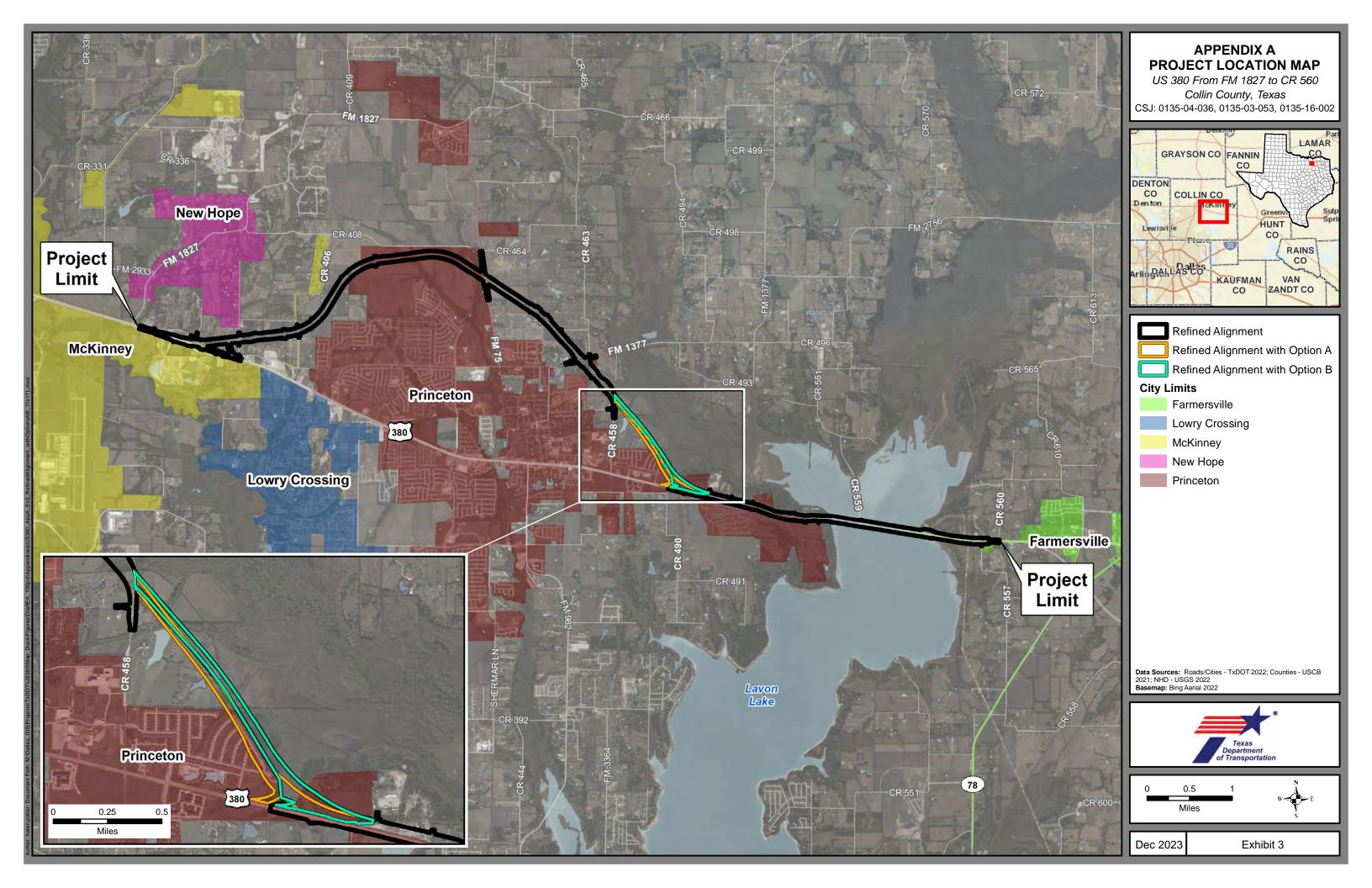
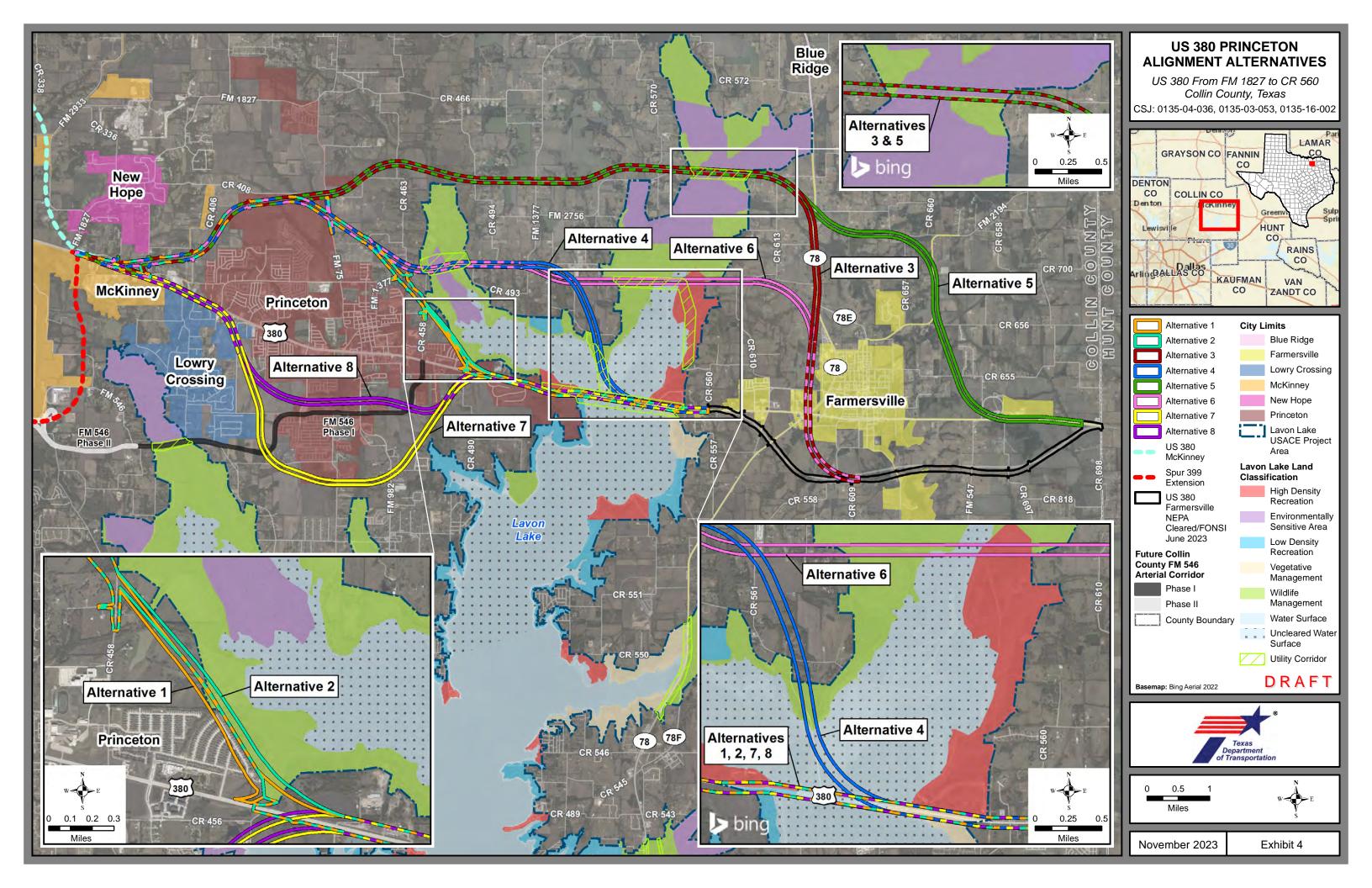


Exhibit 2: Evaluation of Alignments Matrix

	No Build	2020 Feasibility Study Alignment	Current Refined Alignment Option A	Current Refined Alignment Option E	
Engineering					
Total Length (approximately)	-	11.8 Miles	11.9 Miles	11.8 Miles	
Total Construction Cost (approximately)	4		\$1.12 Billion	\$1.15 Billion	
Level of Service	LOS F	LOS B-C	LOS B-C	LOS B-C	
ROW Need	0 Acres 370 Acres		370 Acres	375 Acres	
Land Use		- 10	200	4.75	
Residential Displacements (Number)	0	102	53	22	
Commercial Displacements (Number)	0	34	34	34	
Community Facility Displacements (Number)	0	1	1	1	
Developed Land	0 Acres	245 Acres	183 Acres	171 Acres	
Undeveloped Land	0 Acres	185 Acres	225 Acres	239 Acres	
Future Developments	0 Acres	17 Acres	23 Acres	22 Acres	
USACE Wildlife Management Area	0 Acres	0 Acres	6 Acres	18 Acres	
Environmental					
Stream Crossings (Number)	0	21	21	21	
100-Year Floodplain	0 Acres	75 Acres	75 Acres	77 Acres	
Protected Species Potential Habitat	No Impact	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	
Section 4(f) Protected Lands / Parks (Number)	0	2	2	2	
Air Quality	Decrease	Improve	Improve	Improve	
Traffic Noise	Increase	-	TBD	TBD	
Community Cohesion	No Impact	Neighborhood Bisected	Neighborhood Bisected	Minimal Impacts	
Cultural Resources	No Impact	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	TBD	TBD	

Information is accurate as of 7.22.2022





Draft Environmental Assessment

US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560

Exhibit 5: Evaluation of Alignment Alternatives Matrix

	No Build	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6	Alternative 7	Alternative 8
EVALUATION CRITERIA	. 10 2 55	Orange	Teal	Maroon	Blue	Green	Pink	Yellow	Purple
Engineering		44.0.10	44010	47.0.140	10.1.10	10011	45 7 5 611	4.4.4.14	10.5.140
Total Length (approximately)	-	11.9 Miles	11.8 Miles	17.3 Miles	12.1 Miles	18.9 Miles	15.7 Miles	14.1 Miles	12.5 Miles
Total Construction Cost (approximately)	-	\$1.56 Billion	\$1.60 Billion	\$2.22 Billion	\$1.72 Billion	\$2.40 Billion	\$2.09 Billion	\$1.52 Billion	\$1.38 Billion
¹ ROW Need	0 Acres	407 Acres	397 Acres	755 Acres	514 Acres	826 Acres	734 Acres	441 Acres	356 Acres
Traffic				-					5
LOS	F 54.052	B 80 5 40	B	B	B 70.445	B	B 70.007	B	B
Average Daily Traffic Volumes	51,053	82,542	82,542	65,208	78,415	62,980	72,967	61,907	66,034
AM Average Traffic Volume for Peak Periods	8,946	16,685	16,685	13,181	15,851	12,731	14,750	12,514	13,348
PM Average Traffic Volume for Peak Period	12,274	22,267	22,267	17,591	21,154	16,990	19,684	16,700	17,814
Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled	857,699	1,749,065	1,749,065	1,148,968	1,652,986	1,109,700	1,329,461	1,443,660	1,341,803
Enhances Regional Mobility	0	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	0
Satisfies Travel Demand	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Enhances Safety	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Supports Future Regional Transportation Projects	0	•	•	0	•	0	0	•	•
Land Use									
² Residential Displacements (Number)	0	62	18	39	32	29	43	37	66
Commercial Displacements (Number)	0	16	16	12	16	13	16	37	37
Community Facilities Displaced (Number)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Developed Land	0 Acres	194 Acres	182 Acres	155 Acres	138 Acres	163 Acres	141 Acres	224 Acres	222 Acres
Undeveloped Land	0 Acres	287 Acres	288 Acres	639 Acres	346 Acres	709 Acres	523 Acres	209 Acres	167 Acres
Future Developments	0 Acres	65 Acres	64 Acres	36 Acres	42 Acres	36 Acres	42 Acres	143 Acres	111 Acres
USACE Wildlife Management Area	0 Acres	6 Acres	21 Acres	11 Acres	41 Acres	11 Acres	71 Acres	0 Acres	0 Acres
USACE Vegetative Management Area	0 Acres	24 Acres	24 Acres	O Acres	25 Acres	0 Acres	0 Acres	25 Acres	25 Acres
USACE Environmentally Sensitive Area	0 Acres	0 Acres	0 Acres	35 Acres	12 Acres	35 Acres	12 Acres	0 Acres	0 Acres
USACE Recreation Area	0 Acres	27 Acres	27 Acres	O Acres	5 Acres	0 Acres	19 Acres	25 Acres	25 Acres
Environmental									
Stream Crossings (Number)	0	18	17	20	13	21	18	17	15
100-Year Floodplain (Area in Acres)	0 Acres	81 Acres	82 Acres	133 Acres	108 Acres	141 Acres	118 Acres	70 Acres	70 Acres
³ Wetlands (Area in Acres)	0 Acres	5 Acres	5 Acres	19 Acres	6 Acres	20 Acres	33 Acres	6 Acres	3 Acres
⁴ Water Bodies (Area in Acres)	0 Acres	53 Acres	53 Acres	9 Acres	56 Acres	9 Acres	5 Acres	53 Acres	53 Acres
Protected Species Potential Habitat (Area in Acres)	No Impact	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Moderate Impacts	Moderate Impacts
⁵ Protected Lands / Parks (Number)	0	4	4	1	3	1	1	3	3
Air Quality	Decrease	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve
Traffic Noise	Increase	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Community Cohesion	No Impact	Neighborhood Bisected	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Minimal Impacts	Neighborhood Bisected	Neighborhood Bisected
Cultural Resources (Recorded Sites)	No Impact	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
1 Passed on an estimated corridor width of 400 feet 2 This is			I I	_		Marriage disconnition to a Dei		it. 3 This sets some second	

¹ Based on an estimated corridor width of 400 feet. ² This involves an additional 50 feet of ROW required for the implementation of Alternative 1 in the development of the Cashmere Way roadway within the Princeton Crossroad Community. ³ This category comprises Freshwater Emergent Wetland, Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland, and Riverine habitats. Source: NWI from USFWS (2023). ⁴ This includes Lavon Lake and its associated ponds. Source: NHD from USGS (2023). ⁵ Protected Land includes areas such as the USACE Land designated as Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Twin Groves Park, Caddo Park, and the Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District.

Criteria Rating Scale				
Does not achieve	Sometimes	Partially meets	Mostly meets	Highly meets
criteria	meets criteria	criteria	criteria	criteria
0	•	•	•	•

Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
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Appendix B - Project	l Photos



Photo 1: From CR 330 on northwest end of project area, view looking east-southeast along US 380 ROW.



Photo 2 (2540 E. University Drive): View looking south from US 380 at Osttend Landfill entrance.



Photo 3 (2735 E. University Drive): View looking north across US 380 at larger vehicle service center.



Photo 4 (2775 E. University Drive): View looking northwest across US 380 at large vehicle tire service facility.



Photo 5 (2825 E. University Drive): View looking northeast across US 380 at used auto sales and maintenance business.

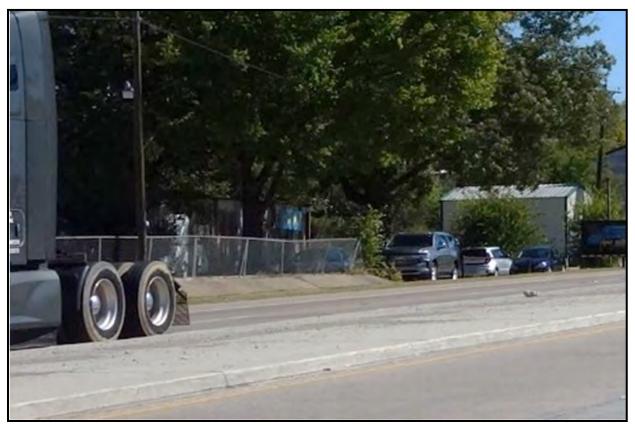


Photo 6 (2861 E. University Drive): View looking northeast across US 380 of auto maintenance business and parked cars.



Photo 7 (2933 E. University Drive): View looking north from US 380 of auto salvage business.



Photo 8 (3007 E. University): View looking north-northwest of residences and parked cars. Lower right inset photo, view looking south from CR 330 of north side of property.



Photo 9 (3038 CR 330): View looking north across US 380 at used auto sales lot with maintenance services. ML STA 2127+00 to ML STA 2128+00.



Photo 10 (2330 CR 337): View looking northeast from southbound side of CR 337 of shed/garage and gravel yard/parking lot. Location of former commercial operation with two relatively small ASTs for fleet fueling. ML STA 2155+00 and WBFR 4144+00.



Photo 11: View looking west from FM 406 near ML STA 2191+50 of farmland within proposed ROW.



Photo 12: View looking west across FM 75 of undeveloped land and ATMOS natural gas line marker near WBFR STA 4330+00.



Photo 13: View from east side of FM 458 looking west-southwest at 4.5-inch natural gas pipeline crossing near ML STA 2439+00.



Photo 14: View looking west along US 380 from westbound shoulder just west of CR 560.



Photo 15: View of Johnson Cemetery from CR 406, looking west.



Photo 16: View of tombstones outside of the Johnson Cemetery fence line, looking northwest.



Photo 17: View of Big Branch facing upstream and associated riparian vegetation, looking north of the stream crossing along US 380.



Photo 18: View of stock pond and surrounding habitat just southwest of County Road (CR) 458, looking south.

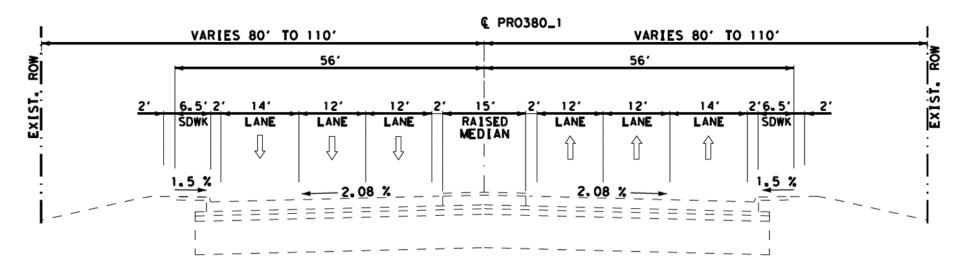


Photo 19: View looking southeast of the sign for Caddo Park, located along the north side of US 380 near the eastern project limits. Caddo Park- closed due to damage from flooding events. This USACE park was determined to be eligible for the NHRP.

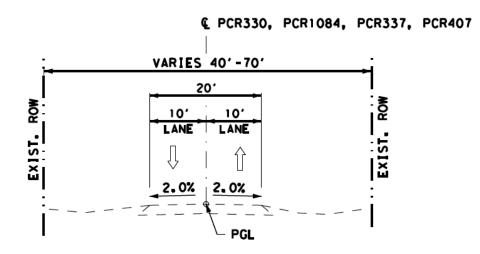


Photo 20: View looking southeast of the sign for Twin Groves Park, located along the north side of US 380 near the eastern project.

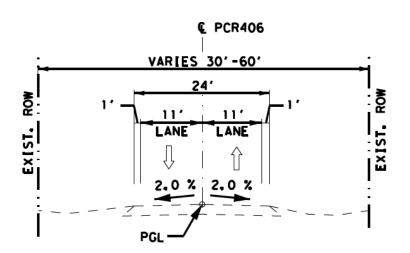
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix C - Typica	al Sections



EXISTING US 380 TYPICAL SECTION

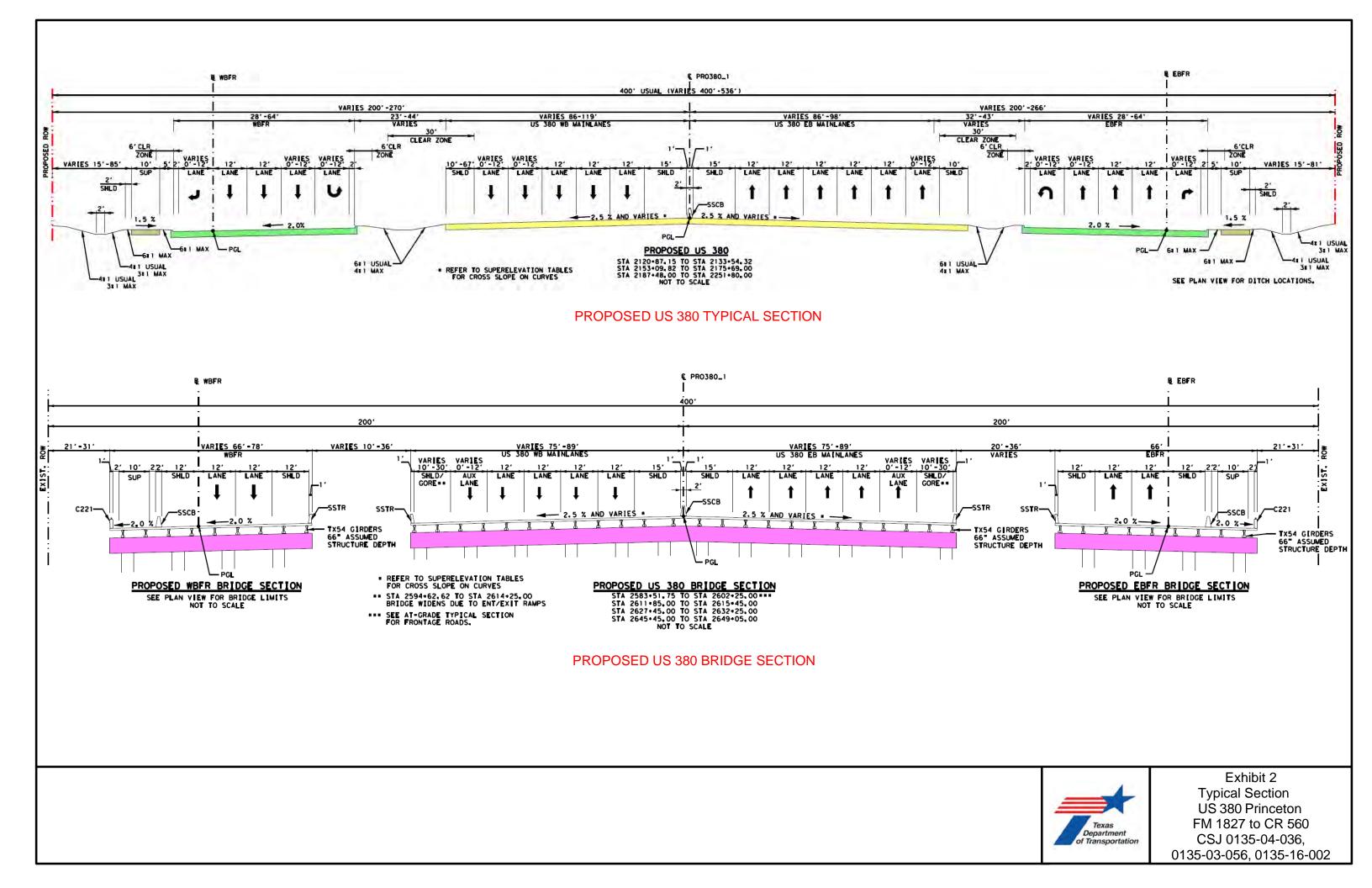


EXISTING CR 330, CR 1084, CR 337, CR 407 TYPICAL SECTION

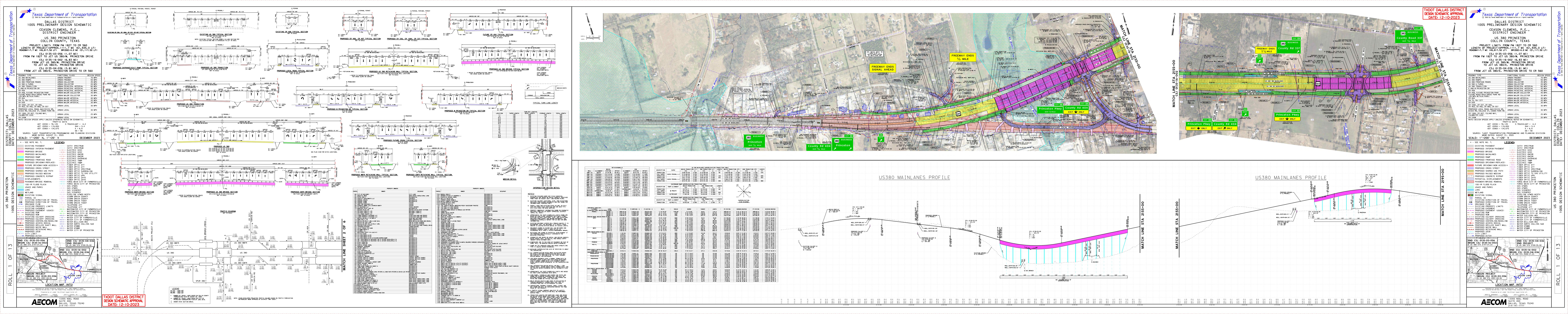


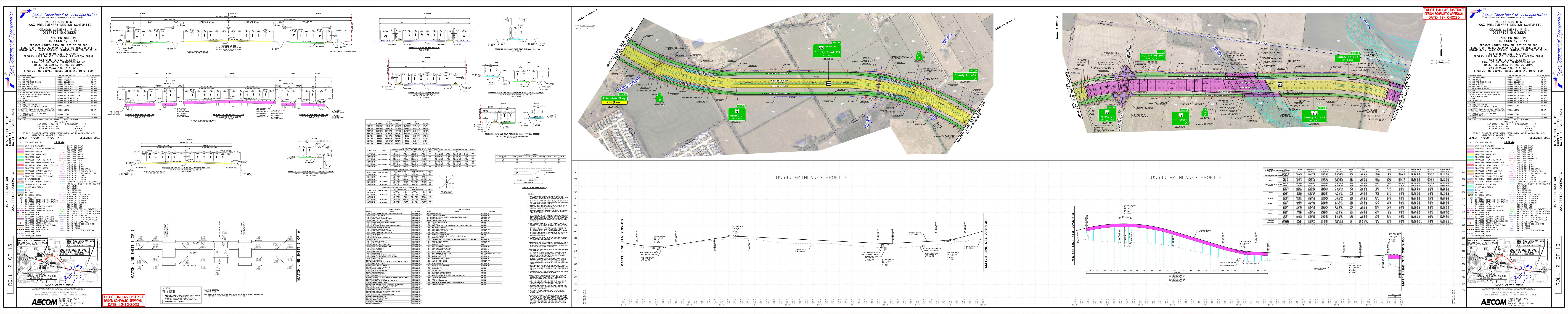
EXISTING CR 406 TYPICAL SECTION

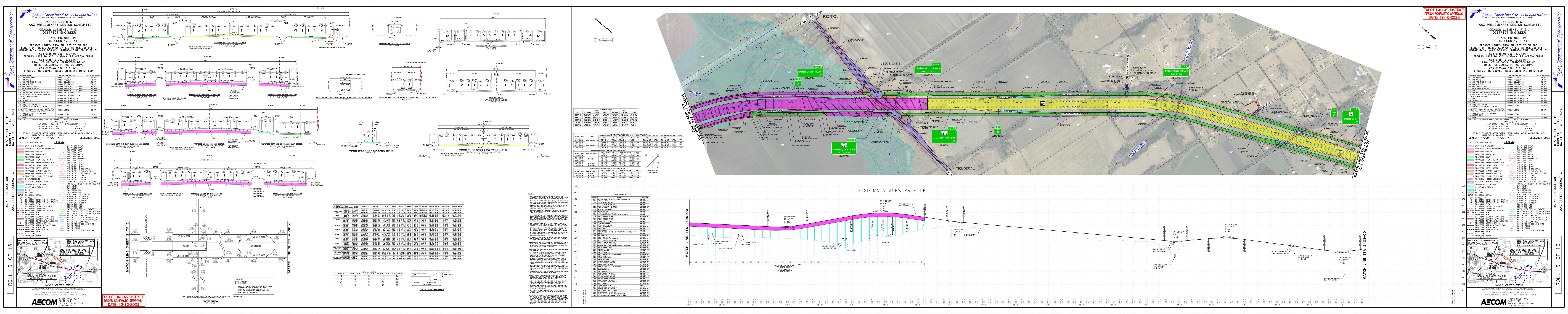


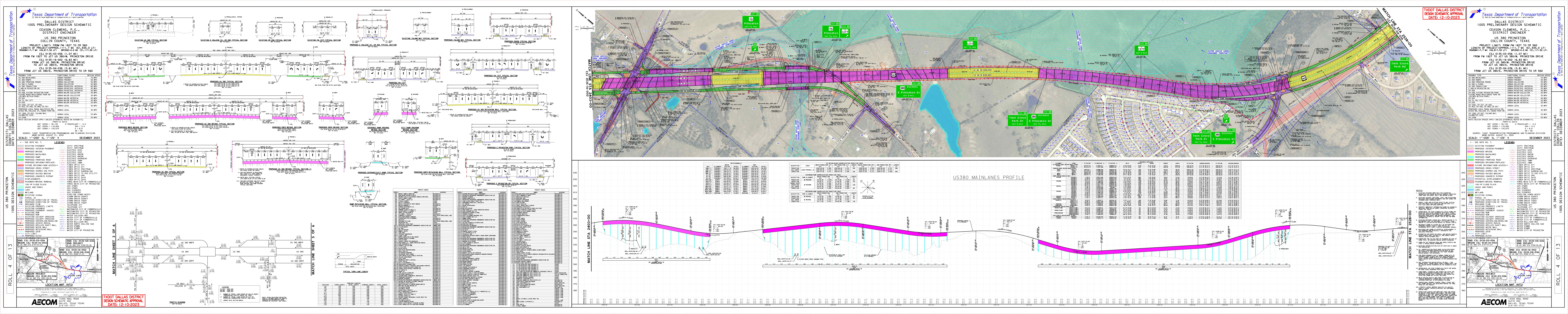


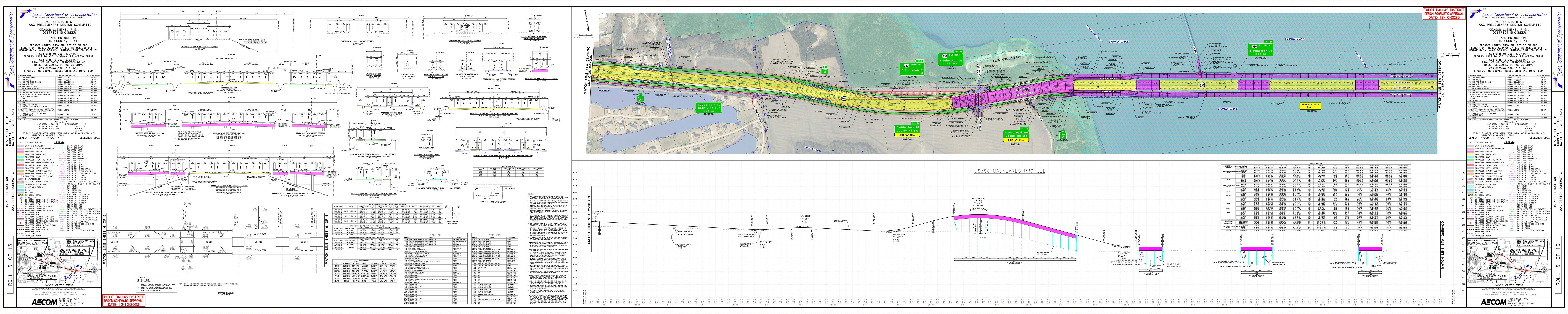
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix D - Schema	tic Lavout
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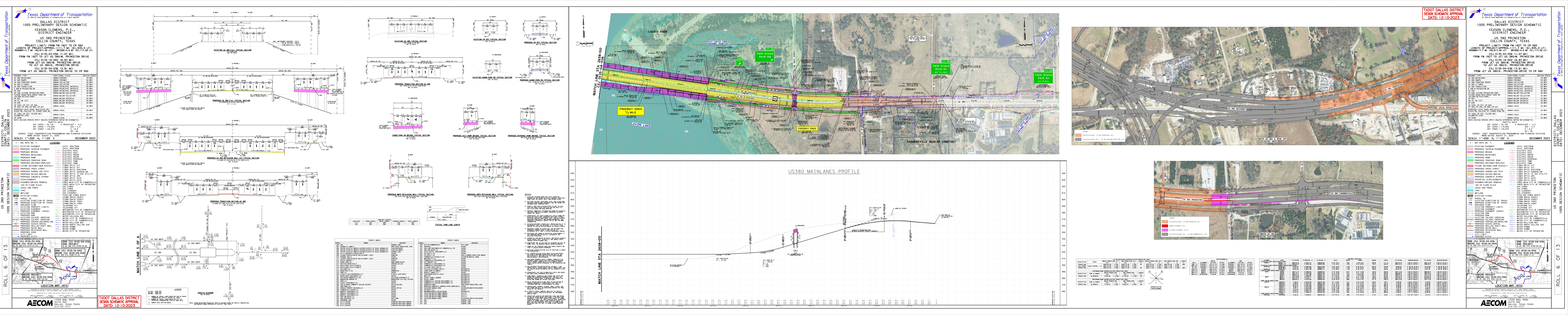


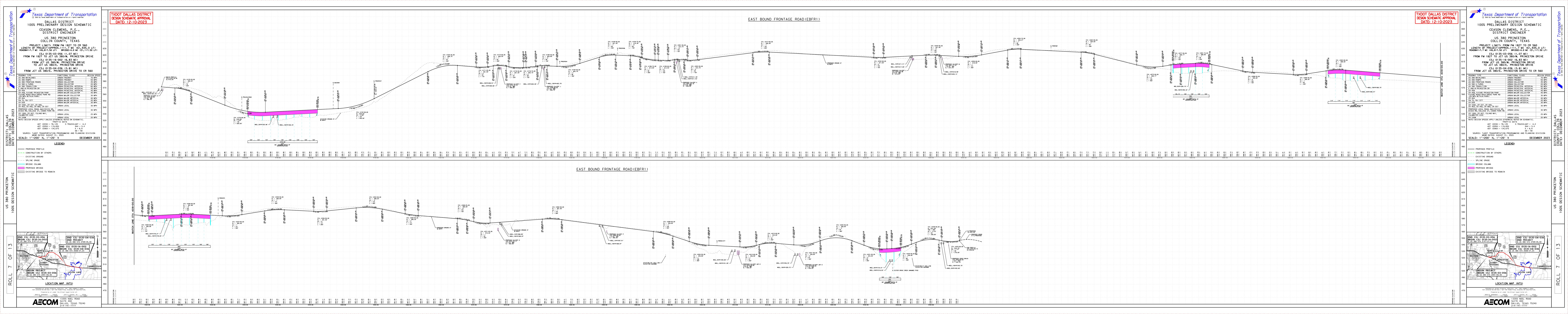


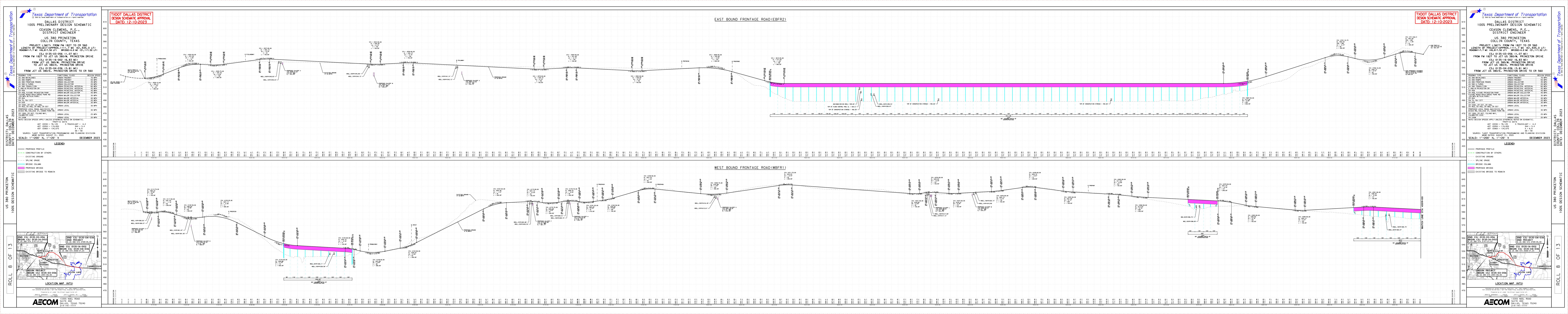


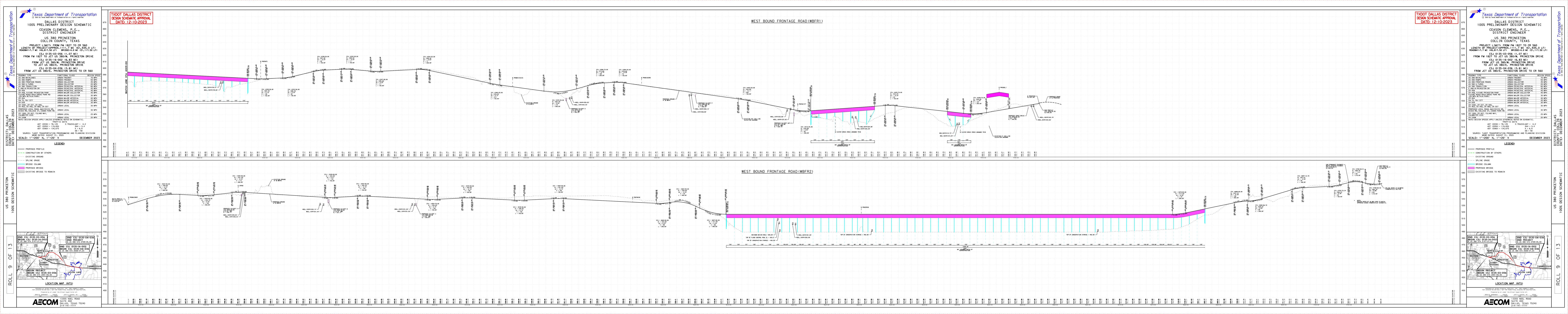


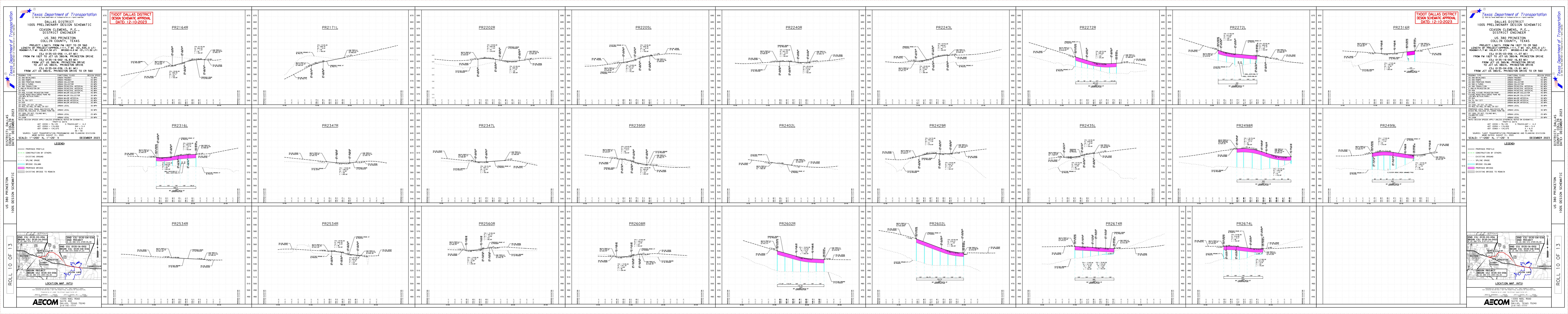


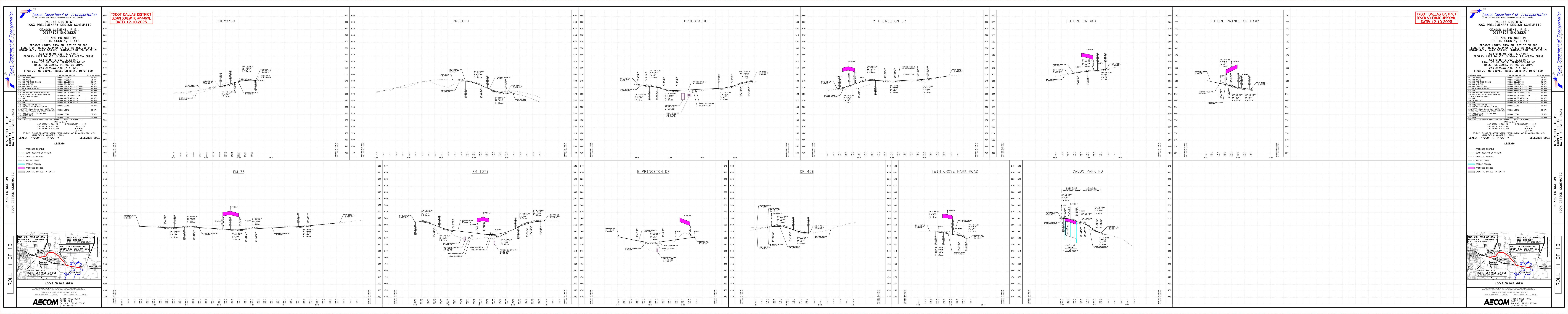


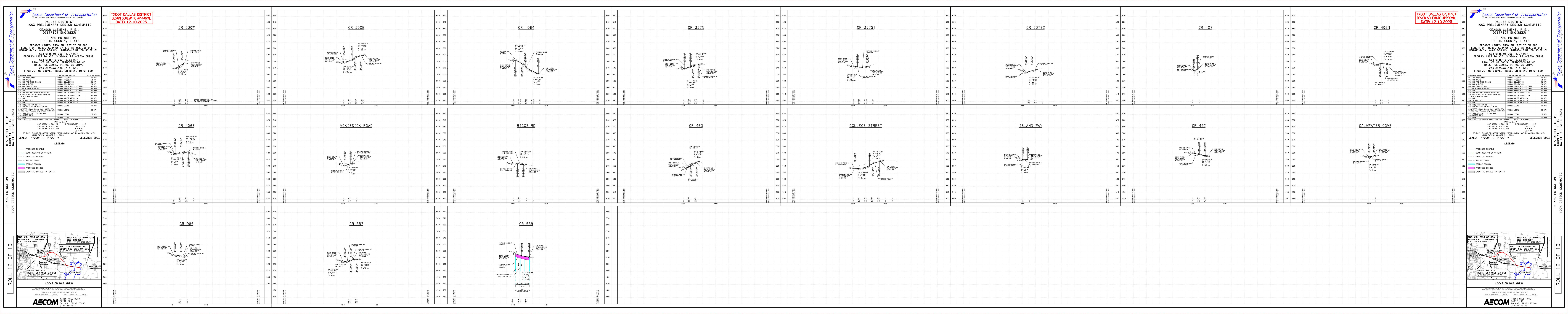


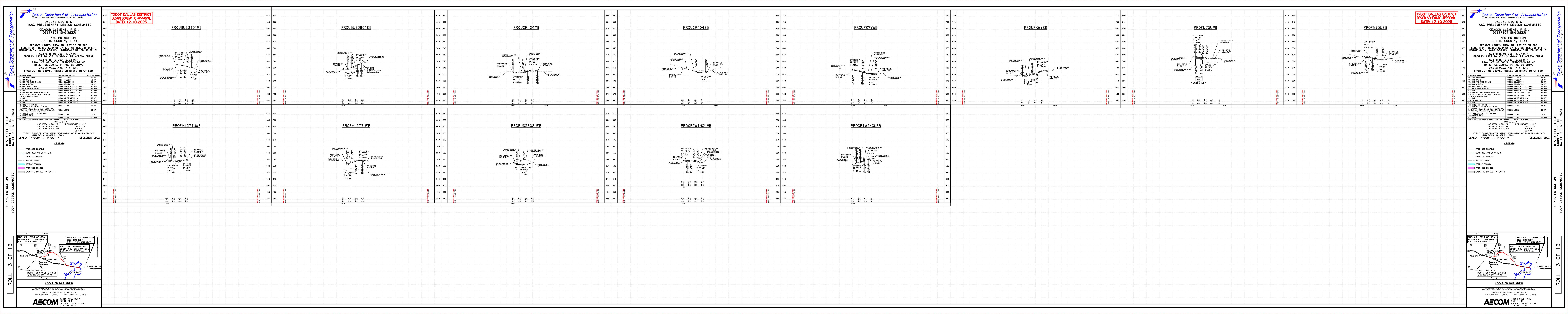




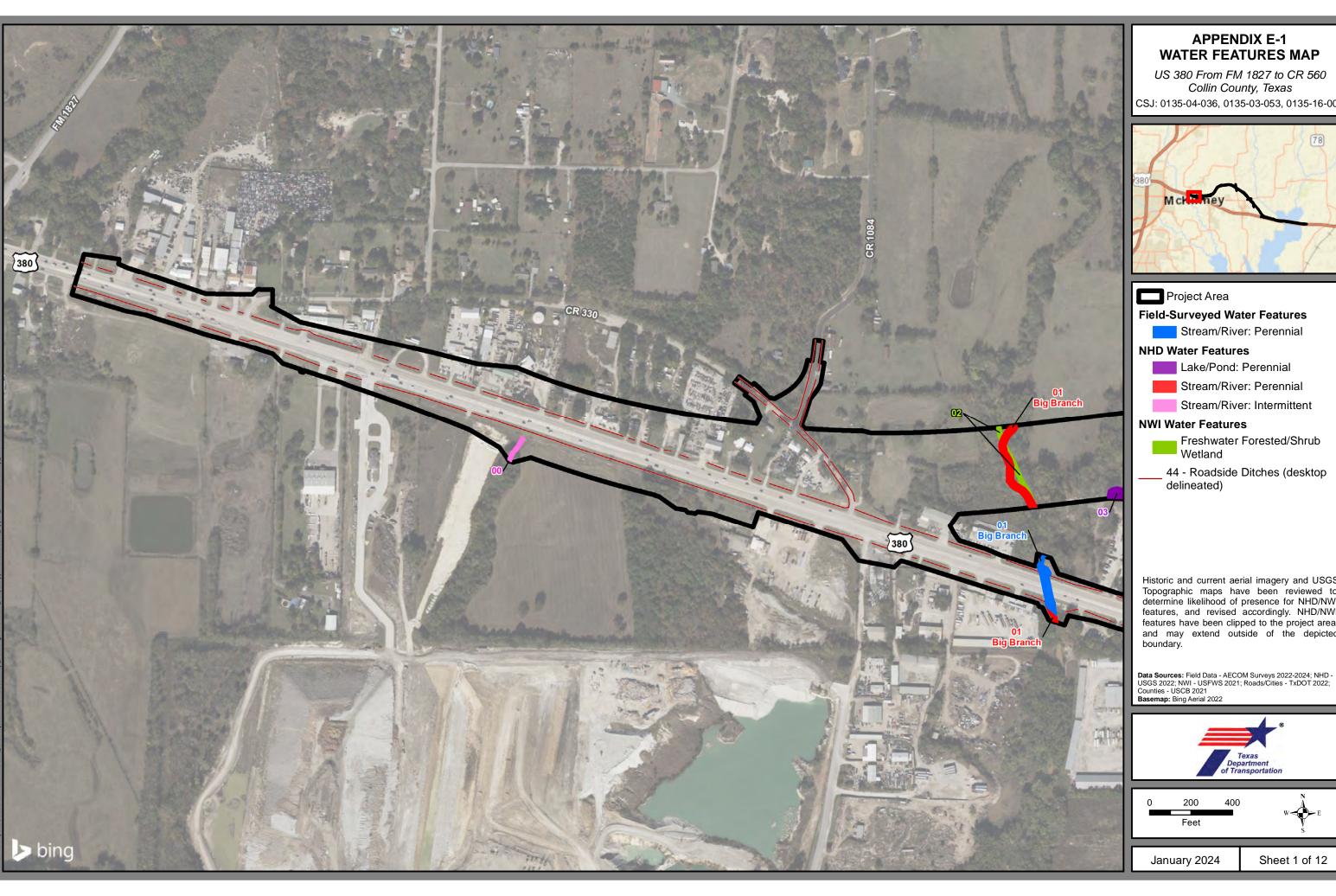








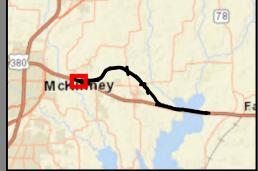
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix E-1 Water Features Map and S	Section 404-10 Impacts Table
Appendix L-1 water reatures wap and	section 404-10 impacts rable



APPENDIX E-1 WATER FEATURES MAP

Collin County, Texas

CSJ: 0135-04-036, 0135-03-053, 0135-16-002



Stream/River: Perennial

Lake/Pond: Perennial

Stream/River: Intermittent

Freshwater Forested/Shrub

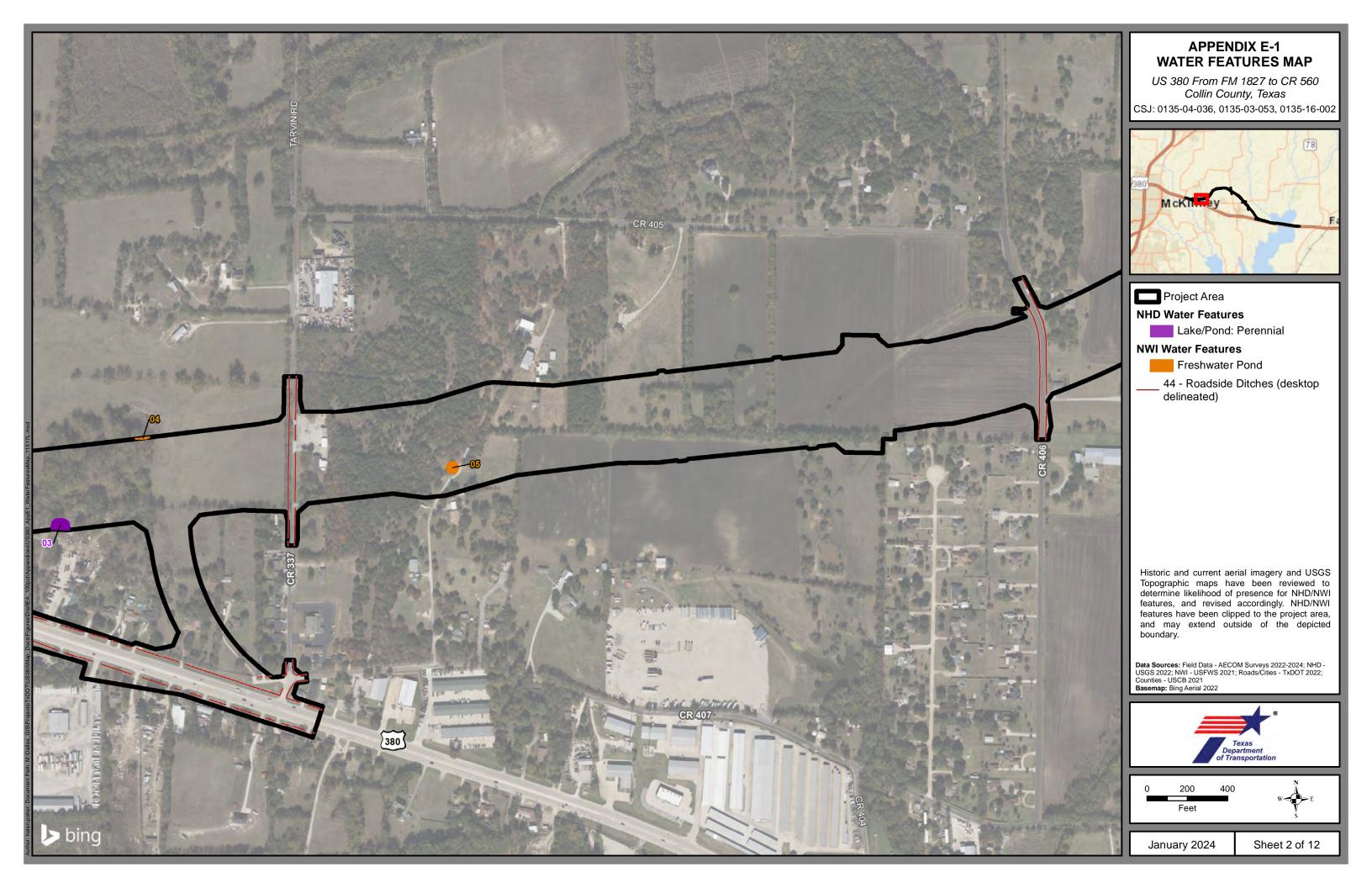
44 - Roadside Ditches (desktop delineated)

Historic and current aerial imagery and USGS Topographic maps have been reviewed to determine likelihood of presence for NHD/NWI features, and revised accordingly. NHD/NWI features have been clipped to the project area, and may extend outside of the depicted boundary.

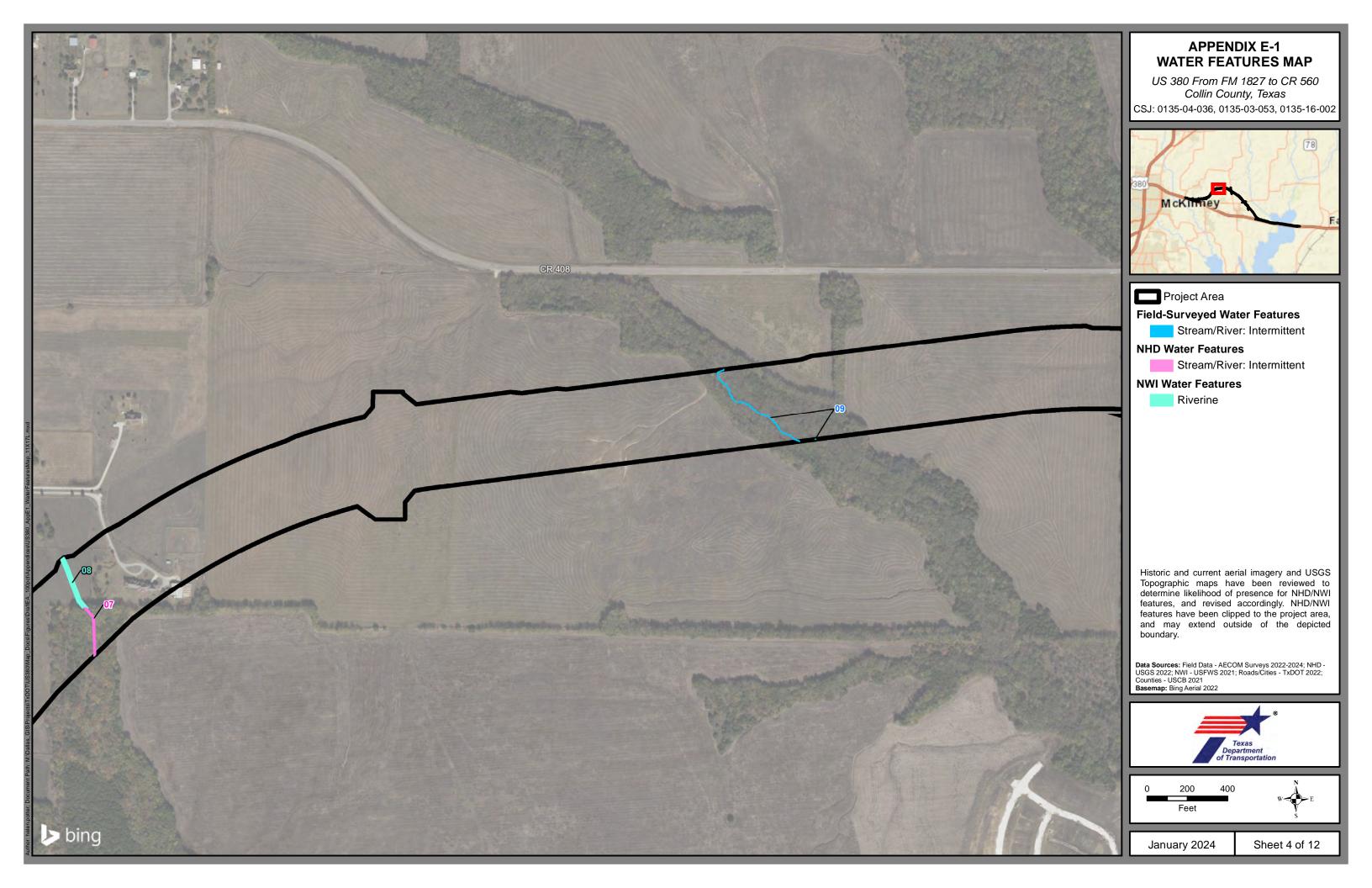




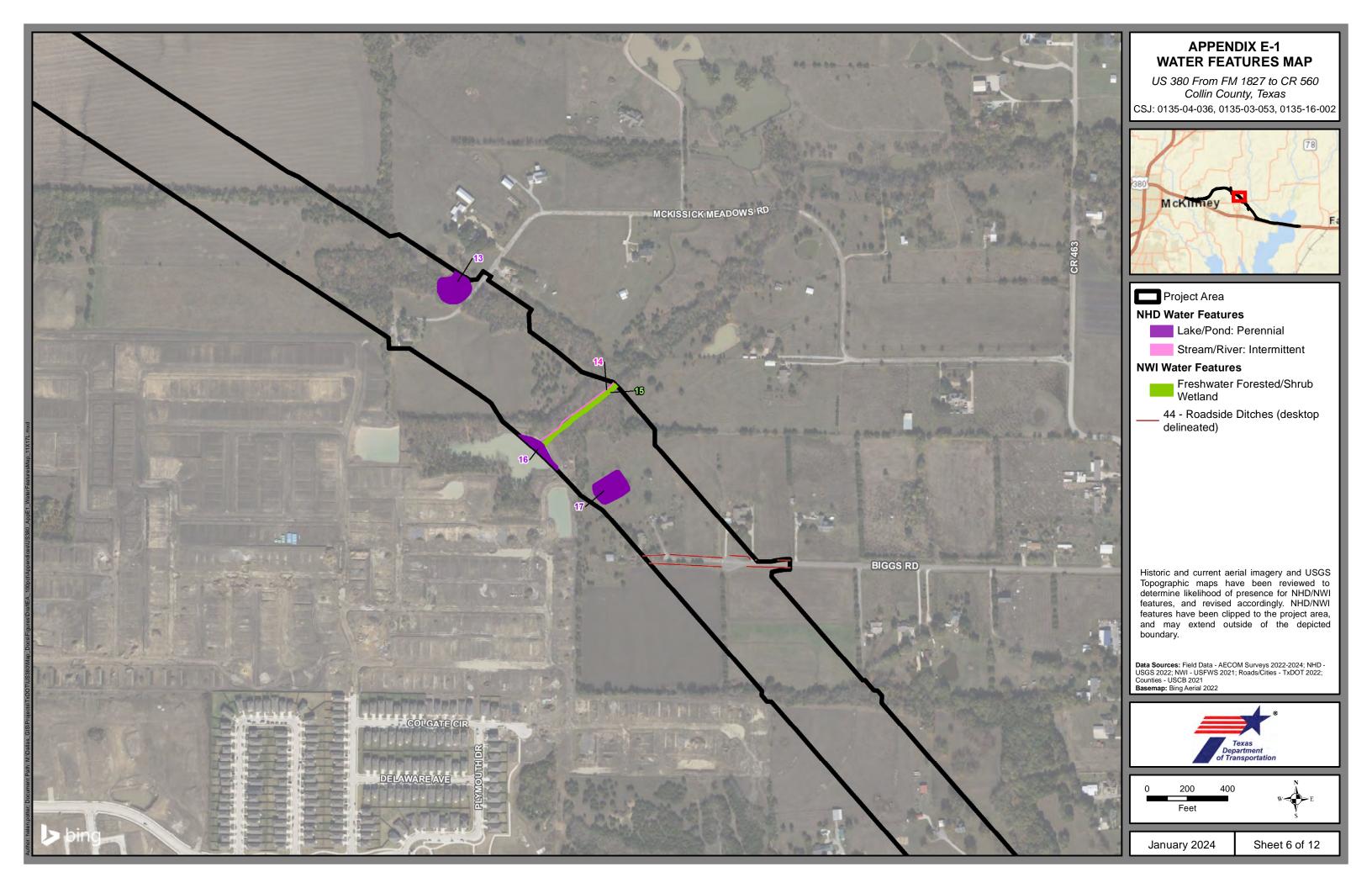
Sheet 1 of 12





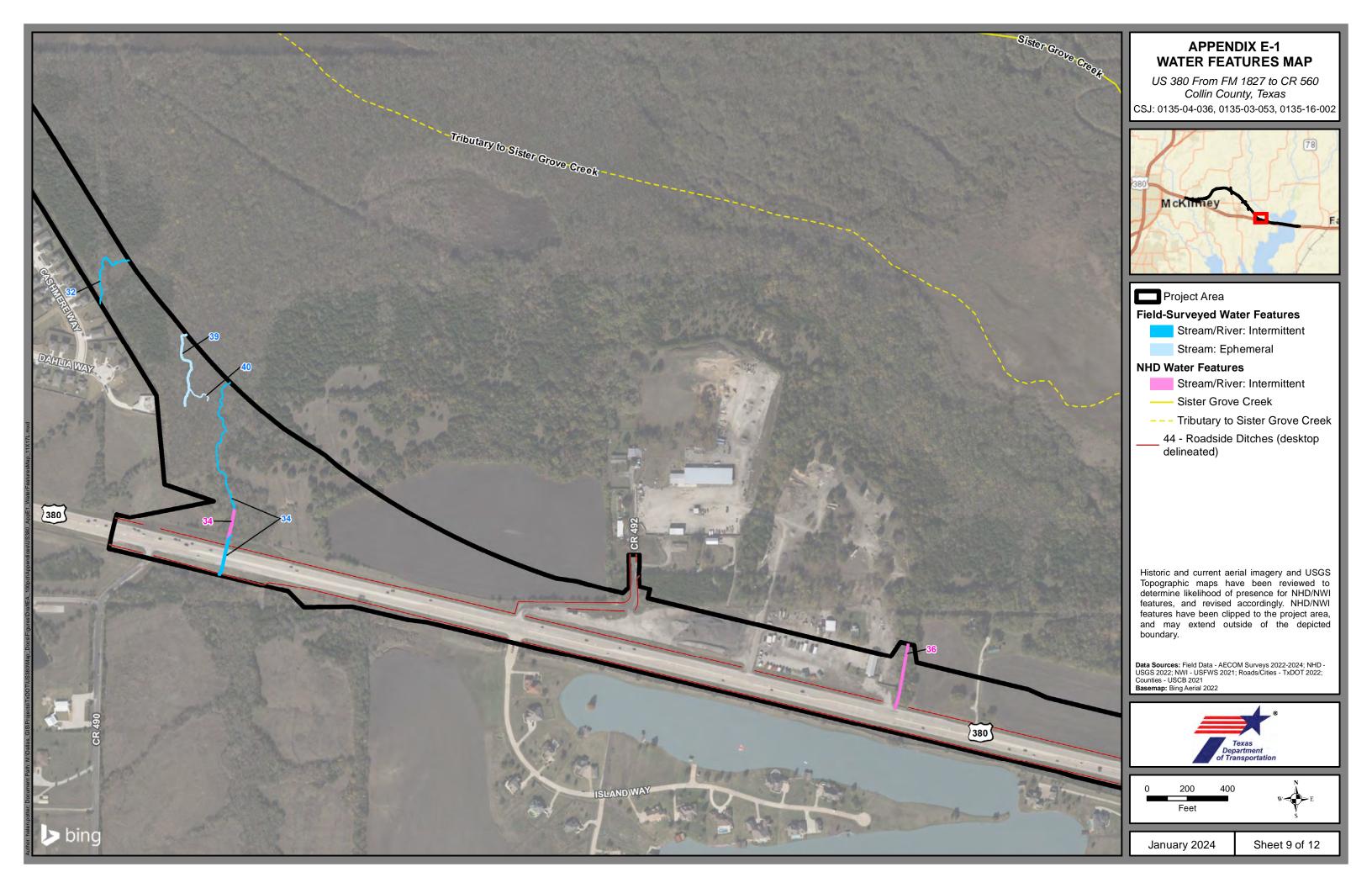






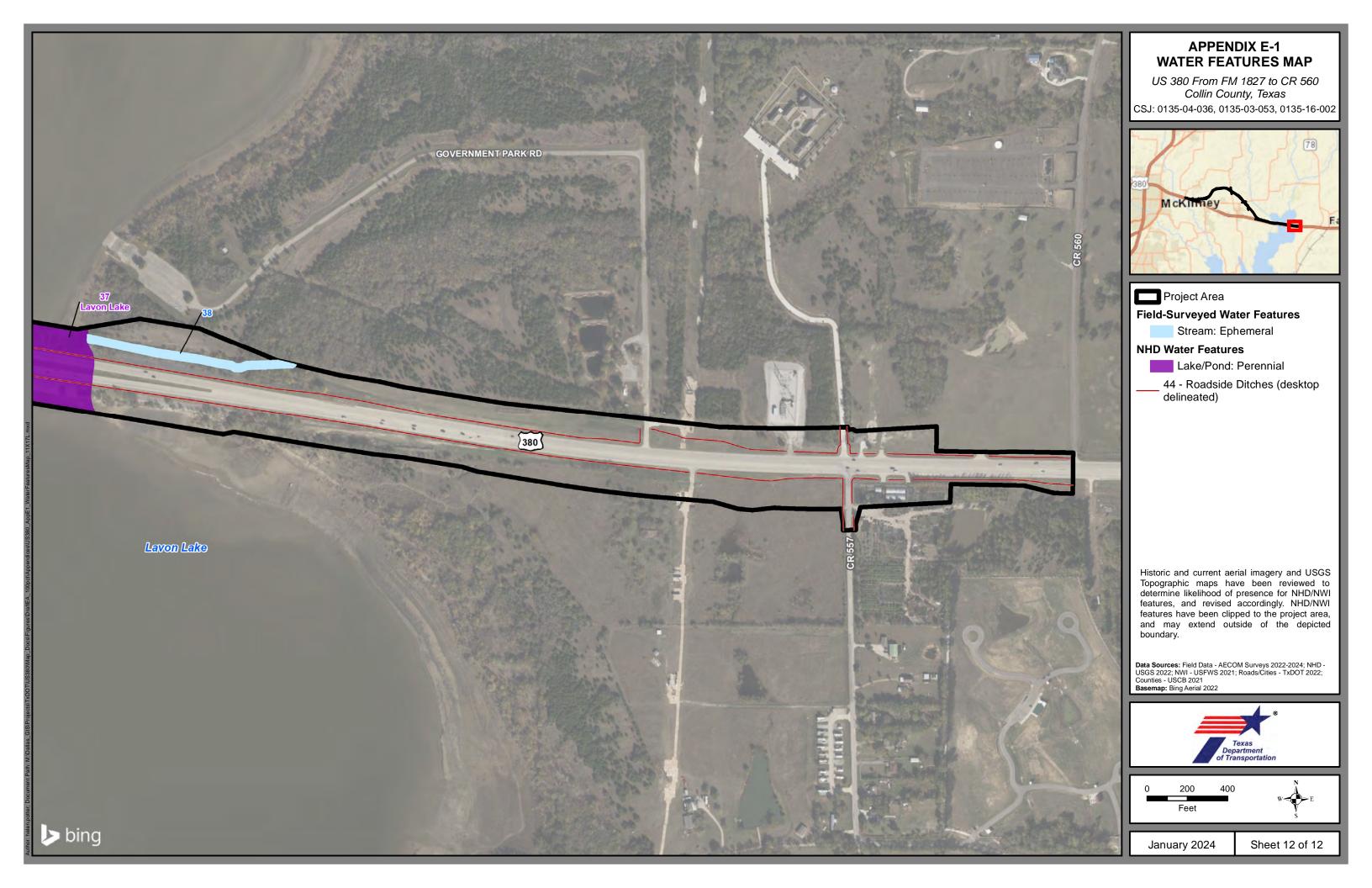












Section 404/10 Impacts Table

Version 3, July 2021

US 380 From FM 1827 to CR 560

0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, 0135-16-002

22-Jan-24

		dter.	body or wetland characteristics	-			. Occurring Jul		1	Tomporer		1				Town		1	Dormanont			- Tutilolli		
			Waterbody or wetland characteristics Potentially Jurisdictional?						Temporary Permanent				Temporary Permanent					Authorization						
Crossing	Waterbody or wetland			Latitude,	Acres within project area (all waterbodies and		Section 404 (waters of the		Temporary waterbody or wetland		Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be temporarily	Permanent waterbody or wetland impacts		Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be permanently		Temporary stream impacts (linear	Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be temporarily	-		Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be permanently		Number (NW	/P Reason (PCN	Mitigation
number	number ^a	Name	Туре	Longitude	wetlands)	only)	U.S.)	waters)	impacts (acres)	feet/acres)	discharged	(acres)	feet/acres)	discharged	impacts (acres)	feet/acres)	discharged	(acres)	feet/acres)	discharged	Authorization Type	and RGP only	y) only)	Required?
0	00	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.196102, - 96.570295	0.06	135	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	23/0.01	TBD	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	23/0.01	TBD	NWP - Non- reporting	14	N/A	No
1A	01	Big Branch	Perennial stream	33.194208, - 96.561874	0.67	797	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.11	0.00	0.00	NWP - PCN	14	Discharge into special aquatic site	
1B	02	Unnamed Wetland	Palustrine forested	33.195862, - 96.56235	0.11	N/A	Yes	No	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.11	N/A	0.00										
	03	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	33.195461, - 96.560751	0.10	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	04	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	33.196618, - 96.559388	0.01	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	05	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	33.19614, - 96.554385	0.06	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
2	06	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.197857, - 96.542296	0.02	130	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	105/0.02	TBD	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	105/0.02	TBD	NWP - Non- reporting	14	N/A	No
	07	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.206866, - 96.533957	0.05	220	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
3	08	Unnamed Wetland	Other wetland ^b	33.207405, - 96.534242	0.12	N/A	Yes	No	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.11	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.11	N/A	TBD	NWP - PCN	14	Discharge into special aquatic site	
4	09	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.209563, - 96.522917	0.03	615	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
5A	11	Ticky Creek	Intermittent stream	33.2086, - 96.512113	0.87	1,943	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	41	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.209582, -96.514607	<0.01	278	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	42	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.209805, -96.514783	<0.01	179	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	43	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.205547, -96.507322 33.200648, -	<0.01	147	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	13	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	96.497012 33.198919, -	0.45	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
6A	14	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	96.495102 33.198887, -	0.02	465	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	441/0.02	TBD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	441/0.02	TBD	NWP - PCN	14	Multiple	Yes
6B	15	Unnamed Wetland	Palustrine forested	96.495058 33.198472, -	0.21	N/A	Yes	No	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.21	N/A	TBD										
6C	16	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	96.495625 33.197934, -	0.17	N/A	Yes	No	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.17	N/A	TBD										
	17	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	96.494489 33.191246, -	0.45	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
7A	18	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	96.488168 33.191762, -	0.22	966	Yes	No	N/A	10/<0.01	TBD	N/A	676/0.15	TBD	0.17 °	63/ 0.01	TBD	0.12 ^c	1,158/0.26	TBD	NWP - PCN	N/A	N/A	Yes
7B	19	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	96.487277 33.191091, -	0.37	1,603 N/A	Yes	No No	0.00 0.17 °	53/0.01 N/A	0.00	0.00	482/0.11 N/A	TBD										
7C	20	Unnamed Wetland Unnamed Pond	Palustrine Forested Pond/Impoundment	96.487683 33.190018, -	0.29	N/A	Yes	No	0.17	N/A N/A	0.00	0.12	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
8A	22	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	96.486941 33.186723, -	0.12	505	Yes	No	0.00 N/A	57/0.01	TBD	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.01	57/0.01	TBD	0.00	0.00	0.00	NWP - Non-	14	N/A	No
8B	23	Unnamed Wetland	Other wetland ^b	96.481765 33.186723, - 96.481765	0.11	N/A	Yes	No	0.01	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.,					reporting			
	24	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	33.182988, - 96.479112	0.28	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	25	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.182508, - 96.478522	0.03	251	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	27	Unnamed Pond	Pond/Impoundment	33.182196, - 96.478202	0.08	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A										

Section 404/10 Impacts Table

Version 3, July 2021

US 380 From FM 1827 to CR 560

0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, 0135-16-002

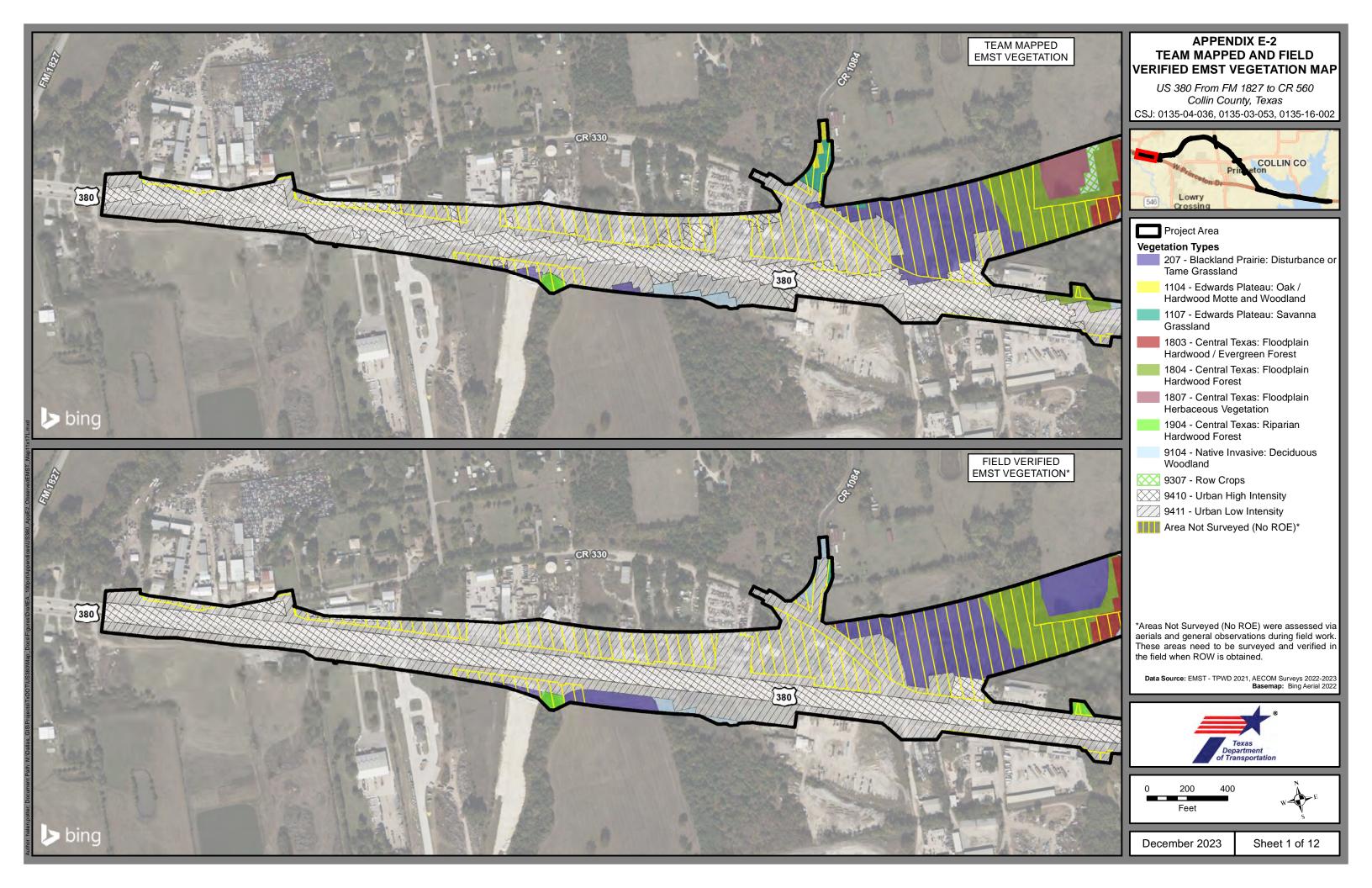
22-Jan-24

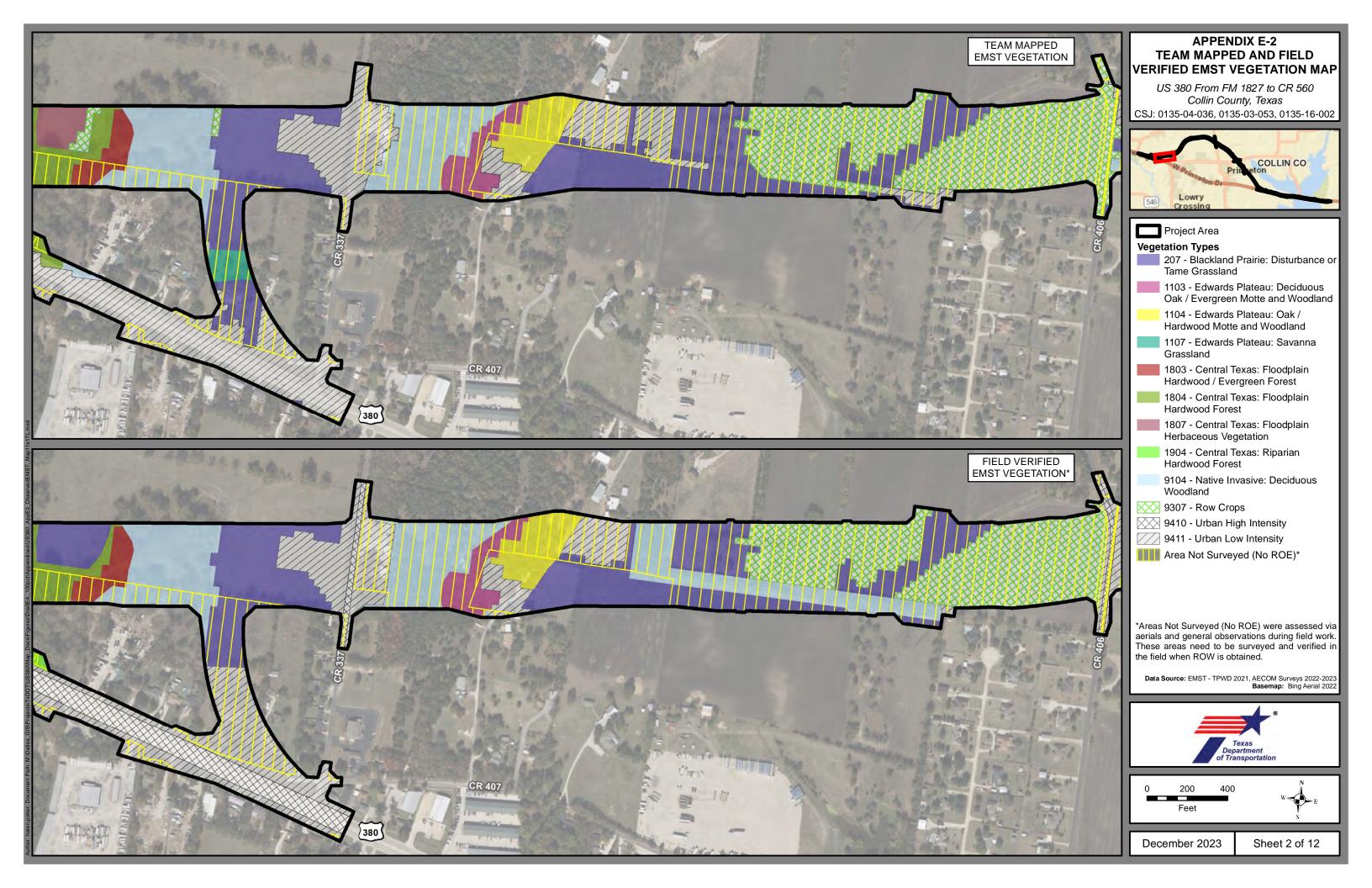
Waterbody or wetland characteristics					Potentially Jurisdiction		Total Section 404 impacts for WATERBODY OR WETLAND					Total section 404 impacts for CROSSING							Authorization					
		wate	rbody or wetland characteristics				Potentially Jurisdictional		Temporary		Permanent			Temporary		Permanent			Authorization					
Crossing number	Waterbody or wetland number ^a	Name	Туре	Latitude, Longitude	Acres within project area (all waterbodies and wetlands)	Linear feet/acres within project area (streams only)	Section 404 (waters of the U.S.)		Temporary waterbody or wetland impacts (acres)	Temporary stream impacts (linear feet/acres)	Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be temporarily discharged	Permanent waterbody o wetland impacts (acres)	Permanent stream impacts (linear feet/acres)	Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be permanently discharged	Temporary waterbody or wetland impacts (acres)	stream impacts (linear	Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be temporarily discharged	Permanent waterbody or wetland impacts (acres)	r Permanent stream impacts (linear feet/acres)	Cubic yards (CY) of fill material to be permanently discharged	f Authorization Typ	Number (NWP		Mitigation Required?
	29	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.177306, - 96.473833	0.03	368	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
9	30	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.176956, - 96.473477	0.03	376	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
10	32	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.173138, - 96.470682	0.04	403	Yes	No	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	39	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.171818, - 96.469431	0.08	420	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A										
	40	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.171445, - 96.469214	0.01	142	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A										
11	34	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.170144, - 96.468886	0.16	1,216	Yes	No	N/A	265/0.05	0.00	N/A	251/0.05	TBD	N/A	265/0.05	0.00	N/A	251/0.05	TBD	NWP - PCN	14	Multiple	Yes
12	36	Unnamed Stream	Intermittent stream	33.167326, - 96.457958	0.08	327	Yes	No	N/A	20/0.01	TBD	N/A	253/0.06	TBD	N/A	20/0.01	TBD	N/A	253/0.06	TBD	NWP - Non- reporting	14	N/A	No
13	37	Lavon Lake	Open water	33.162302, - 96.428334	50.21	N/A	Yes	No	50.14	N/A	0.00	0.07	N/A	TBD	50.14	N/A	TBD	0.07	N/A	TBD	NWP - PCN	14	Other	No
14	38	Unnamed Stream	Ephemeral stream	33.160617, - 96.41736	0.94	1,082	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
	44	Roadside Ditches	Drainage ditch			67,724	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

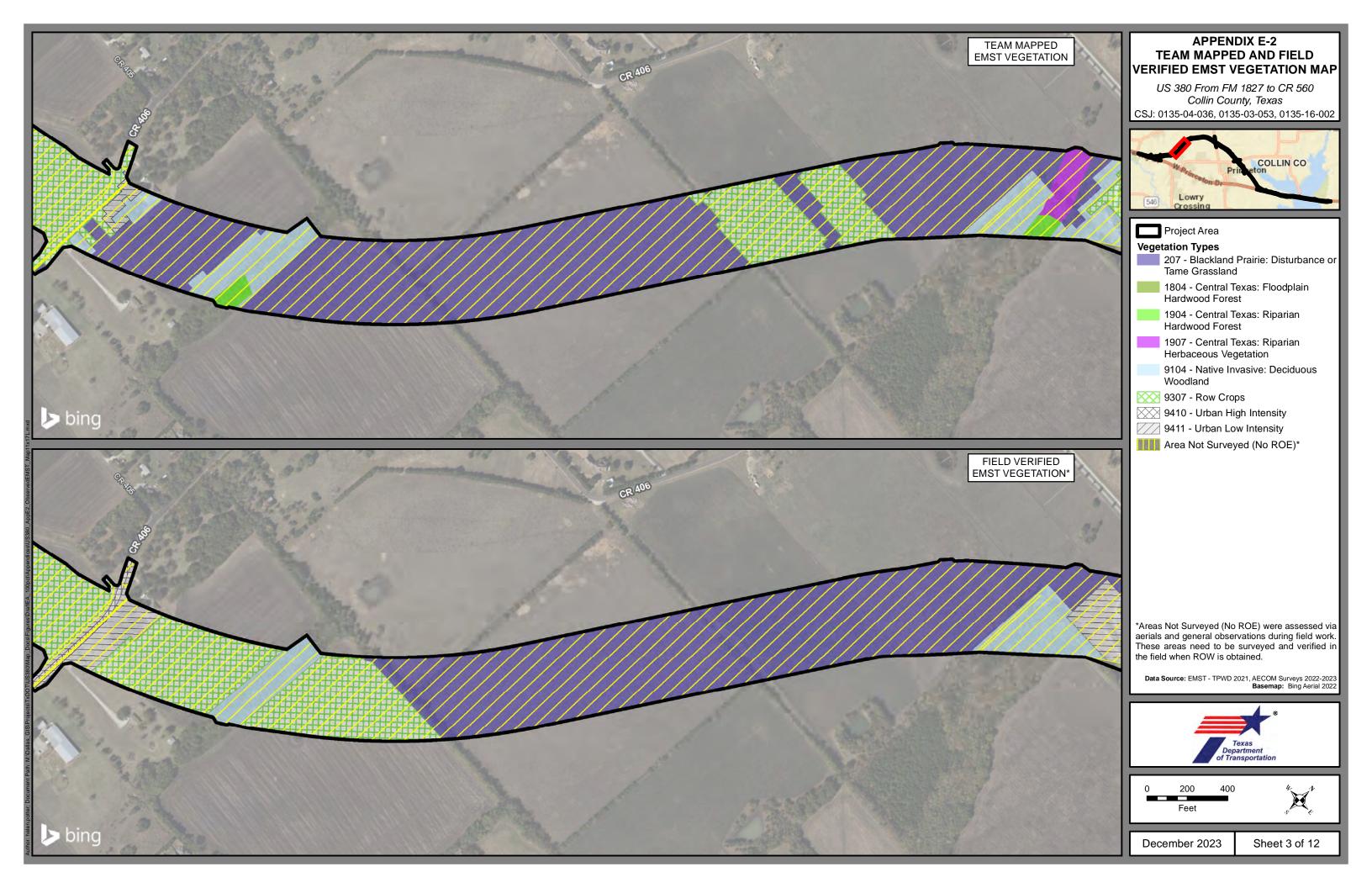
a. Information for Water Feature 01, 25, 29, and 34 are based on a combination of NHD/NWI data due to ROE restrictions and field collected information. Information for Water Features 07, 09, 11, 30, 32, 38, 39, and 40 are based on field collected information. Information for all remaining water features is based on NHD/NWI data due to ROE restrictions.

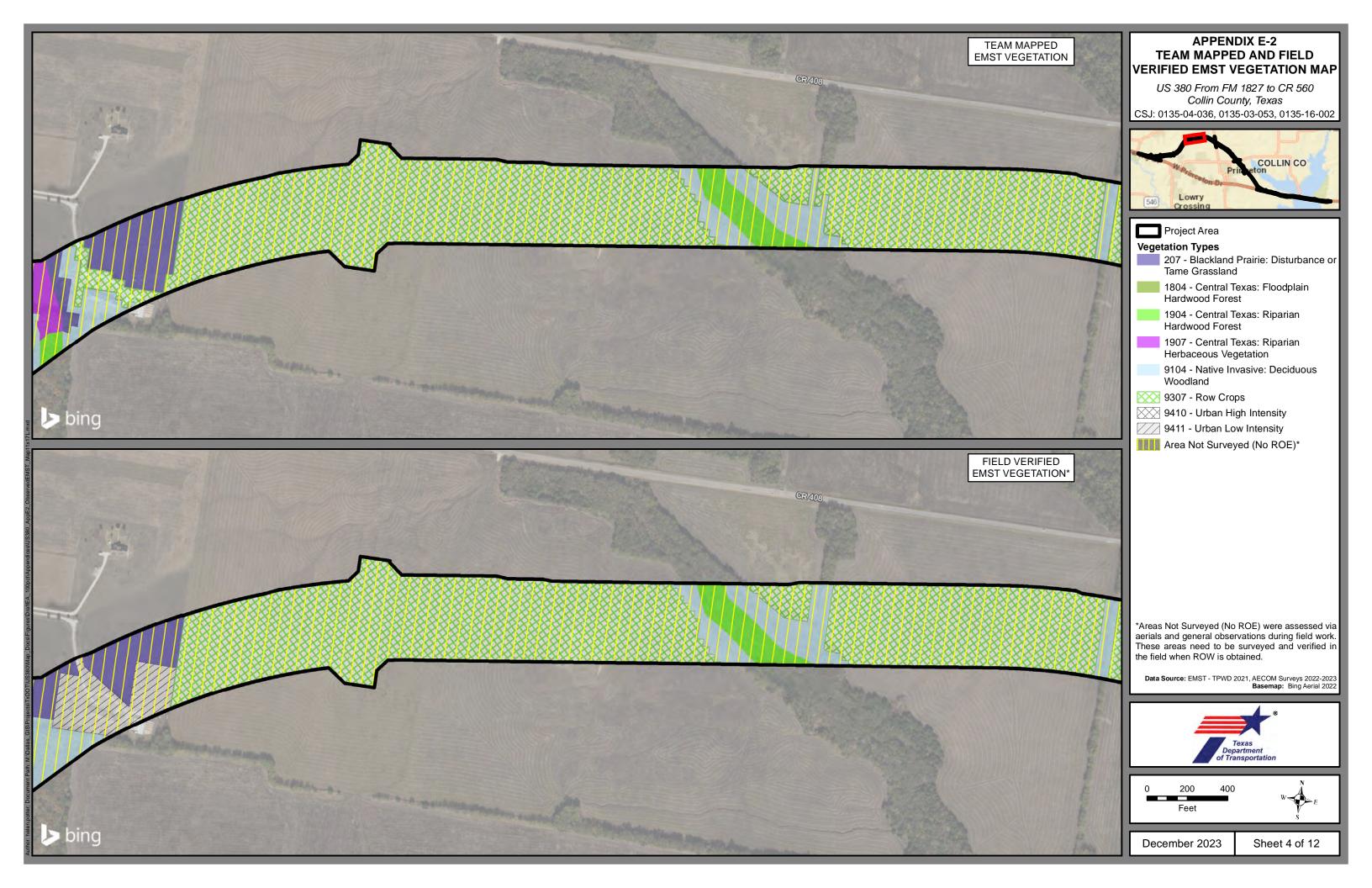
c. In forested wetlands spanned by bridge structures, the vegetation (including trees) may be manually trimmed to allow for the installation of the infrastructure above the wetlands. Vegetation bases and roots would remain intact, and temporary ground disturbance during construction would be minimized with TxDOT Best Management Practices in wetlands (e.g., use of construction/timber mats).

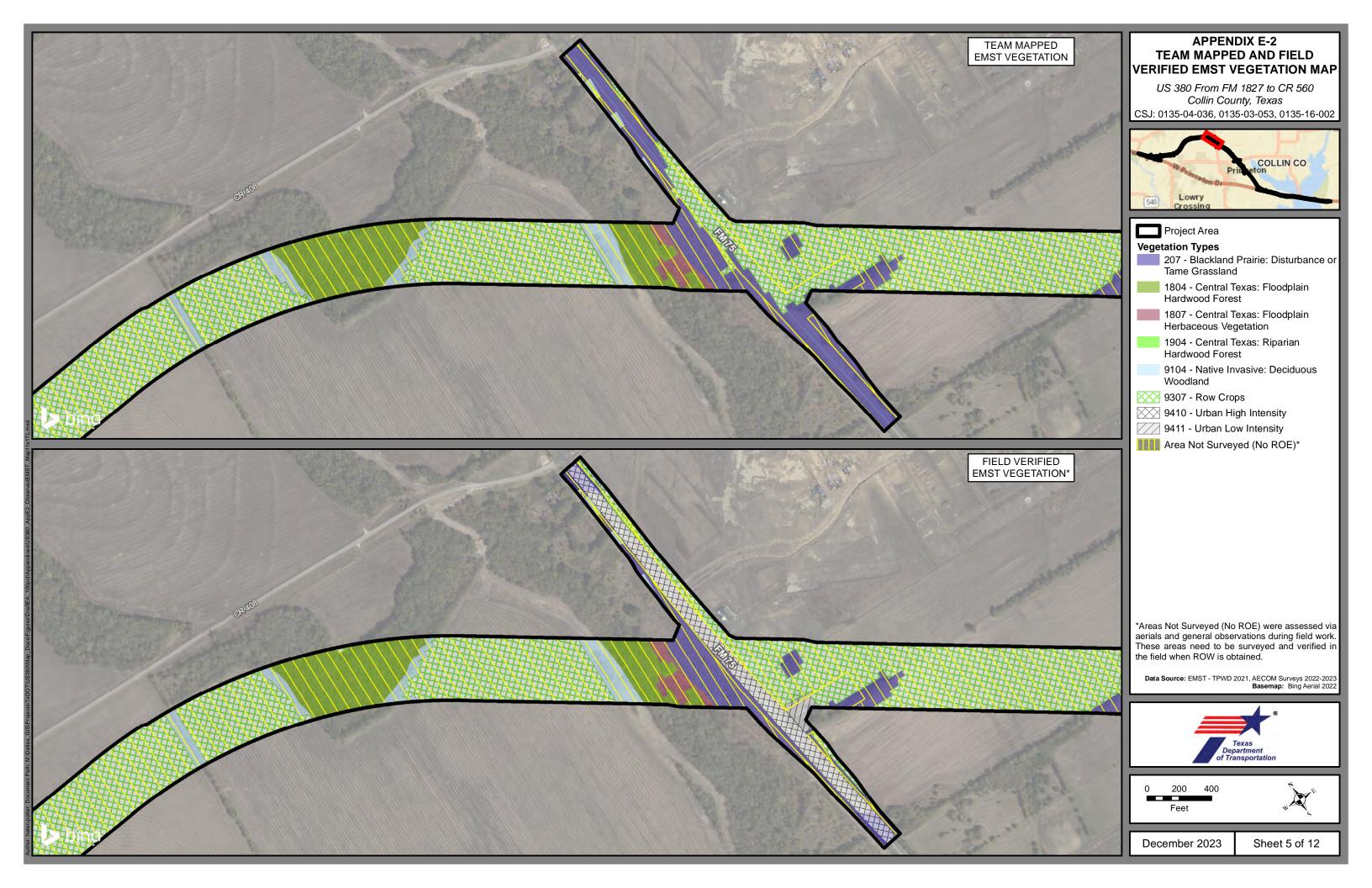
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
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Appendix E-2 TEAM Mapped and Field Ve	erified ElviST vegetation iviap

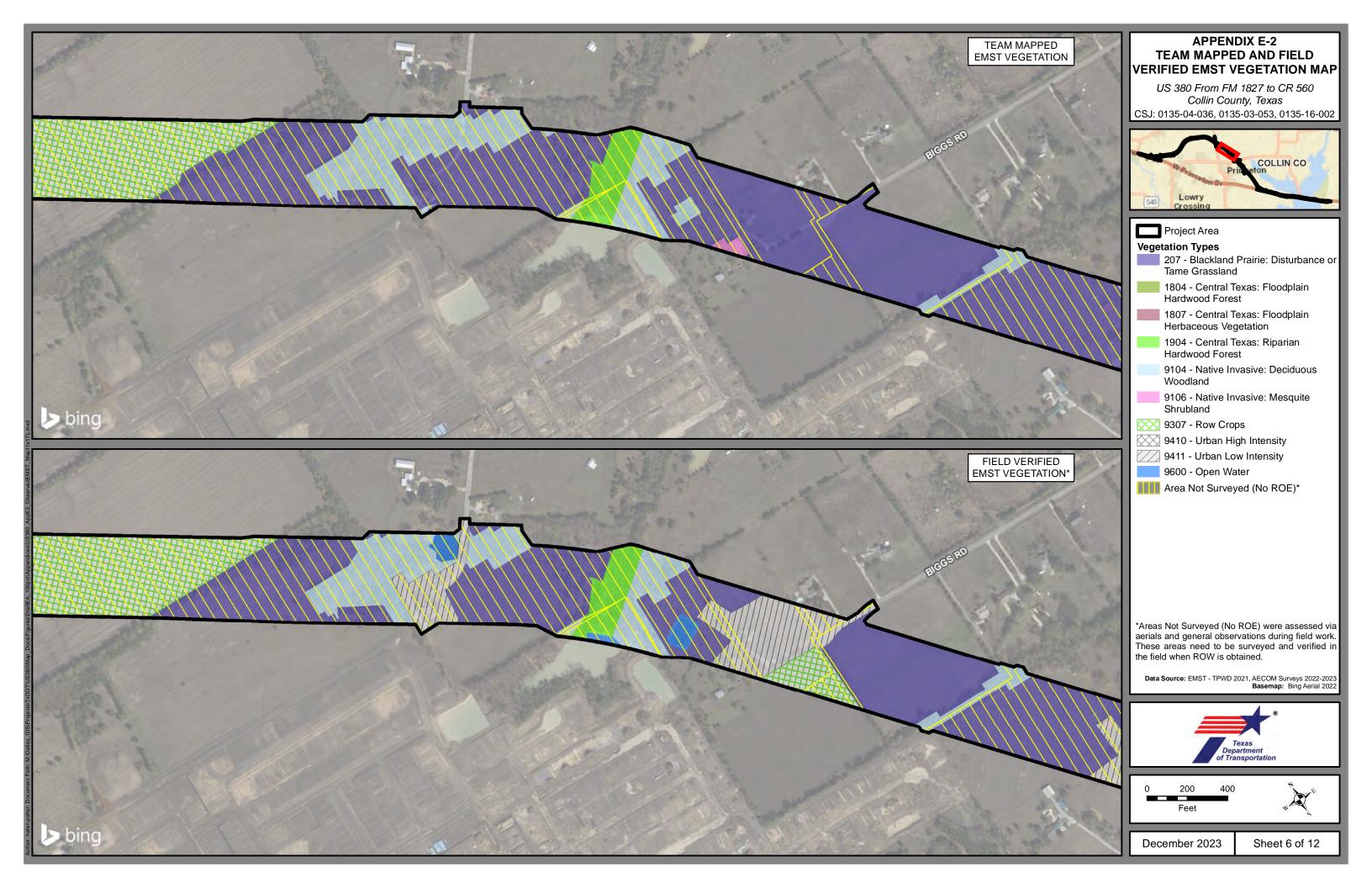


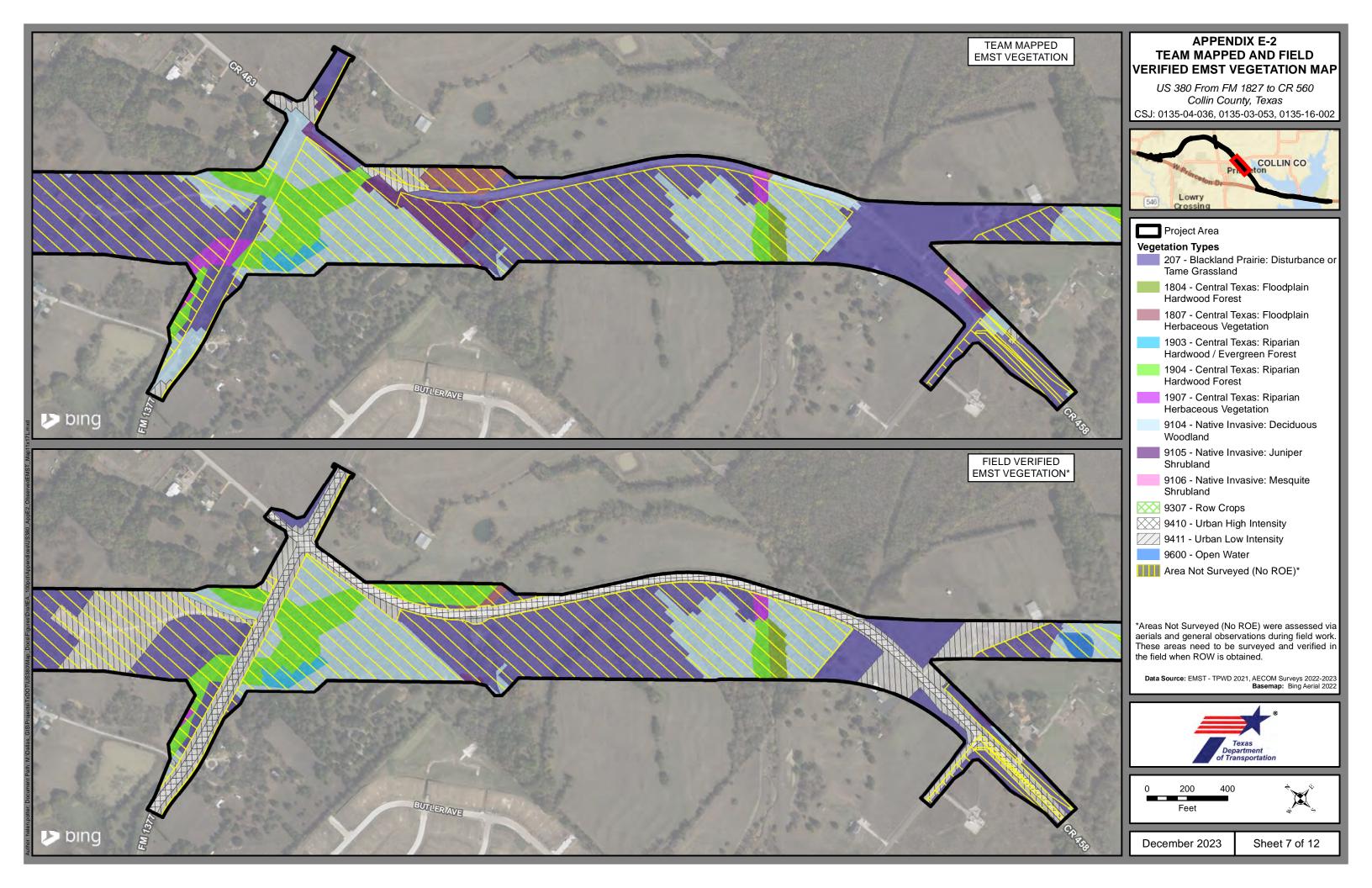


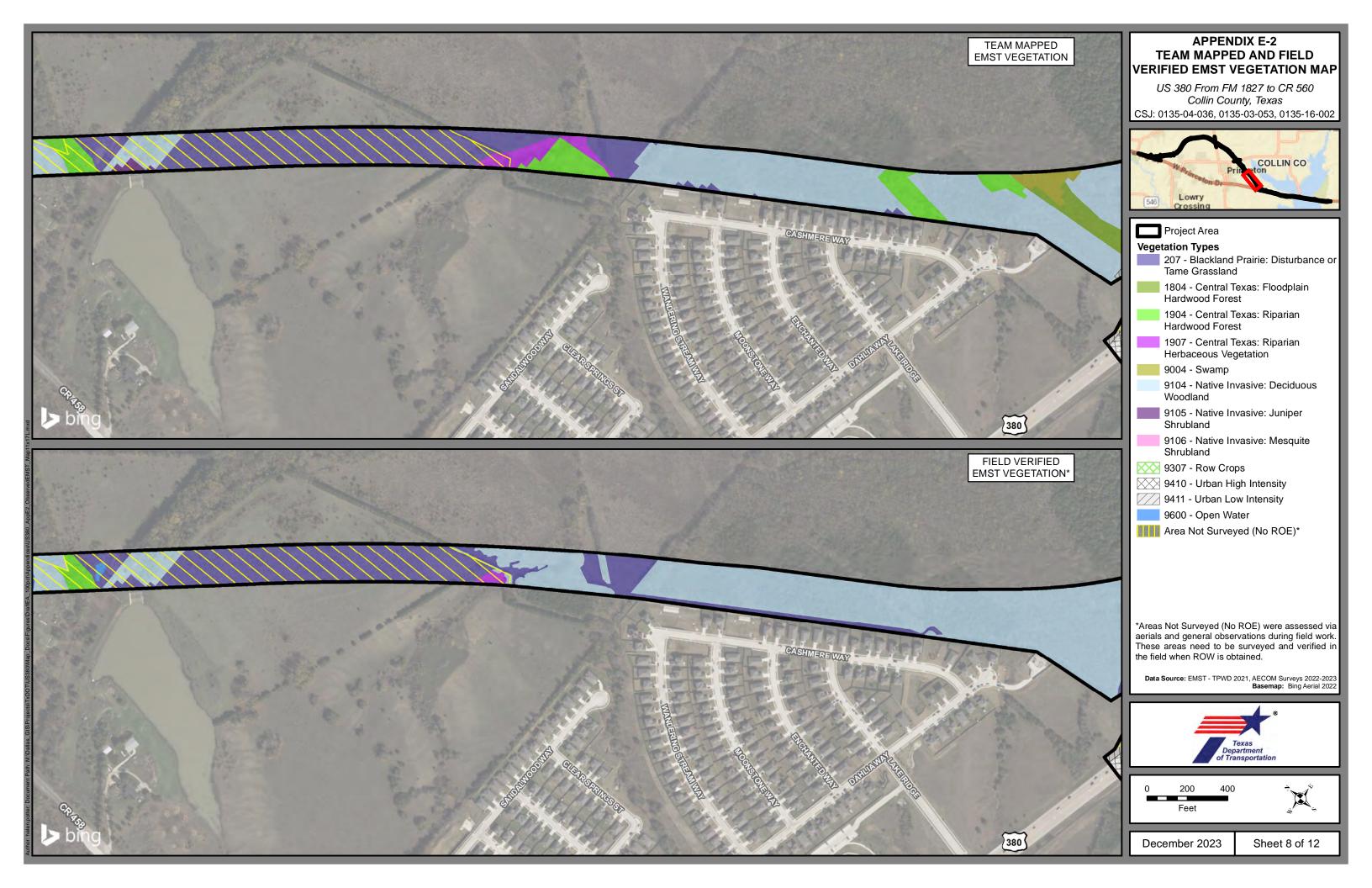




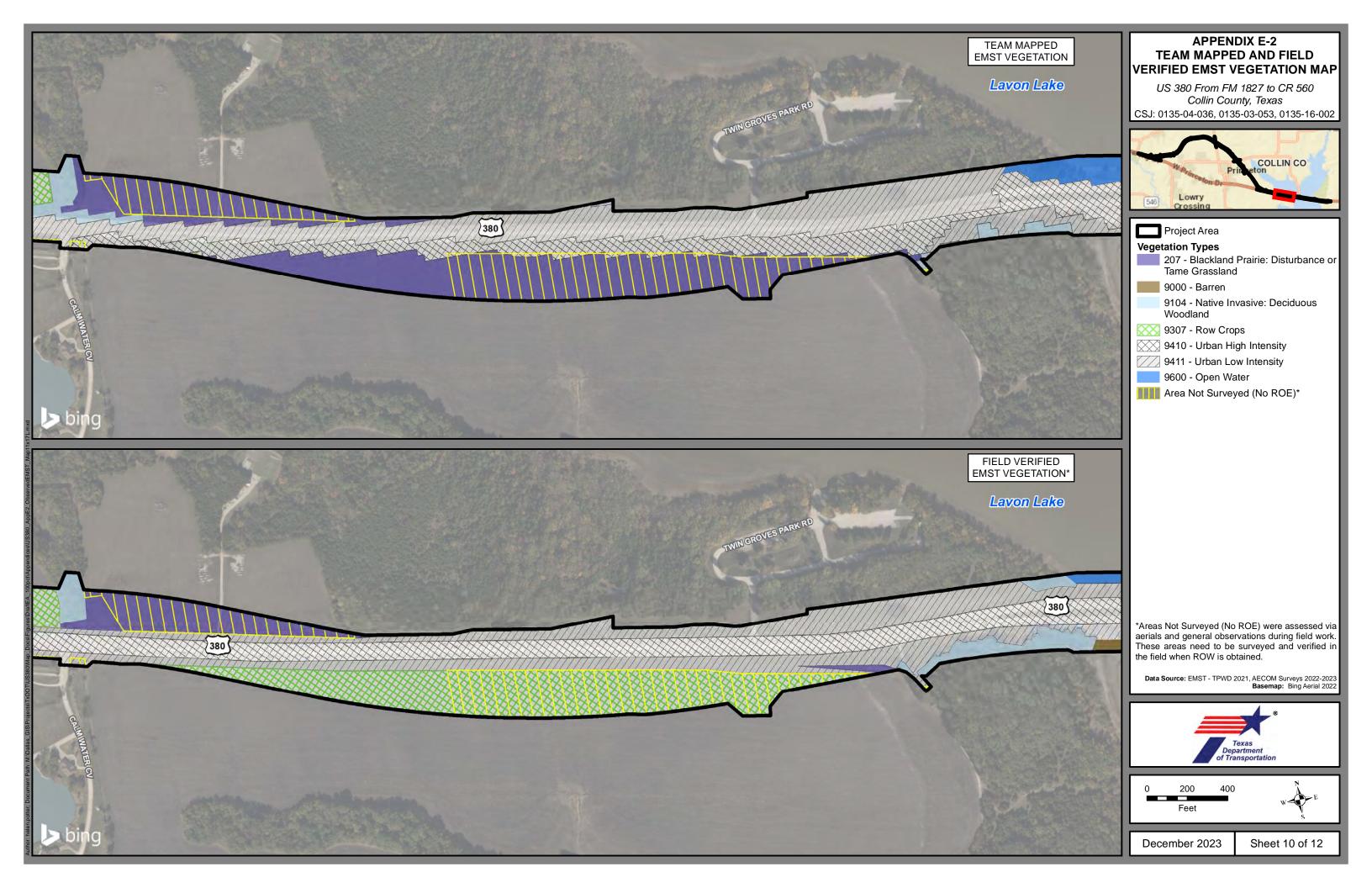


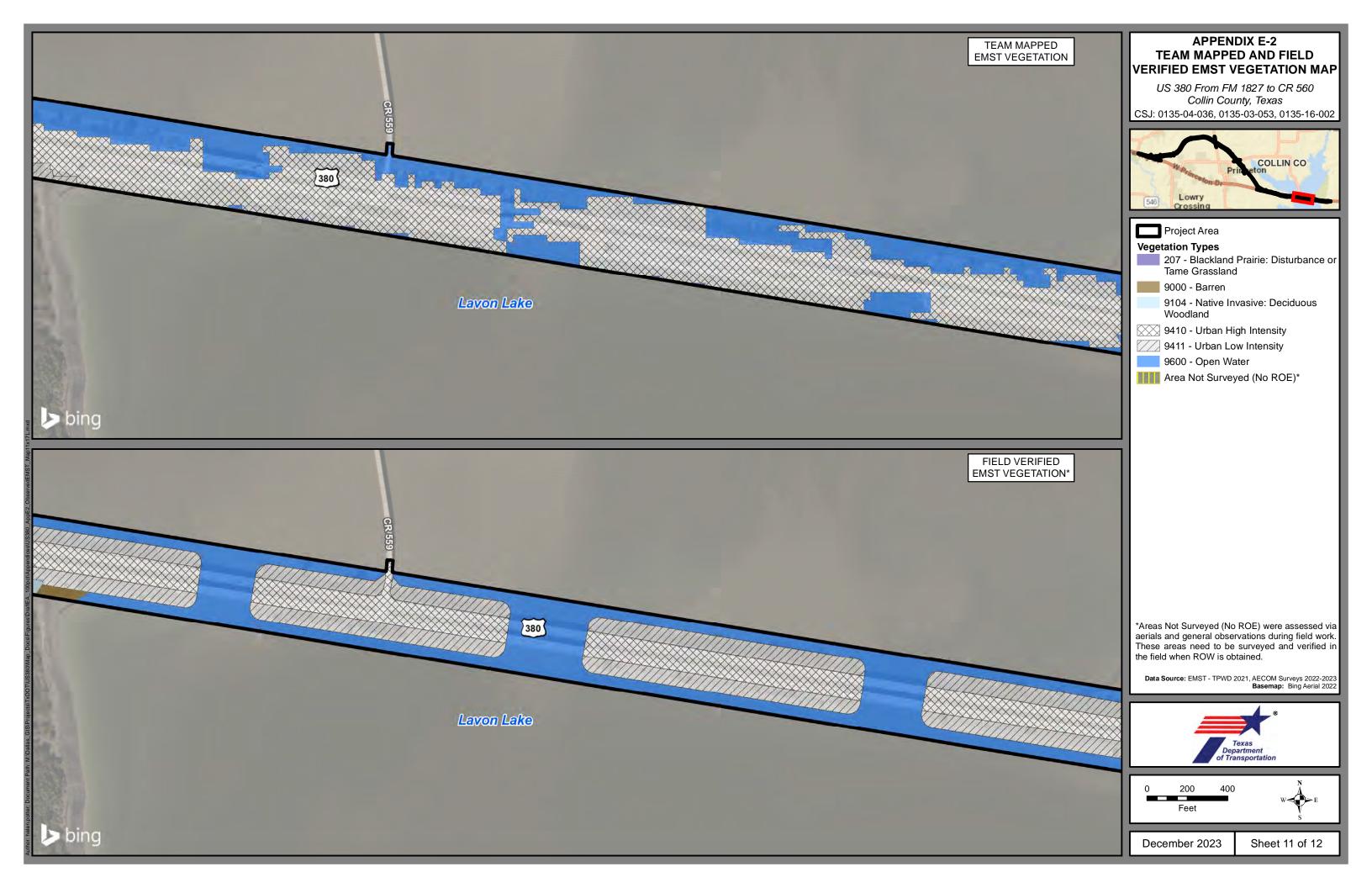


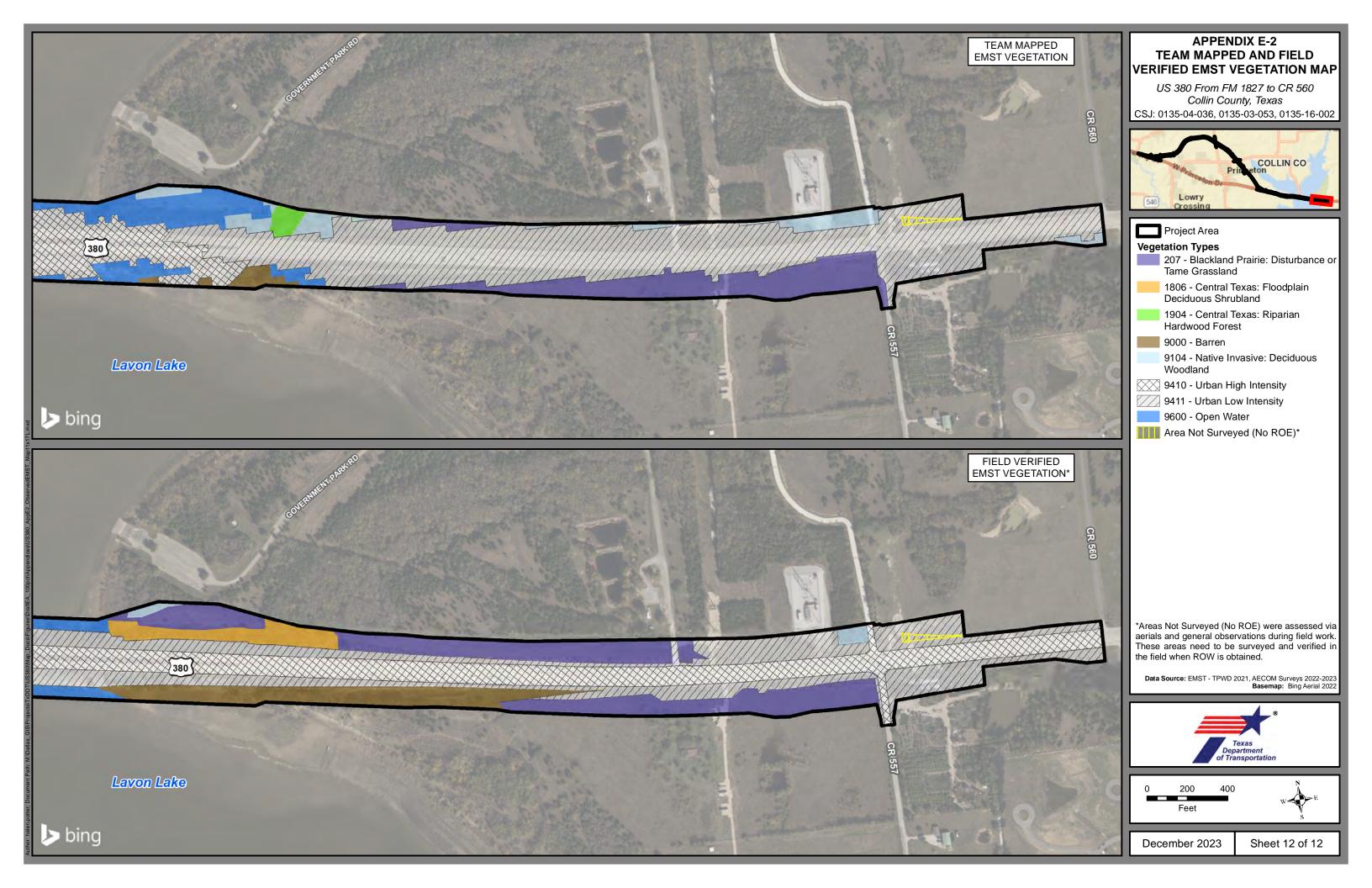






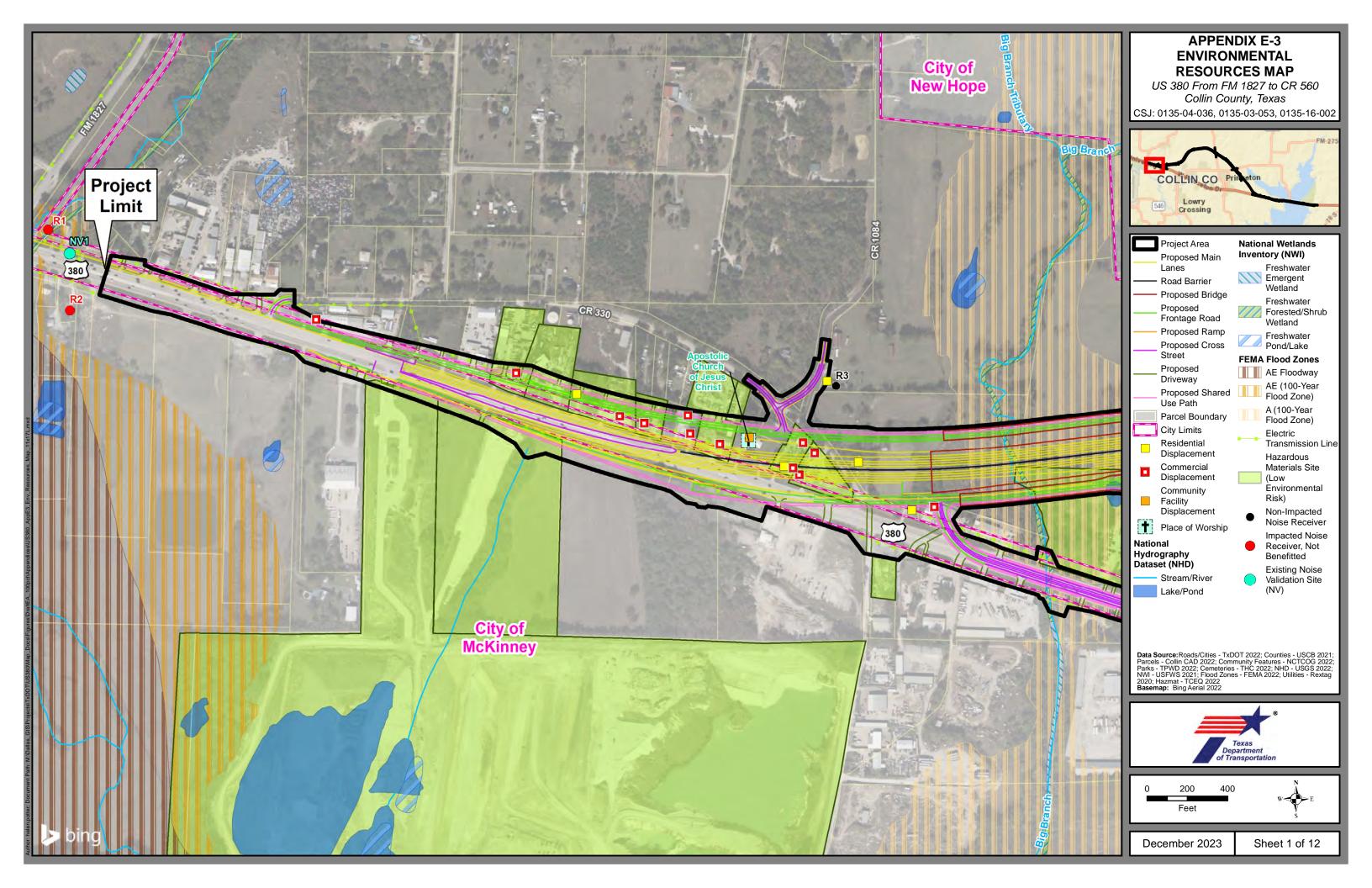


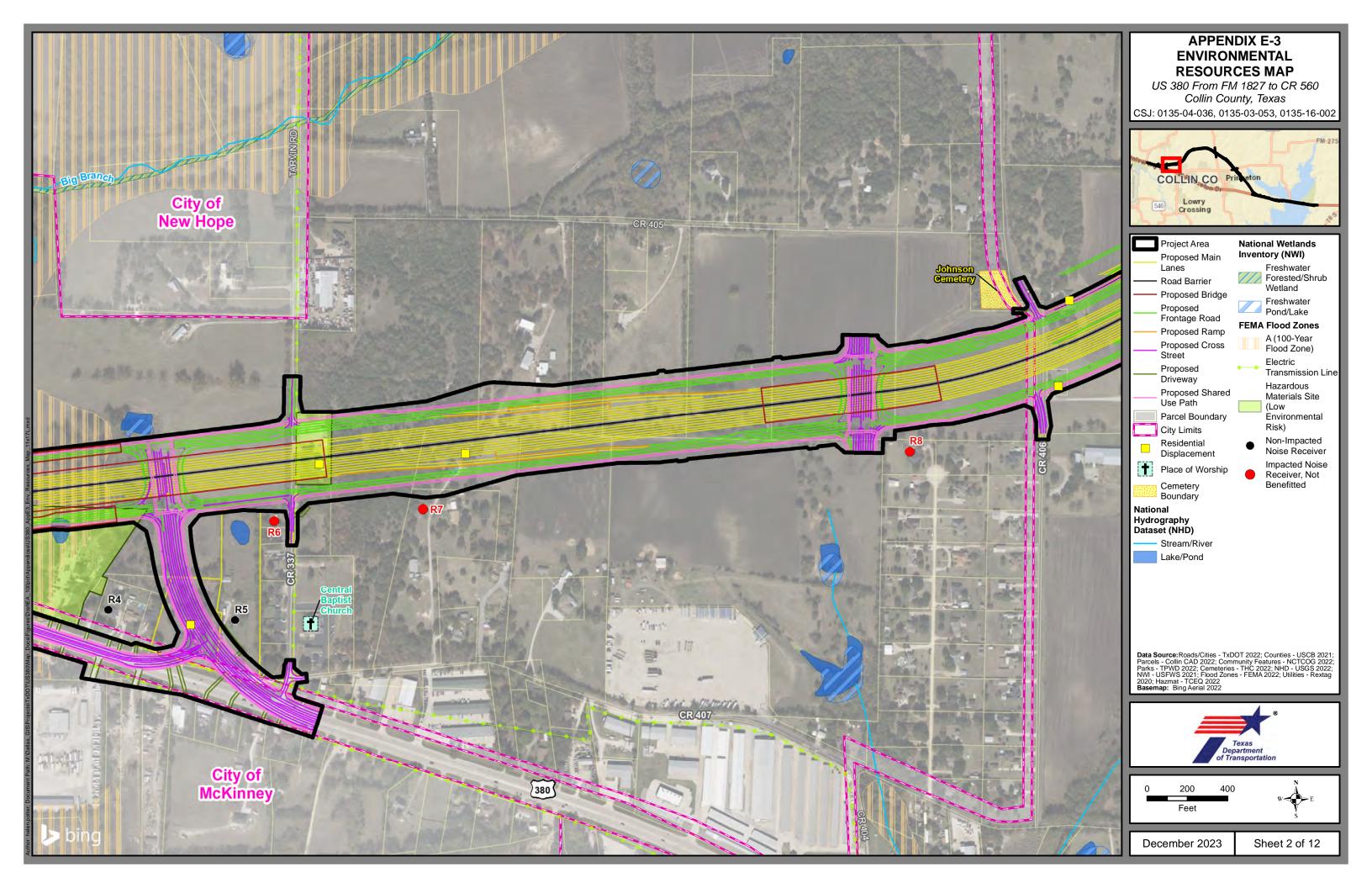


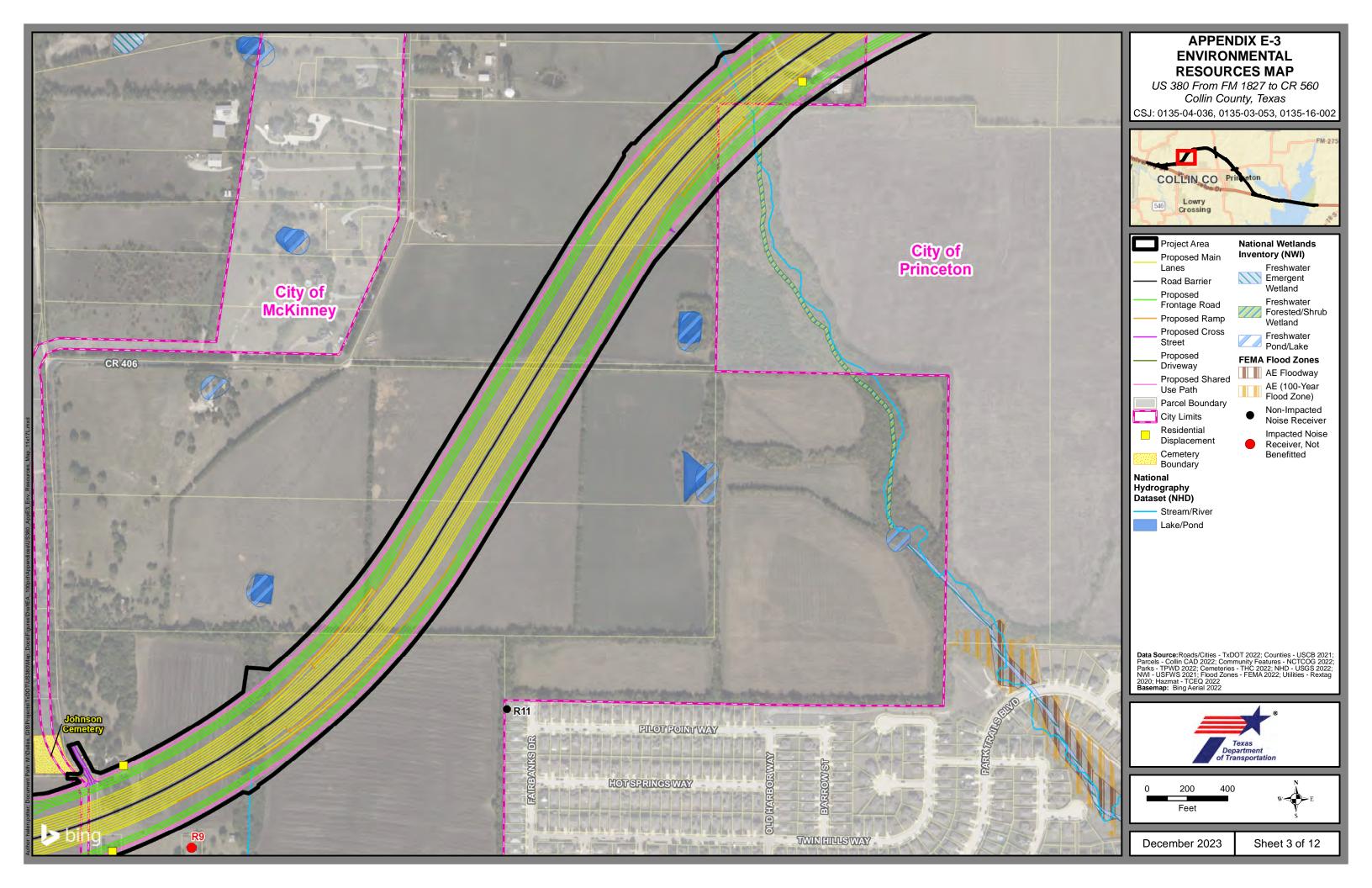


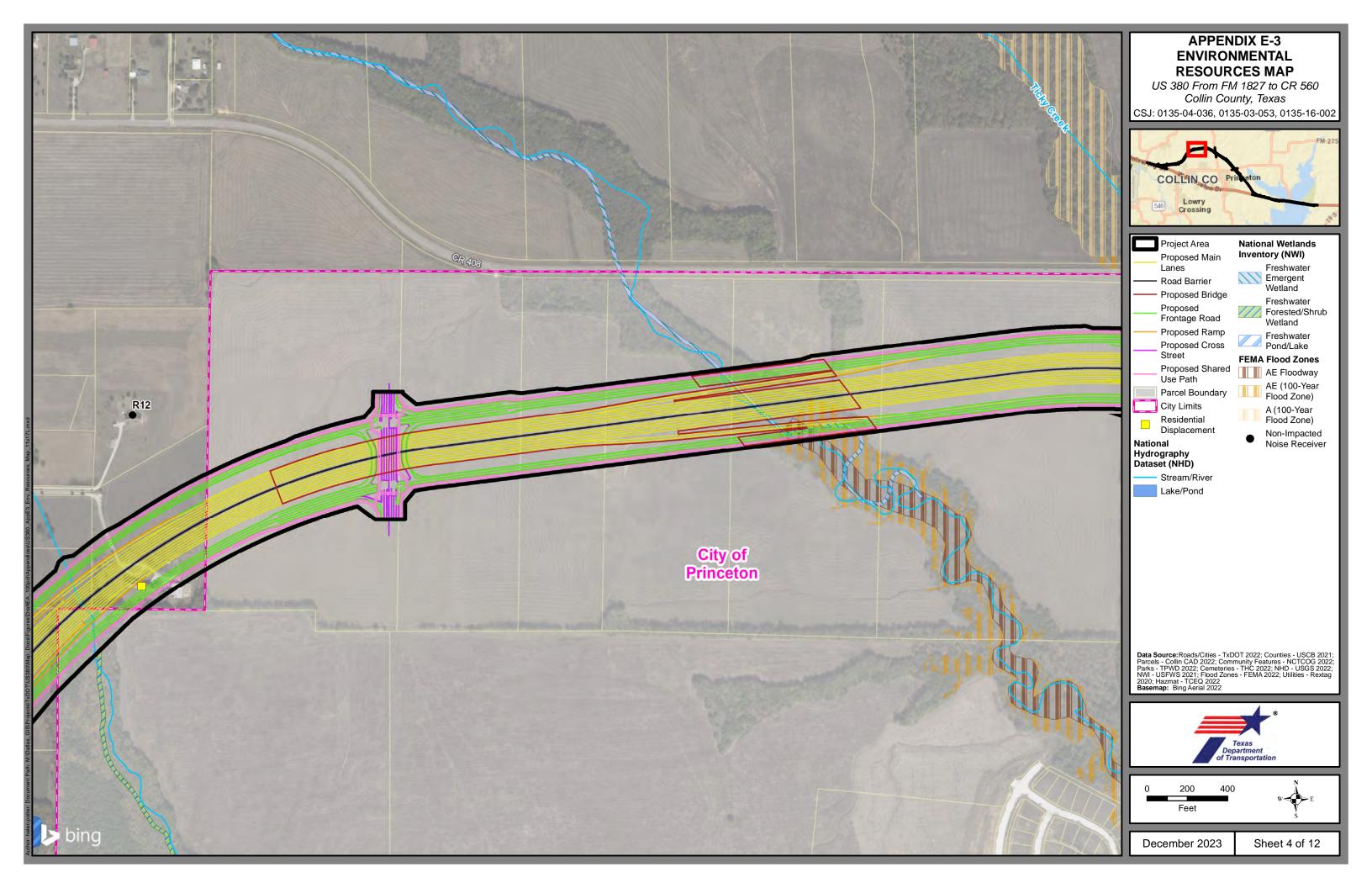
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix E-3 Environmental	Resources Man
Appendix L-3 Environmental	Resources Map

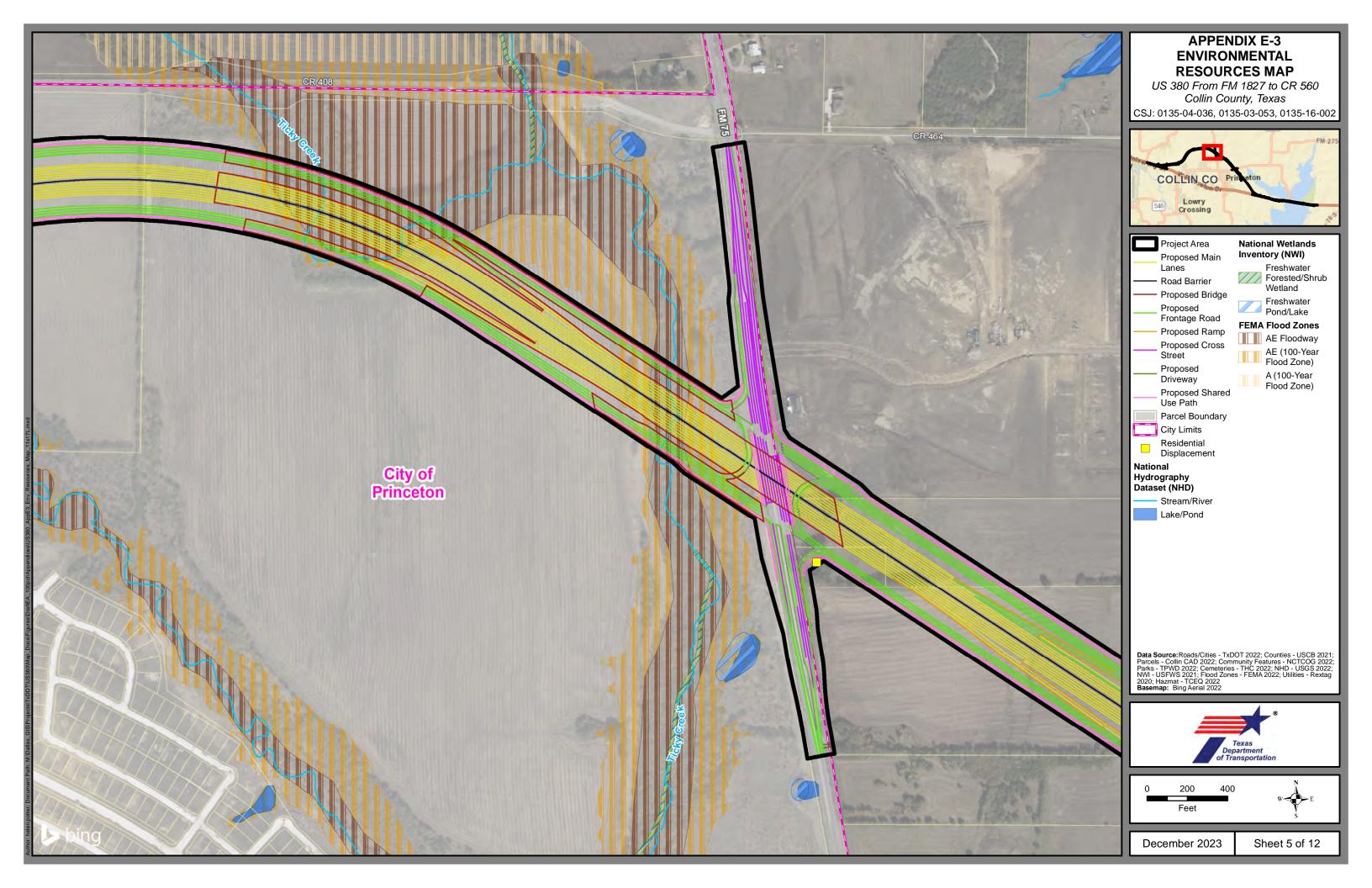
CSJs: 0135-04-036, etc. January 2024

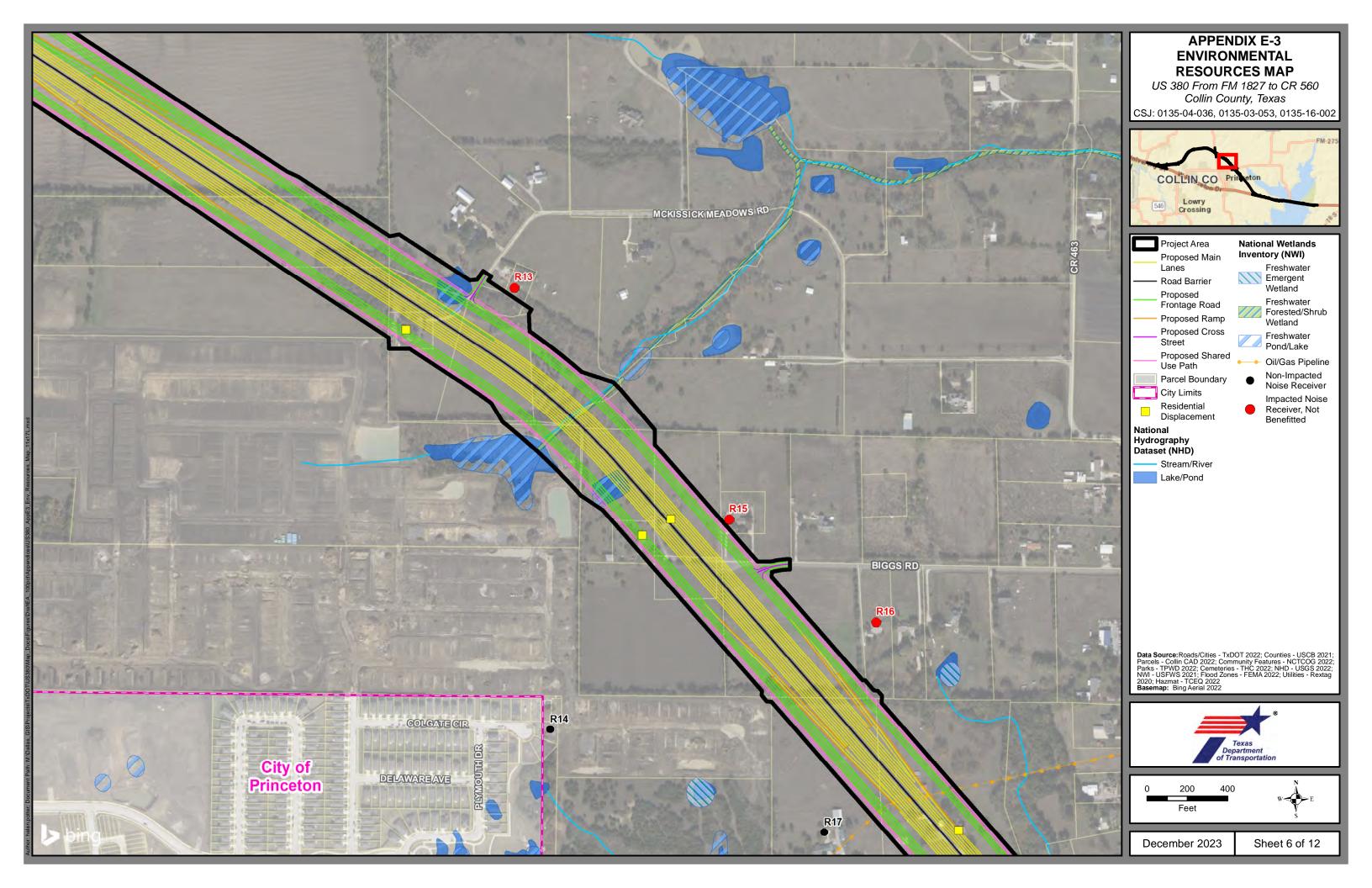


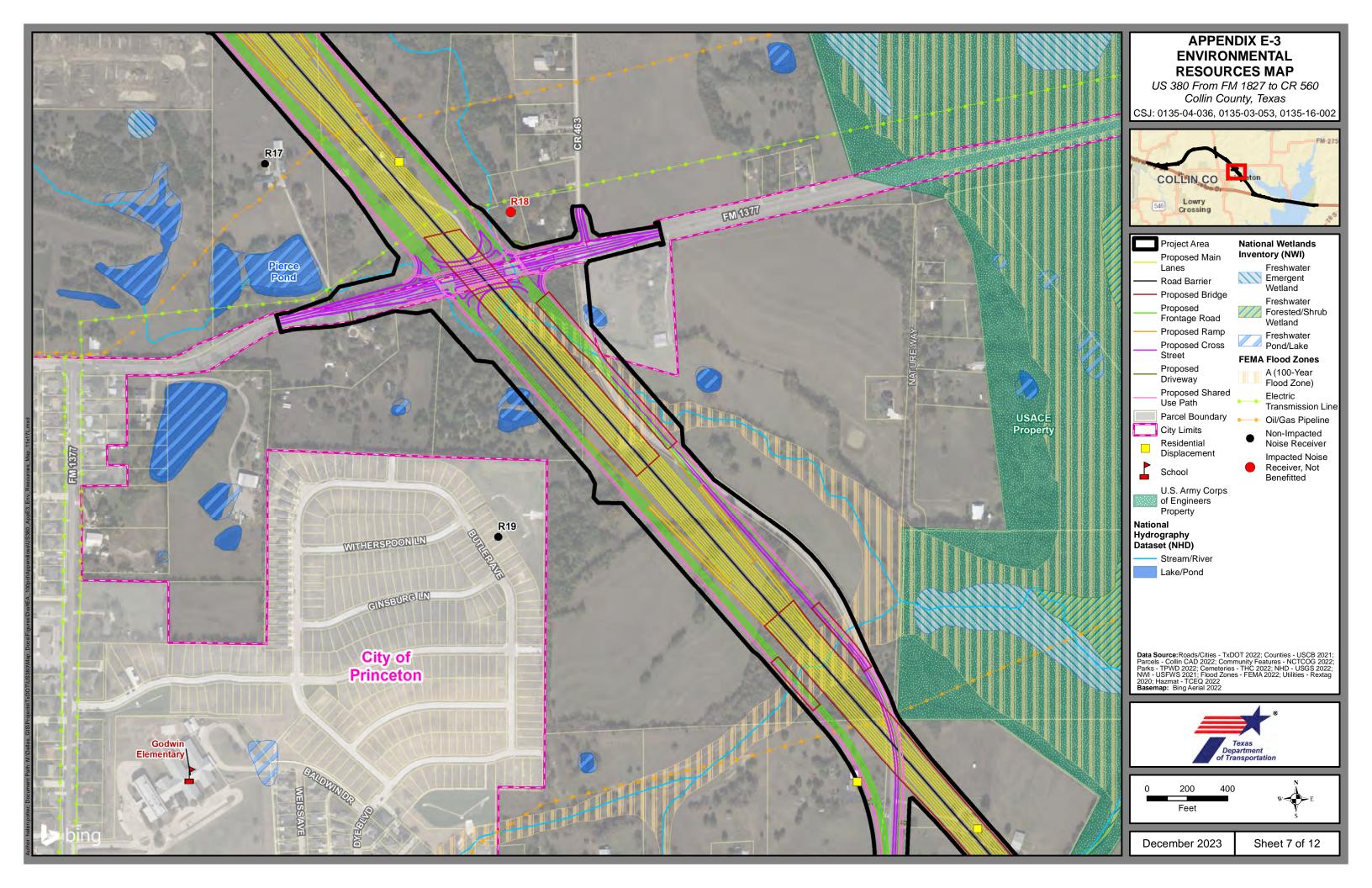


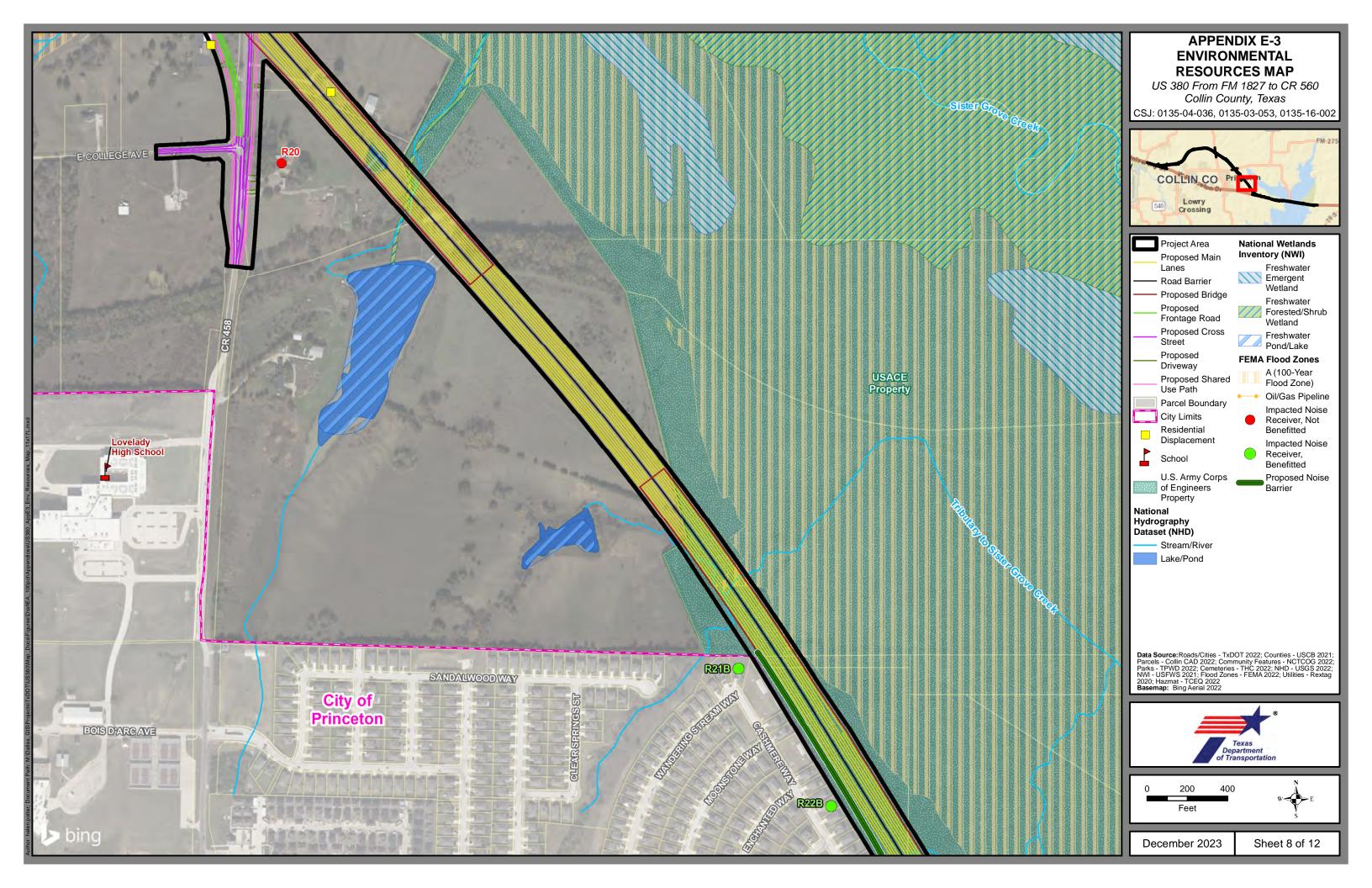


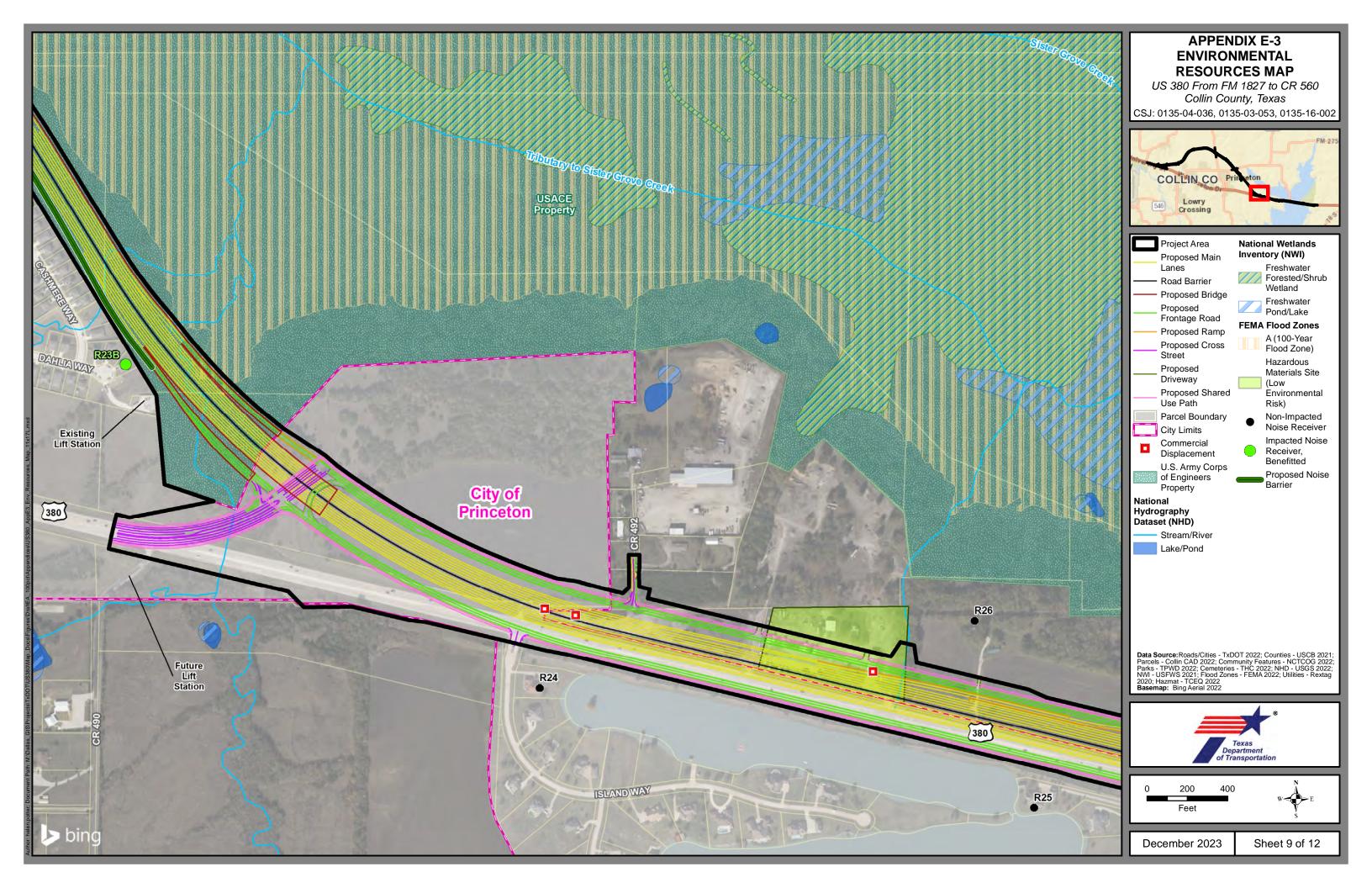


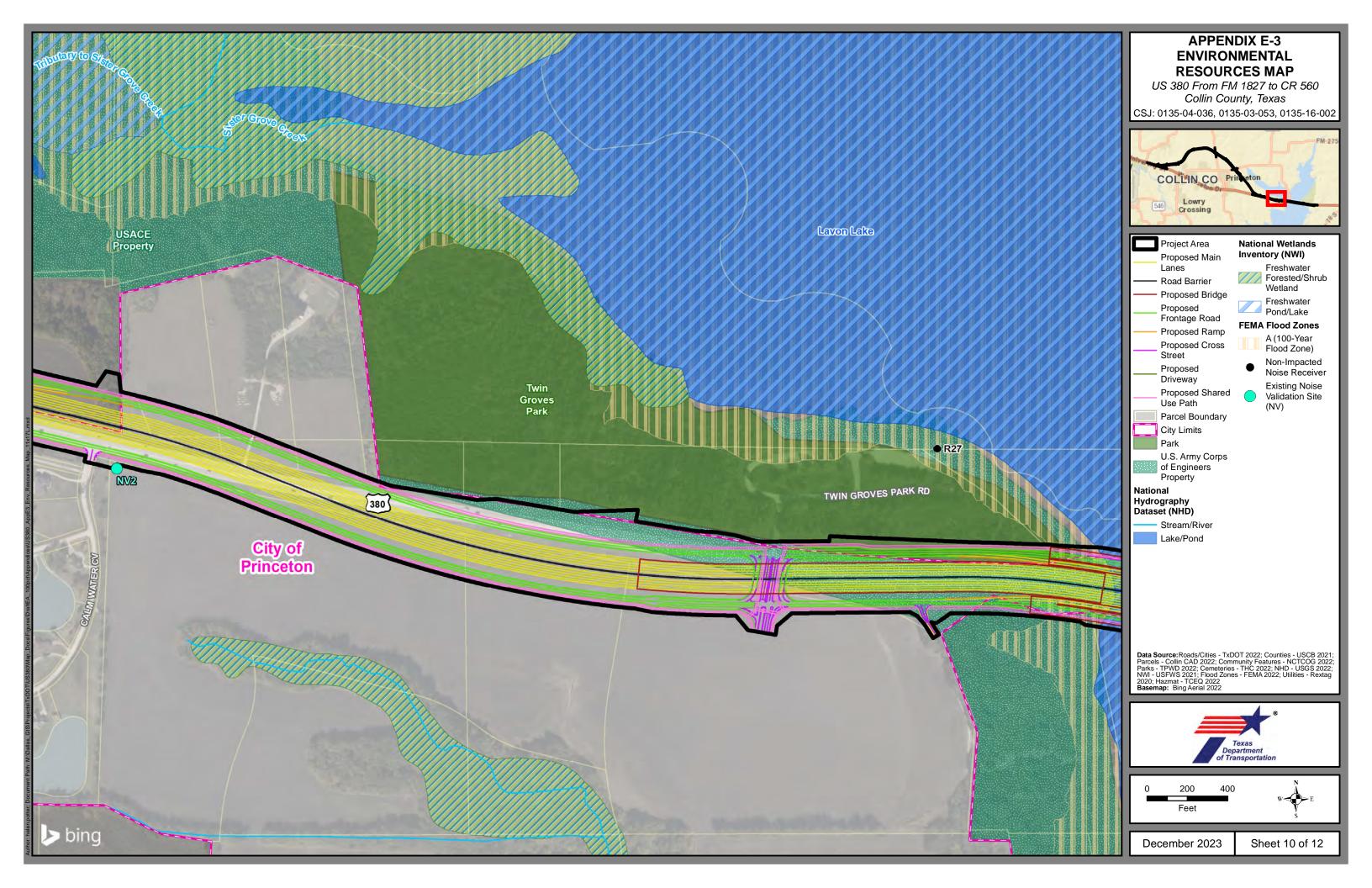


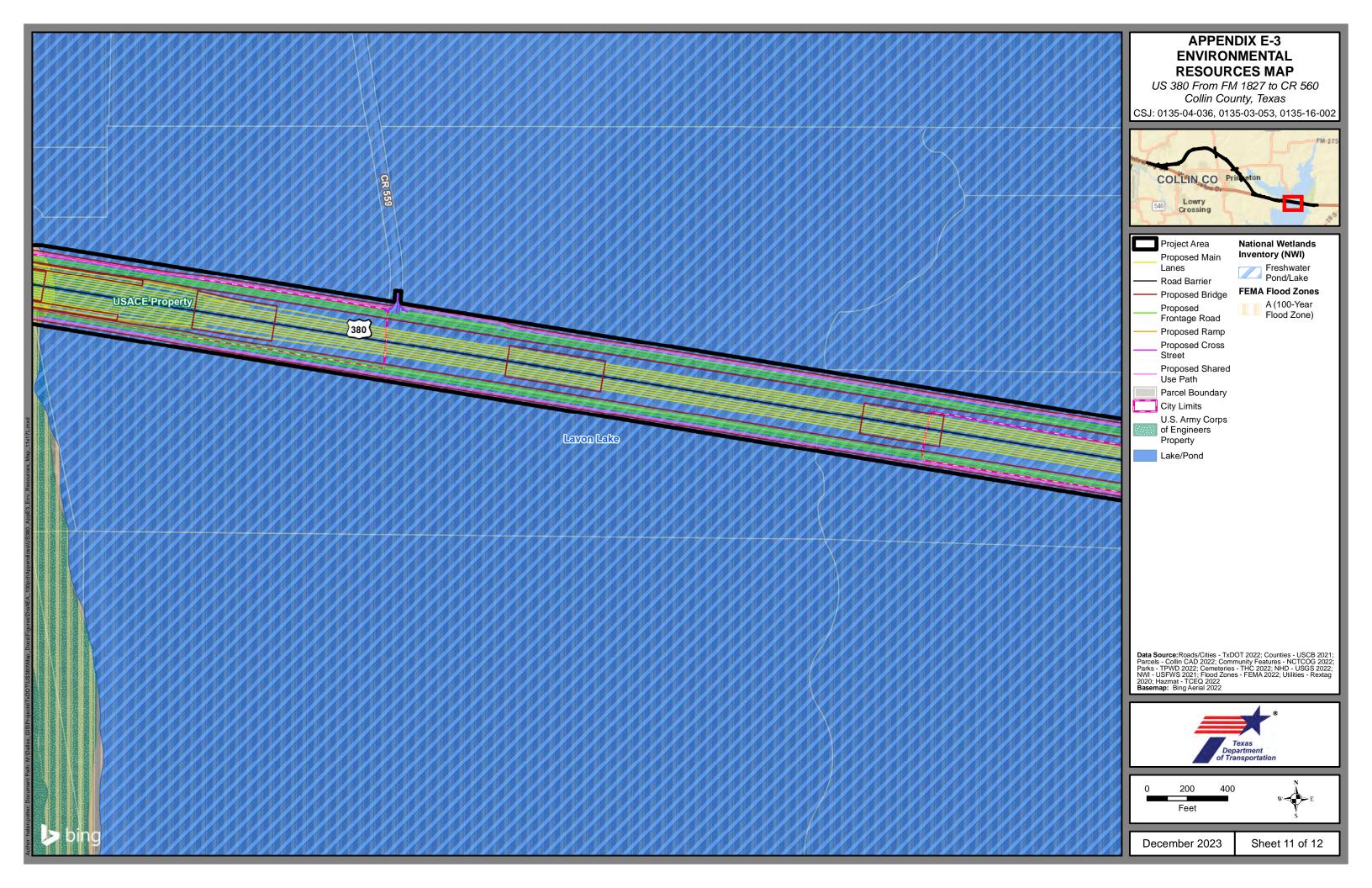


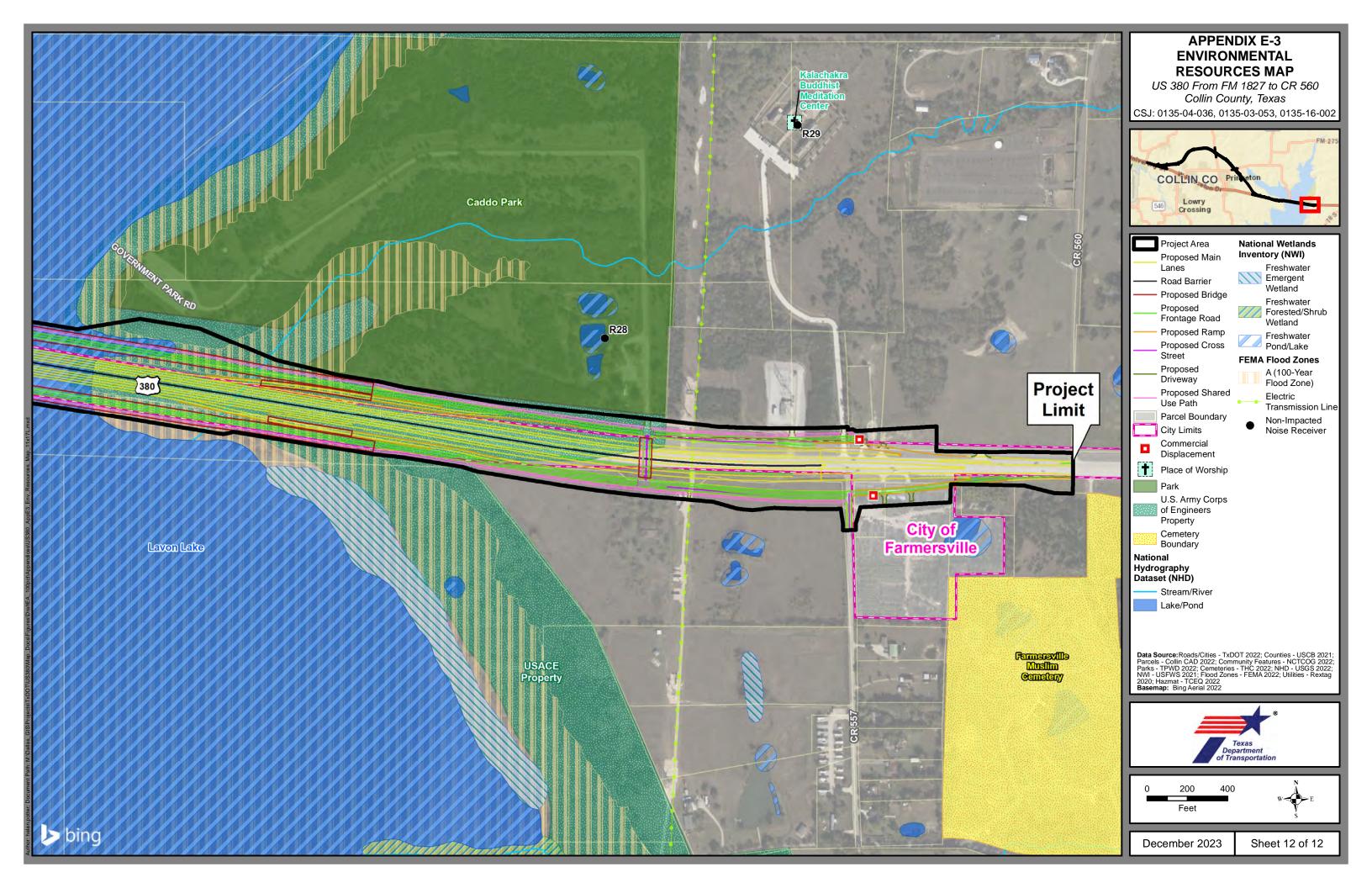












Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix F - Resource Agen	cy Coordination
11	•

Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
	NRCS Coordination

CSJs: 0135-04-036, etc. January 2024

From: Winkler, Kerry
To: Salazar, Daniel

Subject: FW: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton - Request for FPPA coordination

Date: Monday, February 27, 2023 5:11:30 PM

Attachments: APPROVED 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 FPPA package 20221122.pdf

APPROVED 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Urban Areas Map 20221122.pdf

~WRD0006.jpg

From: Leslie Mirise <Leslie.Mirise@txdot.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2022 3:48 PM
To: Winkler, Kerry <kerry.winkler@aecom.com>

Cc: Christine Polito <Christine.Polito@txdot.gov>; Dan Perge <Dan.Perge@txdot.gov> **Subject:** FW: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton - Request for FPPA coordination

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This message came from outside your organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Report Suspicious

Kerry,

We've completed our review of the draft 2 FPPA submittal. The approved files are attached, and the request to initiate coordination with NRCS is below.

Thanks,

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: Leslie Mirise

Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2022 3:32 PM

To: alan.stahnke@usda.gov

Cc: Christine Polito <Christine.Polito@txdot.gov>; Dan Perge <Dan.Perge@txdot.gov>; Stirling Robertson <Stirling.Robertson@txdot.gov>

Subject: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton - Request for FPPA coordination

Mr. Stahnke,

The TxDOT Dallas District is conducting a NEPA analysis, including two alternatives, of the US 380 Princeton project (CSJ 0135-04-036, etc.) in Collin County, Texas. As such, TxDOT is also reviewing the project under the FPPA including scoring using the NRCS-CPA-106 form. Because one of the two alternatives scored at or higher than 60 points, we request FPPA coordination. The US Census Bureau Urbanized Areas map, NRCS CPA-106, justification table, and soil table and maps are attached.

The project description is as follows:

Limits of All Activities

The Texas Department of Transportation proposes to improve US 380 from Farm to Market Road (FM) 1827 to County Road (CR) 560 in within the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville in Collin County, Texas, a distance of approximately 11.8 miles. The existing US 380 roadway would be widened and reconstructed as a freeway facility from FM 1827 to west of CR 337. From west of CR 337 to east of CR 458, the freeway would be on new location, at which point it would rejoin the existing US 380 alignment and would be reconstructed as a freeway to CR 560 east of Lavon Lake.

Two alternatives are currently under consideration - Option A and Option B.

- Option A diverges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing the eastern portion of the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood crossing Lake Ridge Road, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option A requires approximately 370 acres of new ROW.
- Option B diverges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing USACE property, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option B requires approximately 375 acres of new ROW.

The existing ROW width is approximately 120-160 feet. The existing ROW width at the existing Lavon Lake bridge is approximately 200 feet. The proposed ROW would be approximately 320-400 feet wide.

Project Setting

The land use is generally urban (commercial properties and some residential properties) at both the west and east termini. Commercial properties include auto repair shops, storage, and gas stations. In addition, an electrical substation occurs near the eastern project terminus. The remainder of the project and surrounding area is generally rural in nature; however, there is extensive development pressure on the north and east sides of the City of Princeton resulting in the rapid development of residential subdivisions. Traffic generators in the area include the numerous residential and commercial developments, as well as east-west through traffic on US 380.

Vegetation within the project limits from the western project terminus to approximately County Road (CR) 377 consists of a mix of maintained properties and maintained ROW. Vegetation within the project limits from approximately CR 377 to the Lavon Lake bridge consists of agricultural/pasture, maintained ROW, maintained properties, undeveloped woodland, and riparian

corridors. Vegetation within the project limits from the Lavon Lake bridge to the eastern project terminus consists of maintained ROW and maintained properties. Vegetation for the United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) property adjacent to the project and along Lavon Lake is deciduous woodland and floodplain, and riparian hardwood forest.

There are extensive water resources in the project area including eight waterbodies, with the largest being Lavon Lake. In addition, there are numerous 100-year floodplains associated with the major stream crossings including Big Branch, Ticky Creek, Sister Grove Creek, and Pilot Grove Creek, which are located within the project limits. There are two USACE-owned parks immediately adjacent to the existing US 380 alignment. These are Twin Groves Park located on the western shore of Lavon Lake and Caddo Park (currently closed to the public due to maintenance/improvements) located on the eastern shore of Lavon Lake. In addition to the two parks, the project would cross USACE Lake Lavon property that is designated as a wildlife management area. The wildlife management area is used for recreational purposes.

Community facilities are present along the existing alignment of US 380 starting with the Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ near the western terminus of the project, the recently constructed Princeton City Hall east of CR 458, and the Princeton Police Training Facility near CR 492, which are located within the project limits.

Existing Facility

The existing US 380 roadway is classified as a principal arterial with a varying speed limit of 45 to 60 miles per hour (mph). The current alignment consists of four 12-foot-wide lanes (two in each direction) with a right-of-way (ROW) width of approximately 120 to 160 feet. In addition, the roadway has a flush median, 6 to 10-foot-wide shoulders, and open vegetated drainage ditches or swales. The existing roadway does not provide pedestrian or bicyclist accommodations. The existing bridge crossing at Lavon Lake consists of four 12-foot-wide lanes (two in each direction) with 6 to 12-foot-wide shoulders. The ROW width at the bridge is approximately 200 feet.

Proposed Facility

The new location controlled access freeway would realign US 380 north of the City of Princeton within an anticipated proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 320 to 400 feet, depending on location. The proposed project includes 8 to 10 lanes of divided freeway (4 to 5 lanes in each direction) with 12-foot travel lanes, auxiliary lanes (as needed), 15-foot inside shoulders, and 10-foot outside shoulders. The proposed project also includes ramps and continuous two-lane one-way frontage roads with raised curbs, 12-foot travel lanes, and 10-foot shared-use paths.

US 380 crosses Lavon Lake; the freeway would be reconstructed within the existing ROW over the lake, including continuous frontage roads on bridge structures. Proposed grade-separated interchanges would be constructed at major cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks. The proposed project would maintain the existing US 380 roadway through the City of Princeton with connectivity at proposed interchanges on both the east and west sides of the city.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

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



(Rev. 1-91)

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		4414	of Land Evaluation	and the second		Sheet 1	of 1	
Name of Project US 380 Princeton Improvement Transportation		5. Federal Agency Involved TxDOT 6. County and State Collin County, Texas						
							PART II (To be completed b	r manager
Does the corridor contain prime (If no, the FPPA does not appli	e, unique statewide or lo			YES NO]	4. Acres Irrigated Average Farm Size		
5. Major Crop(s)	y Do not complete and			nment Jurisdiction		7. Amou	nt of Farmland As D	Defined in FPPA
an modern an about		Acres:		%				%
8. Name Of Land Evaluation Sys	tem Used		cal Site Asse	ssment System	70			
	DE LINE DE VILLE			Alternat	tive Corr	idor For	Seament	
PART III (To be completed b	y Federal Agency)			Corridor A		ridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted	d Directly			168.3	170.4			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted	Indirectly, Or To Rece	ive Services		0.0	0.0			
C. Total Acres In Corridor				556.0	559	.9		
PART IV (To be completed	by NRCS) Land Eva	luation Information	on					
A. Total Acres Prime And Uniq	4.000	51-014-101-101-101-101-101-101-101-101-10			+		1	+
B. Total Acres Statewide And I	C - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	and			*-		+	+
C. Percentage Of Farmland in			tort		+			+
D. Percentage Of Farmland in (+		+	1
PART V (To be completed by I					*		1	1
value of Farmland to Be Servi								
PART VI (To be completed by Assessment Criteria (These	y Federal Agency) Co	rridor	Maximum					
	sitteria are explained	11 7 CFR 036.5(C))	Points	42	10			
Area in Nonurban Use	Tan-		15	13	13			
2. Perimeter in Nonurban U	Marian III		10	5	9			
Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed			20	0	5		-	+
Protection Provided By State And Local Government Size of Bospath Form Unit Company To August 1999			10	2	2			1
Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average Creation Of Nonformable Farmland			25	8	8			+
Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland Availability Of Farm Support Services			5	5	5			
8. On-Farm Investments	port dervices		20	2	3			
On-Farm Investments Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services			25	10	10			
10. Compatibility With Exist			10	5	5			
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS			160	59	60		0	0
PART VII (To be completed by	y Federal Agency)							
Relative Value Of Farmland	(From Part V)		100	0	0		0	0
Total Corridor Assessment (F assessment)	From Part VI above or a	local site	160	59	60		0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	59	60		0	0	
Corridor Selected:	Total Acres of Converted by	Farmlands to be Project:	3. Date Of	Selection:	4. Was	s A Local S	Ite Assessment Usa	ad?
5. Reason For Selection:	,	1,	1					
Signature of Person Completing Jose	this Part: ph Jandle (AECOI	M) X				DAT	11/14/22	
NOTE: Complete a form f	or each segment w	ith more than or	e Alterna	te Corridor				

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended? More than 90 percent - 15 points 90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s) Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use? More than 90 percent - 10 points 90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s) Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points

90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)

Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland? Site is protected - 20 points

Site is not protected - 20 points

Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)
As large or larger - 10 points

Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points

Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)

Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points

Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)

No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points

Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)

No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area? Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points

Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)

No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points

Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)

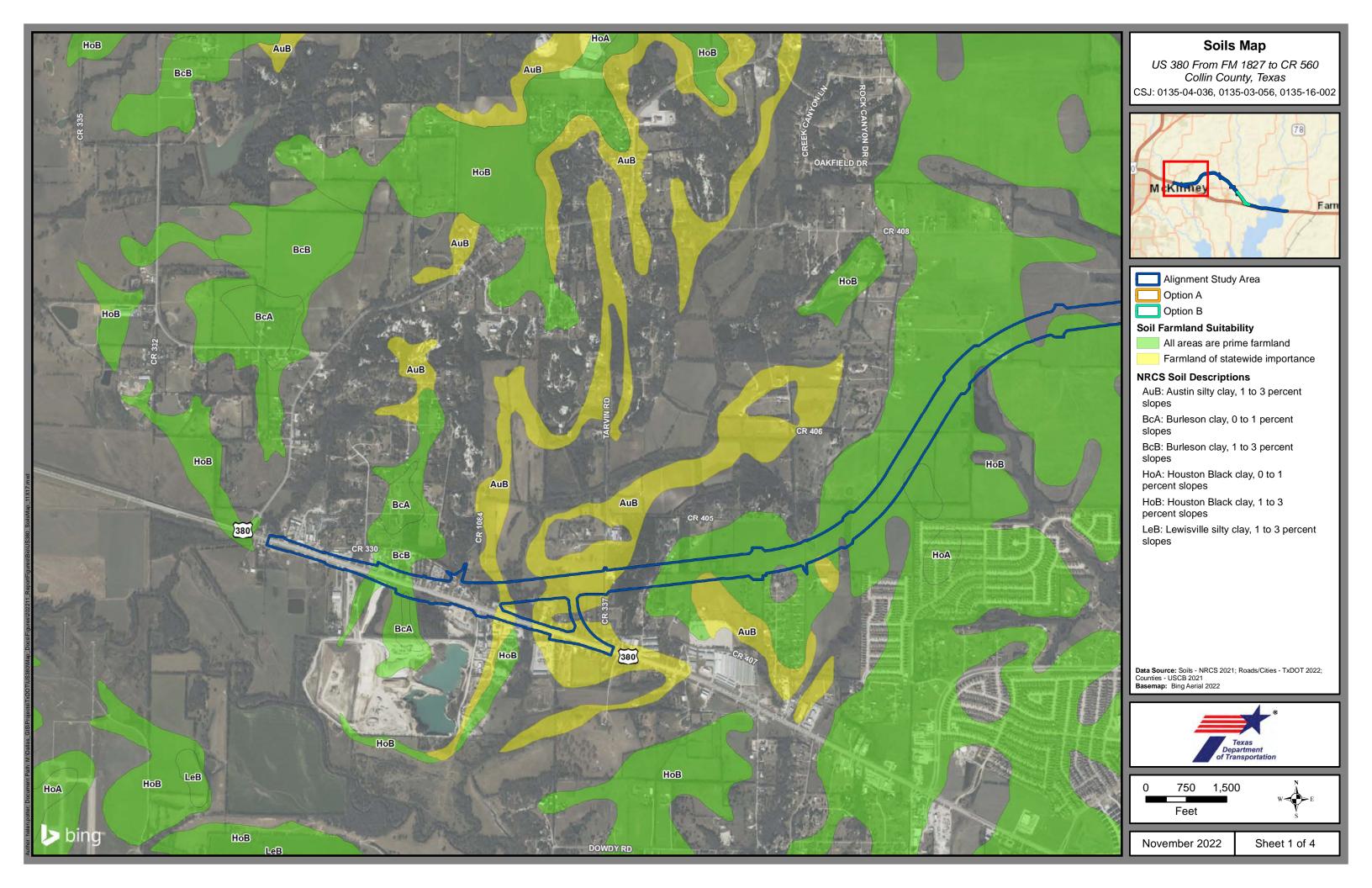
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

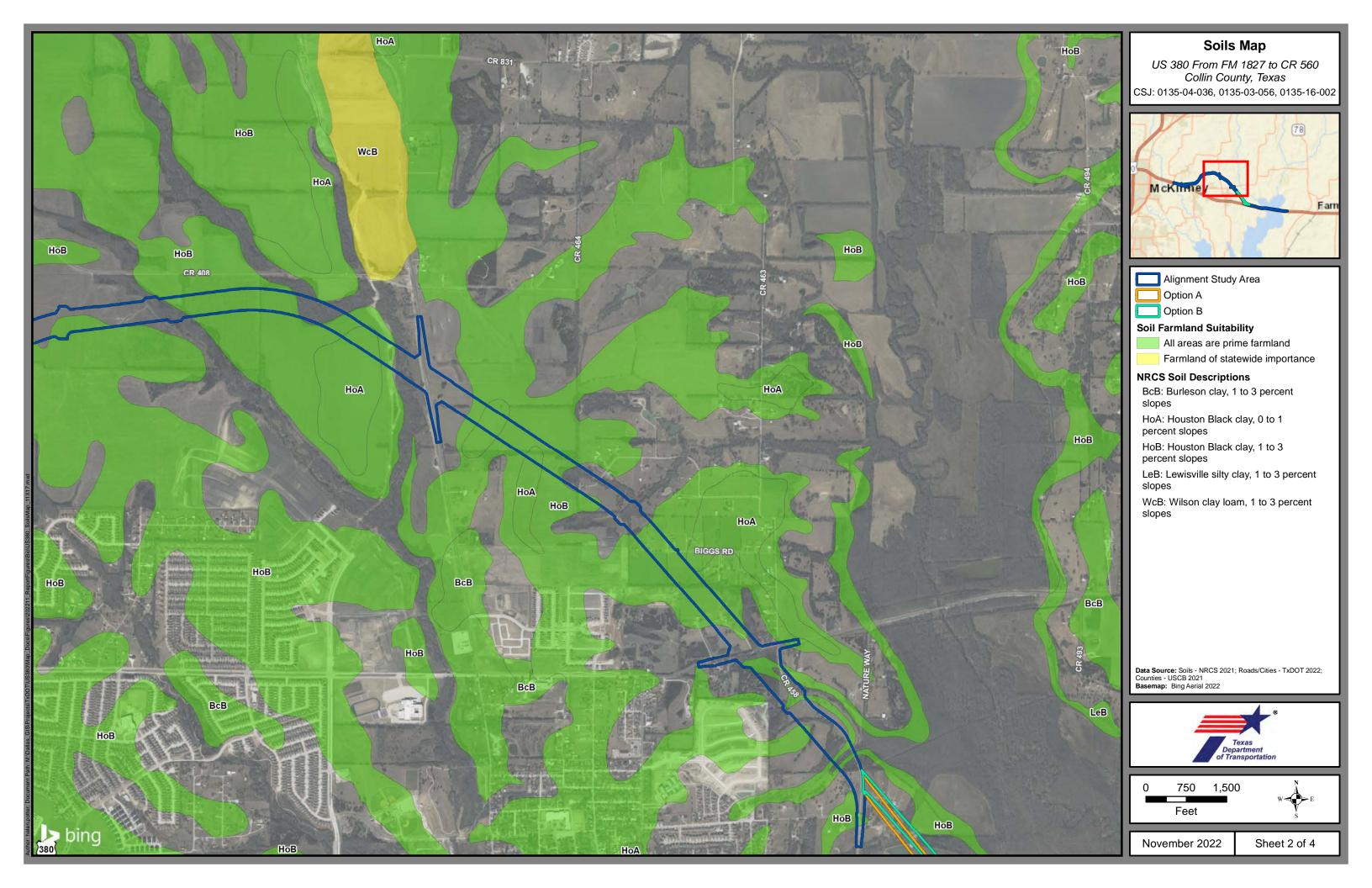
US 380 Prinecton Improvement - FPPA Form Justification Table

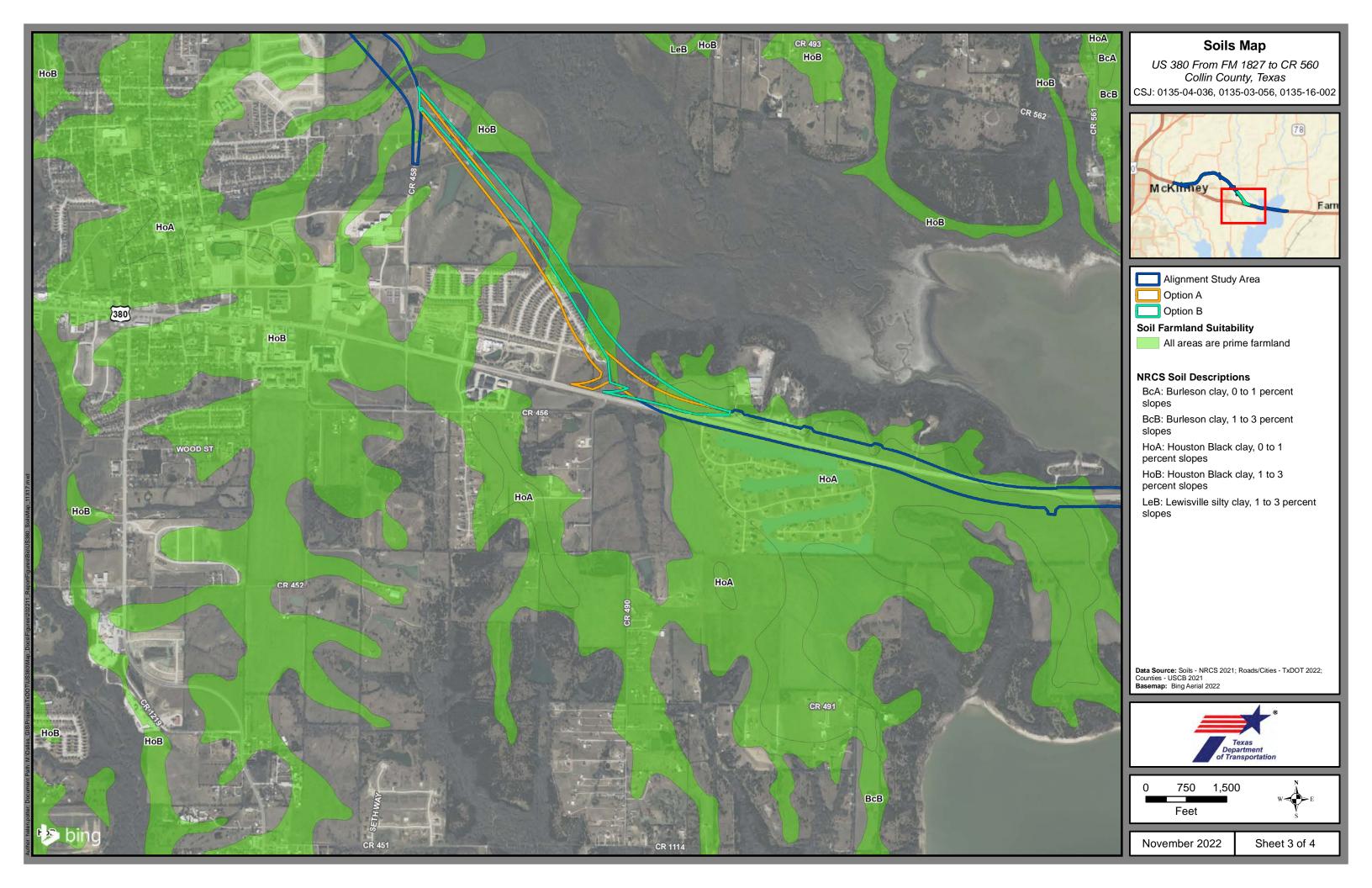
US 380 Prinecton Improvement - FPPA Form Justification Table					
Number	Criteria	Maximum Points	Methodology/Justification	Corridor A	Corridor B
1	Area in Nonurban Use	15	Using GIS software and aerial imagery, a one mile buffer was created around the project area. Polygons were created for land within this buffer that we considered nonurban. The total acres of nonurban land use was calculated and compared to the total acres within the buffer minus the project area itself. The amount of nonurban land was 14,518 acres. The Total amount of land between the project area and a one mile radius from the project area was 17,462 acres. Therefore, 83 percent of the land within a radius of one mile from the project area was considered in nonurban use. A 10 percent change in use between 90 and 20 percent corresponds to a two point change. The same score was applied to both corridors because the difference in nonurban acres had a negligible change in the overall percent of nonurban land within a one-mile radius of the project area.	13	13
2	Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10	Using GIS software and aerial imagery, the length of the perimeter adjacent to urban land was measured for each corridor. The perimeter of Corridor A adjacent to urban land was approximately 19,192 feet. The perimeter of Corridor B adjacent to urban land was approximately 17,241 feet. The entire perimeter of the project area for each corridor was approximately the same (137,280 feet). Approximately 86 percent of the perimeter of Corridor A was estimated to be adjacent to nonurban land and approximately 87 percent of the perimeter of Corridor B was estimated to be adjacent to nonurban land. It was determined that each 10 percent change in perimeter adjacent to nonurban land, within the range between 20 and 90 percent, was equivalent to a 1.15 point change. Therefore, the score calculated for Corridor A was 8.54 and the score calculated for Corridor B was 8.71. Both scores were rounded up to 9.	9	9
3	Percent of Corridor Being Farmed	20	Using GIS software and aerial imagery, the total acreage of each corridor was calculated. The total acreage in Corridor A was 555.98. The total acreage in Corridor B was 559.90. The total area of each corridor being farmed was estimated with aerial imagery and acreage was calculated by creating polygons for all farmed land within each corridor. Approximately 202.1 acres were being farmed in Corridor A. Approximately 203.7 acres were being farmed in Corridor B. Based on these calculations, approximately 36 percent of Corridor A was being farmed and approximately 36 percent of Corridor B was being farmed. It was determined that each 10 percent change in acres being farmed, within the range between 20 and 90 percent, was equivalent to a 2.57 point change. The calculated score for each corridor was 5.11. Therefore, a score of 5 was given to each corridor.	5	5
4	Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	No protections provided by state or local govennment were identified for Collin County. Therefore, a score of 0 was given to each corridor.	0	0
5	Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	The size of farm units intersecting the project area were estimated with county appraisal data and aerial imagery. The largest farm unit was approximately 385 acres and the smallest farm unit was approximately 6 acres. The overall average farm unit size for both corridors was 60 acres. According to county data from the 2017 Census of Agriculture, the average farm unit size in Collin County was 104 acres. Therefore, the average farm unit size within the project area was approximately 42 percent below the county average and eight points were deducted form the score for each corridor.	2	2
6	Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25	We assumed the creation of nonfarmable land would occur if the project would reduce an entire farm to less than five acres or if the project would cut off access to a portion of cropland that was less than five acres. We estimated that approximately 23 acres of farmland would become nonfarmable for each option. Therefore, approximately 14 percent of the remaining land on impacted farms would become nonfarmable within each corridor. Each one percent change between 5 and 25 percent is equivalent to a 0.87 point change in the score. Therefore, each corridor was given a score of eight.	8	8
7	Availability Of farm Support Services	5	All the required services were assumed to be available.	5	5
8	On-Farm Investments	20	Five small barns were identified within the project area from recent aerial imagery. Corridor B includes the corner of a large barn or storage building likely used for farming. No other on-farm investments were identified within the project area. Therefore, Corridor A was given a score of 2 and Corridor B was given a score of 3.	2	3
9	Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25	We assumed there would be some decrease in demand for farm support services but this question is very subjective. We gave it a score of 10 for each corridor	10	10
10	Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	We assumed that since this is a linear transportation project that agricultural use could still occur along the project area but over time that would be reduced to some degree in the most rural areas due to development along the corridor.	5	5
			1	l	

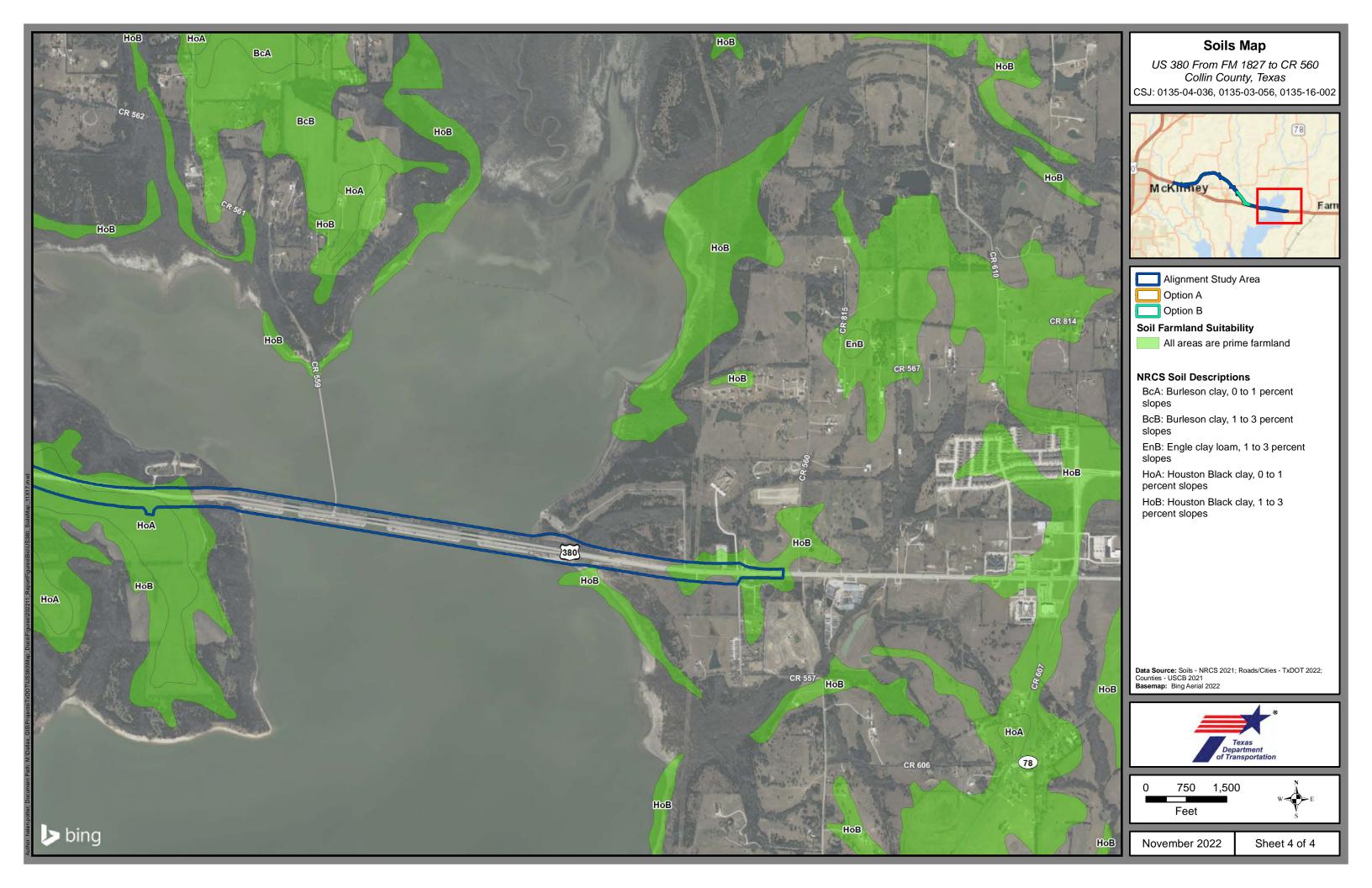
US 380 Princeton Improvement - FPPA Soils Table

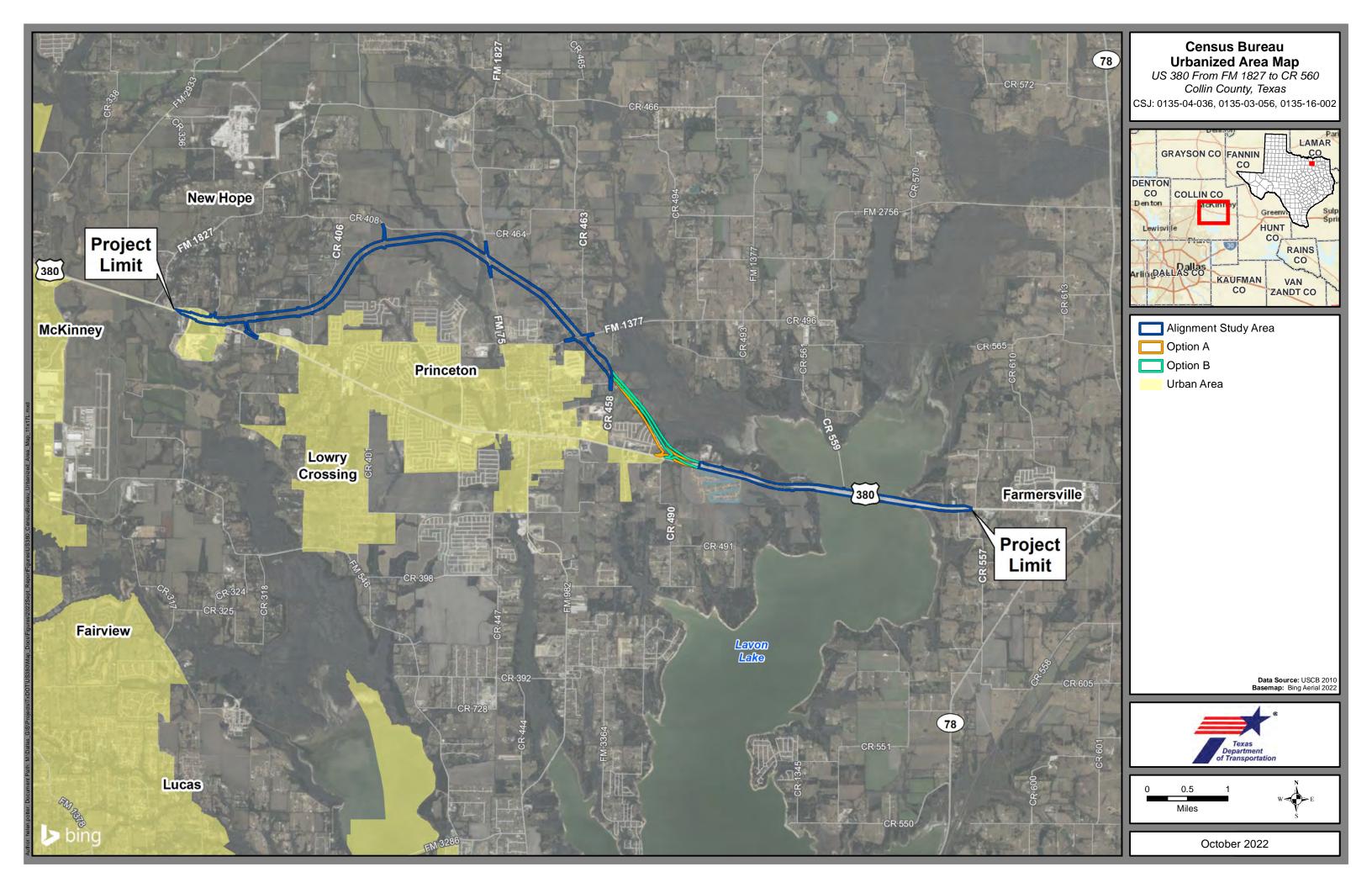
Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Map Unit Name	Farmland Class	Alignment Project Area Acres	Option A Acres	Option B Acres
AID2	Altoga silty clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	27.91	1.66	2.76
AuB	Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	26.75	0.00	0.00
AuC2	Austin silty clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	12.37	0.00	0.00
AuD2	Austin silty clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not prime farmland	17.70	0.00	0.00
BcA	Burleson clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All area are prime farmland	0.21	0.00	0.00
BcB	Burleson clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All area are prime farmland	6.88	0.00	0.00
BcB2	Eddy gravelly clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	6.15	0.00	0.00
EdD2	Ferris-Heiden clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, severly eroded	Not prime farmland	8.18	0.59	<0.01
FeE3	Frio clay loam, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland	2.67	0.00	0.00
Ff	Frio clay loam, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland	4.55	0.00	0.00
Fo	Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	12.11	5.24	4.53
HcC2	Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	34.40	24.89	20.42
HcD2	Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All area are prime farmland	61.18	4.68	6.40
HoA	Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All area are prime farmland	186.02	7.31	13.27
HoB	Houston Black clay, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	28.49	0.00	0.00
HoB2	Leson clay, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	9.90	0.00	0.00
LeC2	Lewisville silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	1.54	0.00	0.00
SeC2	Stephen-Eddy complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.62	0.00	0.00
Tf	Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland	13.22	1.21	2.26
W	Water	Not prime farmland	49.40	0.13	0.00
		To	otal 510.27	45.71	49.64











Leslie Mirise

From: Palmer, Mark - FPAC-NRCS, Temple, TX <Mark.Palmer@usda.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, November 29, 2022 3:22 PM

To: Leslie Mirise

Cc: Stahnke, Alan - NRCS, Temple, TX **Subject:** US380 Princeton FPPA Evaluation

Attachments: Princeton CPA 106.pdf; 20221129_FPPA_US380Princeton.pdf

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.

Good morning,

This project has been determined non-exempt with an impact rating of 146 for Site A and 147 for Site B, FPPA law states that sites with an impact rating of less than 160 need no further consideration.

Mark V. Palmer Cartographic Technician USDA – NRCS 101 South Main Temple, Texas 76501 Mark.Palmer@USDA.gov Mobile – (505)516-7822

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Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
	Tribal Coordination

From: Scott Pletka <Scott.Pletka@txdot.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2023 9:27 AM

To: theodorev@comanchenation.com; martina.minthorn@comanchenation.com;

jflynn@jenachoctaw.org; curator@kiowatribe.org; museumassistant@kiowatribe.org;

holly@mathpo.org; Section106@shawnee-tribe.com; thpo@shawnee-tribe.com; tonya@shawnee-tribe.com; mallen@tonkawatribe.com; lbrown@tonkawatribe.com; Terri.Parton@wichitatribe.com;

gary.mcadams@wichitatribe.com; mary.botone@wichitatribe.com

Subject: TxDOT Sec. 106 Consultation Request - CSJ: 0135-04-036, Collin Co, Dallas District

Sec. 106 Consultation

FEBRUARY 10, 2023

Contacts:

<u>Scott Pletka</u> 512-416-2631

Notice:

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

We kindly request your comments on historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe that may be affected by the proposed project. Please see the following summary for project details and information. To access the associated reports, which include a detailed project description, APE definition and identification efforts, use the attached link. After 30 days, the link will expire. We will provide an updated link upon request.

Summary:

Project ID (CSJ), Roadway, Limits, County and TxDOT District	CSJ 0135-04-036, US 380, from FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County, Dallas District
Lat/Longs:	Begin: 33.1738780, -96.4943460 End: 33.1569736, -96.3687063
Project Sponsor:	TxDOT
Consultation Status:	☑Initial Consultation ☐Continuation of Consultation
Short Description:	Widen roadway
New Right of Way:	375 acres of new ROW, 5 acres of permanent easements, and 7 acres of temporary easements
Depth of Impacts:	2 feet typical and maximum 50 feet
Known Archeological Sites or Properties in project area:	Site 41COL56 is a scatter of non-diagnostic lithic artifact, previously determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site location was inaccessible during the current survey.
Identification Efforts:	Archeological Survey
Recommendations:	No archeological historic properties affected within the evaluated areas; survey to be completed in remaining portion of the Area of Potential Effects once new right of way has been acquired.
Link to Detailed Report:	https://txdot.box.com/s/bo515a2urf3ssz6fvpepc4xjsg008109

Please provide any comments that you may have on the TxDOT findings and recommendations. Please provide your comments within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Any comments provided after that time will be addressed to the fullest extent possible.

Salazar, Daniel

From: Jonathan Rohrer <noreply@jotform.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2023 8:22 AM

To: Scott Pletka

Subject: Widen Road - CSJ: 0135-04-036; 0135-16-002; 0135-03-056

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.

Scott

Thank you for your request for consultation, received on 02-27-2023. The Caddo Nation appreciates your willingness to conduct proper consultation, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Upon review of the project and location I have determined that it does not affect known cultural, traditional or sacred sites of interest to the Caddo Nation. As such, the Caddo Nation has no objection to the project at this time. However, in the event that an inadvertent discovery of potentially relevant cultural sites, funerary objects, or human remains occurs, we request that the project be immediately halted and the proper authorities be contacted. Additionally, The Caddo Nation would need to be notified of an inadvertent discovery with 24 hours.

Should you have any question or concerns regarding this response please feel free to contact our office.

Best regards,

Jonathan

Jonathan M. Rohrer

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer



Caddo Nation

P.O. Box 487 Binger, OK 73009 t: (405)656-0970 Ext. 2070 e: jrohrer@mycaddonation.com

www.mycaddonation.com



COMANCHE NATION



Texas Department of Transportation Attn: Mr. Scott Pletka 118 E. Riverside Texas 78704

March 14, 2023

Re: TXDOT Sec. 106 Consultation Request – CSJ-0135-04-036, U.S. 380 from FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County, Dallas District

Dear Mr. Pletka,

In response to your request, the above reference project has been reviewed by staff of this office to identify areas that may potentially contain prehistoric or historic archeological materials. The location of your project has been cross referenced with the Comanche Nation site files, where an indication of "*No Properties*" have been identified. (IAW 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)).

Please contact this office at (580) 492-1153) if you require additional information on this project.

This review is performed in order to identify and preserve the Comanche Nation and State cultural heritage, in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Regards

Comanche Nation Historic Preservation Office Theodore E. Villicana, Technician #6 SW "D" Avenue, Suite C Lawton, OK. 73502

Consult Response delayed due to Covid-19 work conditions.

Salazar, Daniel

From: Eugenie Big Eagle <museumassistant@kiowatribe.org>

Sent: Monday, February 13, 2023 11:40 AM

To: Scott Pletka

Subject: Re: TxDOT Sec. 106 Consultation Request - CSJ: 0135-04-036, Collin Co, Dallas District

Attachments: Kiowa Migration Map Line.pdf

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.

This location is too far East of our Migration Line. This is a No on the further Consultation on this location.

Thank you,

Eugenia Big Eagle Museum Assistant

From: Scott Pletka <Scott.Pletka@txdot.gov> Sent: Friday, February 10, 2023 9:26 AM

To: theodorev@comanchenation.com <theodorev@comanchenation.com>; martina.minthorn@comanchenation.com <martina.minthorn@comanchenation.com>; jflynn@jenachoctaw.org <jflynn@jenachoctaw.org>; Tahnee Ahtone <curator@kiowatribe.org>; Eugenie Big Eagle <museumassistant@kiowatribe.org>; holly@mathpo.org <holly@mathpo.org >; Section106@shawnee-tribe.com <Section106@shawnee-tribe.com>; thpo@shawnee-tribe.com <thoya@shawnee-tribe.com>; mallen@tonkawatribe.com <mallen@tonkawatribe.com>; mallen@tonkawatribe.com mallen@tonkawatribe.com>; Terri.Parton@wichitatribe.com <mary.botone@wichitatribe.com>; mary.botone@wichitatribe.com>

Subject: TxDOT Sec. 106 Consultation Request - CSJ: 0135-04-036, Collin Co, Dallas District

Sec. 106 Consultation

FEBRUARY 10, 2023

Contacts:

<u>Scott Pletka</u> 512-416-2631

Notice:

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

We kindly request your comments on historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe that may be affected by the proposed project. Please see the following summary for project details and information. To access the associated reports, which include a detailed project description, APE definition and identification efforts, use the attached link. After 30 days, the link will expire. We will provide an updated link upon request.

Summary:

Project ID (CSJ), Roadway, Limits, County and TxDOT District	CSJ 0135-04-036, US 380, from FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County, Dallas District
Lat/Longs:	Begin: 33.1738780, -96.4943460 End: 33.1569736, -96.3687063
Project Sponsor:	TxDOT
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Depth of Impacts:	2 feet typical and maximum 50 feet
Known Archeological Sites or Properties in project area:	Site 41COL56 is a scatter of non-diagnostic lithic artifact, previously determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site location was inaccessible during the current survey.
Identification Efforts:	Archeological Survey
Recommendations:	No archeological historic properties affected within the evaluated areas; survey to be completed in remaining portion of the Area of Potential Effects once new right of way has been acquired.
Link to Detailed Report:	https://txdot.box.com/s/bo515a2urf3ssz6fvpepc4xjsg008109

Please provide any comments that you may have on the TxDOT findings and recommendations. Please provide your comments within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Any comments provided after that time will be addressed to the fullest extent possible.



Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Archeological Resource	ces Coordination

February 14, 2023

RE: CSJ: 0135-04-036; US 380, Widen Road, Collin County, Dallas District; Section 106 Consultation and Antiquities Code Coordination; Texas Antiquities Permit No. Number 30911

Mr. Mark Wolfe Texas Historical Commission P.O. Box 12276 Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

As required by the Programmatic Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding with your agency, we are initiating consultation on this project. Environmental studies are in the process of being conducted for this project. 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. We have enclosed for your further review a draft report of archeological investigations for this undertaking.

Undertaking Description

The proposed project will be undertaken with federal funds and will occur in part or in whole on non-federal public lands. TxDOT is proposing to realign US 380 on new location. The new location, controlled-access freeway would realign US 380 north of the City of Princeton within an anticipated proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 320 to 400 feet, depending on location. Currently, TxDOT is considering two different alignments. The proposed project includes 8 to 10 lanes of divided freeway (4 to 5 lanes in each direction) with 12-foot travel lanes, auxiliary lanes (as needed), 15-foot inside shoulders, and 10-foot outside shoulders. The proposed project also includes ramps and continuous two-lane one-way frontage roads with raised curbs, 12-foot travel lanes, and 10-foot shared-use paths. US 380 crosses Lavon Lake; the freeway would be reconstructed within the existing ROW over the lake, including continuous frontage roads on bridge structures. Proposed grade-separated interchanges would be constructed at major cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks. The proposed project would maintain the existing US 380 roadway through the City of Princeton with connectivity at proposed interchanges on both the east and west sides of the city.

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Area of Potential Effects

The project's area of potential effects (APE) comprises the following area.

- The project limits extend from Farm to Market Road (FM) 1827 to County Road (CR) 560 within the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville in Collin County, Texas, a distance of approximately 11.8 miles. The APE includes any existing ROW within these limits.
- The existing ROW comprises approximately 163.1 acres.
- The proposed project would require up to 375 acres of new right of way.
- The proposed project would require up to five acres of new permanent easements and up to seven acres of temporary easements.
- The estimated depth of impacts is typically two feet with a maximum depth of impacts of 50 feet
- The APE is further detailed and illustrated in the attached report.

Identification Efforts

For this project, TxDOT has conducted a survey. The enclosed report of investigations has more details regarding this work. The following bullets summarize the identification efforts.

- The investigations reported here concern portions of the APE that did not warrant survey and portions of the APE that were accessible during survey.
- Archeologists undertook a survey. For this survey,
 - No acres had been previously surveyed or otherwise evaluated for this project;
 - Approximately 163.1 acres of existing ROW were identified as not requiring field survey, due to existing conditions of the setting identified through background research and described in the attached report;
 - 54.6 acres of proposed new ROW, distributed across 25 parcels, were surveyed and described in the attached report; none of these 54.6 acres require further work;
 - an additional 22.2 acres of proposed ROW, distributed across 71 parcels, did not require intensive survey based on the extent of prior disturbances;
 - up to 94 parcels may still require survey due to access issues (note that this number will be reduced when one alignment is selected, as the number of parcels includes the unsurveyed portions of two different alignments);
 - o previous investigation within the APE identified no sites in the APE; and
 - o the current survey identified no archeological sites.

Effects Determination

The proposed project would have direct effects resulting from ground-disturbing construction activities within the APE. Given the results of the identification efforts, TxDOT proposes that the project will have no effect on archeological history properties within the existing ROW and 76.8 acres of proposed new ROW that have been evaluated. Up to 94 parcels of proposed new ROW still require further work once the ROW has been acquired and prior to

CSJ: 0135-04-036, US 380, Collin County, Dallas District Texas Antiquities Permit No. 30911

construction. The next section identifies the steps recommended by TxDOT based on the results of the identification efforts and this effects analysis.

Recommendations

TxDOT seeks your concurrence on the following points:

- The identification efforts and analysis of effects completed to date within the existing ROW and 76.8 acres of proposed new ROW are adequate.
- TxDOT shall continue identification efforts within the unevaluated portions of the proposed new ROW, once the ROW has been acquired.
- The attached draft report meets the reporting requirements of the Texas Antiquities Permit issued for the investigation.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. If you have any questions or have need of further information, please contact me at 512-416-2631.

Sincerely,

Scott Pletka

Sattelle

Archeological Studies Branch Environmental Affairs Division



125 EAST 11TH STREET, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701-2483 | 512.463.8588 | WWW.TXDOT.GOV

February 14, 2023

RE: CSJ: 0135-04-036; US 380, Widen road, Collin County, Dallas District; Section 106 Consultation

Mr. Jonathan M. Rohrer, THPO Caddo Nation P.O. Box 487 Binger, OK 73009

Dear Mr. Rohrer:

The above referenced transportation project is being considered for construction by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). Environmental studies are in the process of being conducted for this project. 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.

The purpose of this letter is to contact you in order to consult with your Tribe pursuant to stipulations of 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 (PA-TU). The project is located in an area that is of interest to your Tribe.

Undertaking Description

TxDOT is proposing to realign US 380 on new location. The new location, controlled-access freeway would realign US 380 north of the City of Princeton within an anticipated proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 320 to 400 feet, depending on location. The proposed project includes 8 to 10 lanes of divided freeway (4 to 5 lanes in each direction) with 12-foot travel lanes, auxiliary lanes (as needed), 15-foot inside shoulders, and 10-foot outside shoulders. The proposed project also includes ramps and continuous two-lane one-way frontage roads with raised curbs, 12-foot travel lanes, and 10-foot shared-use paths. US 380 crosses Lavon Lake; the freeway would be reconstructed within the existing ROW over the lake, including continuous frontage roads on bridge structures. Proposed grade-separated interchanges would be constructed at major cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks. The proposed project would maintain the existing US 380 roadway through the City of Princeton with connectivity at proposed interchanges on both the east and west sides of the city. This project will utilize funding and/or require approval from the Federal Highway Administration.

Area of Potential Effects

The project's area of potential effects (APE) comprises the following area.

- The project limits extend from Farm to Market Road (FM) 1827 to County Road (CR) 560 in within the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville in Collin County, Texas, a distance of approximately 11.8 miles. The APE includes any existing ROW within these limits.
- The existing ROW comprises approximately 163.1 acres.
- The proposed project would require up to 375 acres of new right of way.
- The proposed project would require up to acres of five acres of new permanent easements and up to seven acres of temporary easements.
- The estimated depth of impacts is typically two feet with a maximum depth of impacts of 50 feet.
- The APE is further detailed and illustrated in the attached report.

Identification Efforts

For this project, TxDOT has conducted an archeological survey of accessible portions of the APE. See the attached technical report for details.

Findings and Recommendations

Based on the above, TxDOT proposes the following findings and recommendations.

- The identification efforts and analysis of effects completed to date are adequate.
- No further work or consultation is required within the evaluated portions of the APE. Once
 access is obtained to areas for which access has been denied, TxDOT will complete required
 investigations and consultation prior to construction.

According to our procedures and agreements currently in place regarding consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we are writing to request your comments on historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe that may be affected by the proposed project APE and any buffer area defined in the report. Any comments you may have on the TxDOT findings and recommendations should also be provided. Please provide your comments within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Any comments provided after that time will be addressed to the fullest extent possible. If you do not object that the proposed findings and recommendations are appropriate, please sign below to indicate your concurrence. In the event that further work discloses the presence of archeological deposits, we will contact your Tribe to continue consultation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have questions, please contact Scott Pletka at 512/416-2631 (email: Scott.Pletka@txdot.gov). When replying to this correspondence by US Mail, please ensure that the envelope address includes reference to the Archeological Studies Branch, Environmental Affairs Division.

Sincerely.

Sattu

Scott Pletka, Environmental Program Manager

Archeological Studies Branch, Environmental Affairs Division

Enclosure

Salazar, Daniel

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us

Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2023 9:27 AM **To:** Scott Pletka; reviews@thc.state.tx.us

Subject: 013504036 US 380

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 #202305142

Date: 02/22/2023

013504036 US 380 (Permit 30911)

US 380 at FM 1827 Princeton,TX 75407

Description: TxDOT proposes to construct a road on new location. 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.
- THC/SHPO has comments on the draft report submitted to this office for review.

We have the following comments: The Abstract needs to state where the records will be curated for this survey. Since Lake Lavon is one of the lakes with Wylie pits, the background section should reference them, especially since there is no mention of a Transitional Archaic, which is when these pits first appeared and also because they appear on the list of recorded sites. See the Richland/Chambers report for updated information.

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 http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

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

William S. Mart

Please do not respond to this email.

Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Historic Resourc	e Coordination
matoric Resourc	
CSJs: 0135-04-036, etc.	

January 2024



125 EAST 11TH STREET, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701-2483 | 512.463.8588 | WWW.TXDOT.GOV

February 17, 2023

SECTION 106 REVIEW: DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND NO ADVERSE EFFECT SECTION 4(f) REVIEW: NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO RENDER *DE MINIMIS* SECTION 4(F) FINDING

Collin County/Dallas District US 380 Widening--Princeton CSJ: 0135-04-036, etc.

Mr. Justin Kockritz History Programs Texas Historical Commission Austin, TX 78711

Dear Mr. Kockritz:

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 12-9-19, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT. In accordance with 36 CFR 800 and our 2015 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, this letter initiates Section 106 consultation on the effect the proposed undertaking poses for a historic property located within the project's area of potential effects (APE). As a consequence of these agreements, TxDOT's regulatory role for this project is that of the Federal action agency.

Project Description

See attached description from TxDOT's Environmental Coordination Oversight System (ECOS).

Determination of Eligibility

TxDOT historians conducted research to identify properties previously listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), and Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) in the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). TxDOT historians determined the area of potential effects (APE) for this project is 150 feet from the existing and proposed new road right-of-way (ROW) and 300 feet from the new location ROW. TxDOT conducted a historic resources reconnaissance survey of the entire APE. We recommend the following historic-age property (built prior to 1982) as eligible for listing in the NRHP:

Caddo Park at Lavon Lake: The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) opened Caddo Park in 1975 as part of a pilot program to provide wheelchair-accessible parks along USACE lakes. Caddo Park was one of two parks in Texas in the pilot program and may have been one of the first public parks designed for wheelchair accessibility. The park includes accessible paths, parking lots, bathrooms, picnic tables, fishing areas, and a boat ramp. Caddo Park at Lavon Lake is eligible at the state level of significance under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C for Design as recognition for its significance in promoting public accessibility. Only a portion of the park is wheelchair-accessible, and the historic property's boundaries encompass that portion, not the entire boundaries of Caddo Park.

TxDOT finds the remaining 71 historic-age properties identified in the historic resources survey report (HRSR) as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The properties either do not retain any historic integrity or are not significant in events in history, for people or for design.

Consultation with Interested Parties

TxDOT has conducted multiple stakeholder and public meetings to discuss the project. In addition, TxDOT invited the Collin County Historical Commission to review and comment on the findings in the HRSR, and we have not received any comments from them on the project. The Collin CHC has not participated in any of TxDOT's US 380 widening projects in the county.

Determination of Effects

For the US 380 Princeton Widening project, TxDOT plans to acquire a small portion of ROW from Caddo Park. The portion of ROW needed for this project is along the current US 380 ROW. Overall, Caddo Park encompasses approximately 160 acres. However, the portion of the park that is eligible for the NRHP is only 106.6 acres. TxDOT's ROW acquisition, at the maximum, would be approximately 2.4 acres, for an overall acquisition of 0.02% of the overall historic property.

The proposed new ROW extends approximately 648 feet along the existing TxDOT ROW and does not contain any contributing resources to the historic district. The ROW acquisition is over 400 feet from a contributing resource. While the park is currently closed, the proposed ROW will not affect any future use of the park or its amenities. TxDOT finds that the proposed project will cause **no adverse effect** to Caddo Park.

Section 4(f) Findings

As part of this coordination, TxDOT determined that the proposed project meets the requirements for a Section 4(f) *de minimis* impact findings on Caddo Park under 23 CFR 774. TxDOT based its determination on the fact that the use for the Carroll House is minimal and the project will have **no adverse effect** on the historic property. TxDOT plans to acquire 0.02 percent of the overall historic site and will not affect any character-defining features or attributes of the property.

Conclusion

In accordance with 36 CFR 800 and our Programmatic Agreement, I hereby request your signed concurrence with TxDOT's findings of eligibility and of **no adverse effect**. We additionally notify you that SHPO is the designated official with jurisdiction over Section 4(f) resources protected under the provisions of 23 CFR 774 and that your comments on our Section 106 findings will be integrated into decision-making regarding prudent and feasible alternatives for purposes of Section 4(f) evaluations. Final determinations for the Section 4(f) process will be rendered by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the afore-mentioned MOU dated 12-9-19.

We look forward to further consultation with your staff and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective and responsible solutions for improving transportation, safety and mobility in the state of Texas. Thank you for your cooperation in this federal review process. If you have any questions or comments concerning these evaluations, please call me at (512) 431-3422 or rebekah.dobrasko@txdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Rebekati Dobrasko

Rebekali Dobrasko

Section Director, Cultural Resources Environmental Affairs Division NAME:

CONCURRENCE WITH NRHP ELIGIBLITY AND NO ADVERSE EFFECT SECTION 106 DETERMINATION

NAME:

Digitally signed by Justin Kockritz Date: 2023.03.01 11:37:38 -06'00'

DATE:

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer

NO COMMENTS ON DETERMINATION OF *DE MINIMIS* TO SECTION 4(F) REGULATIONS

Digitally signed by Justin Kockritz

Date: 2023.03.01 11:37:50

-06'00'

DATE:____

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer

Back To List 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 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvement Anticipated Environmental Classification: CSJ: 0135 - 04 - 036 Yes 🗸 Is this an FHWA project that normally requires an EIS per 23 CFR 771.115(a)? Project Association(s) Auto Associate CSJ from DCIS Manually Associate CSJ: Add DCIS DCIS Main or Doc **DCIS** Funding **CSJ Env Classification** Actions Number Classification Tracked In Associate CSJ:013503056 Federal,State EΑ NLF Associate Main 1 CSJ:013516002 Federal, State EΑ NLF Associate Main DCIS Project Funding and Location Funding DCIS Funding Type: ☐ Private Federal ✓ State ✓ Local Location Highway: US 380 DCIS Project Number: County: COLLIN District: JCT US 380/ EAST PRINCETON DRIVE Project Limit -- From: Project Limit -- To: CR 560 Begin Latitude: + 33 1738780 4943460 Begin Longitude: - 96 End Latitude: + 33 1569736 End Longitude: - 96 3687063 DCIS & P6 Letting Dates DCIS District: 03/27 DCIS Approved: DCIS Actual: P6 Ready To Let: P6 Proposed Letting: DCIS Project Description Type of Work: Spelly Layman's Description: WIDEN ROAD - ADD LANES DCIS Project Classification: WF - WIDEN FREEWAY Design Standard: Roadway Functional Classification: 3 - Rural principal arterial

☐ Jurisdiction

No V	Does the project cross a state boundary, or require a new Presidential Permit or modification of an existing Presidential Perm	it?	
	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		
	Who is the project sponsor as defined by 43 TAC 2.7? Is a local government's or a private developer's own staff or consultant preparing the CE documentation, EA or EIS?		
Yes ✔	Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval?		
	☑ USACE □ IBWC □ USCG □ NPS □ IAJR □ Other □		
	Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands?		
Environmental Cle Project Area	earance Project Description		
Typical Depth of Impa	pacts: 2 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 50 (Feet)		
New ROW Required:	370-375 (Acres)		
New Perm. Easement	Required: [2-5] (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: [5-7] (Acres)		
Project Description —			
Describe Limits of A			
1827 to County R	tment of Transportation proposes to improve US 380 from Farm to Market Road (FM) Road (CR) 560 in within the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville in Texas, a distance of approximately 11.8 miles.		
to west of CR 33	380 roadway would be widened and reconstructed as a freeway facility from FM 1827 37. From west of CR 337 to east of CR 458, the freeway would be on new location, at would rejoin the existing US 380 alignment and would be reconstructed as a freeway		
to CR 560 east o			
- Option A diver	s are currently under consideration - Option A and Option B. rges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing the		
back with the pro-	eastern portion of the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood crossing Lake Ridge Road, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option A requires approximately 370 acres of new ROW. - Option B diverges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing USACE property, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option B requires		
approximately 37	75 acres of new ROW.		
	W width is approximately 120-160 feet. The existing ROW width at the existing Lavon approximately 200 feet. The proposed ROW would be approximately 320-400 feet wide.		
Describe Project Sett	tting: Spell		

The land use is generally urban (commercial properties and some residential properties) at both the west and east termini. Commercial properties include auto repair shops, storage, and gas stations. In addition, an electrical substation occurs near the eastern project terminus. The remainder of the project and surrounding area is generally rural in nature; however, there is extensive development pressure on the north and east sides of the City of Princeton resulting in the rapid development of residential subdivisions.

Traffic generators in the area include the numerous residential and commercial developments, as well as east-west through traffic on US 380.

Vegetation within the project limits from the western project terminus to approximately County Road (CR) 377 consists of a mix of maintained properties and maintained ROW. Vegetation within the project limits from approximately CR 377 to the Lavon Lake bridge consists of agricultural/pasture, maintained ROW, maintained properties, undeveloped woodland, and riparian corridors. Vegetation within the project limits from the Lavon Lake bridge to the eastern project terminus consists of maintained ROW and maintained properties. Vegetation for the United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) property adjacent to the project and along Lavon Lake is deciduous woodland and floodplain, and riparian hardwood forest.

There are extensive water resources in the project area including eight waterbodies, with the largest being Lavon Lake. In addition, there are numerous 100-year floodplains associated with the major stream crossings including Big Branch, Ticky Creek, Sister Grove Creek, and Pilot Grove Creek, which are located within the project limits.

Community facilities are present along the existing alignment of US 380 starting with the Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ near the western terminus of the project, the recently constructed Princeton City Hall east of CR 458, and the Princeton Police Training Facility near CR 492, which are located within the project limits.

There are two USACE-owned parks immediately adjacent to the existing US 380 alignment. These are Twin Groves Park located on the western shore of Lavon Lake and Caddo Park (currently closed to the public due to maintenance/improvements) located on the eastern shore of Lavon Lake. In addition to the two parks, the project would cross USACE Lake Lavon property that is designated as a wildlife management area. The wildlife management area is used for recreational purposes.

Describe Existing Facility:



The existing US 380 roadway is classified as a principal arterial with a varying speed limit of 45 to 60 miles per hour (mph). The current alignment consists of four 12-foot-wide lanes (two in each direction) with a right-of-way (ROW) width of approximately 120 to 160 feet. In addition, the roadway has a flush median, 6 to 10-foot-wide shoulders, and open vegetated drainage ditches or swales. The existing roadway does not provide pedestrian or bicyclist accommodations.

The existing bridge crossing at Lavon Lake consists of four 12-foot-wide lanes (two in each direction) with 6 to 12-foot-wide shoulders. The ROW width at the bridge is approximately 200 feet.

Describe Proposed Facility:



The new location controlled access freeway would realign US 380 north of the City of Princeton within an anticipated proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 320 to 400 feet, depending on location. The proposed project includes 8 to 10 lanes of divided freeway (4 to 5 lanes in each direction) with 12-foot travel lanes, auxiliary lanes (as needed), 15-foot inside shoulders, and 10-foot outside shoulders. The proposed project also includes ramps and continuous two-lane one-way frontage roads with raised curbs, 12-foot travel lanes, and 10-foot shared-use paths.

US 380 crosses Lavon Lake; the freeway would be reconstructed within the existing ROW over the lake, including continuous frontage roads on bridge structures.

Proposed grade-separated interchanges would be constructed at major cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks.

The proposed project would maintain the existing US 380 roadway through the City of Princeton with connectivity at proposed interchanges on both the east and west sides of the city.

Yes V Would the project add capacity?		
Transportation Planning No V Is the project within an MPO's boundaries? No V Does the project meet the definition for a grouped category for planning and programming purposes?		
The project is located in Non-Attainment/Maintenance This status applies to: □ CO - Carbon Monoxide □ PM10 - Particulate	✓ area. ✓ O3 - Ozone	
Environmental Clearance Information Environmental Clearance Date: Closed Date: Approved Environmental Classification:	Environmental LOA Date: Archived Date:	
Project Contacts Created By: Christine Polito	Date Created: 03/26/2020	
Project Sponsor: TXDOT (Or) Local Gov Sponsor Point Of Contact: ENV Core Team	rogram Manager	
Member: District Core Team Member: Christine Polito - Environmental Program Manager		
Other Point of Contact(s):	\$\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}	
Last Updated Christine Polito By:	Last Updated Date: 10/07/2022 07:12:51	

TPWD Collaborative Review	
TPWD Collaborative Review	

US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560

Draft Environmental Assessment

From: <u>Leslie Mirise</u>
To: <u>WHAB TXDOT</u>

Cc: <u>Dan Perge; Christine Polito; Stirling Robertson</u>

Subject: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvements Project - Request for Collaborative Review

Date: Monday, January 23, 2023 2:46:56 PM

Hello,

TxDOT requests initial collaborative review for the US 380 Princeton Improvement project in Collin County, Texas. Please see ECOS WPD I screen for the project description. The project includes widening of the existing US 380 and new location roadway within the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville, a distance of approximately 11.8 miles. The following file names for relevant documents are available in ECOS:

- 1. CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 USFWS Species List 20221107.pdf
- 2. CSJ 0135-04-036, etc._US 380_TPWD RTEST Species List_20221108.pdf
- 3. APPROVED 01 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 SAS 20230123.pdf
- 4. APPROVED 02 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 SAF 20230123.pdf
- 5. APPROVED 03 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 BMP Form 20230123.pdf
- 6. APPROVED 04 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 TxNDD accessed 20221222.pdf
- 7. APPROVED 05 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Mapped EMST 20230123.pdf
- 8. APPROVED 06 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Observed EMST 20230123.pdf
- 9. APPROVED 07 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 EMST Table 20230123.xlsx
- 10. APPROVED 08 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Photo Log 20230123.pdf
- 11. APPROVED 09 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Species Habitat Map 20230123.pdf
- 12. APPROVED 10 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Soils Map 20230123.pdf
- 13. APPROVED 11 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Soil Report Option A 20230123.pdf
- 14. APPROVED 12 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Soil Report Option B 20230123.pdf

The water resources technical documents are in review and will be available soon. As general timeline information, the Draft EA is expected to be published in summer 2023 and environmental clearance in winter 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

Leslie Mirise

From: Leslie Mirise

Sent: Monday, March 20, 2023 4:44 PM

To: Suzanne Walsh

Cc: Christine Polito; Dan Perge

Subject: RE: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvements Project - Request for

Collaborative Review

Attachments: APPROVED 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 BMP Form 20230320.pdf

Suzanne,

Thank you for your comments on the US 380 Princeton Improvements project.

TPWD Recommendation 1: TPWD recommends that the new location roadway section of the proposed project consider further road alignment changes to avoid or reduce impacts on intact native vegetation, riparian corridors, and wetlands. **TxDOT Response 1:** TxDOT considers impacts to natural resources, including but not limited to native vegetation, riparian corridors, and wetlands, during NEPA analysis and project development. Bridges are used as appropriate to minimize impacts to riparian areas, wetlands, and floodways.

TPWD Recommendation 2: TPWD encourages TxDOT to be proactive in incorporating bat-friendly design into bridges and culverts for this proposed project. The creation of additional roosting habitat will help reduce habitat loss impacts to SGCN bat species. TPWD is available to assist with incorporating bat-friendly design.

TxDOT Response 2: TxDOT is taking a proactive approach to evaluate potential locations for bat houses in the project area where practicable. It is not feasible to specify locations or quantities of bat house locations at the current phase of project development. However, as the project progresses through design, TxDOT will review incorporation of bat-friendly design into appropriate locations where practicable.

TPWD Recommendation 3: TPWD recommends that the district implement Invasive Species BMP.

TxDOT Response 3: TxDOT will incorporate the Invasive Species BMP into the BMP Form and include appropriate text in the Draft EA.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

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 <Suzanne.Walsh@tpwd.texas.gov>

Sent: Friday, March 17, 2023 6:00 PM **To:** Leslie Mirise <Leslie.Mirise@txdot.gov>

Subject: RE: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvements Project - Request for Collaborative Review

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.

Leslie,

Thank you for your patience.

TPWD recommends that the new location roadway section of the proposed project consider further road alignment changes to avoid or reduce impacts on intact native vegetation, riparian corridors, and wetlands.

TPWD encourages TxDOT to be proactive in incorporating bat-friendly design into bridges and culverts for this proposed project. The creation of additional roosting habitat will help reduce habitat loss impacts to SGCN bat species. TPWD is available to assist with incorporating bat-friendly design.

TPWD recommends that the district implement Invasive Species BMP:

- For all work in_water bodies designated as 'infested' or 'positive' for invasive zebra (*Dreissena polymorpha*) or quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) on http://texasinvasives.org/zebramussels/ as well as waters downstream of these lakes, all machinery, equipment, vessels, or vehicles coming in contact with such waters should be cleaned prior to leaving the site to remove any mud, plants, organisms, or debris, water drained (if applicable), and dried completely before use in another water body to prevent the potential spread of invasive mussels.
- Care should be taken to prevent the spread of aquatic and terrestrial invasive plants during construction
 activities. Educate contractors on how to identify common invasive plants and the importance of proper
 equipment cleaning, transport, and disposal of invasive plants in a manner and location that prevents spread when
 invasive plants are removed during construction.
- Care should be taken to avoid the spread of aquatic invasive plants such as giant Salvinia (Salvinia molesta), common salvinia (Salvinia minima), hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata), water hyacinth (Eichhornia spp.), Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum), water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes), and alligatorweed (Alternanthera philoxeroides) from infested water bodies into areas not currently infested. All machinery, equipment, vessels, boat trailers, or vehicles coming in contact with waters containing aquatic invasive plant species should be cleaned prior to leaving the site to remove all aquatic plant material and dried completely before use on another water body to prevent the potential spread of invasive plants. Removed plants should be transported for disposal in a secure manner to prevent dispersal.
- Colonization by invasive plants should be actively prevented on disturbed sites in terrestrial habitats. Vegetation management should include removing or chemically treating invasive species as soon as practical while allowing the existing native plants to revegetate the disturbed areas; repeated removal or treatment efforts may be needed. Only native or non-invasive plants should be planted. Care should be taken to avoid mowing invasive giant reed (*Arundo donax*), which spreads by fragmentation, and to clean equipment if inadvertently mowed to prevent spread. If using hay bales for sediment control, use locally grown weed-free hay to prevent the spread of invasive species. Leave the hay bales in place and allow them to break down, as this acts as mulch assisting in revegetation.
- Aquatic invasive species (e.g., tilapias (*Oreochromis* spp., *Tilapia zillii*), suckermouth armored catfish (*Hypostomus plecostomus*, *Pterigoplichthys* spp.), Asian clams (*Corbicula fluminea*), zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*)) or those not native to the subwatershed should not be relocated but rather should be dispatched. Invasive mussels attached to native mussels should be removed and destroyed or disposed prior to relocation of the native mussels. Prohibited aquatic invasive species, designated as such in 31 TAC §57.112, should be killed upon possession.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks, Suzanne

From: WHAB_TxDOT < WHAB_TxDOT@tpwd.texas.gov >

Sent: Monday, January 23, 2023 4:54 PM **To:** Leslie Mirise < Leslie.Mirise@txdot.gov>

Cc: Suzanne Walsh < Suzanne. Walsh@tpwd.texas.gov >

Subject: FW: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvements Project - Request for Collaborative Review

The TPWD Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program has received your request and has assigned it project ID # 49915. 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: Leslie Mirise < Leslie.Mirise@txdot.gov > Sent: Monday, January 23, 2023 2:47 PM

To: WHAB_TxDOT < WHAB_TxDOT@tpwd.texas.gov >

Cc: Dan Perge < <u>Dan.Perge@txdot.gov</u>>; Christine Polito < <u>Christine.Polito@txdot.gov</u>>; Stirling Robertson

<Stirling.Robertson@txdot.gov>

Subject: CSJ 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvements Project - Request for Collaborative Review

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

Hello,

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- 14. APPROVED 12 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Soil Report Option B 20230123.pdf

The water resources technical documents are in review and will be available soon. As general timeline information, the Draft EA is expected to be published in summer 2023 and environmental clearance in winter 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

A Texas Department of Transportation message



Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Documentation of Texas Parks ar	
Management Pra	ctices Form

CSJs: 0135-04-036, etc. January 2024



FormDocumentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Best Management Practices

rc	ject Name: US 380 Princeton Improvement
cs	J(s): 0135-03-056, 0315-16-002, and 0135-04-036
Со	unty(ies): Collin
Эa	te Form Completed: January 23, 2023
⊃r∈	epared by: Joseph Jandle (AECOM)
n t	ormation on state-listed species, SGCN, water resources, and other natural resources can be found the ECOS documents tab under the filenames specified in the e-mail sent to HAB_TXDOT@tpwd.texas.gov.
۱.	Does the project impact any state parks, wildlife management areas, wildlife refuges, or other designated protected areas?
	□ No
	⊠ Yes
Γw	o alternatives are currently under consideration - Option A and Option B:
he bac nev	tion A diverges from the proposed alignment at County Road (CR) 458, heading southeast, traversing eastern portion of the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood crossing Lake Ridge Road, and converging ck with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option A requires a total of approximately 393 acres of w ROW/easements and would impact approximately six additional acres of U.S. Army Corps of gineers (USACE) property.
orc 397	tion B diverges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing USACE operty, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option B requires approximately 7 acres of new ROW/easements and would impact approximately 21 additional acres of USACE operty.
or	Does TxDOT need TPWD assistance in identifying and locating Section 404 mitigation opportunities this project?
	No / N/A / Not yet determined
	☐ Yes
2.	Is there a species or resource challenge that TPWD can assist with additional guidance? If so, describe below:



At this time, a specific species or resource challenge that TPWD can assist with has not been identified. However, if a species or resource challenge is identified in the future, TxDOT will reevaluate the need for TPWD assistance.

3. 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:

The following specific Taxa BMPs would be implemented as necessary:

2.1 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:
 - a. 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. Staging 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).
- b. If there are unintended impacts to SGCN populations, these impacts should be reported to TPWD Transportation Staff.
- c. 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.

2.6.1 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).



- o 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.
 - When riprap or other bank stabilization devices are necessary, their placement should not impede the movement of terrestrial or aquatic wildlife through the water feature. Biotechnical streambank stabilization methods using live native vegetation or a combination of vegetative and structural materials should be used.

2.6.2 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:
 - 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.
- After project is complete, revegetate disturbed areas with an appropriate locally sourced
 native seed mix. 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.

2.5.3 Bat BMP

- Inform TPWD WHAB during initial collaborative review phase for projects that may impact the following bat species:
 - o Any Myotis spp.
 - Tricolored bat (Perimyotis subflavus)
- If identification of a bat species is in question, consult with TPWD or a qualified TxDOT biologist during initial collaborative review phase.
- 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.
- Exclusion devices can be installed by a qualified individual between September 1 and March 31. Exclusion devices should be used for a minimum of seven days when minimum nighttime temperatures are above 50°F AND minimum daytime temperatures are above 70°F. Prior to exclusion, ensure that alternate roosting habitat is available in the immediate area. If no suitable roosting habitat is available, installation of alternate roosts is recommended to replace the loss of an occupied roost. If alternate roost sites are not provided, bats may seek shelter in other inappropriate sites, such as buildings, in the surrounding area.
- 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.
- Conversion of property containing cave or cliff features to transportation purposes should be avoided.
- Avoid unnecessary removal of dead fronds on native and ornamental palm trees in south
 Texas (Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy, Kenedy, Brooks, Kleberg, Nueces, and San Patricio
 counties) from April 1 through October 31. If removal of dead fronds is necessary at other
 times of the year, limit frond removal to extended warms periods (nighttime temperatures ≥
 55°F for at least two consecutive nights), so bats can move away from the disturbance and
 find new roosts.
- 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.
- If gating a cave or abandoned mine is desired, consult with TPWD before installing gates. Gating should only be conducted by qualified groups with a history of successful gating operations. Gate designs must be approved by TPWD.
- In all instances, avoid harm or death to bats. Bats should only be handled as a last resort and after communication with TPWD.
- Coordinate with TPWD about the latest bat handling restrictions and protocols involving COVID-19 and bat handling. In general, all staff must follow the guidelines listed below:
 - Do not handle bats if not part of a critical or time-sensitive research project. Contact TPWD to discuss your project needs before beginning work.
 - o All participants must follow CDC social-distancing guidelines.
 - Wear a face mask to minimize the exchange of respiratory droplets such as a surgical mask, dust mask, or cloth mask when within 6 feet of a living bat.
 - Use disposable exam gloves or other reusable gloves (e.g., rubber dish-washing gloves) that can be decontaminated to prevent spread of pathogens. Do not touch your face or other potentially contaminated surfaces with your gloves prior to handling bats.
 - Limit handling to as few handlers as possible.
 - o Do not blow on bats for any reason.
 - Use separate temporary holding containers for each bat such as disposable paper bags.
 - Caves housing bats should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.
 - o Implement additional disinfection, guarantine, and cleaning procedures.
- 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.
 - o 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.
- o Demonstrated knowledge of rabies and histoplasmosis in relation to bat roosts.
- Contact TPWD for additional resources and information to

2.2.1 Bird BMP

- The following Bird BMP apply to projects within the range and in suitable habitat for all bird SGCN listed on TPWD's RTEST application. Please note that projects within the range and in suitable habitat for the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are required to comply with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.
- 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.
- Minimize construction lighting during the general bird nesting season by scheduling work activities between dawn and dusk.

2.4.3 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).



2.4.4 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.2 Vegetation BMPs

- 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.

1.1 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.

1.3 Invasive Species BMP

• For all work in water bodies designated as 'infested' or 'positive' for invasive zebra (*Dreissena polymorpha*) or quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) on



http://texasinvasives.org/zebramussels/ as well as waters downstream of these lakes, all machinery, equipment, vessels, or vehicles coming in contact with such waters should be cleaned prior to leaving the site to remove any mud, plants, organisms, or debris, water drained (if applicable), and dried completely before use in another water body to prevent the potential spread of invasive mussels.

- Care should be taken to prevent the spread of aquatic and terrestrial invasive plants during
 construction activities. Educate contractors on how to identify common invasive plants and
 the importance of proper equipment cleaning, transport, and disposal of invasive plants in a
 manner and location that prevents spread when invasive plants are removed during
 construction.
- Care should be taken to avoid the spread of aquatic invasive plants such as giant Salvinia (Salvinia molesta), common salvinia (Salvinia minima), hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata), water hyacinth (Eichhornia spp.), Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum), water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes), and alligatorweed (Alternanthera philoxeroides) from infested water bodies into areas not currently infested. All machinery, equipment, vessels, boat trailers, or vehicles coming in contact with waters containing aquatic invasive plant species should be cleaned prior to leaving the site to remove all aquatic plant material and dried completely before use on another water body to prevent the potential spread of invasive plants. Removed plants should be transported for disposal in a secure manner to prevent dispersal.
- Colonization by invasive plants should be actively prevented on disturbed sites in terrestrial habitats. Vegetation management should include removing or chemically treating invasive species as soon as practical while allowing the existing native plants to revegetate the disturbed areas; repeated removal or treatment efforts may be needed. Only native or non-invasive plants should be planted. Care should be taken to avoid mowing invasive giant reed (Arundo donax), which spreads by fragmentation, and to clean equipment if inadvertently mowed to prevent spread. If using hay bales for sediment control, use locally grown weed-free hay to prevent the spread of invasive species. Leave the hay bales in place and allow them to break down, as this acts as mulch assisting in revegetation.
- Aquatic invasive species (e.g., tilapias (*Oreochromis* spp., *Tilapia zillii*), suckermouth armored catfish (*Hypostomus plecostomus*, *Pterigoplichthys* spp.), Asian clams (*Corbicula fluminea*), zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*)) or those not native to the subwatershed should not be relocated but rather should be dispatched. Invasive mussels attached to native mussels should be removed and destroyed or disposed prior to relocation of the native mussels. Prohibited aquatic invasive species, designated as such in 31 TAC §57.112, should be killed upon possession.
- 4. 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:

mentation of Texas Parks a	nd Wildlife Department i	Best Management Practices
r 	mentation of Texas Parks a	mentation of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department I

Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix G – Section 4(f) [Documentation
,	

CSJs: 0135-04-036, etc. January 2024



125 EAST 11TH STREET, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701-2483 | 512.463.8588 | WWW.TXDOT.GOV

February 17, 2023

SECTION 106 REVIEW: DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND NO ADVERSE EFFECT SECTION 4(f) REVIEW: NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO RENDER *DE MINIMIS* SECTION 4(F) FINDING

Collin County/Dallas District US 380 Widening--Princeton CSJ: 0135-04-036, etc.

Mr. Justin Kockritz History Programs Texas Historical Commission Austin, TX 78711

Dear Mr. Kockritz:

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 12-9-19, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT. In accordance with 36 CFR 800 and our 2015 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, this letter initiates Section 106 consultation on the effect the proposed undertaking poses for a historic property located within the project's area of potential effects (APE). As a consequence of these agreements, TxDOT's regulatory role for this project is that of the Federal action agency.

Project Description

See attached description from TxDOT's Environmental Coordination Oversight System (ECOS).

Determination of Eligibility

TxDOT historians conducted research to identify properties previously listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), and Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) in the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). TxDOT historians determined the area of potential effects (APE) for this project is 150 feet from the existing and proposed new road right-of-way (ROW) and 300 feet from the new location ROW. TxDOT conducted a historic resources reconnaissance survey of the entire APE. We recommend the following historic-age property (built prior to 1982) as eligible for listing in the NRHP:

Caddo Park at Lavon Lake: The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) opened Caddo Park in 1975 as part of a pilot program to provide wheelchair-accessible parks along USACE lakes. Caddo Park was one of two parks in Texas in the pilot program and may have been one of the first public parks designed for wheelchair accessibility. The park includes accessible paths, parking lots, bathrooms, picnic tables, fishing areas, and a boat ramp. Caddo Park at Lavon Lake is eligible at the state level of significance under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C for Design as recognition for its significance in promoting public accessibility. Only a portion of the park is wheelchair-accessible, and the historic property's boundaries encompass that portion, not the entire boundaries of Caddo Park.

TxDOT finds the remaining 71 historic-age properties identified in the historic resources survey report (HRSR) as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The properties either do not retain any historic integrity or are not significant in events in history, for people or for design.

Consultation with Interested Parties

TxDOT has conducted multiple stakeholder and public meetings to discuss the project. In addition, TxDOT invited the Collin County Historical Commission to review and comment on the findings in the HRSR, and we have not received any comments from them on the project. The Collin CHC has not participated in any of TxDOT's US 380 widening projects in the county.

Determination of Effects

For the US 380 Princeton Widening project, TxDOT plans to acquire a small portion of ROW from Caddo Park. The portion of ROW needed for this project is along the current US 380 ROW. Overall, Caddo Park encompasses approximately 160 acres. However, the portion of the park that is eligible for the NRHP is only 106.6 acres. TxDOT's ROW acquisition, at the maximum, would be approximately 2.4 acres, for an overall acquisition of 0.02% of the overall historic property.

The proposed new ROW extends approximately 648 feet along the existing TxDOT ROW and does not contain any contributing resources to the historic district. The ROW acquisition is over 400 feet from a contributing resource. While the park is currently closed, the proposed ROW will not affect any future use of the park or its amenities. TxDOT finds that the proposed project will cause **no adverse effect** to Caddo Park.

Section 4(f) Findings

As part of this coordination, TxDOT determined that the proposed project meets the requirements for a Section 4(f) *de minimis* impact findings on Caddo Park under 23 CFR 774. TxDOT based its determination on the fact that the use for the Carroll House is minimal and the project will have **no adverse effect** on the historic property. TxDOT plans to acquire 0.02 percent of the overall historic site and will not affect any character-defining features or attributes of the property.

Conclusion

In accordance with 36 CFR 800 and our Programmatic Agreement, I hereby request your signed concurrence with TxDOT's findings of eligibility and of **no adverse effect**. We additionally notify you that SHPO is the designated official with jurisdiction over Section 4(f) resources protected under the provisions of 23 CFR 774 and that your comments on our Section 106 findings will be integrated into decision-making regarding prudent and feasible alternatives for purposes of Section 4(f) evaluations. Final determinations for the Section 4(f) process will be rendered by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the afore-mentioned MOU dated 12-9-19.

We look forward to further consultation with your staff and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective and responsible solutions for improving transportation, safety and mobility in the state of Texas. Thank you for your cooperation in this federal review process. If you have any questions or comments concerning these evaluations, please call me at (512) 431-3422 or rebekah.dobrasko@txdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Rebekati Dobrasko

Rebekali Dobrasko

Section Director, Cultural Resources Environmental Affairs Division NAME:

CONCURRENCE WITH NRHP ELIGIBLITY AND NO ADVERSE EFFECT SECTION 106 DETERMINATION

NAME:

Digitally signed by Justin Kockritz Date: 2023.03.01 11:37:38

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DATE:

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer

NO COMMENTS ON DETERMINATION OF *DE MINIMIS* TO SECTION 4(F) REGULATIONS

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DATE:____

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer

Back To List 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 0135-04-036, etc. US 380 Princeton Improvement Anticipated Environmental Classification: CSJ: 0135 - 04 - 036 Yes 🗸 Is this an FHWA project that normally requires an EIS per 23 CFR 771.115(a)? Project Association(s) Auto Associate CSJ from DCIS Manually Associate CSJ: Add DCIS DCIS Main or Doc **DCIS** Funding **CSJ Env Classification** Actions Number Classification Tracked In Associate CSJ:013503056 Federal,State EΑ NLF Associate Main 1 CSJ:013516002 Federal, State EΑ NLF Associate Main DCIS Project Funding and Location Funding DCIS Funding Type: ☐ Private Federal ✓ State ✓ Local Location Highway: US 380 DCIS Project Number: County: COLLIN District: JCT US 380/ EAST PRINCETON DRIVE Project Limit -- From: Project Limit -- To: CR 560 Begin Latitude: + 33 1738780 4943460 Begin Longitude: - 96 End Latitude: + 33 1569736 End Longitude: - 96 3687063 DCIS & P6 Letting Dates DCIS District: 03/27 DCIS Approved: DCIS Actual: P6 Ready To Let: P6 Proposed Letting: DCIS Project Description Type of Work: Spelly Layman's Description: WIDEN ROAD - ADD LANES DCIS Project Classification: WF - WIDEN FREEWAY Design Standard: Roadway Functional Classification: 3 - Rural principal arterial

☐ Jurisdiction

No V	Does the project cross a state boundary, or require a new Presidential Permit or modification of an existing Presidential Perm	it?	
	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		
	Who is the project sponsor as defined by 43 TAC 2.7? Is a local government's or a private developer's own staff or consultant preparing the CE documentation, EA or EIS?		
Yes ✔	Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval?		
	☑ USACE □ IBWC □ USCG □ NPS □ IAJR □ Other □		
	Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands?		
Environmental Cle Project Area	earance Project Description		
Typical Depth of Impa	pacts: 2 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 50 (Feet)		
New ROW Required:	370-375 (Acres)		
New Perm. Easement	Required: [2-5] (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: [5-7] (Acres)		
Project Description —			
Describe Limits of A			
1827 to County R	tment of Transportation proposes to improve US 380 from Farm to Market Road (FM) Road (CR) 560 in within the cities of McKinney, Princeton, and Farmersville in Texas, a distance of approximately 11.8 miles.		
to west of CR 33	380 roadway would be widened and reconstructed as a freeway facility from FM 1827 37. From west of CR 337 to east of CR 458, the freeway would be on new location, at would rejoin the existing US 380 alignment and would be reconstructed as a freeway		
to CR 560 east o			
- Option A diver	s are currently under consideration - Option A and Option B. rges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing the		
back with the pro-	eastern portion of the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood crossing Lake Ridge Road, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option A requires approximately 370 acres of new ROW. - Option B diverges from the proposed alignment at CR 458, heading southeast, traversing USACE property, and converging back with the proposed alignment at CR 492. Option B requires		
approximately 37	75 acres of new ROW.		
	W width is approximately 120-160 feet. The existing ROW width at the existing Lavon approximately 200 feet. The proposed ROW would be approximately 320-400 feet wide.		
Describe Project Sett	tting: Spell		

The land use is generally urban (commercial properties and some residential properties) at both the west and east termini. Commercial properties include auto repair shops, storage, and gas stations. In addition, an electrical substation occurs near the eastern project terminus. The remainder of the project and surrounding area is generally rural in nature; however, there is extensive development pressure on the north and east sides of the City of Princeton resulting in the rapid development of residential subdivisions.

Traffic generators in the area include the numerous residential and commercial developments, as well as east-west through traffic on US 380.

Vegetation within the project limits from the western project terminus to approximately County Road (CR) 377 consists of a mix of maintained properties and maintained ROW. Vegetation within the project limits from approximately CR 377 to the Lavon Lake bridge consists of agricultural/pasture, maintained ROW, maintained properties, undeveloped woodland, and riparian corridors. Vegetation within the project limits from the Lavon Lake bridge to the eastern project terminus consists of maintained ROW and maintained properties. Vegetation for the United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) property adjacent to the project and along Lavon Lake is deciduous woodland and floodplain, and riparian hardwood forest.

There are extensive water resources in the project area including eight waterbodies, with the largest being Lavon Lake. In addition, there are numerous 100-year floodplains associated with the major stream crossings including Big Branch, Ticky Creek, Sister Grove Creek, and Pilot Grove Creek, which are located within the project limits.

Community facilities are present along the existing alignment of US 380 starting with the Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ near the western terminus of the project, the recently constructed Princeton City Hall east of CR 458, and the Princeton Police Training Facility near CR 492, which are located within the project limits.

There are two USACE-owned parks immediately adjacent to the existing US 380 alignment. These are Twin Groves Park located on the western shore of Lavon Lake and Caddo Park (currently closed to the public due to maintenance/improvements) located on the eastern shore of Lavon Lake. In addition to the two parks, the project would cross USACE Lake Lavon property that is designated as a wildlife management area. The wildlife management area is used for recreational purposes.

Describe Existing Facility:



The existing US 380 roadway is classified as a principal arterial with a varying speed limit of 45 to 60 miles per hour (mph). The current alignment consists of four 12-foot-wide lanes (two in each direction) with a right-of-way (ROW) width of approximately 120 to 160 feet. In addition, the roadway has a flush median, 6 to 10-foot-wide shoulders, and open vegetated drainage ditches or swales. The existing roadway does not provide pedestrian or bicyclist accommodations.

The existing bridge crossing at Lavon Lake consists of four 12-foot-wide lanes (two in each direction) with 6 to 12-foot-wide shoulders. The ROW width at the bridge is approximately 200 feet.

Describe Proposed Facility:



The new location controlled access freeway would realign US 380 north of the City of Princeton within an anticipated proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 320 to 400 feet, depending on location. The proposed project includes 8 to 10 lanes of divided freeway (4 to 5 lanes in each direction) with 12-foot travel lanes, auxiliary lanes (as needed), 15-foot inside shoulders, and 10-foot outside shoulders. The proposed project also includes ramps and continuous two-lane one-way frontage roads with raised curbs, 12-foot travel lanes, and 10-foot shared-use paths.

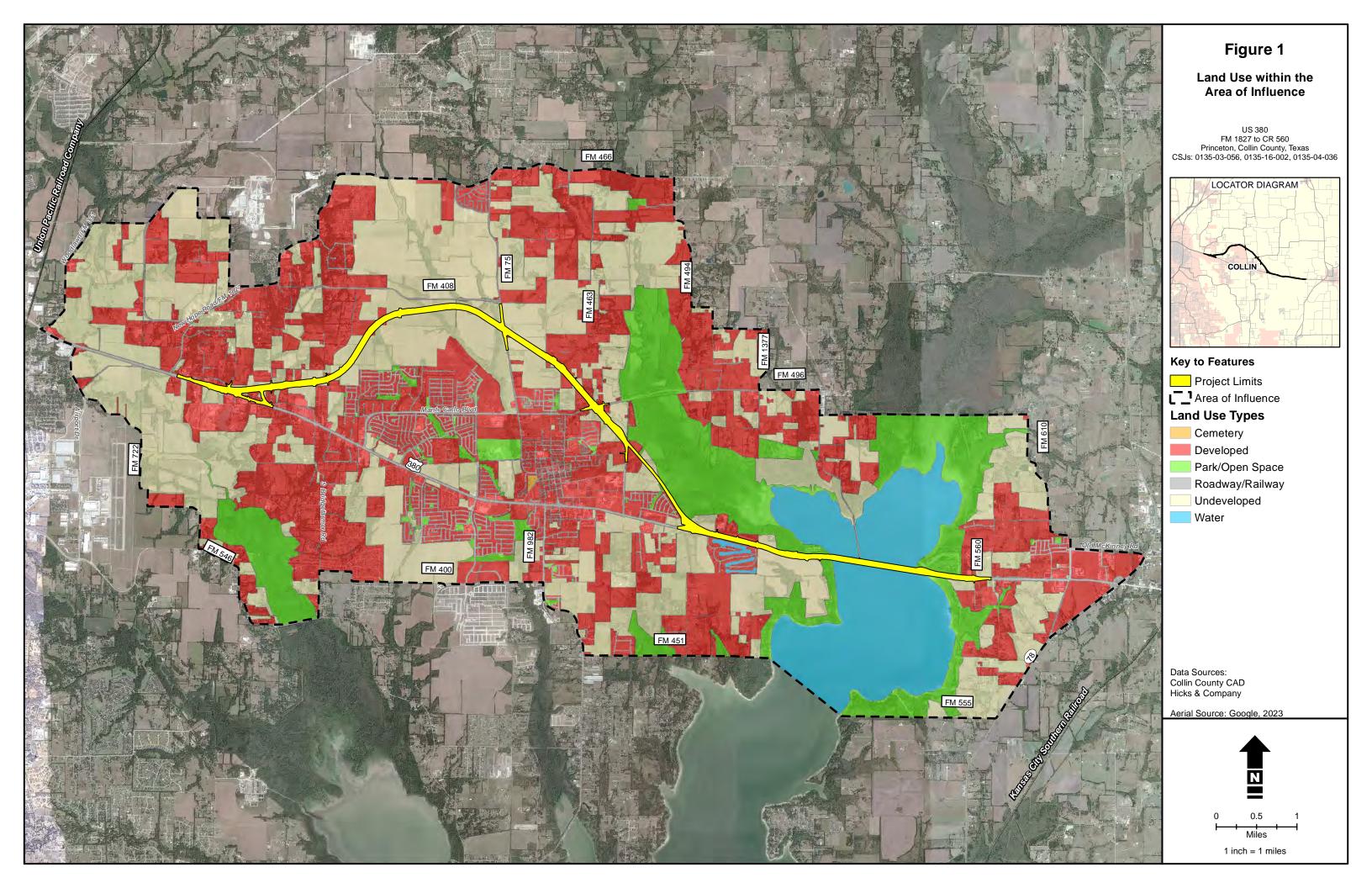
US 380 crosses Lavon Lake; the freeway would be reconstructed within the existing ROW over the lake, including continuous frontage roads on bridge structures.

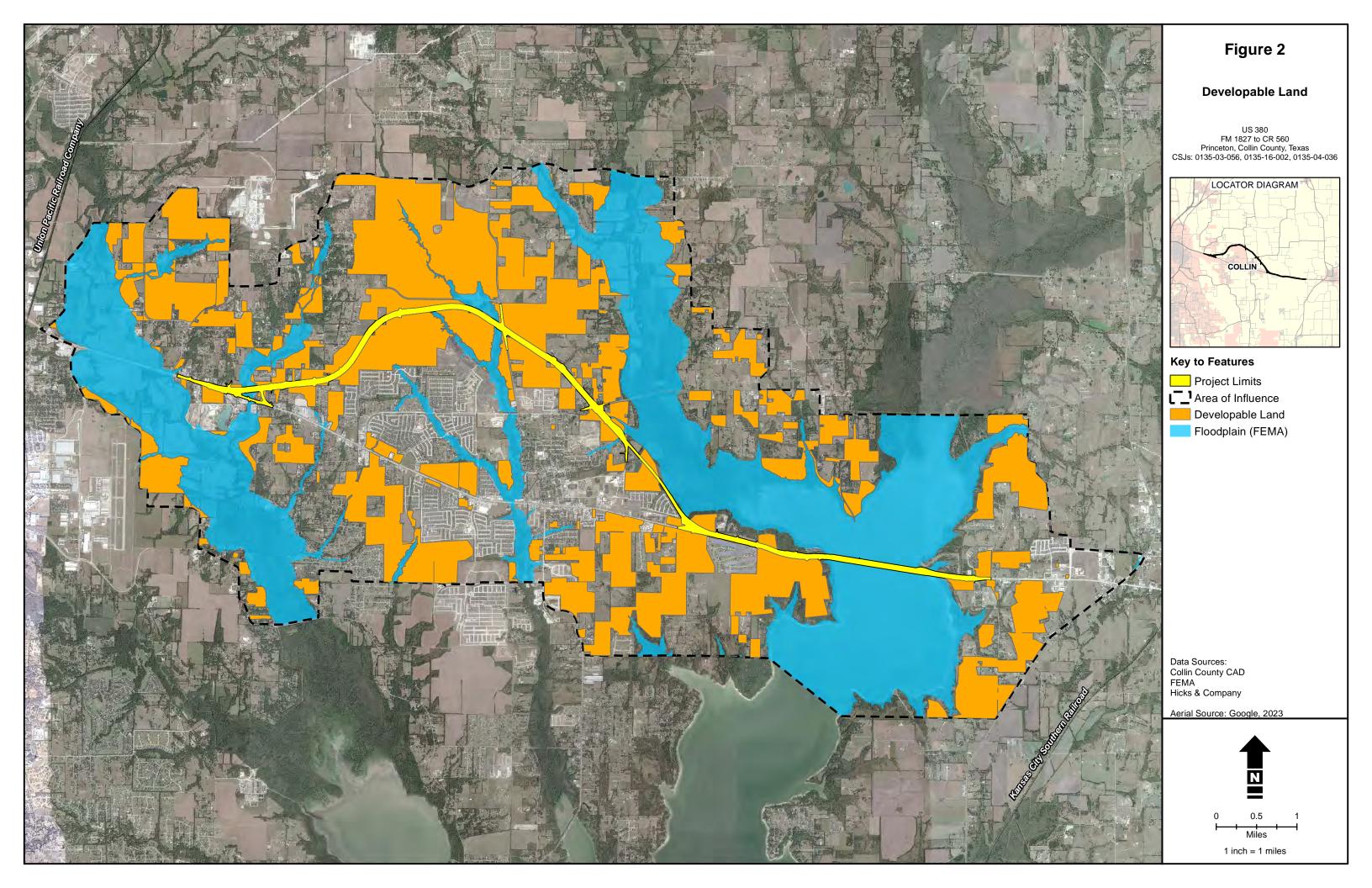
Proposed grade-separated interchanges would be constructed at major cross streets to accommodate connectivity to existing and future roadways and bicycle/pedestrian networks.

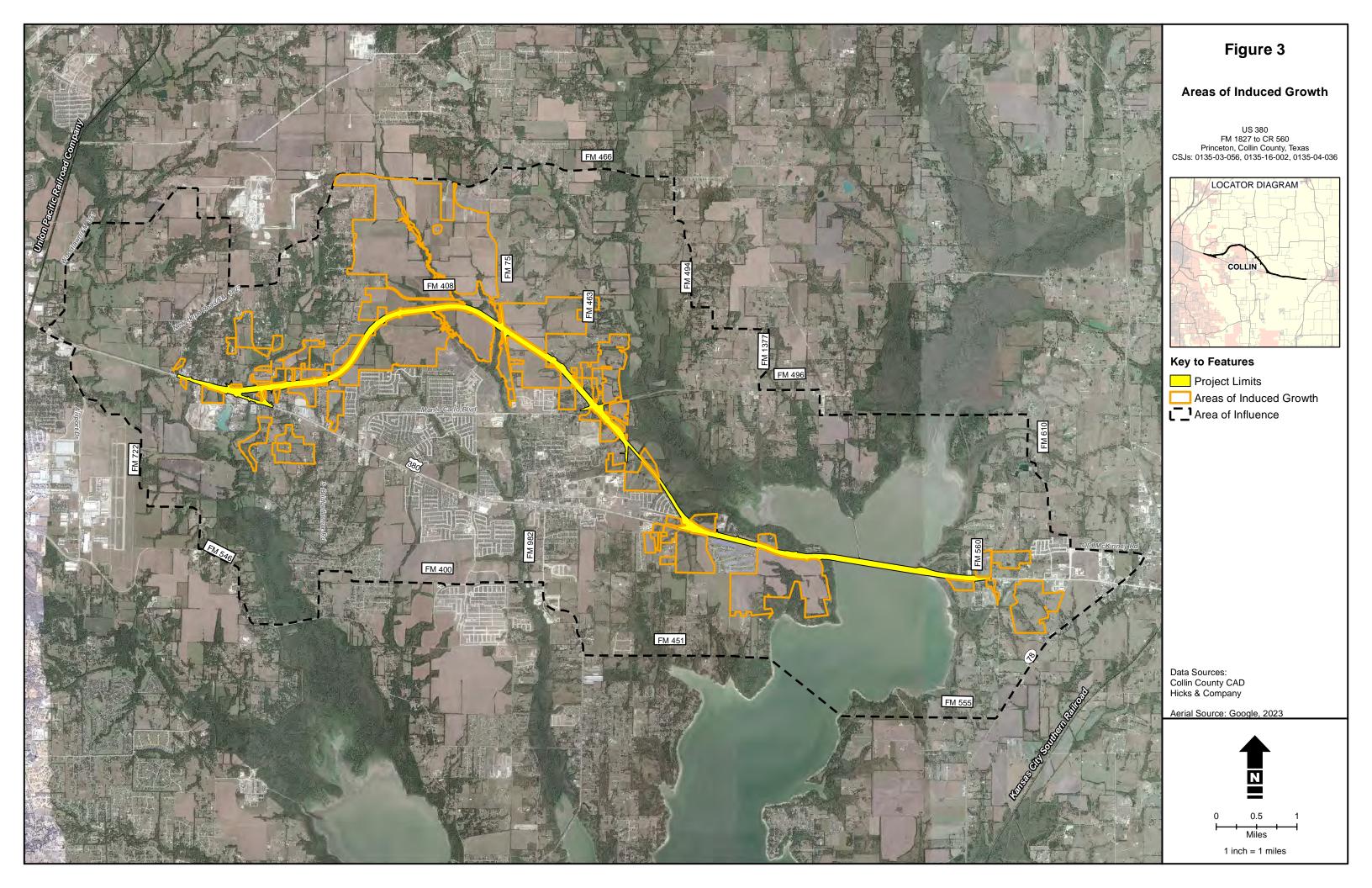
The proposed project would maintain the existing US 380 roadway through the City of Princeton with connectivity at proposed interchanges on both the east and west sides of the city.

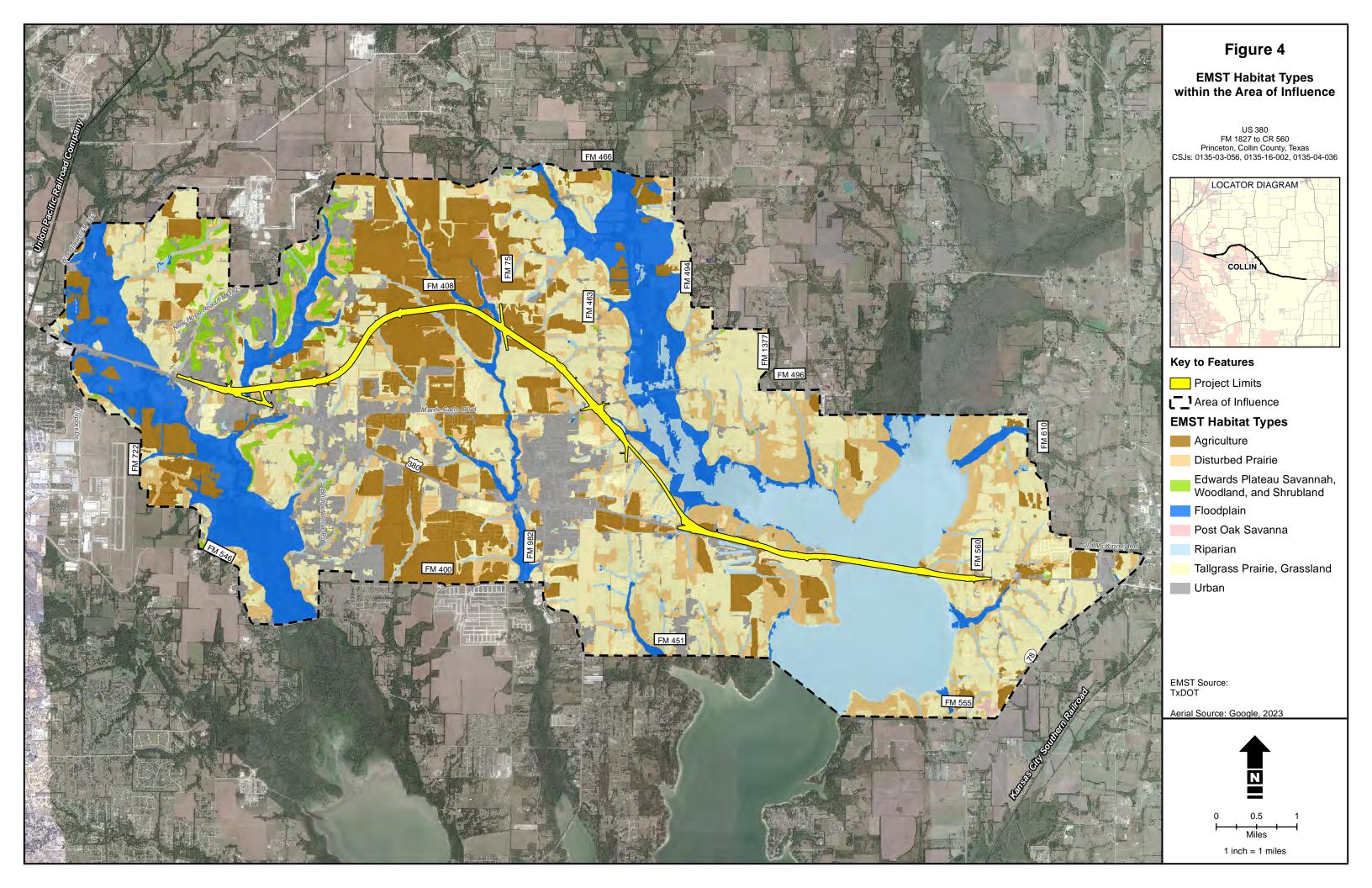
Yes V Would the project add capacity?		
Transportation Planning No V Is the project within an MPO's boundaries? No V Does the project meet the definition for a grouped category for planning and programming purposes?		
The project is located in Non-Attainment/Maintenance This status applies to: □ CO - Carbon Monoxide □ PM10 - Particulate	✓ area. ✓ O3 - Ozone	
Environmental Clearance Information Environmental Clearance Date: Closed Date: Approved Environmental Classification:	Environmental LOA Date: Archived Date:	
Project Contacts Created By: Christine Polito	Date Created: 03/26/2020	
Project Sponsor: TXDOT (Or) Local Gov Sponsor Point Of Contact: ENV Core Team	rogram Manager	
Member: District Core Team Member: Christine Polito - Environmental Program Manager		
Other Point of Contact(s):	\$\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}	
Last Updated Christine Polito By:	Last Updated Date: 10/07/2022 07:12:51	

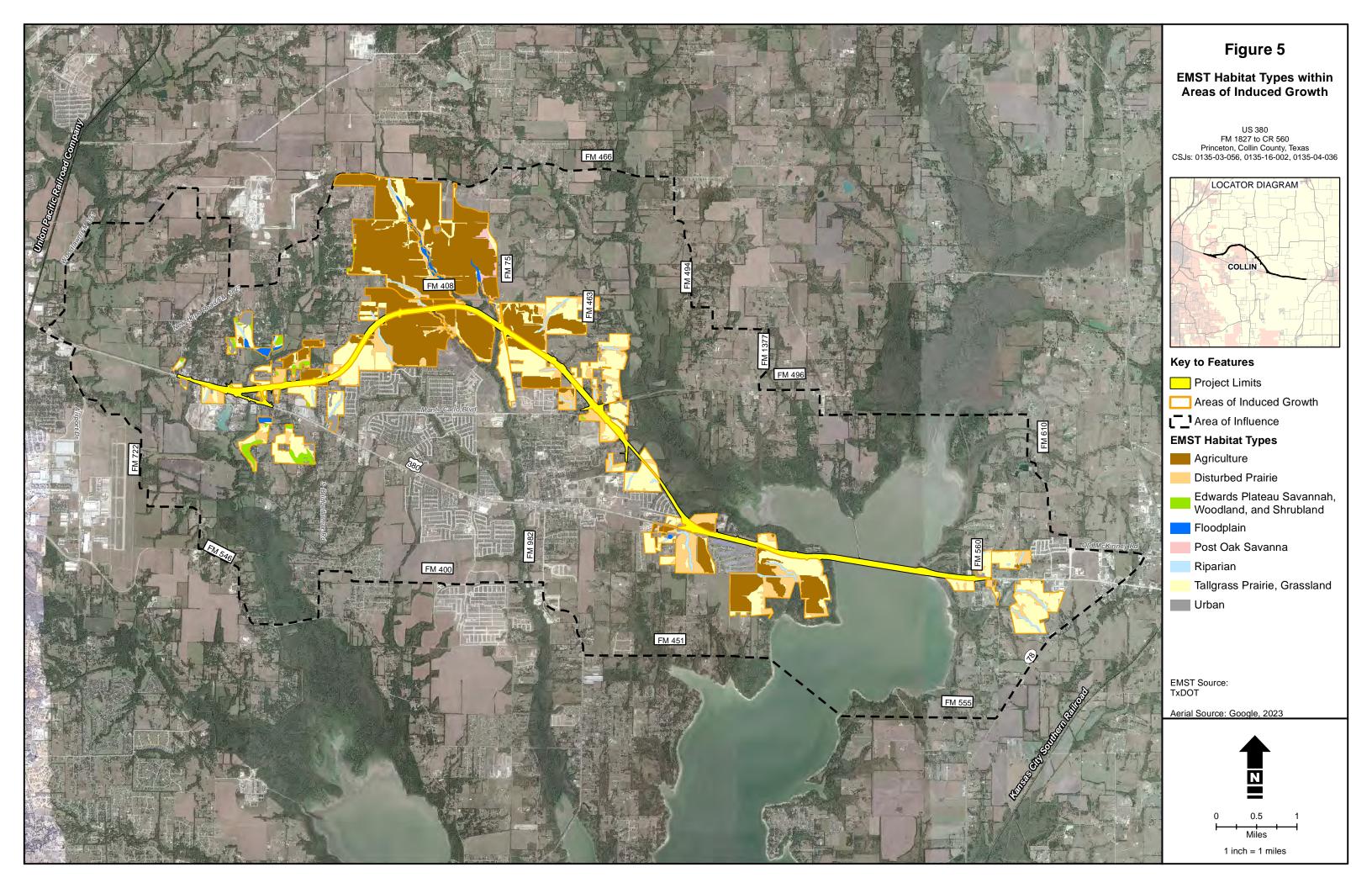
Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appandix H. Inducad Crowth & Cu	mulativa Impacts Mans
Appendix H: Induced Growth & Cur	mulative impacts iviaps

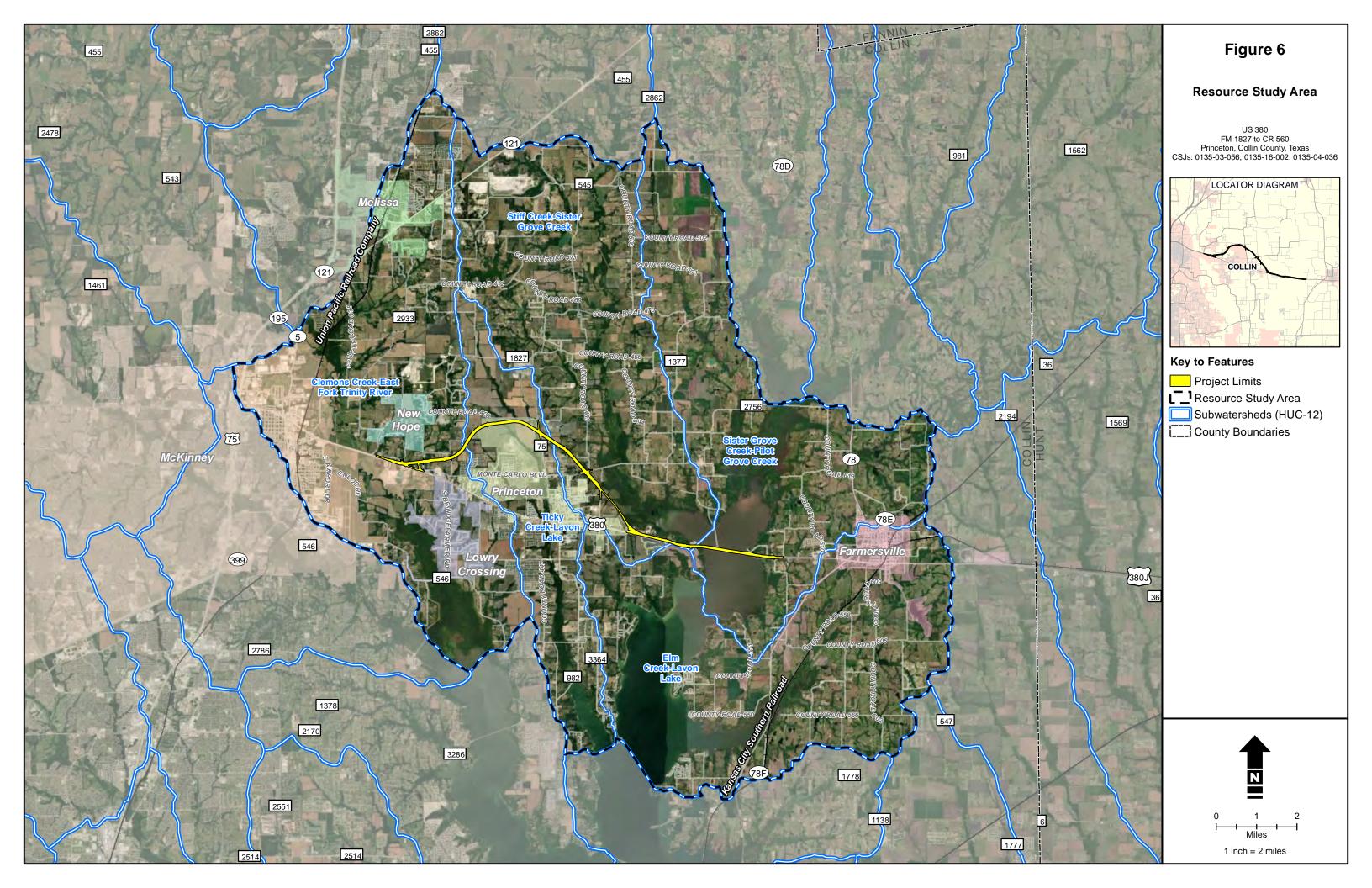


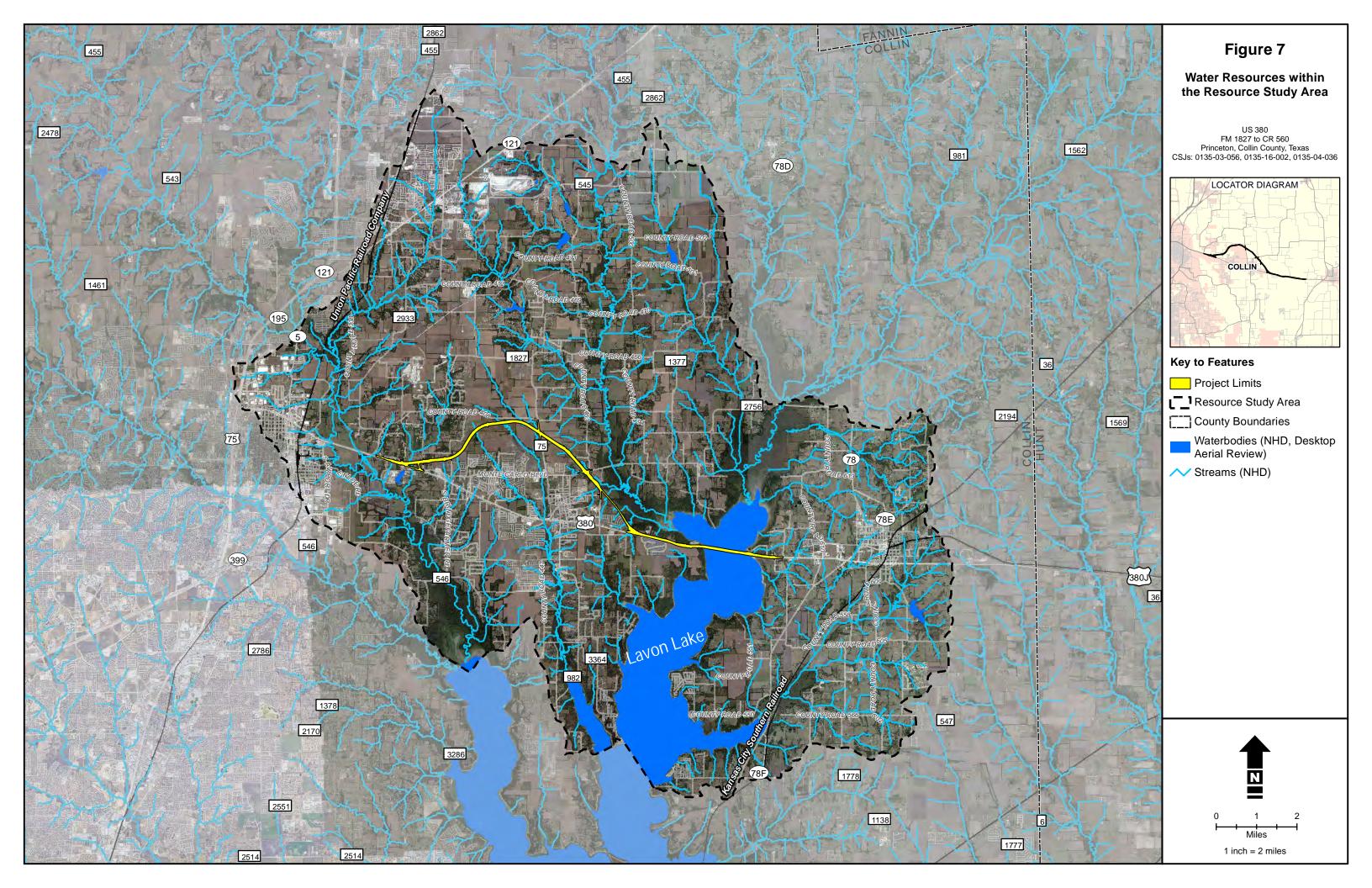


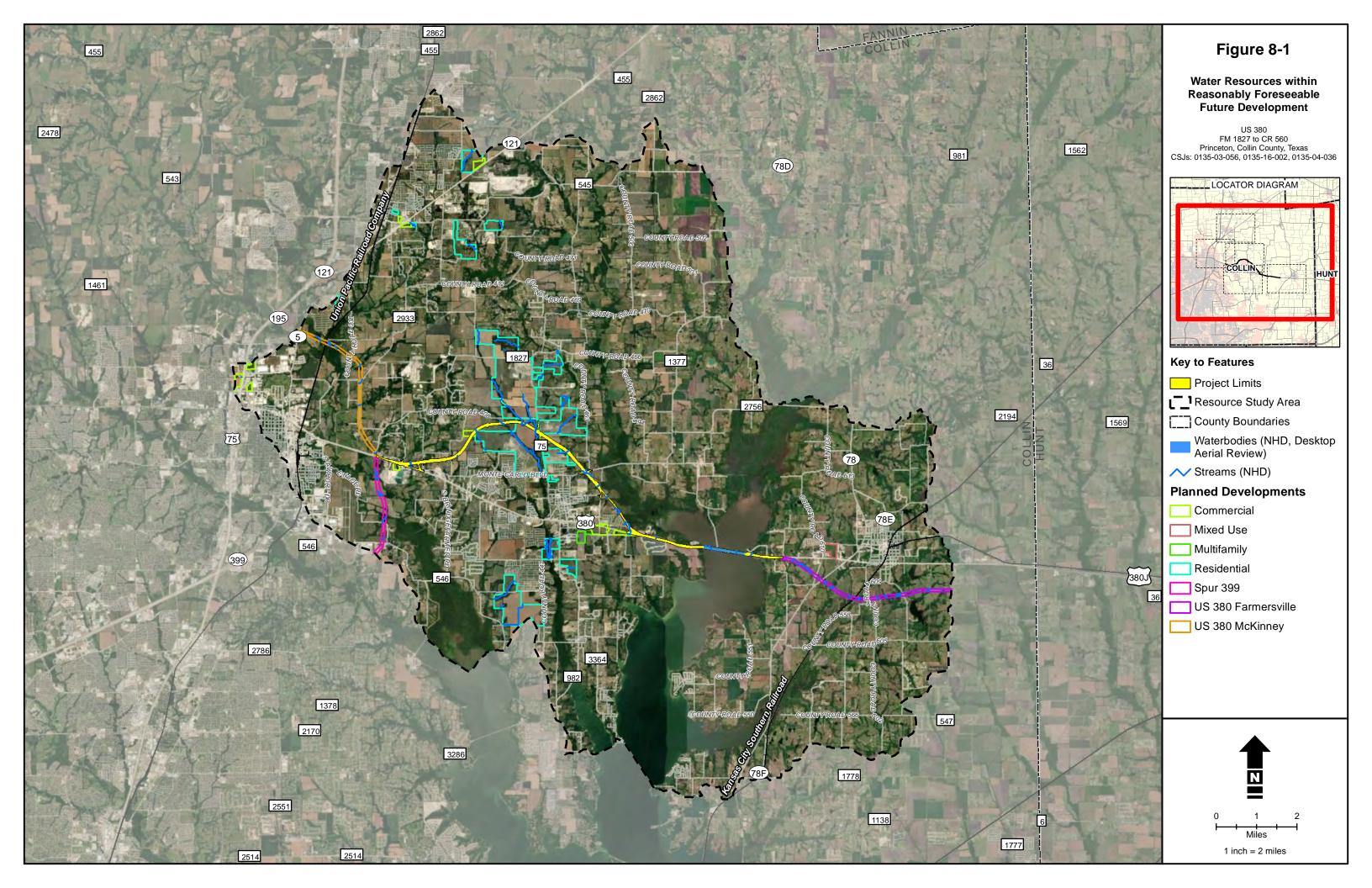


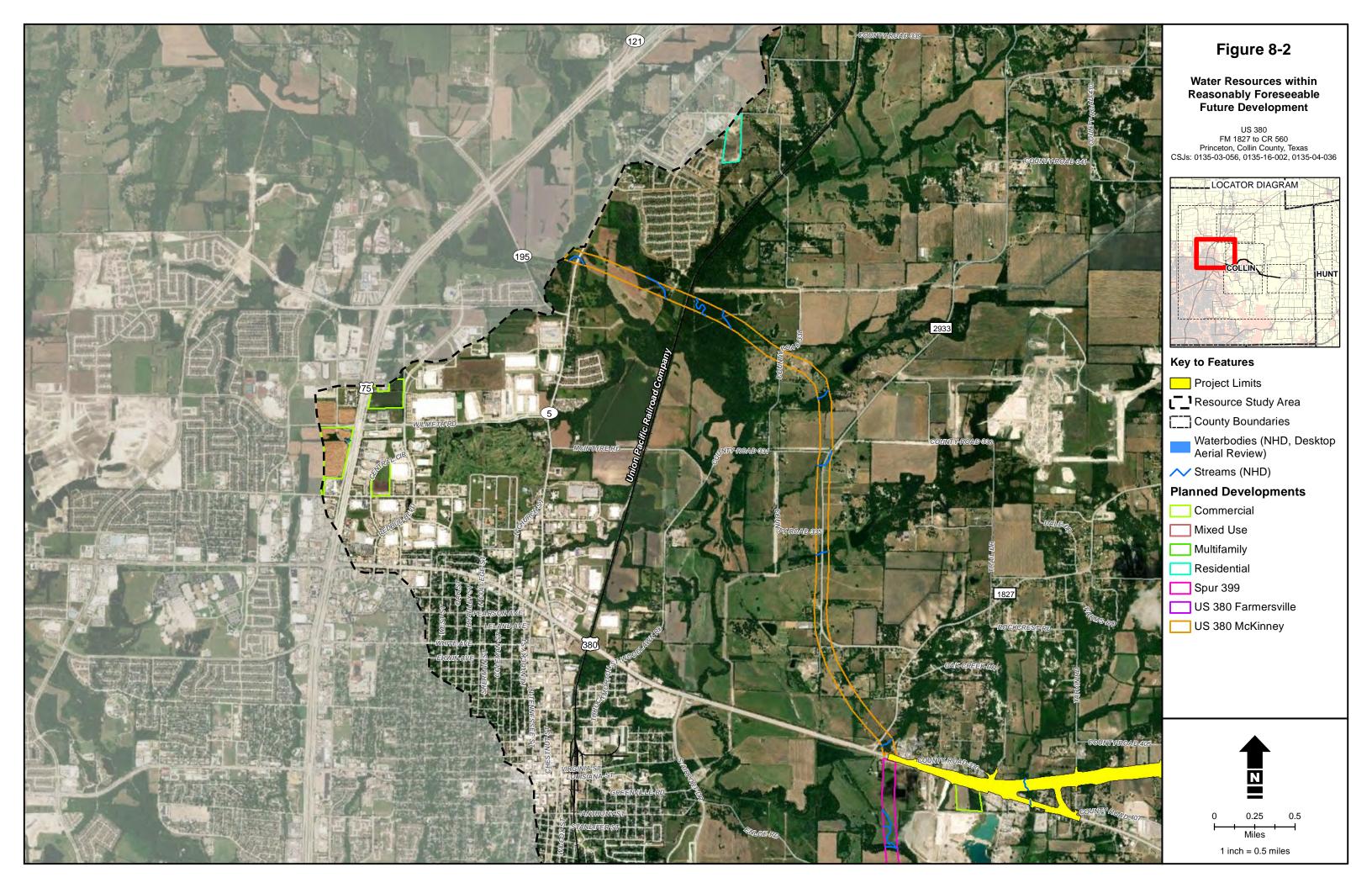


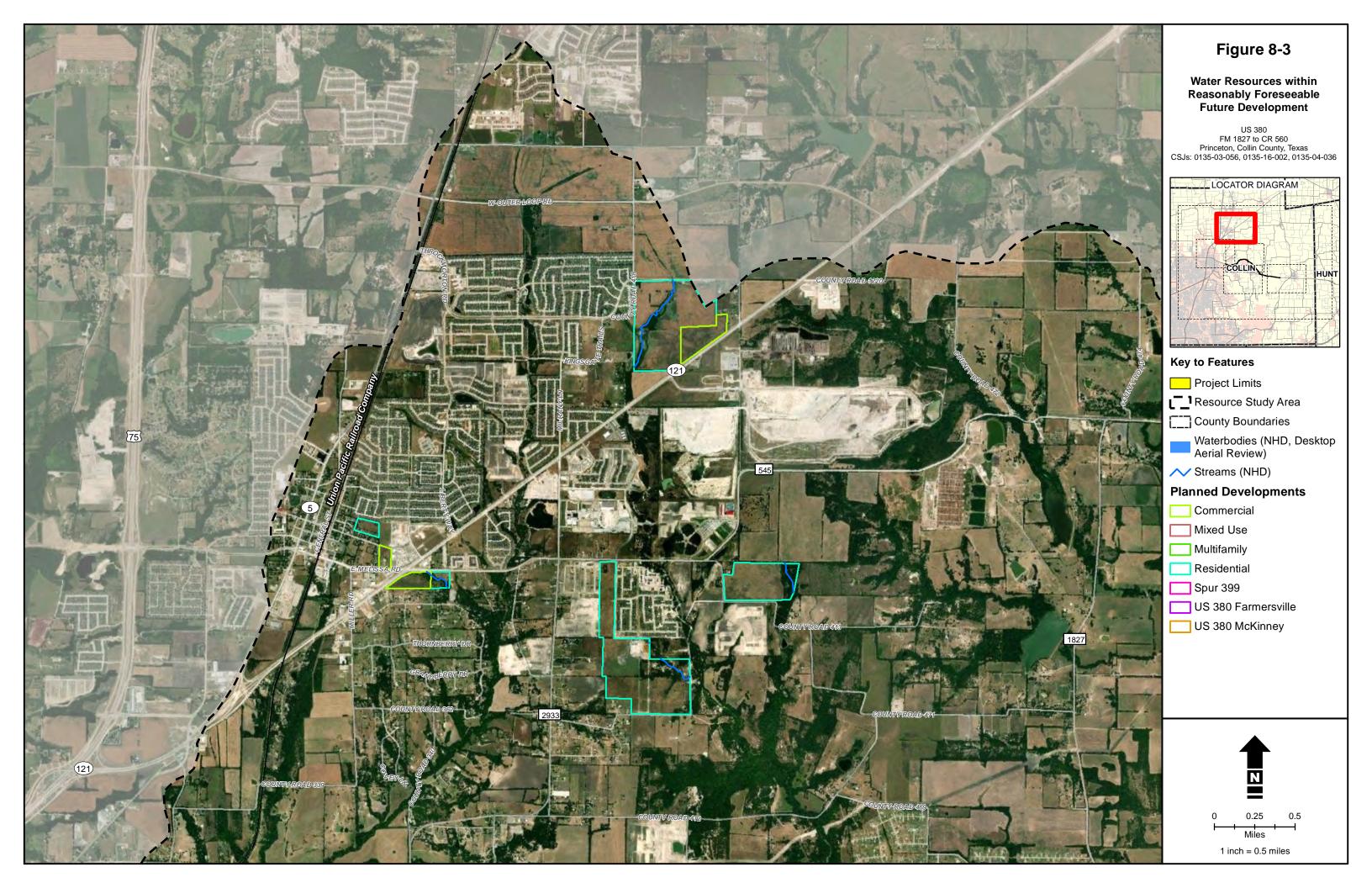


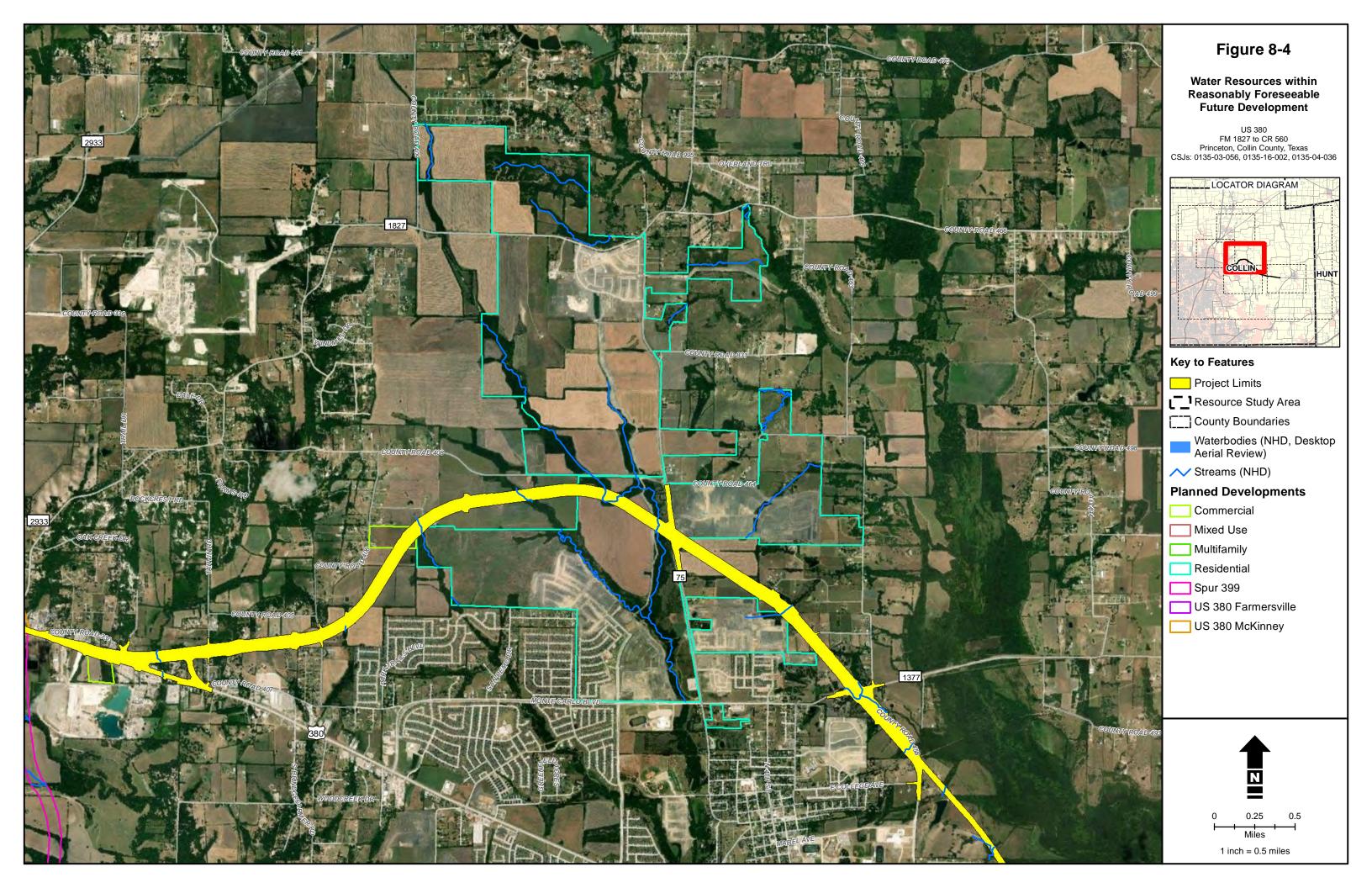


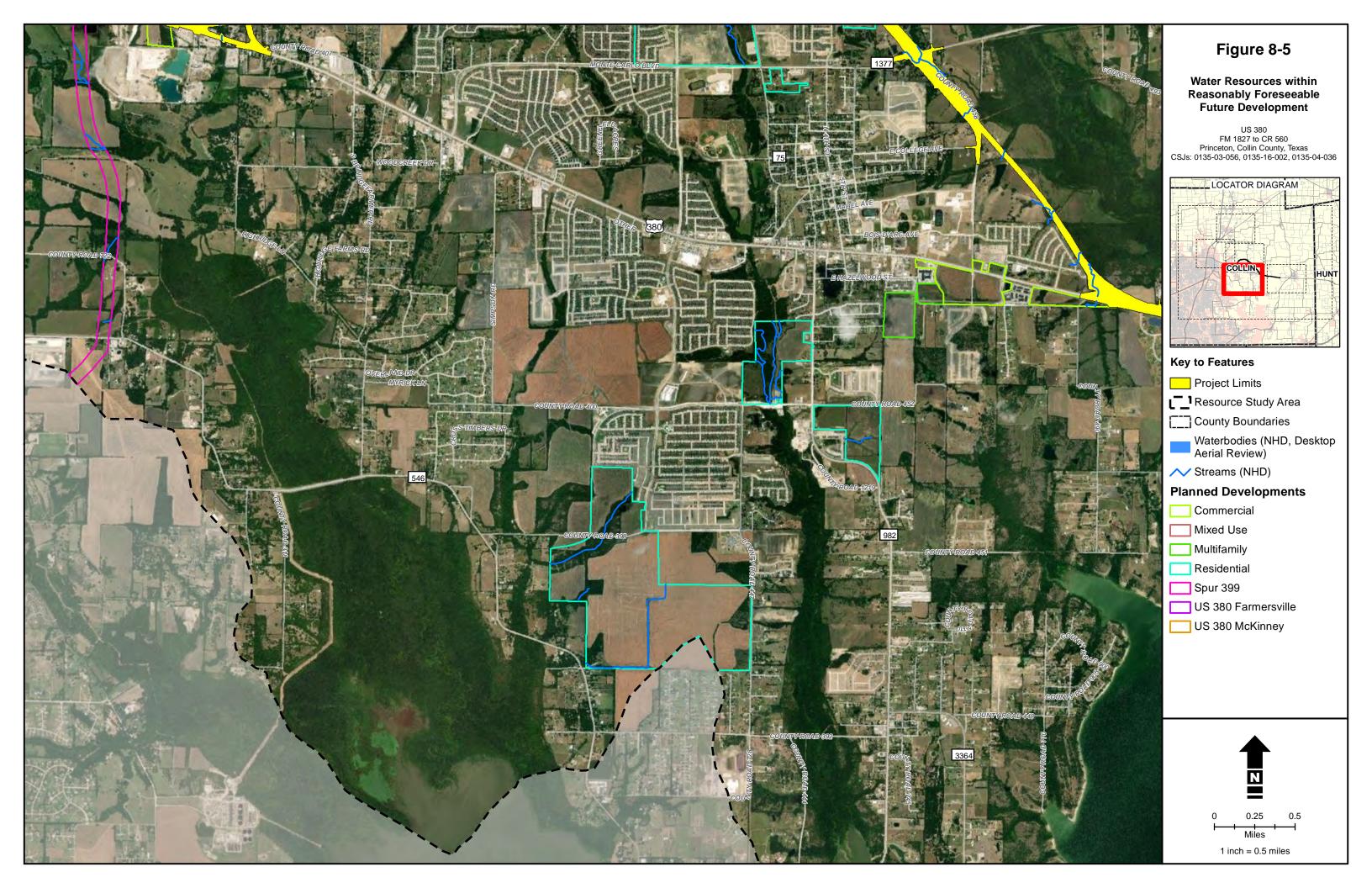


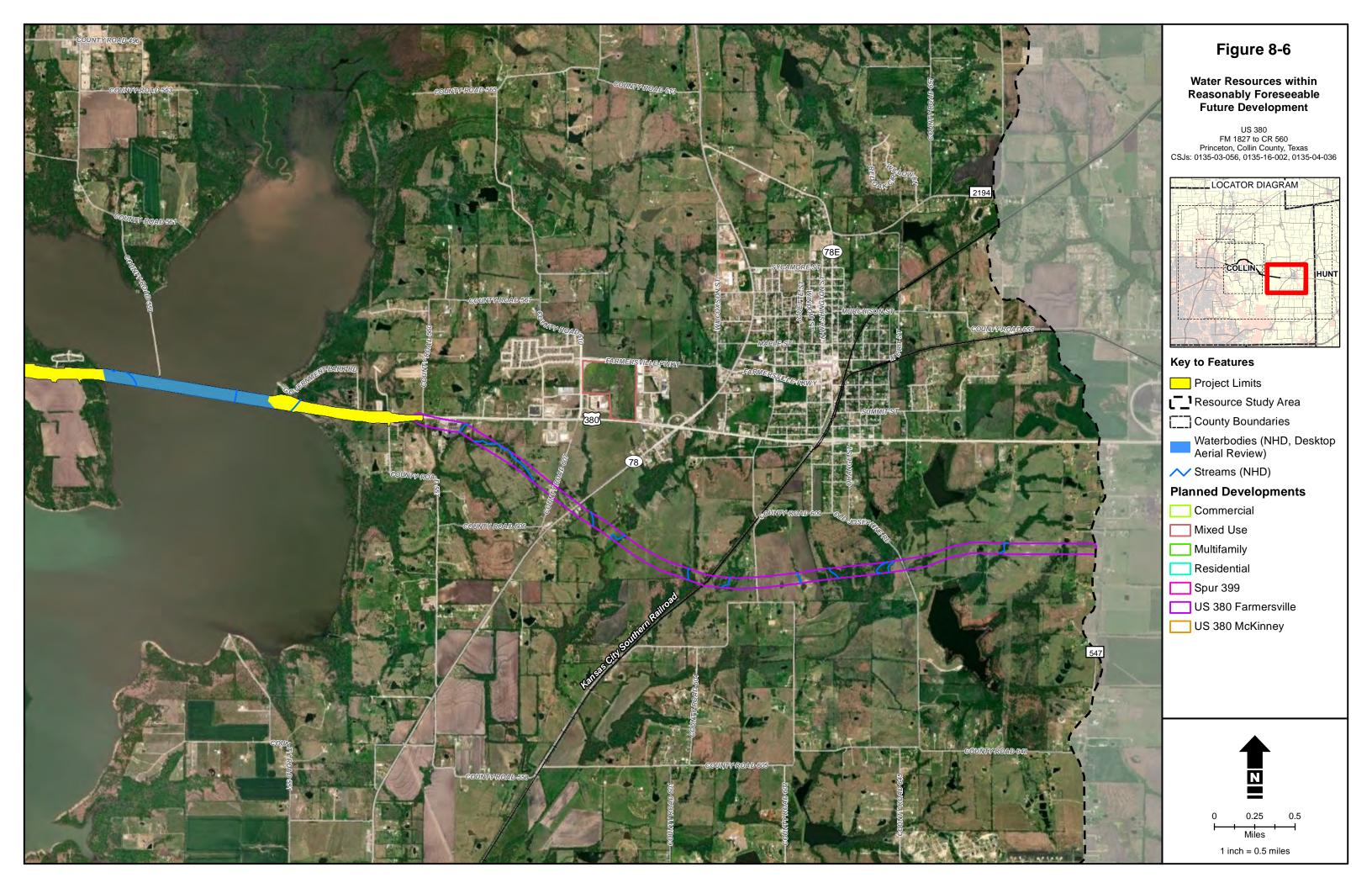












Praft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 566
Appendix I - Comment and Respor	nse Matrix from Public Meeting
	3

United States (US) 380 Princeton

From Farm-to-Market (FM) 1827 to County Road (CR) 560 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, 0135-16-002

Aug. 2, 2022 Public Meeting - Comment Response Matrix

Comment	Commenter	Date	Source	Comment	Response
Comment No.	Commenter Name Princeton Lakes Property Owners Association - Board of Directors - Mr. Larry Thompson	Date Received 8/1/2022	Source	Mr. Stephen Endres, The Princeton Lakes Property Owners Association (PLPOA) Board of Directors request that the proposed US380 schematics do not impact the south side of US380 in front of our neighborhood. We want to make sure that the berm, lake, and existing homes are not impacted, and that the expanded right of way (ROW) extends only to the north side of US380 where there is very little current development. Any impact to our lake closest to US380 would negatively impact 59 homeowners since the 4 lakes are interconnected. When we study the schematics, we will be looking for noise abatement and lighting designs that preserve or improve our current environment. We are concerned about the impact of any elevated portion of the new US380 near Princeton Lakes. Access to and from our entrances at Island Way and Calm Water Cove needs to be preserved, and safety needs to be improved from the current design. The PLPOA is especially concerned about the proposed Dimauro Addition that includes plans to build high density housing using the current ROW on the north side of US380 across from Calm Water Cove, which conflicts with the proposed ROW. The developer is aware of the US380 plans but apparently does not care. Collin County or TXDOT needs to procure the ROW on the north side of US380 quickly to	Your comment is noted. The current proposed design of the project would maintain the existing TxDOT right of way boundary on the south side of US 380, with the majority of the project being located north of US 380. As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Discover more about this process in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html . Safety lighting will be provided along the corridor under bridges, at intersections, and at certain ramps. A lighting schematic will be produced during the development of the construction plans. It is TxDOT's intent to maintain all existing access points on US 380, though there may be temporary disruption during construction. TxDOT will communicate traffic control measures, including reroutes and temporary closures, with the public, local officials and the media prior to and during construction activities. TxDOT will
2	Princeton Lakes	8/16/2022	Email	prevent further development. Thanks for your continued support in this matter. PLPOA Board of Directors Mr. Endres,	maintain access to businesses and residences throughout construction with appropriate signage directing drivers to access points. Access will be maintained at Island Way and Calm Water Cove along the eastbound frontage road. As presented during the public meeting, the purpose of the proposed project includes the development of a controlled access freeway, improving US380 to current freeway design standards and improving safety through a multimodal corridor. During the design process, TxDOT will also evaluate the need for turn lanes along frontage roads where required, in order to improve safety at existing developments and cross streets. Per state regulation, project environmental clearance is required to purchase right of way. Environmental clearance for this project is anticipated in 2023. 1. Your comment is noted.
2	Princeton Lakes Property Owners Association - Board of Directors - Mr. Larry Thompson	8/16/2022	Email	 Upon review of the schematics, the Princeton Lakes Property Owners Association (PLPOA) has the following feedback: Overall, the PLPOA is very supportive of the design. Most of our key concerns appear to have been addressed. In the property owners table on roll 5, the entire 500 series of properties (500-A thru 500-AV) that describes Princeton Lakes (PL) lots is inaccurate. These properties are not owned by "Arroyo Cap IA LCC" or any of the listed owners, and they are not vacant as shown on the table. The schematics do not appear to list any provisions for noise abatement. The overpass at Twin Grove Park and the frontage area along PL will likely require noise abatement. We would be interested in knowing the plans for existing power lines in front of PL along the south side of US380. Ideally the power lines would be buried as part of the project. At the west side of PL the proposed elevation of the lanes is close to the current roadbed at ~551' (roll 4). Then in roll 5 for no apparent reason the proposed lanes rise to 557.55' right in front of PL before dropping back to near the existing level. This does not seem to make much sense – please explain. This design would definitely need a wall to limit noise and visual impact to PL. Thanks for your support in this matter. 	 Your comment is noted. The schematic roll will be updated to match the Collin County website data. As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information about this process can be found in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html. TxDOT will determine the utilities that will be impacted from this proposed project and begin utility adjustments following environmental clearance and right-of-way acquisition. The type of utility relocations will be determined by the utility companies during construction. The proposed main lane profile was preliminarily set higher than the existing ground to stay above the design year water surface elevations at the proposed cross culverts. TxDOT is still in the design phase of the

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
				PLPOA Board of Directors	project and will continue to evaluate and optimize the proposed roadway profiles to minimize wall and noise impacts while meeting current roadway and drainage design standards.
3	Deborah Fahrenthold	8/2/2022	Comment Form (2)	My Address is 851 CR 458. It appears that you will be going thru the NW side of 458 & our property. There is a gas line going thru that area. How will that be handled? 851 CR 458 - appears you are going thru all the infrastructure on our land - 40x40 Bldg's (2) pavement, septic, water - UGH - & Beautiful rock & gated entrance Look a bit more south or north please	Your comments are noted. To support detailed design of the project, TxDOT is performing a subsurface utility engineering survey to locate and identify utilities within the project limits. For those utilities within proximity to the project identified as potential impacts, TxDOT will perform additional analyses including a pothole test to determine utility below surface elevation and then determine appropriate design solutions to minimize and/or mitigate potential impacts.
					TxDOT reviewed the impacts to your property. The current proposed alignment is based on the standard minimum horizontal curve criteria for a 45 MPH facility to connect US 380 eastbound frontage road to CR 458. The current design would impact approximately 2.1 acres from your property. As TxDOT develops the detailed design, we will continue to refine design to minimize impacts to existing infrastructure and structures throughout the entire project area based on public comments.
					If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the public meeting website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
4	Robert Dickerman	8/2/2022	Comment Form (2)	Surveyors have entered my property without notification. They were supposed to notify me when they entered my property. They did not. I want an explanation! 1) Why did TxDOT move the right of way from vacant land to cutting through homes and near homes?	Your comments are noted. Right of Entry (ROE) letters are sent by TxDOT to property owners to perform field survey and data collection. TxDOT or its consultants would need to receive permission for ROE before accessing property. If you see TxDOT staff or its consultants on your property without prior approval, please contact TxDOT Project Manager Stephen Endres at Stephen.Endres@txdot.gov .
				Reference the present homes at 3624 County Road 406 and 3630 County Road 406. The new roadway disrupts an existing neighborhood unneccesarily. There is plenty of vacant land to the south of the neighborhood to be used. It appears that money talks! This is crooked!	In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts. Each alignment was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton .
5	Stacy Roberts	8/2/2022	Comment Form	We moved out in the country from Dallas because we wanted to live in a quiet peaceful neighborhood and to have horses. We have to worry now if our horses can get out, instead of being safe grazing in our neighbors yards they could be hit by cars due to the highway going in in front of our house. How are we going to be compensated for the noise traffic and depreciation of our property. Our Retirements have now been compromised as well.	Your comment is noted. This is a rapidly developing area within Collin County. To accommodate current and future traffic demands the US 380 project has been identified as a regionally significant east-west corridor for Collin County by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The current US 380 configuration cannot handle the future projected traffic volumes and it does not meet the current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project.
					As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information about this process can be found in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html .
					If fencing or other structures are impacted by the proposed project, TxDOT would reimburse the property owner through the right-of-way acquisition process. The acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
6	Carly Roberts	8/2/2022	Comment Form	all homes affected on 406 have been made into homes through blood sweat and tears mowing, weed eating, building fences by hand, remodeling and maintence to be the homes comfortable enough to have last breaths in. we all deserve compinsation for the devalue of our homes and emotions through this devistating time. county road 408/406 and more are hidden gems of mckinney/princeton. my 4 year old son, small dog, two horses do not need to live next to a freeway and need enough money to relocate COMFORTABLE	Your comment is noted. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. TxDOT only acquires property within the schematic's proposed right-of-way. TxDOT only acquires property within the schematic's proposed right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
7	Mark Roberts	8/2/2022	Comment Form	WE ARE ON CR 406. WE MOVED THERE IN 2013 TO HAVE A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY WHERE WE CAN HAVE OUR HORSES. THIS PLAN NOT ONLY RUINS THE LIFESTYLE WE BOUGHT, BUT IT ALSO WILL DEVALUE OUR PROPERTY. WE NEED TO BE COMPENSATED FOR IT. I AM 58 YRS OLD AND THIS PROPERTY WAS A MAJOR PART OF MY RETIREMENT PLAN.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. TxDOT only acquires property within the schematic's proposed right-of-way. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
8	Geels	8/2/2022	Comment Form	HOW MANY YEARS ADVANCE NOTICE ARE GIVEN FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS? WE ARE JUST IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING STRUCTURES FOR A FOREVER HOME FOR 4 FAMILIES AND DON'T WANT TO SPEND \$\$ ONLY TO HAVE IT CHANGE ENTIRE PLANS.	Your comment is noted. Environmental clearance for this project is anticipated in 2023. Following environmental clearance in 2023, TxDOT would begin the right-of-way acquisition and utility relocation process. This project is currently not funded for construction but will potentially be ready to be let for construction by 2027. All right-of-way acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process. To view the current project schedule, please visit https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-from-fm-1827-to-cr-560-princeton-area .
9	Keith and Rhonda Pryor	8/2/2022	Comment	What is TxDOT doing to compensate Property owners impacted by Noise, nuiciance, accessibility due to the proximity of the 1827 - 75 section of the proposed ROW path The personal value of our property to be living a quiet lifestyle is permanetly and irrevocably impacted. Our ability to sell and relocate during this project construction is impacted we had planned to sell within 2 years to retire. This property IS our retirement plan. We are Now unable to proceed.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. TxDOT only acquires property within the schematic's proposed right-of-way. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process. It is TxDOT's intent to maintain all existing access points on US 380, though there may be temporary disruption during construction. TxDOT will communicate traffic control measures, including reroutes and temporary closures, with the public, local officials and the media prior to and during construction activities. TxDOT will maintain access to businesses and residences throughout construction with appropriate signage directing drivers to access points. Access will be maintained at Island Way and Calm Water Cove along the eastbound frontage road. As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information about this process can be found in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at <a business="" compliance-toolkits="" environmental="" href="https://www.txdot.gov/business/resource</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Keith and Rhonda
Pryor</td><td>8/5/2022</td><td>Online
Comment
Form</td><td>We attended the in person meeting held on August 2nd in Princeton Texas regarding the 380 Bypass from 1827 to CR 560. We wanted to know what TxDot is going to do to compensate property owners for the impact of the construction, namely noise, displacement of routes, available utilities and access to our property, Furthermore, the future impact of property value, loss of lifestyle and damage from road runoff and waste from traffic will be a detriment to our home, which is located at 3347 CR 406 less than 1000 feet from the proposed path of the road. This property and the sales value is a integral part of our ability to retire in the next 2-3 years. With the proposed construction we are now concerned that we'll be unable to sell, or enjoy our current lifestyle during our impending retirement. We understand the need for this project, but TXDot must compensate those property owners that will be directly impacted by this proposed route. Keith and Rhonda Pryor</td><td>Your comment is noted. As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information can be found about this process in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html .

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
					TxDOT will determine the utilities that will be impacted from this proposed project and begin utility adjustments following environmental clearance and right-of-way acquisition. The type of utility relocations will be determined by the utility companies during construction. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
11	Judy Travis	8/2/2022	Comment Form	I find it interesting that a subdivision (white trails that isn't even built is being bypassed by this project. Instead you decide to go through an area where we have homes already built. I am sure this is plitical and involves money. I worked for my home for over 25 yrs in healthcare and now the vaule will tank. This meeting was just to check a box that u had a meeting. TxDOT doesn't even care enough to speak face to face. I am so disapponted!!! I doubt anything I have to say makes a difference.	Your comment is noted. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts. Each alignment was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on the public meeting website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton .
12	Tom Potter	8/2/2022	Comment Form (2)	Regarding discussion with AECOM Potter Property - CR 406 Want to meet/discuss area of Known ground water sepage (look for green grass in drought!) AND - location of two abandoned wells in the current path Bypasses? So how are you going to deal with the traffic backups that occur at every intersection? Every place that the shared (old) roadway intersects there will be massive backups (just like at every one of them in any metro area). So, with the backups; a) people are not going to get anywhere any quicker meaning b) the amount of pollution will only get worse. What about the older sections? There isn't a place that I know of where a bypass has occured and the old roadway didnt decay into a mess in a few years (great, another Harry Hines Blvd right here in Collin County!). Are the taxing entities aware of how much taxable growth you are taking out by using at least 2X the amount of real este that should be required for the highway? I hope that all the engineers associated with this move on to something lucrative before the mess is found out - once people experience the outcomes of this mess you are creating then you will not want it on your resume'.	Your comments are noted. Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E. the TxDOT Project Manager contacted Tom Potter via email on Oct. 28, 2022 with the following: "Mr. Potter: This is Stephen Endres the project manager for the US 380 Princeton Project. At the US 380 Princeton Project. At the US 380 Princeton Project. At the US 380 Princeton Project with our study team. You commented on that you would want us to see the location of ground water seepage. If this still is the case when would be good dates and times for us to come out and meet with you. I will attend along with some people from my consultant team. I am available next Wednesday ald day, next Thursday afternoon and next Friday morning. However, please provide us with multiple days and times you are available so we can check our project team's schedules." Mr. Endres and Mr. Hernandez met with Mr. Potter on Nov. 4, 2022 to discuss the location. Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary. The Collin County US 380 projects have been identified as a regionally significant east-west corridor by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The existing US 380 cannot handle the projected future traffic volumes and does not meet current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts. Each alignment was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideratio

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
13	Scharlotte Wilder	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	would like to be updated on any information	Your contact information has been added to the project email list. You may also go to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-from-fm-1827-to-cr-560-princeton-area for project updates.
14	Ronald L Potter	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	i live on county rd 406 . this plan will take out my house. and a lot of my 64 acres . my parents bought this 64 acres in 1957 it is our home place . there has got to be a better way !	Your comment is noted. A comprehensive feasibility study was conducted by TxDOT and completed in 2020. The study recommended a proposed new location freeway north of US 380 and the city of Princeton. The proposed recommended alignment has been carried forward to the schematic and environmental phase. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment alternatives to minimize impacts. Each alignment alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton . If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
15	S. Potter	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	Why bypasses? The road should only be in the existing right of way! You want a bypass a few miles north of an existing route then another bypass (outer loop) only a few miles from that? Isnt that 3 eastwest routes within only a few miles of each other? If you are going to bypass then dont create all the congestion - do one from west mckinney and stay north all the way across to the east side of Princeton (gets rid of two instersections that only connect the old road for less than a mile). You all need to stop trying to satisfy all of the special interests of cities and counties, etc and starting thinking only on facts and logical reasoning!	Your comment is noted. The Collin County US 380 projects have been identified as a regionally significant eastwest corridor by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The existing US 380 cannot handle the future traffic volumes and does not meet current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project. TXDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment alternatives along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alternatives were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment options and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study . During the Feasibility Study, TxDOT found that if nothing is done, US 380 will continue to experience a failing, congested level of service in the future, even if we built all the planned roadways in Collin County including the Outer Loop that is being planned by Collin County and the plans to improve current traffic demands through the 2024 existing US 380 from FM 1827 to CR 458 in Princeton to six lanes with raised curbed medians and continuous sidewalks. Therefore, a US 380 freeway is needed to relieve congestion. Expanding existing US 380 into a freeway will not be examined further due to significant impacts to both businesses and residents. Following th
16	Jenny Machalicek	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	It's too bad that builders aren't more severely penalized for knowingly building in the path of roadways. I am just a common, yet educated, citizen, and I knew this road would impact all of the new builds on CR458. Yet, they soldiered on, knowing the tax payers of the State of Texas would pay for the road to go around them. The poor dumb home owners will pay dearly, as will the wildlife that get displaces. Oh, sure, there will be "mitigation"such a joke and a shame. In all honesty, I know this goes on and on,	Your comment is noted. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts. Each alternative alignment was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not

Comment	Commenter	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
No.	Name	Received		and has forever and forever. It doesn't make it right, and it will never stop, but I counted to ten and said my piece. I cannot wait to see how many businesses get leveled when the current 380 gets widened.	carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton . TxDOT will continue to work with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and stakeholders to minimize impacts. Studies will be conducted as part of the environmental process as the design is further refined. TxDOT will hold a public hearing to allow the public to view and provide foodback prior to applicable allocations.
17	Wayne Becker	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	I live on CR 406. I DO NOT want a major highway built. this is a result of poor city planning. the residents who have lived on CR 406 and built land and farms do not want a major highway 2 blocks down the road from us. This is another example of poor planning and i as a resident will fight it every step of the way.	Your comment is noted. The Collin County US 380 projects have been identified as a regionally significant eastwest corridor by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The existing US 380 cannot handle the future traffic volumes and does not meet current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project. TxDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment alternatives along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alternatives were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment options and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study . In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects. TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment entires to minimize impacts. Each alignment alternative
					adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts. Each alignment alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton .
18	Scott Di Benedetto	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	i am fortunate and my property is not being directly impacted (indirectly impacted yes, but not directly). My biggest concern is that the changes seem to have been done to appease the rich people who can make noise and focus the impact on those with less wealth instead.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT has moved the project to the schematic and environmental phase. During this phase, TxDOT will acquire more detailed survey and data collection within the project area. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts. Each alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton .

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19	(No Name Provided)	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	Congratulations on destroying farm land and families. Clearly you didn't do environmental impact for my family and animals who will now be subject to reduced public health outcomes. Did you know that noise and traffic are significantly associated with poor health outcomes? Most of us chose to live in the area that you plan to build in based on our desire to be far removed from what you propose. I still find it extremely ludicrous that you would not find a way to expand 380 on 380 based; businesses are far more fluid (and less important) than families, and I would be shocked to discover that a business that hung a shingle on 380 would not expect it to require expansion; in fact, I reckon that businesses would WELCOME better flowing traffic right in front of their storefronts. But yet-you choose to destroy multiple households- and the hopes and dreams of those living in them. I hope someone builds a 14 lane highway in front of your million dollar house (like you are doing to us).	Your comment is noted. As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information can be found about this process in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolikit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html . TxDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment options along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment options were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment options and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study: can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study . During the Feasibility Study, TxDOT found that if nothing is done, US 380 will continue to experience a failing, congested level of service in the futu
20	Chanda Dromgoole	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	The traffic is terrible and to many people have lost their lives on 380. This project is good for the safety of our citizens.	Your comment is noted.
21	Michaelle Ray	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	I would like Option A to be chosen. Option B will displace even more wildlife. I believe that the wildlife will need to have access across the current alignment through the flood plane. The people living in Option B are recent residents to the area. The City of Princeton should have never let them build in the proposed ROW. Do NOT TAKE Corps of Engineer land. Use Option A.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT will continue to work with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and stakeholders to minimize impacts.
22	Collin Hartman	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form (2)	This section will put a highway through our back yard, and destroy my neighbors house. It will destroy our home and property value as well as our way of life. We thought we had bought our forever home that we would raise our kids at in a quite country fashion, as well as help set us up financially for retirement. Now we wont even be able to go for a walk without crossing a major highway. This section need to be relocated or not completed at all. Progress be damned expand 380 where it is currently located and leave the rest of our property alone.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process. During the Feasibility Study, TxDOT found that if nothing is done, US 380 will continue to experience a failing, congested level of service in the future, even if we built all the planned roadways in Collin County including the Outer Loop that is being planned by Collin County and the plans to improve current traffic demands through the 2024 existing US 380 from FM 1827 to CR 458 in Princeton to six lanes with raised curbed medians and continuous sidewalks. Therefore, a US 380 freeway is needed to relieve congestion. Expanding existing US 380 into a freeway will not be examined further due to significant impacts to both businesses and residents.

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					TxDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment options along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alignments were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment option along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment alternative and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study .
23	Richard Hartman	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	It's too bad that long time home owners get burried, rather that building the highway on empty land, just becasuse some developer wants to build 500 houses on that empty land. the long term land owner should get more preference. Let the developer build further out.	Your comment is noted. During this phase of the project, TxDOT has collected more data and acquired more detailed surveys within the project area. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment alternatives to minimize impacts. Each alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton .
24	Trinity Marler	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form (2)	Living in the Princeton Crossroads development, I Would obviously prefer to see option B move forward on the eastern edge of the residential development, though I am for whichever option advances the project quicker.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT will continue to work with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and stakeholders to minimize impacts.
25	Laurie Hartman	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	We live on a 11 acre property which is close to the new road to be developed, the irony is when we bought out here it was for forever with our son and his family living directly across the street, this destroys the value of our home and farmland for our horses and family, heartbreaking and for what!!	Your comment is noted. The Collin County US 380 projects have been identified as a regionally significant eastwest corridor by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The existing US 380 cannot handle the projected future traffic volumes and does not meet current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
26	Michael Brinkerhoff	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form	I would appreciate a consideration to bring the connection back to the existing 380 hwy East of Princeton, moved to East of Farmersville. Instead of investing in the major expense of expanding the bridge across Lake Lavon, move the highway North of the lake would eliminate that expense, impact less homes resolve congestion problems. I understand that no one wants their properties impacted, but further North of the lake and Farmersville would impact less home and individuals than the current proposed route. There will be connecting roads that could run N & S from the existing 380 to the new highway North.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment alternatives along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alternatives were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment alternatives and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study . In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment options to minimize impacts and develop connectivity to city and county thoroughfare plans. Each alignment alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholders will further refine the alignment to minimize impacts while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The alternatives analysis matrix and proposed refined alignment schematic can be found on TxDOT's website at www.keepitmovingdallas.com/US380Princeton . Fee

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
27	Mohammed Mohiuddin	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form (2) and Email	I am a resident of Princeton Crossroads. Between Alignment Option A and Option B, none of them are good options. This highway should not be here, and if needs to be here, then it should be much away from the neighborhood. This is a shock to say the least. No indication had been given by the city or the builder before purchase of the property at this neighborhood. This is going to impact the well being of the families in the neighborhood - noise, dust, accidents, and ton of other things. It is going to severely impact the lifelong hard earned investments in the property which we call our home. Please do the needful to avoid this piece of highway from the Princeton Crossroads neighborhood. Dear Stephen, My home is part of Princeton Crossroads community. For me and this community, it is incomprehensible to have such a highway going so close to the homes. I know you are trying to minimize impact families like mine will have because of the highway plans. Let me share that the current plans are extremely bad (whether option A or option B), and are going to severely impact us – both our well-being and the peace/security/value of our neighborhood. Please find another location for this highway. One suggestion would be to move the highway through FM1377 into CR559 then onto 380. This will avoid extreme hardship for me and the hundreds of families of Princeton crossroads. Will a lot of hope and earnest request to find another way - PLEASE, Mohammed Mohiuddin	Your comments are noted. TxDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment alternatives along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alternative were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment alternatives and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment alternatives to minimize impacts. Each alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for current and future developments, design, ROW, etc.) as well as input from stakeholders to minimize impacts. At the conclusion of comparing the alignment alternatives, the 2020 Feasibility Study Alignment was not carried forward for further consideration due to the larger number of displacements and impacts to current and future land developments. The 2020 feasibility study alignment Option A would minimize displacements to approximately 31 properties within the Princeton Crossroads' development. The Current Refined Alignment Option A would minimize displacements within the Princeton Crossroads development. The proposed refined alignment with options A and B presented at the public meeting was selected, with stakeholder input, to move forward. Feedback from the public meeting and ongoing coordination with stakeholder input, to move forward. Feedback from the public meeting the purpose and need for the project. The
28	Srinivas R Vaddi	8/2/2022	Online Comment Form and Email	Roll 3: Lot 301 (Balu Mahi Investments) is impacted. We are in active phase of single-family community development contract with developer and at this time we oppose the impact to out lot. We strongly recommend that the road plan shift 300 feet south to eliminate impact to lot 301. Brad Thank you for taking time this evening and discussing the impact to Roll 3: 301 lot (Balu Mahi Investments). Could you please arrange for the Schematics (CAD survey) to understand the total impact as discussed, I am attaching the survey of the land for supper imposing to identify the acres impact. We have signed the contract with builder and this information will have certain impact on the contract. Also, we strongly recommend the proposed road be moved little south to eliminate the impact to lot 301. Thank you Note: The email attachment can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.	Your comments are noted. Due to the area's numerous current and future developments and constraints, the proposed alignment cannot shift, but TxDOT will continue to refine the alignment to minimize impacts where possible. We appreciate your ongoing coordination with TxDOT and its consultant staff and ask that you please continue to coordinate with TxDOT Project Manager Stephen Endres at Stephen.Endres@txdot.gov and AECOM Project Manager Brad Hernandez at Brad.Hernandez@aecom.com regarding your development and the proposed US 380 project. Mr. Brad Hernandez, P.E., the AECOM Project Manager responded to Srinivas Vaddi via email on Aug. 3, 2022 with the following, "Mr. Vaddi, Thank you for attending the public meeting last night. We appreciate your comment and coordination with TxDOT. I've attached an exhibit showing the approximate ROW impacts to your property. Please let us know if you have any questions. Regarding your comment requesting to shift the alignment to the south. Due to the numerous existing and future developments and constraints, we do not anticipate shifting the alignment in this area. If you would like to meet to discuss the impacts to your property in greater detail, please let us know." Note: The email response and attachment can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.
29	Jackson Hurst	8/3/2022	Online Comment Form	I approve and support TxDOT's US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560 Project. The aspect that I love about TxDOT's US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560 Project is that US 380 will be widened from 2 lanes in each direction to 4 lanes in each direction and converted to a freeway from FM 1827 to CR 560 which will improve safety, reduce congestion, and improve freight mobility on US 380.	Your comment is noted.

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
30	Shiva Chakilam	8/4/2022	Online Comment Form	I vote for Option B as the number of homes that are effected is less than Option A	Your comment is noted. TxDOT will continue to work with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and stakeholders to minimize impacts.
31	Anthony J Perry	8/4/2022	Online Comment Form	First off thank you for sharing this information. I live at 2126 Songbird Ln off of CR 407 and my name is included on your list of properties. My name is Anthony James Perry and #149 on the list I saw that you provided. Does this mean I will eventually get an offer to sell my property? I am interested but wanted to know if my property would be bought out. I am looking to sell so If it is not part of your buyout then I would just go through my realtor but I wanted to check first if my property was included before I do that.	Your comment is noted. Based on the current proposed project design, your property at Parcel #149 would not be directly impacted and would not require acquisition.
32	(No Name Provided)	8/4/2022	Online Comment Form	You will reap what you sow- literally. The continued flippant attitude towards destroying farmlands will result in increased prices in livestock, hay, and feed- which will come back to hit the consumer, and you will surely point your fingers to the current administration as your scapegoat. Additionally, the again flippant attitude towards destroying current houses in the name of preserving future developments (more ugly, cookie cutter developments) is ludicrous. So many of us have worked so hard to purchase and preserve the land that we love so much, and to preserve a lifestyle that is the very essence of what our communities were founded on. You are destroying the spirit of Texas. Reconsider this plan and expand 380 on 380, where businesses can more easily move versus uprooting families and animals. Plus, we have no where to go. We can't afford this land unless we move much further away. If you continue incentivizing white-collar movement into our community, you will be incentivizing homogeneity of the workforce, which will greatly impact cost of living in this area. The displacement of farm land is a huge mistake. TXDOT continues to show how out of touch, and behind the times, that it is.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment options along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alternatives were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative along existing US 380 was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment options and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study . During the Feasibility Study, TxDOT found that if nothing is done, US 380 will continue to experience a failing, congested level of service in the future, even if we built all the planned roadways in Collin County including the Outer Loop that is being planned by Collin County and the plans to improve current traffic demands through the 2024 existing US 380 from FM 1827 to CR 458 in Princeton to six lanes with raised curbed medians and continuous sidewalks. Therefore, a US 380 freeway is needed to relieve congestion. Expanding existing US 380 into a freeway will not be examined further due to significant impacts to both businesses and residents. TXDOT has moved the project to the schematic and environmental phase. During this phase, TXDOT will acquire more detailed survey and data collection within the study area. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment alternatives to minimize impacts. Each alternative was compared using a quantitative and qualitative analysis matrix (number of displacements for cu
33	Luigi Basalo	8/4/2022	Form	Please stop enabling the environmental disaster that is suburban sprawl. The military considers this a national security threat. By doing nothing, TXDOT forces developers and cities to get innovative. This project will bake in millions of tons of emissions over its life and is unobjectably bad. Please don't waste my tax dollars and burden my kids with this monstrosity	Your comment is noted. The proposed project will accommodate the future traffic volume and reduce congestion which will improve air quality. As part of the development of the project, TxDOT will perform an air quality analysis and document the results in the environmental assessment document for the project. Discover more about this process in TxDOT's Air Quality Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/air-quality.html .
34	Beverly Fleener	8/4/2022	Email	Stephen, Our property # 157 on the schematic map Roll 1 of the 380 Princeton bypass is affected to the north of our property line. Could you tell me how accurate the property lines as drawn on the maps are? We are trying to determine what trees of ours may be in the ROW. Thanks.	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to Beverly Fleener via email on Aug. 8, 2022 with the following, "The property lines are pretty close to as shown. I would think at least within 5 feet." Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.
35	Beverly Fleener	8/9/2022	Email	Thanks. Our tree line is very close so I guess we will wait until someone reaches out to us. If they are in the ROW do they usually remove them? We are trying to determine if we need to build fencing to block the view of traffic. Thank you for your responses and patience.	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to Beverly Fleener via email on Aug. 9, 2022 with the following, "Usually, if the trees are within the proposed right of way they will be removed." Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.
36	Beverly Fleener	8/10/2022	Email	One more question. The plans show a north entrance to our property off the service road. We currently do not have a north entrance to the property and really don't want one. We access our property from Fm407.	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to Beverly Fleener via email on Aug. 17, 2022 with the following, "We will keep that under consideration. Do you know where Songbird lane begins or ends. It appears it goes north of your property from what I can tell. So normally we would provide a driveway to the road. There is also other properties along Songbird Lane we must consider."

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
					Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.
37	Beverly Fleener	8/17/2022	Email	Songbird Lane starts at 407 at our property line and goes north. It dead ends at the home on Property 159. We own Songbird Lane from FM 407 north to property 159. There is no access from the north.	Your comment is noted.
				Songbird Lane is a drive which we had to name for 911 purposes after we placed our daughter's home on it.	
				There is one home right at 407, two homes on our property and one home to the north which will be affected by the project.	
38	Navakanth Gorrepati	8/5/2022	Email	Dear Mr. Endres, greetings! On roll one for 189 and 191, these lots are actually facing County Road 405. On the legend listed on roll one it is listed as County Road 406. Is there a plan to change the county road name or develop a new County Road or is it a typo. Please advise thank you, Navakanth Gorrepati	Your comment is noted. The schematic roll will be updated with the correct information.
39	Claude and Patsy Owen	8/5/2022	Email	Do you know what month the fall meeting will be held about the Princeton 380 Project? My wife and I have to be at this meeting and want to make sure we are in town. We are located on CR 458. Thank you, Claude and Patsy Owen	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to Claude and Patsy Owen via email on Aug. 8, 2022 with the following, "I cannot make a commitment on what month the public hearing will be held. We hope it will be in November, but it could easily move to December. This of course is if there are no delays in the project."
					Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.
					TxDOT will advertise the public hearing notice with the hearing date and location approximately 15 days prior to the hearing. The public hearing notice will be mailed to elected officials, adjacent property owners and stakeholders in advance of advertisements and publications. You can also visit TxDOT's website at https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-from-fm-1827-to-cr-560-princeton-area for project updates. We also have record of Mr. Owen providing an email address for US 380 Princeton project meeting updates. The notice will be emailed in advance of the hearing.
40	Larry Costello	8/5/2022	Email	Stephen, Sorry but this has really confused me now. I live on the very Eastern Edge of us 380 - Mckinney proposal (options C & D) & very Western Edge of US 380 - Princeton proposal. Putting it simply the US 380 Hwy as shown on the two proposals do not meet up at all at eh Mckinney / Princeton Junction!! The Mckinney Proposal is showing my house at 2495 County Road 330 as Residential displacement while the Princeton proposal does not show US 380 anywhere near my house	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to Larry Costello via email on Aug. 8, 2022 with the following, "I understand you confusion. The Princeton project is shown as a separate project and therefore does not show the US 380 McKinney schematic design. We have to show each project as independent projects for our environmental clearance purposes. Nothing has changed on the McKinney project. We are still showing we will clip you property on the southwest corner."
				or several others as identified in the Mckinney proposal!? Again, this brings to mind the initial question I sent after the Mckinney proposal was released in March of this year, which is "why does latest Mckinney proposal show displacement of my home while all previous versions showed the 380 project at very front of my home (& avoiding Water Mains in my yard) & now the Princeton proposal puts it nowhere near my home (actually almost on top of current 380 road way)"!? I would appreciate some sort of response on this as I'm trying to make plans, but the window you are publishing keeps changing & I have ABSOLUTLY No idea what you are trying to show or do with this Hwy. I am trying to make future plans regarding this but you have again confused the heck out of me on what If anything I will really	
				need to do on this. Thank you, Larry Costello	
41	Deepak Gantla	8/5/2022	Email	Stephen, I have reviewed the TXDOT alignment with my property and I have a concern that it is cutting across in such a way that the northern part of the property depth is low. This may result in non-utilization of the property. I would suggest the alignment from the middle of the property so that both sides will be utilized. If you have details of the alignment with measurements, please send it. Thank You, Deepak Gantla	Your comment is noted. With input from the city of Princeton and Collin County regarding future development, TxDOT evaluated alignment alternatives in this area to minimize impacts to current and future development. The alignment presented at the public meeting was determined as the recommended alignment for the project. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design which will be presented at the public hearing for review and feedback.
42	Aaron Banks - Oncor	8/5/2022	Email (2)	Stephen, The Anna Switch - Royse Switch 138 kV Line is currently scheduled to be rebuilt prior to this TxDOT project's let date.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT has received the proposed utility development plans and is currently reviewing the information provided by Oncor. TxDOT will provide the proposed schematic design files at the Audie Murphy Substation and continue to coordinate with Oncor to accommodate both projects.

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
				Could you provide information pertaining to the proposed grading plans and proposed ROW spacing relative to the Audie Murphy Substation? Included in this email is a KMZ of the area in question. Thanks, Aaron Banks	
43	John Worley	8/8/2022	Email	Please read and include the attached PDF document with the comments from the public hearing of August 2, 2022. I am not employed by TxDOT. I do no business with TxDOT. I could benefit monetarily from the project about which I am commenting. >> The project will use 1/2 to 1 acre of my property (while destroying the beautiful view). >> However, unless TxDOT buys my entire property or I sell the entire property to a developer before TxDOT acts, county law would make the remaining property unsellable (by me) without a (about) \$1M investment on my part - or my somehow getting an exception from county laws. John Worley Note: The email attachment can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.	Your comment is noted. TxDOT continues to refine the proposed project in detailed design to minimize impacts. TxDOT only acquires property within the schematic's proposed right-of-way. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process. The Collin County US 380 projects have been identified as a regionally significant east-west by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The existing US 380 cannot handle the future traffic volumes and does not meet current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project. During the Feasibility Study, TxDOT found that if nothing is done, US 380 will continue to experience a failing, congested level of service in the future, even if we built all the planned roadways in Collin County including the Outer Loop that is being planned by Collin County and the plans to improve current traffic demands through the 2024 existing US 380 from FM 1827 to CR 458 in Princeton to six lanes with raised curbed medians and continuous sidewalks. Therefore, a US 380 freeway is needed to relieve congestion. Expanding existing US 380 into a freeway will not be examined further due to significant impacts to both businesses and residents. In coordination with and input from the cities of Princeton, McKinney and Farmersville, Collin County, the North Texas Municipal Water District and adjacent projects, TxDOT evaluated multiple alignment alternatives to minimize impacts. Each alternative was compared using a q
44	James and Susan Waters		Email	Mr. Endres, We attended a meeting on August 2nd concerning the new bypass through Princeton. Our property and home are involved in the right of way. We are interested in talking with someone about selling our property to the state. If possible, can either you or someone in your office contact us. Your help is greatly appreciated. Sincerely, James and Susan Waters	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to James and Susan Waters via email on Aug. 9, 2022 with the following, "Thank you for your comment. TxDOT will not start the process to acquire right of way until we have environmentally cleared the project. Hopefully that will occur next year. Please call me if you would like to discuss." Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.
45	Nilanjan Chatterjee	8/11/2022	Online Comment Form	I vote against this effort . I do not support this construction. I have a property at the neighborhood that will be very close to the new construction hence it will be too noisy for my and my family.	Your comment is noted. The alternative selection process does not involve voting. As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information can be found about this process in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html . TxDOT will continue to work with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and stakeholders to minimize impacts.
46	Steven Lu	8/14/2022	Email (2)	As landowner of 2465 County Road 337 McKinney TX 75071 (parcel 1101), please find my feedback regarding the preliminary design schematic below: 1. There will be no North bound entrance from US 380 WB Frontage Road, West of W Princeton Drive into my property because the US 380 bridge begins immediately after the intersection. a. Can the highlighted section in white (US380 WB Frontage Road) in image A from the proposed frontage bridge (in blue color) be changed to match the proposed frontage road (in green color)? This	 Your comment is noted. TxDOT will evaluate the location of the existing floodplain at Big Branch and, if possible, reduce the bridge length along the westbound frontage road. See response above. a. TxDOT will continue to evaluate and analyze the drainage impacts due to the proposed project. If possible, TxDOT would reduce the limits of the bridge.

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
				section is not in 100-year floodplain and would be the only access to exit from US 380 into my property. 2. There will not be access to my property from US 380 WB Frontage Road, West of W Princeton Drive. Refer to highlighted circle in image A. This property will likely transform into a commercial property in the future. Thus, more frontage road would benefit residents in the community to easily access to the property.	 b. See response above. c. TxDOT is analyzing the traffic operations for exit/entrance ramps based on future traffic patterns and volumes. Proposed ramp locations are still being optimized and are subject to change.
				 a. Can the floodplain in highlighted section in white in image B be filled with earth in (as it's only 1-2 ft lower than non-flood zone in image C)? b. If not, can a flood barrier be constructed to remedy Big Branch Creek to remove this section from flood zone? c. Can frontage road with entrance/exit be built instead of bridging in this section to maximize the 	
				convenience for commuters traveling US 380? Looking forward to hearing from you. Best regards, Ethan MC Property LLC	
				Note: The email attachment can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.	
47	Arnold Hight	8/15/2022	Email (1) and Online Comment Form (2)	I've got to say this is one of the most asinine plans I've seen from any government agencies: the city administration excluded of course). For starters let's look at three local government agencies: the city of Princeton Texas, Collin County, and the state of Texas. Every one of these agencies knew this was a possibility before they approved the creation of this brand new housing development. They re-zoned the property as residential and approved building on a site that they knew full well had a high probability to become the very land they would use for a Highway in less than six years. Maybe they were blinded by greed on how much they would make in building permits, property taxes, utilities etc. Not one of them even bothered to disclose the fact that they planned to build a six lane highway on the very site families were building their homes on before allowing the sale of homes on the fruture contested land. It is obvious the sale of said homes would have either never been completed or the people who purchased said properties would have never paid full value for property under this type of scrutiny. This didn't stop the government agencies who are supposed to serve the best interest of their citizens from colluding with LGI home to push the sell through since they knew they would be able to collect hundreds of thousands in property taxes and other fees before their evil plan came to fruition all wall screwing families out of the biggest piece of equity that most families have. Not only that it didn't stop the county from doubling property taxes on these homes in less than two years from the purchase which is another bit of government bullshit, but I won't delve into that here. Then there is culpability of LGI Homes. Not only did LGI homes not disclose the potential of a six lane highway being diverted on the very land that the homes they were selling or within 80 feet of the land where the homes were being built. They literally pointed to the green area and stated nothing could EVER be built back there becau	Your comments are noted. The Collin County US 380 projects have been identified as a regionally significant east-west corridor by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The US 380 Princeton project is one of four segments identified for improvements within the county due to the rapid development within the project area. The existing US 380 cannot handle the projected future traffic volumes and does not meet current freeway design as identified in the need and purpose for the project. TXDOT performed a feasibility study that concluded in 2020. The study evaluated alignment alternatives along existing US 380 and south and north of existing US 380. The southern alignment alternatives were ruled out due to the future traffic demands not requiring a freeway facility and the alignment alternative sidency was ruled out due to the significant proposed right-of-way impacts and the number of displacements. The feasibility study evaluated multiple northern alignment alternatives and concluded the feasibility study with a recommended alignment north of the City of Princeton. Per state regulation, project environmental clearance is required in order to preserve or purchase right of way. Environmental clearance for this project is anticipated in 2023. More information and documentation from the feasibility study can be found by going to https://www.keepitmovingdallas.com/projects/us-highways/us-380-collin-county-feasibility-study. Since the preliminary feasibility study concluded, development has occurred in the proposed recommended alignment. Until a proposed project undergoes more detailed evaluation and design to receive environmental clearance through the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process, state law does not allow TXDOT to acquire right of way. Cities cannot require developers to dedicate land for a freeway due to reverse condemnation, and although state law gives counties the power to acquire right of way if the proposed project is in the Metropolitan Transportation Plan and their thoroughf

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
,,,,,	rume	Necentar		such as solar panel installations, covered porch add ons, etc. Additionally as many of the citizens being displaced purchased these as primary dwellings with full intent to live in them for the next 30 years or more the parties seizing the land will be held responsible for the monetary value in the difference in mortgage rates from their current rate and the new rate if greater. This only sounds to reason since it is no fault of the displaced for having to go into a less than desirable lending market to secure funding for a new primary residence. That is if the displaced has a current mortgage of 2% on a \$300,000 loan and can only secure a mortgage for a new home with a 4% interest rate the invading entities will pay the displaced the difference of 2% interest over the life of the new 30 year mortgage for the seized property calculated and paid in full at time of seizing the property in order to fully pay restitution to the displaced parties.	As Collin County and the US 380 corridor continue to experience rapid development and traffic growth, it is anticipated that development will continue to progress. TxDOT will continue to coordinate with agencies, city, county, developers and the USACE to refine the proposed project and minimize impacts. If right-of-way acquisition is required for your property, the acquisition would be completed in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Brochures titled "State Purchase of Right of Way" and "Relocation Assistance" are available on the project website. These materials contain detailed information to inform you of your rights and provide information about the TxDOT right-of-way acquisition process.
				Additionally in the event of any home owners not displaced by this plan, for instance, any home owner whose home value will be diminished by having a six lane highway cut through their neighborhood will be given the opportunity for the above mentioned restoration. Contrary to the opinion of the entities who proposed this plan who state in their public forums "the addition of a highway near the homes would only enhance the value of said property" is mistaken. Any person with any common sense knows the exposure to the noise and danger of having a main highway so near to them will most certainly diminish the resale value of the property (Hence the entities may as well be holding you up at gunpoint and robbing you blind). In fact many of the home owners purchased the lots they chose based on the testimony that nothing would be built behind them because it was far away from traffic noise and congestion. However if the entities that are implementing the project truly feel the value will be enhanced by the highway then they wont have problem purchasing any homes in the housing developments affected at full restoration value outlined above and reselling them. If it truly does enhance the value of the homes then they will have no trouble reselling the houses for the price they paid in restoration fees or more since, in their mind, the value of the property will be enhanced.	As part of the environmental review process, TxDOT will conduct a traffic noise analysis to establish existing baseline conditions, and potential noise impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed improvements. Noise analyses will be conducted in accordance with federal regulations and TxDOT's Guidelines for Noise Abatement of Roadway Traffic Noise. The analysis will also determine and identify appropriate noise abatement measures as necessary. The results of the traffic noise study, including the locations and characteristics of any proposed noise barriers will be presented as part of community workshops prior to final project design. Additional information can be found about this process in TxDOT's Traffic Noise Toolkit, which can be accessed at https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/traffic-noise.html .
				Furthermore no party who will be affected by the implementation of this project should be subject to having to wait until the entities proposing said project are ready to implement this project in order to be paid restitution for aid property. I'm sure the entities proposing and implementing this plan have never had to go through this from the perspective of the property owner who is being victimized nor do they have any idea of the anxiety and emotional distress this causes. As stated in the public forum meeting the construction of these plans will not begin until 2027. Can you even imagine having to live with that cloud over your head for 4.5 years not knowing what will happen to what most of us would consider to be our largest piece of equity. Not knowing if your house will be demolished in 4.5 years or worse yet having your largest piece of equity devalued while the entities who collude with the federal government to devalue the house by pushing a right away through property that was never supposed to be used for such development. In addition to not knowing the outcome financially you can't make any plan to improve your home let alone determine if you should even bother spending money on certain mid to long term maintenance items. Furthermore why people should have to spend their time and money defending their land and their position against said proposal and project implementation. It's like a justice system has gone wrong and somehow I'm guilty until proven innocent when it's the parties making these plans who should be treated as criminals.	
				Finally, should it become necessary to get an attorney involved, obviously the parties involved in implementing this project should expect to pay any and all attorney fees incurred in mitigating a fair and just resolution in obtaining restitution for the loss of property and / or property value.	

Comment No.	Commenter Name	Date Received	Source	Comment	Response
48	Debbie Copeland	8/16/2022	Email	Good morning Mr. Endres, Well here we are again. This time it's regarding our homestead property, not our business property on Hwy 380. Our property on the maps shows as Lot 408. Evidently Tx Dot has shifted their freeway further to the east to accommodate the housing addition that sprung up at CR 458 and Hwy 380 at the new City Hall. So it now gets the back of our property taking out our stock tank, but not our home which was somewhat great news. However, to our surprise TxDot is rerouting CR 458 beginning at our south property line and going through our entire frontage property. Not only do we lose a lot of our front yard, but now our home will be very close to the road. Too close for comfort! And I also noticed that the right-of-way is coming more on our property side than the vacant property across the road from us. It's not equal from middle of road. There are two options. One of them takes more land in front; the other one takes less in front but more in back. I wasn't excited to know that we will have a huge tall bridge behind us and a wide roadway in the front very close to our front door. Of course I'm sick because we're getting a double whammy! I guess my question is, how will TxDot deal with us? Looking forward to hearing from you. Debbie Copeland	Mr. Stephen Endres, P.E., the TxDOT Project Manager responded to Beverly Fleener via email on Aug. 17, 2022 with the following, "Thank you for your comments. We will add them to our public meeting summary and respond in the summary report. We would acquire your property through our standard acquisition process." Note: The email response can be found in the D1 Comment Forms and Emails Received section of the public meeting summary.

Draft Environmental Assessment	US 380 Princeton from FM 1827 to CR 560
Appendix J - Study On Properties I	Managed by the USACE
Appendix 3 Study Off Froperties i	vianaged by the OSACE
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APPENDIX J STUDY ON PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE USACE

December 2023

APPENDIX - RIGHT-OF-WAY, LAND USE, VISUAL/AESTHETIC IMPACTS, CULTURAL RESOURCES, PROTECTED LANDS, WATER RESOURCES, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, TRAFFIC NOISE- Impacts to USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

As noted in Section 5.1 and 5.10 of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA), potential impacts to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) properties are documented and would be approved through separate Regulatory and Real Estate processes by the USACE–Fort Worth District. Authorization requests developed, reviewed, and submitted by TxDOT, are not part of this EA. However, the USACE–Fort Worth District is a cooperating agency on the US 380 Princeton Project and will use the EA and its appendices as a base document for their review and supplemental analysis of USACE impacts. As part of that analysis, the USACE has requested specific data from TxDOT detailing estimated potential impacts to resources within USACE property boundaries. This appendix describes those impacts to USACE properties from the US 380 Princeton Project. The property summary of impacts for USACE Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and Lavon Lake property all operated by the USACE, are detailed in **Table Int-1** and **Figure Int1-3**.

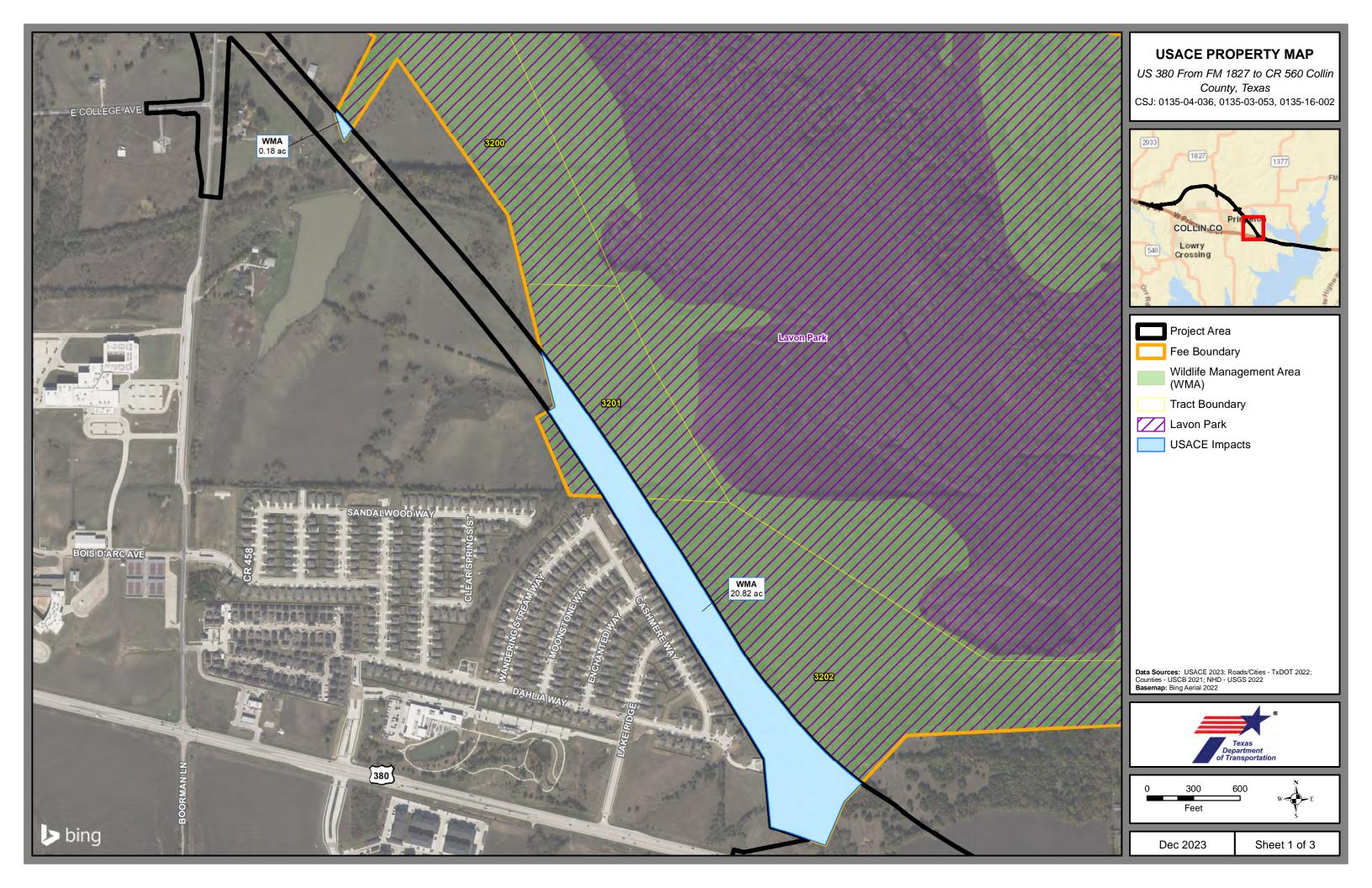
Table Int-1: Summary of USACE Property in Study Area

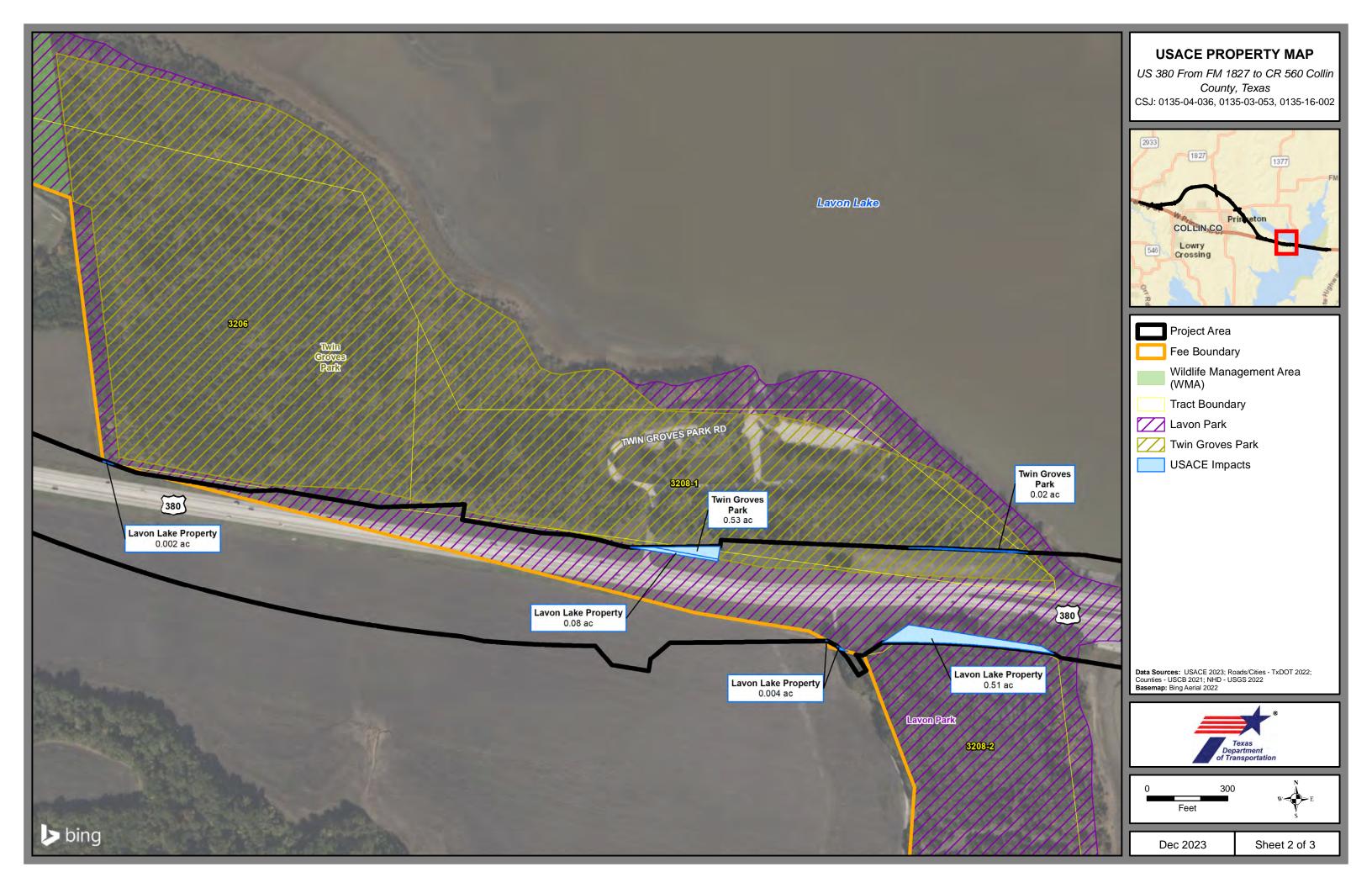
USACE Property Classification	USACE Tract Boundary	Collin County Appraisal Parcel ID#	Proposed ROW Acreage	Proposed Easement
Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	3200, 3201, 3202	1192266, 1192300, 1185327, 1185336, 1181535, 1181535	-	21.00
Lavon Lake Property *	3208-2, 2811-1	1178772, 1178763, 1178736	-	1.36

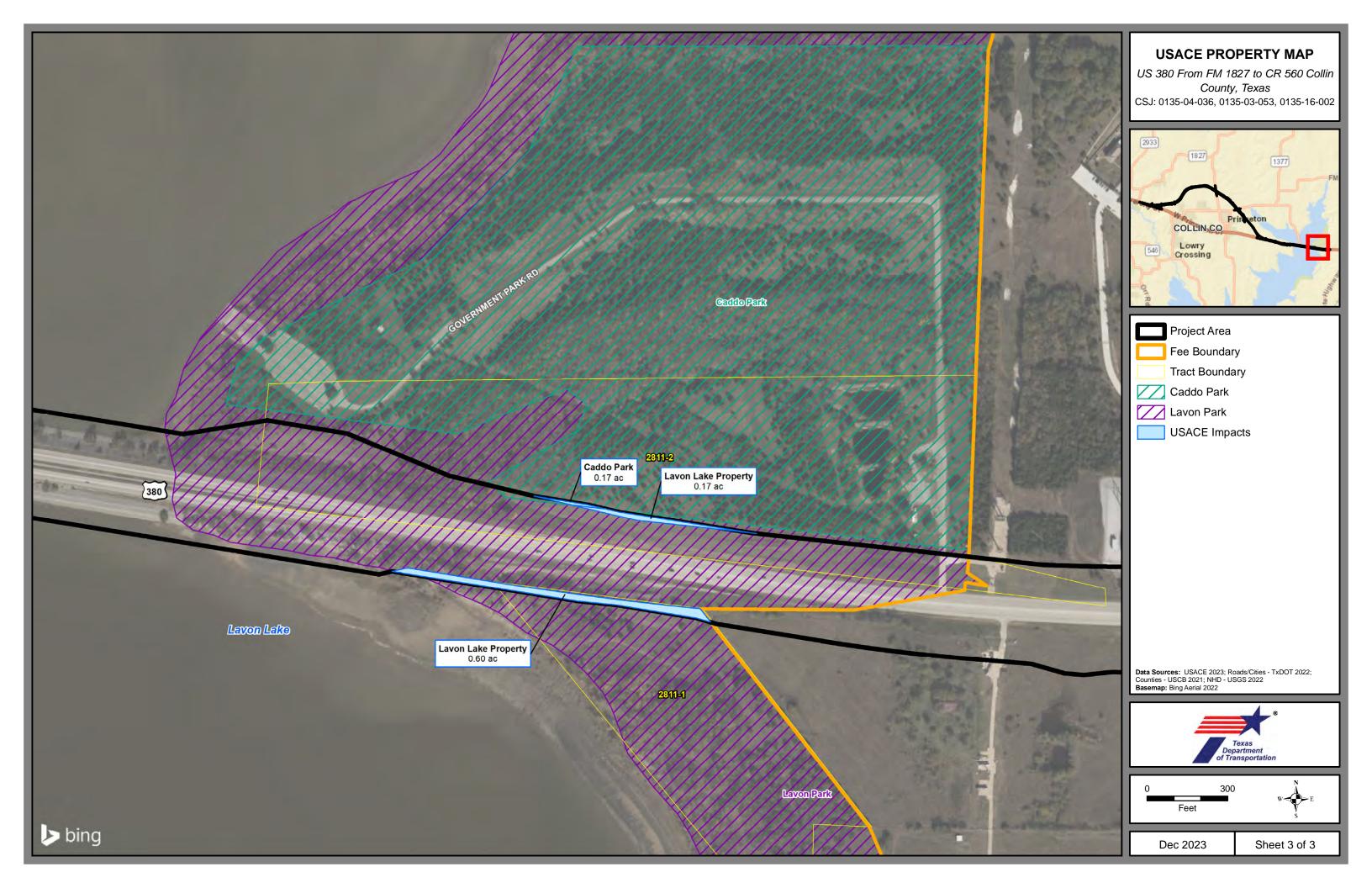
USACE Property Classification	USACE Tract Boundary	Collin County Appraisal Parcel ID#	Proposed ROW Acreage	Proposed Easement
Twin Groves Park	3206, 3208-1, 3208-2	1181296, 1178772, 1178763	0.02	0.53
Caddo Park	2811-2	1178736, 1197895, 1178745	-	0.17
Total	-	-	0.02	21.84

^{*} The Lavon Lake property does not technically fall under a specific USACE classification category, the acreages are distinct from the classifications listed in the table. Lavon Lake Property includes Low Density Recreation lands and Vegetative Management lands.

Figures Int1-3: Illustration of the USACE Property







RIGHT-OF-WAY/DISPLACEMENTS - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

The revised land classifications at Lavon Lake, as proposed, would not lead to the displacement of residential or commercial development. The total acreages for USACE Wildlife Management Area (WMAc), Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and Lavon Lake Property all operated by the USACE, are detailed in **Table ROW-1**. The proposed right-of-way (ROW) for these areas would require a combined total of approximately 21.86 acres, as specified in the table.

Lavon Lake USACE Wildlife Management Area

To minimize harm to the Lavon Lake WMA, the roadway design for the build alternative through the property only includes proposed US 380 mainlanes with no frontage roads, and the proposed acquisition of easement area for the WMA property has been minimized to the maximum practicable extent. Land to the southwest of build alternative opposite the WMA is the new Princeton Crossroads residential subdivision containing over 300 homes and a community park and playground. Shifting the proposed alignment to the southwest to entirely avoiding the WMA would displace approximately 45 homes and cause severe disruption to the neighborhood.

The build alternative would involve the permanent acquisition of approximately 21.00 acres of permanent easement from the Lavon Lake WMA, publicly owned and operated by USACE. The proposed use would convert wildlife habitat to transportation use in a small portion of the WMA (0.33 percent of the total area), although it would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of the overall WMA to the extent that the public recreational use and enjoyment of the overall property could not continue.

Caddo Park

Owned and operated by USACE, Caddo Park encompasses 515 acres on the east side of Lavon Lake adjacent to US 380. This land was originally designed as a park with special access features for persons with disabilities (USACE 2016). The park includes three fishing ponds, 13 picnic sites, two restrooms, and a four-lane boat ramp. USACE does not charge fees for the public to enter and enjoy the park; the park is closed seasonally from October 1 to March 31 (USACE 2016).

The build alternative would involve the construction of elevated mainlanes, frontage roads, and a new grade separated overpass at Caddo Park Road. The expansion of US 380 would require the use of approximately 0.17 acres of proposed permanent easement from Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District along the existing US 380 ROW. The permanent acquisition of land would not affect the activities, attributes, or features that qualify Caddo Park, and the public use and enjoyment of the park would not be impaired. The public boat ramp, fishing ponds, and picnic area, which are the primary amenities at Caddo Park, would not be altered by the proposed project.

Twin Groves Park

Twin Groves Park covers approximately 115 acres and is owned and operated by USACE. The park features two restrooms, a two-lane boat ramp, and two large parking lots. According to the USACE Lavon Lake Master Plan, the park receives little visitation outside of fishing and duck hunting season (USACE 2016). The shallow nature of the lake and shoreline in this area provides favorable conditions for ducks and catfish, and the park is used primarily as an access point for hunting and fishing. USACE does not charge fees for the public to enter and enjoy the park.

The build alternative would involve the construction of elevated mainlanes, frontage roads, and a new grade separated overpass at Twin Groves Park Road. The expansion of US 380 would require the use of approximately 0.02 acres of proposed ROW and 0.53 acres of permanent easement from this public park, which is approximately 0.5 percent of the overall 115-acre property. The public boat ramp, which is the primary amenity at Twin Groves Park, would not be altered by the proposed project. The area to be used north of US 380 is maintained grasses with a few trees, some of which are within the existing state-owned ROW. The proposed use would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of Twin Groves Park.

Lavon Lake Property

Covering a total of 2,468 acres, Lavon Lake designates Low Density Recreation lands for passive activities like fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and hiking. Originally classified as large tracts, they were later reclassified as Wildlife Management due to their narrow configuration between the shoreline and the USACE property boundary. Unsuitable for High Density Recreation, Vegetation, or Wildlife Management, these areas, often adjacent to private residences, are commonly used by adjacent landowners. Additionally, 824 acres at Lavon Lake are set aside for Vegetative Management, preserving forest, prairie, and native vegetation. This includes parcels of native prairie grassland, allowing passive recreational activities in these designated areas.

The build alternative would involve the permanent acquisition of approximately 1.36 acres of permanent easement from the Lavon Lake, publicly owned and operated by USACE. The proposed use would convert recreational and wildlife habitat to transportation use in a small portion of the Lavon Lake, although it would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of the overall Lavon Lake to the extent that the public recreational use and enjoyment of the overall property could not continue.

Table ROW-1. Acreages for USACE WMA, Caddo Park, and Twin Groves Park

Land Classification	Proposed ROW Acreage	Proposed Easement
Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	-	21.00
Lavon Lake Property*	-	1.36
Twin Groves Park	0.02	0.53

Land Classification	Proposed ROW Acreage	Proposed Easement	
Caddo Park	-	0.17	
Total	0.02	22.84	

^{*} The Lavon Lake property does not technically fall under a specific USACE classification category, the acreages are distinct from the classifications listed in the table. Lavon Lake Property includes Low Density Recreation lands and Vegetative Management lands.

LAND USE - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

USACE regulations mandate the classification of project lands based on their primary management purpose. These categorizations are derived from the 2016 Lavon Lake Master Plan provided by the USACE, outlining the classification of project lands base on their principal management objectives. The regulations outline six categories for classification, which include (USACE 2016):

- 1. Project Operations
- 2. High Density Recreation
- 3. Mitigation
- 4. Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- 5. Multiple Resource Management Lands
- 6. Water Surface

The following paragraphs include details on each land classification, including acreage and allowable uses, with a specific emphasis on the impact acreages significant to the proposed US 380 Princeton project. The total area of the lake and surrounding public lands is approximately 16,606 acres and in addition to the water surface, it includes the following land classifications: High Density Recreation, Low Density Recreation, Wildlife Management, and Vegetation Management (see **Figure LU-1**). To obtain more detailed information, refer to **Table LU-1**, which outlines the impacts associated with Land Use Classification resulting from the proposed US 380 Princeton project (based on the October 20, 2023 schematic). Details on the land use and classification can be found in the 2016 Lavon Lake Master Plan for review provided by the USACE.

Project Operations

The Project Operations classification encompasses lands dedicated to dam operation, project office, and maintenance yards, crucial for fulfilling the authorized flood control purpose. While these lands primarily serve operational needs, limited recreational use, like public fishing access in the stilling basin area, may be permitted. Despite such recreation, the primary classification of Project Operations holds precedence over other uses. This category includes 508 acres specifically managed for operational purposes, and no impacts would result from the US 380 Princeton project on Project Operations.

High Density Recreation

High Density Recreation comprises lands designed for intensive recreational activities for the visiting public, including day use areas, campgrounds, marinas, and associated concession areas. Lessees overseeing recreation development on USACE lands must adhere to policy guidance outlined in USACE regulations at ER 1130-2-550, Chapter 16. Approximately 0.51 acres would be impacted by the proposed US 380 Princeton project.

Multiple Resource Management Lands

This classification comprises four sub-classifications: Low Density Recreation, Wildlife Management, Vegetative Management, and Future/Inactive Recreation Areas. A tract of land may have one or more of these sub-classifications, with the primary sub-classification reflecting the dominant use. Typically, Multiple Resource Management Lands support passive, non-intrusive uses with minimal facilities. Some areas may require basic amenities such as limited parking space, a small boat ramp, and/or primitive sanitary facilities. Lavon Lake has 9,768 acres under this classification. Subsequent paragraphs detail each sub-classification, along with the corresponding acreage and primary uses. Approximately 22.36 acres would be impacted by the proposed US 380 Princeton project.

- 1. Low Density Recreation: These lands support passive public recreational activities like fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and hiking. Previously classified as large tracts for low-density recreation, they were reclassified as Wildlife Management during the study process for this Plan. Low Density Recreation lands are typically narrow strips between the shoreline and the USACE property boundary, often adjacent to private residential areas. Due to their narrow configuration and proximity to residential zones, these areas are unsuitable for High Density Recreation, Vegetation, or Wildlife Management. Adjacent landowners commonly utilize these 2,468 acres at Lavon Lake for the listed passive recreation activities. Approximately 0.29 acres would be impacted by the proposed US 380 Princeton project.
- 2. Vegetative Management: These lands are set aside for the preservation of forest, prairie, and other native vegetation. Lavon Lake includes various parcels of native prairie grassland or areas with high potential for restoration to native prairie within this classification. Passive recreational activities, as described earlier, may be permitted in these designated areas. The total acreage under this classification at Lavon Lake is 824 acres. Approximately 1.07 acres would be impacted by the proposed US 380 Princeton project.
- 3. Wildlife Management: This classification pertains to lands primarily managed for the conservation of fish and wildlife habitat. Typically, these lands consist of large contiguous parcels, mainly within the lake's flood pool. Passive recreation activities like natural surface trails, fishing, hunting, and wildlife observation are generally allowed, unless restrictions are needed to protect sensitive species or ensure public safety. Lavon Lake has 6,480 acres designated under this classification. Approximately 21.00 acres would be impacted by the proposed US 380 Princeton project.
- 4. Future/Inactive Recreation Areas: These areas are defined by site characteristics suitable for potential future high-density recreation development or existing high-density recreation areas currently closed. Lavon Lake does not have any designated areas meeting these criteria.

Water Surface

USACE regulations define four water surface sub-categories for safety, resource protection, and project operational features at Lavon Lake:

- 1. Restricted: About 63 acres are off-limits for public access due to safety and project needs, including areas in front of tainter gates and major water supply intakes.
- 2. Designated No-Wake: Spanning 42 acres at 16 boat ramps and 2 marina areas, this category imposes no-wake restrictions for public safety.
- 3. Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary: While Lavon Lake doesn't require a permanent sanctuary, seasonal boating restrictions may apply to protect fish and wildlife.
- 4. Open Recreation: Covering around 21,295 acres, this category allows general recreational boating, with awareness of potential hazards communicated through maps, brochures, or signs. Boating in these areas is at the owner's risk. Approximately 0.01 acres would be impacted by the proposed US 380 Princeton project.

Table LU-1. Impacts of Land Use Classification

Land Use Classification	Acreage
High Density Recreation	0.51
Low Density Recreation	0.29
Uncleared Water Surface	0.01
Vegetative Management	1.07
Wildlife Management	21.00
Total	22.86

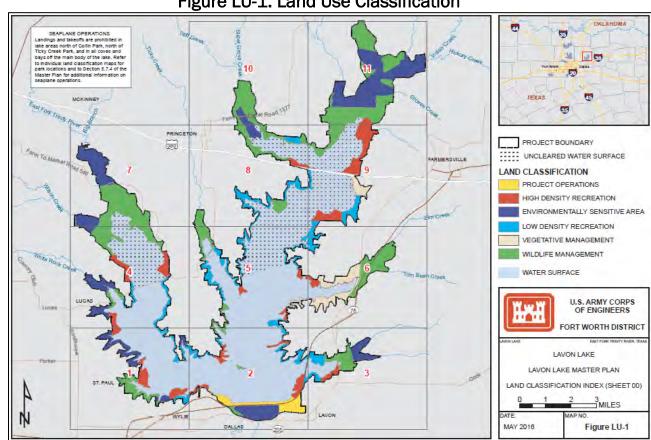


Figure LU-1. Land Use Classification

VISUAL/AESTHETIC IMPACTS - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

The distribution of land use within the specified area is characterized by varying acreages allocated to different classifications. High Density Recreation occupies 0.51 acres, reflecting a concentrated recreational presence, while Low Density Recreation covers a larger area at 0.29 acres, indicating a more open but less densely populated recreational zone. The presence of Uncleared Water Surface at 0.01 acres highlights the importance of water bodies in the landscape. Vegetative Management, accounting for 1.07 acres, emphasizes the significance of structured vegetation planning. Wildlife Management dominates the classification with a substantial 21.00 acres, underscoring the extensive efforts and areas dedicated to preserving and fostering wildlife habitats. This data serves as a crucial foundation for understanding the spatial distribution and ecological impact of various land uses within the studied area.

In evaluating the proposed project, it is crucial to address potential aesthetic and visual resource impacts that may arise as a result of its implementation. The aesthetic and visual aspects of a project play a significant role in shaping the character of the surrounding environment and can have lasting effects on the community's perception and experience. This section aims to explore the potential impacts on visual and aesthetic resources, considering factors such as landscape, architectural design, and overall visual harmony.

Visual and Aesthetic Qualities of the Area

The visual and aesthetic attributes of the study area encompass a diverse range, including topography, natural elements, vegetation, water features, recreational parks, and the USACE WMA. These features contribute to the overall ambiance experienced by drivers, pedestrians within subdivisions, and residents. The proposed project involves the development of a new roadway and modifications along the existing US 380 roadway, situated within the expansive USACE property. Currently, the study area features views characterized by high-density recreation, meticulous vegetation management, and wildlife management.

USACE Properties and Their Significance

The USACE Properties, Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and the USACE WMA at Lavon Lake, hold significant importance in enhancing the visual and aesthetic landscape. Caddo Park, positioned on the eastern side of Lavon Lake, spans 515 acres, offering historical value and amenities such as fishing ponds, picnic sites, restrooms, and a four-lane boat ramp. Twin Groves Park, covering 115 acres west of Lavon Lake Bridge, includes facilities like restrooms, a two-lane boat ramp, and ample parking. The expansive 6,480-acre USACE WMA contributes to the visual richness of Lavon Lake, providing open spaces for pedestrian traffic and supporting diverse recreational activities.

Project's Recognition of Visual and Aesthetic Preservation

The proposed project explicitly recognizes the importance of preserving and enhancing the visual and aesthetic qualities of the USACE Properties. Acknowledging the historical and recreational significance, the project aims for harmonious integration with these natural elements. As the project advances, deliberate efforts will be made to incorporate aesthetic treatments and design concepts that complement the existing visual character, ensuring minimal adverse impacts.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

While the revised land use classifications from the 2016 Master Plan are not expected to cause significant impacts on Lavon Lake's visual resources, the proposed US 380 Princeton project's right of way introduces potential impacts. However, envisioned modifications, along with regional projects, are anticipated to generate minor beneficial cumulative effects on visual resources.

Anticipated visual impacts arising from the introduction of a new roadway in currently undeveloped land will be carefully managed. The proposed modification to the existing 380 road along Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and recreation areas would introduce no changes to the visual affects. Potential noise walls will align with city aesthetics, and landscaping additions will be integrated where feasible along the corridor. Safety lighting, though potentially affecting visual and aesthetic qualities, will undergo a detailed design process, incorporating local, state, and federal requirements. Mitigation measures may include aesthetic enhancements such as landscaping, sustainable practices like wildflower planting, and decorative details to alleviate the severity and enhance the visual appeal of elevated structures, noise barriers, guardrails, and other features.

Commitment to Balanced Development

In essence, the proposed project reflects a commitment to balanced development, acknowledging the need for progress while respecting the intrinsic beauty of Lavon Lake's surroundings. Through careful planning and consideration of aesthetic elements, the project seeks to not only minimize adverse impacts but also contribute positively to the overall visual appeal of this valued public space.

CULTURAL RESOURCES - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

Evaluation of impacts to cultural resources has been conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (PA) among FHWA, TxDOT, the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), which is formally known as the Texas Historical Commission (THC), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Regarding the Implementation of Transportation Undertakings.

Cultural resources are structures, buildings, archeological/historic sites, districts (a collection of related structures, buildings, and/or archeological sites), cemeteries, and objects. Both federal and state laws require consideration of cultural resources during project planning. At the federal level, NEPA and the NHPA, among others, apply to transportation projects such as this one. In addition, state laws such as the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) apply to this project. Compliance with these laws often requires consultation with the THC/SHPO and/or federally recognized tribes to determine the project's effects on cultural resources. Review and coordination of this project followed approved procedures for compliance with federal and state laws.

Archeological Resources

The purpose of the archeological survey is to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and the ACT. The project design currently includes 34.1 acres within parcels owned by the USACE, which is considered the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the portion of the archeological investigation conducted for the project that is within USACE parcels. Survey for the larger project area was investigated and reported separately.

Fieldwork for archeological resources (as defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.4) within the 34.1 acres of the USACE-owned parcels was completed between September 5, 2023, and October 20, 2023. The survey was conducted to identify any archeological resources present within the 34.1-acre archeological APE and evaluate those resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, as per Section 106 (36 CFR 800), or for designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) under the ACT and Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 13, Chapter 26 (13 TAC 26).

The intensive archeological survey of the 34.1-acre APE within the USACE parcels resulted in no archeological resources being identified that meet eligibility requirements for listing in the NRHP under 36 CFR 60.4 or for designation as a SAL according to 13 TAC 26. The investigation included visual inspection of the 34.1 acres within the USACE parcels, supplemented with the excavation of 66 shovel tests in areas exhibiting intact soils. The archeological investigation was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 30911, issued November 16, 2022.

Project Setting

Topography and Hydrology

The USACE parcels lie within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle map of Culleoka, Tex. [3396-123] (**Figure CR-1**: Project Area Topography). The topography is typically irregular plains dissected by low to moderate gradient streams, ranging from 500 to 600 feet above mean sea level with lower elevations occurring within the stream drainages (Bureau of Economic Geology 2010; Griffith et al 2007).

The proposed alignment within the USACE parcels crosses numerous tributaries of Sister Grove Creek, as well as the former meanders of Sister Grove Creek and Pilot Grove Creek currently within Lavon Lake along the eastern limits of the existing US 380 ROW (**Figure CR-2:** Project Area Hydrology).

Geology

Approximately 58 percent of the USACE parcels are underlain by the Late Cretaceous-age geologic formations of Ozan Formation (Ko), and Wolf City Formation (KwC) (Figure CR-3: Project Area Geology). Residual soils developed on these landforms typically exhibit low potential for containing buried prehistoric sites in good context. The remaining 42 percent consists of Holocene-age alluvial deposits (Qal), mapped within the floodplain of Sister Grove Creek and extending from the western to the eastern banks of Lavon Lake (Barnes 1991). These Qal deposits exhibit the greatest potential for containing deeply buried and intact archeological sites.

Soils

The USACE parcels are mapped as part of the Houston Black-Heiden-Wilson Soils of the Texas Blackland Prairie, formed on nearly level sloping plains dissected by perennial streams and tributaries, exhibiting outcrops of Cretaceous-age calcareous shales (Hanson and Wheeler 1969; NRCS 2023; United States Department of Agriculture 2008) (**Figure CR-4**: Project Area Soils; **Table CR-1**). The shale derived clay soils often show significant levels of swelling and shrinking with changes in soil moisture, which can form gilgai structures exhibiting micro-high and micro-low surface topography (Coulombe et al. 1996; Nordt et al. 2004).

Soils exhibiting the greatest potential to contain buried and intact archeological sites make up approximately 5.7 percent of the survey area soils and occur in floodplains and/or terrace/toeslope settings. These soils consist of the Tinn and Lewisville series.

Tinn clay (Tf), 0 to 1 percent slopes frequently flooded, comprise approximately 5.3 percent and exhibit a generalized A-Bss-Bkssy horizon sequence within recent calcareous clayey alluvium. Tinn soils are located within the floodplain of tributaries of Sister Grove Creek. The potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits within shallow (<1 meter) and deep (>1 meter) settings is classified as high (Abbott 2011; TxDOT 2022).

Lewisville silty clay (LeC2), 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded, comprise approximately 0.4 percent and exhibit a generalized Ap- Bk1-Bk2 horizon sequence within calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstone. Lewisville soils are located along the western bank of Lavon Lake. The potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits within shallow (<1 m) settings is classified as moderate and deep (>1 m) settings is classified as high (Abbott 2011; TxDOT 2022).

Upland soils along stream terraces containing Altoga series silty clays comprise approximately 6.1 percent. Altoga (AID2) silty clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded, exhibits a generalized A-Bk1-Bk2 horizon sequence within calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstone. These soils are located adjacent to unnamed tributaries of Sister Grove Creek and adjacent to the western bank of Lavon Lake. The potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits within shallow (<1 meter) deposits is classified as moderate and the potential for the presence of

intact archeological deposits within deep (>1 meter) settings is classified as low (Abbott 2011; TxDOT 2022).

Approximately 88.2 percent is mapped as upland soils of the Houston Black, Heiden, and Ferris-Heiden series. Houston Black clay (HoA), 0 to 1 percent slopes, and Houston Black clay (HoB), 1 to 3 percent slopes comprise approximately 42.1 percent and exhibit a generalized Ap-Bkss-Bckss horizon sequence within clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of upper Cretaceous-age. These soils are nearly level to moderately sloping, located on old alluvial terraces along major streams. The occurrence of slickensides in these soils suggests the presence of highly expandable clays, causing seasonal shrinking and swelling resulting in the formation of gilgai micro-high and micro-low surface topography. Because of these pedogenic processes, the potential for the disarticulation of buried archeological materials is high (Nordt et al. 2004). As a result, the potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits within shallow (<1 meter) and deep (>1 meter) settings is low (Abbott 2011; TxDOT 2022).

Heiden clay (HcC2), 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded, and Heiden clay (HcD2), 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded, comprise approximately 33.6 percent and exhibit a generalized A-Bss-Bkss-CBdk horizon sequence within clayey residuum weathered from mudstone. These soils are typically deep and gently sloping. Like the Houston Black soils, the occurrence of slickensides in these soils suggests the presence of highly expandable clays, causing seasonal shrinking and swelling. As a result, the potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits within shallow (<1 meter) and deep (>1 meter) settings is low (Abbott 2011; TxDOT 2022).

Ferris Heiden clay (FeE3), 5 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded, comprise approximately 12.5 percent and exhibit a generalized H1-H2-H3 horizon sequence residuum weathered from calcareous shale in eagleford shale and taylor marl formations of Cretaceous-age. These soils are deep, well-drained, sloping to strongly sloping. These soils are located along the western extent of Caddo Park adjacent to the bank of Lavon Lake. The potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits within shallow (<1 meter) and deep (>1 meter) settings is classified as low (Abbott 2011; TxDOT 2022).

Table CR-1. Soils of the USACE Parcels

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Mapping Unit	Series Description	Landform Setting	Percent of USACE Parcels	Archeological Potential<1 meter />1 meter
AID2	Altoga silty clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Deep, well drained, calcareous, clayey soils that formed in calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstone	Stream terraces	6.1	moderate / low

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Mapping Unit	Series Description	Landform Setting	Percent of USACE Parcels	Archeological Potential<1 meter />1 meter
FeE3	Ferris-Heiden clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	Deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping clays that formed in residuum weathered from calcareous shale of cretaceous age	Uplands / ridges, backslopes, side slopes	12.5	low / low
HcC2	Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	Deep, well drained, clays that formed in clayey residuum weathered from mudstone	Uplands / ridges, backslopes, side slopes	5.5	low / low
HcD2	Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Deep, well drained, clays that formed in clayey residuum weathered from mudstone	Uplands / ridges, backslopes, side slopes	28.1	low / low
НоА	Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Deep, well drained, calcareous, clayey soils that formed in clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of upper cretaceous age	Uplands / plains, summits, interfluves	0.1	low / low
НоВ	Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Deep, moderately well drained calcareous, clayey soils that formed in clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of upper cretaceous age	Uplands / ridges, summits, shoulders, interfluves	42.0	low / low
LeC2	Lewisville silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	Deep, well drained, calcareous, clayey soils that formed in calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstone	Stream terraces	0.4	moderate / high
Tf	Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Deep, calcareous, clayey soils that formed in calcareous clayey alluvium	Flood plains	5.3	high / high

Sources: Abbot 2011; Hansen and Wheeler 1969; NRCS 2023; TxDOT 2022

Vegetation

Vegetation within the USACE parcels and along Lavon Lake is deciduous woodland, floodplain, and riparian hardwood forest. Native vegetation consists of tallgrass prairie of little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), yellow Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and tall dropseed (*Sporobolus asper*). The forests consist of bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), sugar hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), ash (*Fraxinus spp.*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*) (Griffith et al 2007).

Previous Investigations, Known Archeological Sites, and Cemeteries

Background research was conducted to collect general information on the prehistoric and historic resources in the area and to identify the locations and distribution of archeological sites and cemeteries within a study area of 1,000 meters from the 34.1-acre APE, as well as previously conducted cultural resources investigations. The primary reference used to gather the background information is the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA), maintained by the THC, to determine the presence of properties listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs.

The background review found five previous archeological investigations have taken place within 1,000 meters of the APE between 1952 and 2017. None of the previous surveys were identified within the USACE parcels. According to the TASA, these previous investigations are classified as survey projects (**Figure CR-5**: Archeological Sites, Surveys, and Cemeteries; **Table CR-2**: Previous Archeological Investigations).

Table CR-2. Previous Archeological Investigations within 1,000 meters of the USACE Parcels

Project Type	Year	Texas Antiquities Permit	Agency / Sponsor	Atlas ID Number	Distance (m)
Survey	1952	-	Smithsonian Institution	8500007003	Within boundary of Lavon Lake
Survey	1975	-	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	8500008513	980 m southeast
Survey	1986	+	Soil Conservation Service	8500008517	580 m north
Survey	1987	-	Federal Highway Administration	8400007218	Within existing US 380 ROW
Survey	2017	7990	City of Farmersville / Daniel & Brown, Inc.	8500080400	735 m east

Source: TASA (2023)

The TASA review identified five previously recorded archeological sites within 1,000 meters of the 34.1-acre APE (see **Figure CR-5**; **Table CR-3**: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites). Of these, two are historic and three are prehistoric (TASA 2023). Three of these sites have unknown eligibility for listing in the NRHP or for designation as SALs, and two sites have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL. Two of the prehistoric sites (41C0L36 and 41C0L65) have been inundated by the construction of Lavon Lake. One previously recorded site (41C0L56, a prehistoric lithic scatter) is south of Caddo Park. Site 41C0L56 has been previously determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL.

Table CR-3. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites Located within 1,000 meters of the USACE Parcels

Site Number	Cultural Period	Site Type	NRHP Status	Distance (meters)
41COL25	Prehistoric	Prehistoric campsite	Unknown	910 meters northeast
41COL36	Prehistoric	Sister Grove Creek Site; Wylie Focus pottery site; inundated by Lavon Lake	Unknown	915 Meters south
41COL56	Prehistoric	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Determined Ineligible	South of Caddo Park

Site Number	Cultural Period	Site Type	NRHP Status	Distance (meters)
41COL65	Prehistoric	Enloe Site; Wylie Focus pit dwelling, artifacts (inundated by Lavon Lake)	Unknown	145 Meters south
41COL368	Historic	Early to mid-20 th century artifact scatter	Determined Ineligible	460 Meters east

Source: TASA (2023)

The TASA review revealed one cemetery within 1,000 meters of the 34.1-acre APE (see **Figure CR-5**). The Islamic Association of Collin County (IACC) Farmersville Muslim Cemetery, established in 2020 and in operation since March 2021, is approximately 125 meters south of the proposed project ROW. No previously recorded cemeteries were identified on USACE property.

Archeological Survey

The majority of the 34.1-acre APE is located in areas with limited ground disturbances and the potential for intact soils. The USACE parcels 3201 and 3202 (identified by Collin Central Appraisal District [CCAD] as parcels of 1192300, 1185327, 1185336, 1181535, and 1181517) were surveyed using three to six parallel transects no greater than 30 meters apart, varying with the proposed alignment width. The remaining parcels were investigated using non-linear areal survey methods, with all investigations conducted in accordance with the Council of Texas Archeologist's *Intensive Terrestrial Survey Guidelines* (March 30, 2020) (**Figure CR-6**: Areas Surveyed; **Table CR-4**: USACE Parcels Investigated).

Table CR-4. USACE Parcels Investigated

USACE Tract ID	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Acreage	Survey Method	Survey Results
3200	1192266	0.2	Pedestrian; STs [N=2]	No cultural materials
3201	1192300	3.8	Pedestrian; STs [N=10]	No cultural materials
3202	1185327	0.3	Pedestrian	No cultural materials
	1185336	6.0	Pedestrian; STs [N=11]	No cultural materials
	1181535	5.0	Pedestrian; STs [N=8]	No cultural materials
	1181517	5.7	Pedestrian; STs [N=12]	No cultural materials
3206	1181296	0.04	Pedestrian; STs [N=1]	No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Acreage	Survey Method	Survey Results
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	3.3	Pedestrian; STs [N=6]	No cultural materials
3208-2	1178772 (south) Twin Groves Park	0.6	Pedestrian; STs [N=2]	No cultural materials
E-421; 2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	5.4	Pedestrian; STs [N=11]	No cultural materials
E-420; 2811-1	1178736	3.8	Pedestrian; STs [N=7]	No cultural materials

Shovel tests were conducted in settings having potential for shallowly buried cultural materials, and all exposed ground surfaces were examined for evidence of archeological resources. Shovel tests were 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated to the bottom of Holocene deposits, if possible, not exceeding 80 centimeters in depth. Shovel tests were dug in 20-centimeter levels, and all excavated soil screened through ¼-inch mesh, unless high clay or water content required, they be troweled through. Location, depth, soil strata, and presence/absence of cultural materials was recorded for each shovel test on field forms and the location recorded by a hand-held Trimble Global Positioning System unit. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. No cultural materials were identified during the intensive survey. A total of 66 of 70 shovel test locations were excavated within the 34.1-acre APE (**Table CR-5**: USACE Parcels Shovel Test Data). Four of the 70 proposed shovel test locations were identified in extremely disturbed areas, primarily due to underground utilities.

Table CR-5. USACE Parcels Shovel Test Data

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
3200	1192266	ST 1	0-16	10YR 4/2	Silty clay; fill material	Compact fill / No cultural materials
3200	1192266	ST 2	0-30 30-46	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/2	Clay; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 1	0-35 35-45	10YR 7/4 10YR 7/4	Sandy clay Sandy clay loam; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 2	0-10 10-38	10YR 3/1 10YR 4/1	Sandy clay Clay; 5% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 3	0-25 25-40	10YR 3/1 10YR 4/1	Sandy clay Clay; 5% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 4	0-13 13-38	2/5Y 4/2 2/5Y 3/1	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 5	0-30 32-45	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1	Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 6	0-36 36-53	10YR 3/1 10YR 4/2	Clay loam; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 7	0-38	10YR 3/2	Sandy clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Compact clay / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 8	0-32 32-48	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1	Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3201	1192300	ST 9	0-14 14-45	10YR 4/1 10YR 3/1	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
3201	1192300	ST 10	0-25 25-35	10YR 2/1 10YR 5/3	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 11	0-12 12-41 41-51	10YR 6/2 10YR 3/1 10YR 3/2	Silty loam; 5-10% surface gravel Clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil - compact / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 12	0-36 36-53	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1	Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 13	0-27	10YR 3/2	Sandy clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots throughout	Root impasse / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 14	0-28 28-36	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/2	Clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 15	0-45 45-56	10YR 4/1 10YR 3/1	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 16	0-50 50-60	10YR 3/2 10YR 4/3	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 17	0-32 32-42	10YR 4/2 10YR 5/3	Silty clay loam Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 18	0-35 35-44	10YR 4/2 10YR 6/4	Clay; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 19	0-28 28-37	10YR 3/2 10YR 4/3	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
3202	1185336	ST 20	0-32 32-47	10YR 2/2 10YR 3/1	Clay; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1185336	ST 21	0-33 33-43	10YR 4/1 10YR 3/1	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 22	0-28 28-35	10YR 5/2 10YR 4/3	Silty clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 23	0-25 25-30	10YR 4/2 10YR 4/2	Clay; roots Clay; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 24	0-43 43-53	10YR 3/2 10YR 3/1	Clay; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 25	0-32 32-44	10YR 3/2 10YR 4/3	Silty clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 26	0-10 10-50 50-56	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1 10YR 5/2	Clay Clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 27	0-24 24-55	10YR 5/3 10YR 2/1	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 28	0-32 32-45	10YR 3/2 10YR 4/3	Silty clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181535	ST 29	0-40 40-45	10YR 4/2 10YR 5/2	Clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 30	0-42 42-52	10YR 3/2 10YR 4/2	Clay; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
3202	1181517	ST 31	0-44 44-59	10YR 3/2 10YR 4/3	Silty clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 32	0-30 30-45	10YR 4/2 10YR 5/2	Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate; roots	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 33	0-38 38-56	10YR 4/3 10YR 2/1	Sandy clay Clay; 2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 34	0-25 25-35	10YR 2/1 10YR 4/3	Silty clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 35	0-35 35-50	10YR 4/2 10YR 5/2	Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil - compact /No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 36	0-25 25-35	10YR 4/1 10YR 2/2	Silty clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 37	0-45 45-60	10YR 4/2 10YR 4/3	Silty clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 38	0-40 40-56	10YR 3/2 10YR 5/2	Clay Clay	Subsoil - compact / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 39	0-38 38-44	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/2	Silty clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 40	0-34 34-54	10YR 3/2 10YR 5/2	Clay Clay	Subsoil - compact / No cultural materials
3202	1181517	ST 41	0-37	10YR 6/3	Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3206	1181296	ST 1	-	-	-	Utility disturbances / No cultural materials
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	ST 1	0-23	10YR 3/6	Clay; 40% gravel	Gravel impasse / No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	ST 2	-	-	-	Slope; utility disturbances / No cultural materials
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	ST 3	0-40 40-45	10YR 6/1 10YR 5/1	Silty clay Clay; 2-5% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	ST 4	0-25 25-40 40-46	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1 mottled with 10YR 6/6 10YR 6/6	Clay; 20-30% fill material Clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	ST 5	0-20 20-35 35-45	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1 mottled with 10YR 6/6 10YR 6/6	Clay; 20-30% fill material Clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3208-1	1178772 (north) Twin Groves Park	ST 6	0-22 22-34 34-44	10YR 4/2 10YR 5/3 mottled with 10YR 6/6 10YR 6/6	Clay; 1-2% fill material Clay; 1-2% fill material Clay; <1% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
3208-2	1178772 (south) Twin Groves Park	ST 7	0-9 9-27	10YR 3/2 10YR 5/3 mottled with 10YR 3/2	Clay; 60-70% fill material Clay; 30-50% fill material	Disturbances / No cultural materials
3208-2	1178772 (south) Twin Groves Park	ST 8	0-20 20-30	10YR 5/2 10YR 6/4	Sandy clay Clay; 2-5% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
E-421	1178745 Caddo Park (41COL56)	ST 1	0-19 19-53	10YR 4/2 10YR 4/3	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Disturbances / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park (41COL56)	ST 2	0-19 19-46	10YR 5/2 2.5Y 5/2	Clay loam; fill material Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Disturbances / No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park (41COL56)	ST 3	0-23 23-35	10YR 4/2 10YR 4/3	Sandy clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Disturbances / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park (41COL56)	ST 4	0-44	10YR 5/6 mottled with 10YR 4/2	Clay; fill material; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Disturbances / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park (41COL56)	ST 5	0-15 15-49 49-63	10YR 5/2 10YR 4/2 10YR 4/6	Sandy clay Sandy clay loam Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	ST 6	0-33 33-49	10YR 4/2 2.5Y 5/4 mottled with 2.5Y 5/4.1	Clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	ST 7	0-20	10YR 5/6	Clay; fill material	Disturbances / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	ST 8	0-31 31-40	10YR 4/2 2.5Y 5/4 mottled with 2.5Y 5/4.1	Clay Clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	ST 9	-	-	-	Utility disturbances / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	ST 10	-	-	-	Utility disturbances / No cultural materials
2811-2	1178745 Caddo Park	ST-11	0-8 8-29 29-46	10YR 4/1 10YR 4/2 mottled with 10YR 5/4 10YR 6/6 mottled with 10YR 4/1 and 10YR 8/2	Clay Ioam Clay Clay	Extremely disturbed / No cultural materials
2811-1	1178736	ST 1	0-9 9-52 52-58	10YR 5/2 10YR 3/2 10YR 4/2	Fine sand Silty clay Silty clay; 1-2% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials

USACE Tract ID Number	CCAD Property ID Parcel Number	Shovel Test Number	Depth (centimeters below surface)	Sediment Color (Munsell)	Sediment Texture / Inclusions	Termination / Cultural Material
2811-1	1178736	ST 2	0-10 10-54 54-60	10YR 4/3 10YR 4/2 10YR 3/2	Sandy clay loam; road fill Clay Clay	Subsoil / No cultural materials
2811-1	1178736	ST 3	0-35 35-54	10YR 3/2 10YR 3/1	Clay; Road fill 0- 20 Clay; <1% calcium carbonate	Subsoil / No cultural materials
2811-1	1178736	ST 4	0-15	10YR 4/3 mottled with 10YR 5/8 10YR 4/2	Clay; 1-2% gravel, road fill Clay; 1-2% road fill; <1% calcium carbonate	Disturbances throughout; heavily compacted / No cultural materials
2811-1	1178736	ST 5	0-25 25-45 45-53	10YR 3/3 10YR 3/2 10YR 4/2	Unconsolidated clay Clay Clay; 1% calcium carbonate	Disturbances throughout / No cultural materials
2811-1	2647430	ST 6	0-19 19-32 32-46	10YR 5/3 10YR 6/2 10YR 6/1 mottled with 10YR 6/6	Clay Clay Hydric clay soils	Subsoil / No cultural materials
2811-1	2647430	ST-7	0-29 29-49	2.5YR 4/2 2.5YR 4/2	Clay loam Clay, 20-30% decomposing bedrock	Subsoil / No cultural materials

Revisit of Site 41COL56

One previously recorded archeological site was revisited during the current investigation of the USACE-owned parcels. Previously identified archeological site 41COL56, a prehistoric lithic scatter, is mapped by the TASA as partially located in an area that is heavily disturbed within, and adjacent to, the existing US 380 ROW. With no site boundary available, the site may extend within the southwestern portion of the USACE-controlled Caddo Park, immediately north of the ROW along the eastern bank of Lavon Lake. The site was previously revisited by Geo-Marine in 2003 and could not be relocated. The THC determined the site as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL.

The portion of the potential location of site 41COL56 within Caddo Park was visually inspected, supplemented with five shovel tests within the park boundary. The surveyed area is within deciduous woodland and grasses along a steep cutbank adjacent to the existing US 380 ROW,

with ground surface visibility at zero percent at the placement of the shovel tests. A typical shovel test consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay deposits underlain by very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) clay B-horizon. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials. No evidence of the site was identified during survey and the site boundary is currently undetermined. No further investigations are recommended for site 41COL56.

Summary and Recommendations for Archeological Resources

The Principal Investigator and project archeologists conducted an intensive archeological survey of the US 380 Princeton Project between September 5 and October 20, 2023, to identify possible cultural resources within the 34.1-acre APE located on USACE-owned parcels. The investigation included visual inspection of the APE, supplemented with the excavation of 66 of 70 shovel test locations in areas exhibiting intact soils. Four of the 70 proposed shovel test locations were identified in extremely disturbed areas, primarily due to underground utilities. Shovel tests ranged from 16 to 63 centimeters in depth, with an average depth of 44 centimeters before encountering subsoil, fill material, or compacted calcareous hardpan clay soils.

No archeological materials were encountered, and no unrecorded archeological sites were discovered. Based on the results of the investigation, the US 380 Princeton Project would have no effect on archeological sites/historic properties and/or SALs within the 34.1-acre APE. Any future design changes would require additional review and/or investigation.

No deep mechanical prospection (e.g., trackhoe, backhoe) was conducted within the USACE parcels during this phase of the intensive survey. Deep mechanical prospection is recommended to be conducted within high probability areas containing soils exhibiting the greatest potential to contain buried and intact archeological sites where deep impacts will occur. Trenches will be concentrated in areas that are accessible to a mechanical excavator. Ideally, these will be in areas designated as proposed bridge pier locations, in areas determined to have the deepest impact during construction, and areas exhibiting potential to contain intact archeological sites >1 meter in depth.

If any prehistoric or historic human remains or unmarked burials are encountered at any point during construction, the area of the remains should be avoided until a qualified person, as defined by §711.0105(a) under the Texas Health and Safety Code, can determine the status of the remains. Any area determined to contain the intentional burial of the remains is considered a cemetery under current Texas law. Cemeteries are protected under provisions of the Texas Health and Safety Code in Chapters 711-715 (Title 13, § 2, Chapter 22 of the TAC), and in Section 28.03(f) of the Penal Code. All cemeteries are protected and cannot be disturbed. The Texas Penal Code provides that intentional damage or destruction inflicted on a human burial site is a state jail felony. If a cemetery is identified in the Project APE, all work in the area of the discovery must cease, and the THC must be notified by contacting the Archeology Division at (512) 463-6096. Following consultation with the THC, a treatment or avoidance plan would be developed and implemented.

Historic Resources

A historic resources reconnaissance level survey was conducted for the project in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and in accordance with the PA among the FHWA, TxDOT, the THC/SHPO, and the ACHP. In accordance with the PA the historic resources APE for this project is 150 feet beyond the proposed ROW of the existing transportation corridor and 300 feet beyond the proposed ROW on new location. The historic-age cutoff date for the survey was defined as the letting date for the project minus 45 years to allow for project delays. The letting date for this project is 2027; therefore, the historic-age cutoff date used for the survey is 1982 (2027 minus 45 years = 1982).

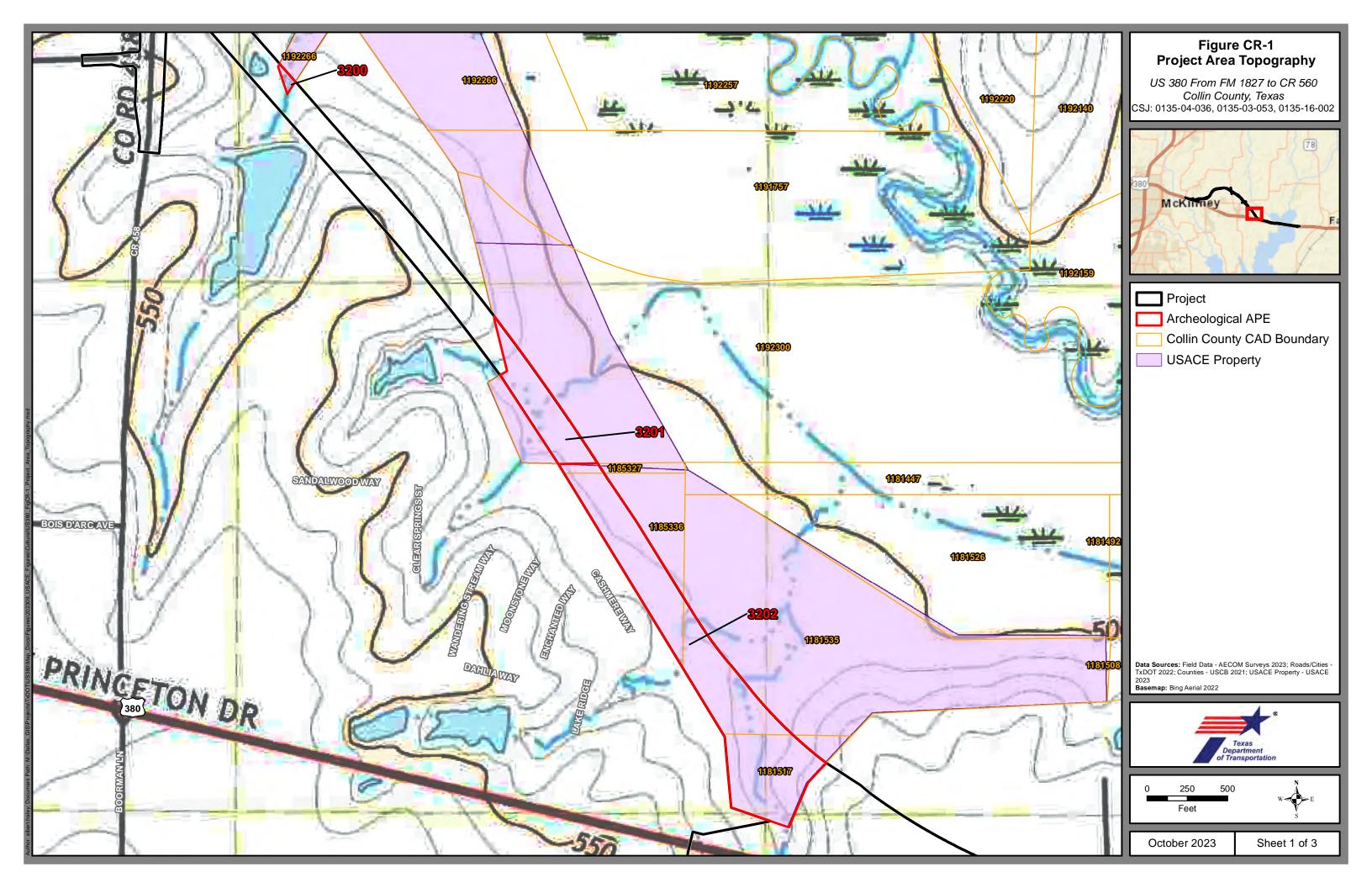
Prior to fieldwork, background research was conducted to identify if historic-age resources are present within the APE. Sources used to identify historic-age resources included topographic maps, historic aerial photography, and CCAD data. The reconnaissance-level field survey for historic-age resources was conducted between November 15, 2022, and November 17, 2022. A total of 72 parcels containing 108 historic-age resources were recorded within the APE. Of these resources one NRHP-eligible historic district, Caddo Park at Lavon Lake (Resource 68), was identified within USACE parcels.

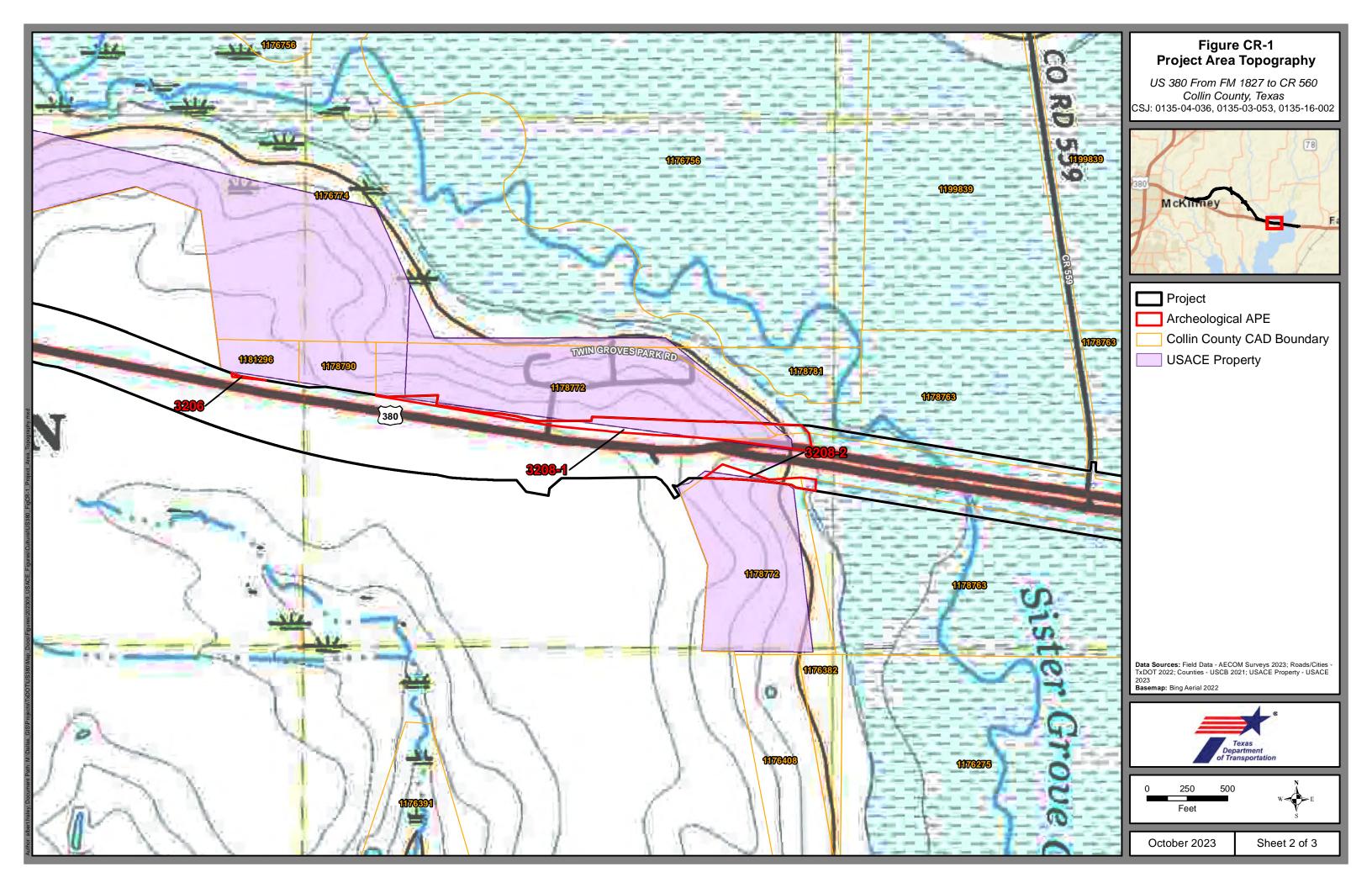
Caddo Park at Lavon Lake (Resource 68) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in the 2022 US 380 Farmersville Historic Resources Survey Report (CSJs 0135-05-028, 0135-04-038, 0135-17-002, 0135-06-038) prepared by Smith CRM, LLC, and was identified in that report as Resource 01a through 01dd. The resource was determined NRHP-eligible as a Historic District under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C for Design as recognition for its significance in promoting public accessibility. The contributing resources to the historic district are Resources 01a through 01aa (Figure CR-7: Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District). Resources 01bb through 01dd are non-contributing resources. No new information was identified during the course of this investigation to dispute the previous determination; therefore, it remains to be that the property is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as a Historic District at the state level.

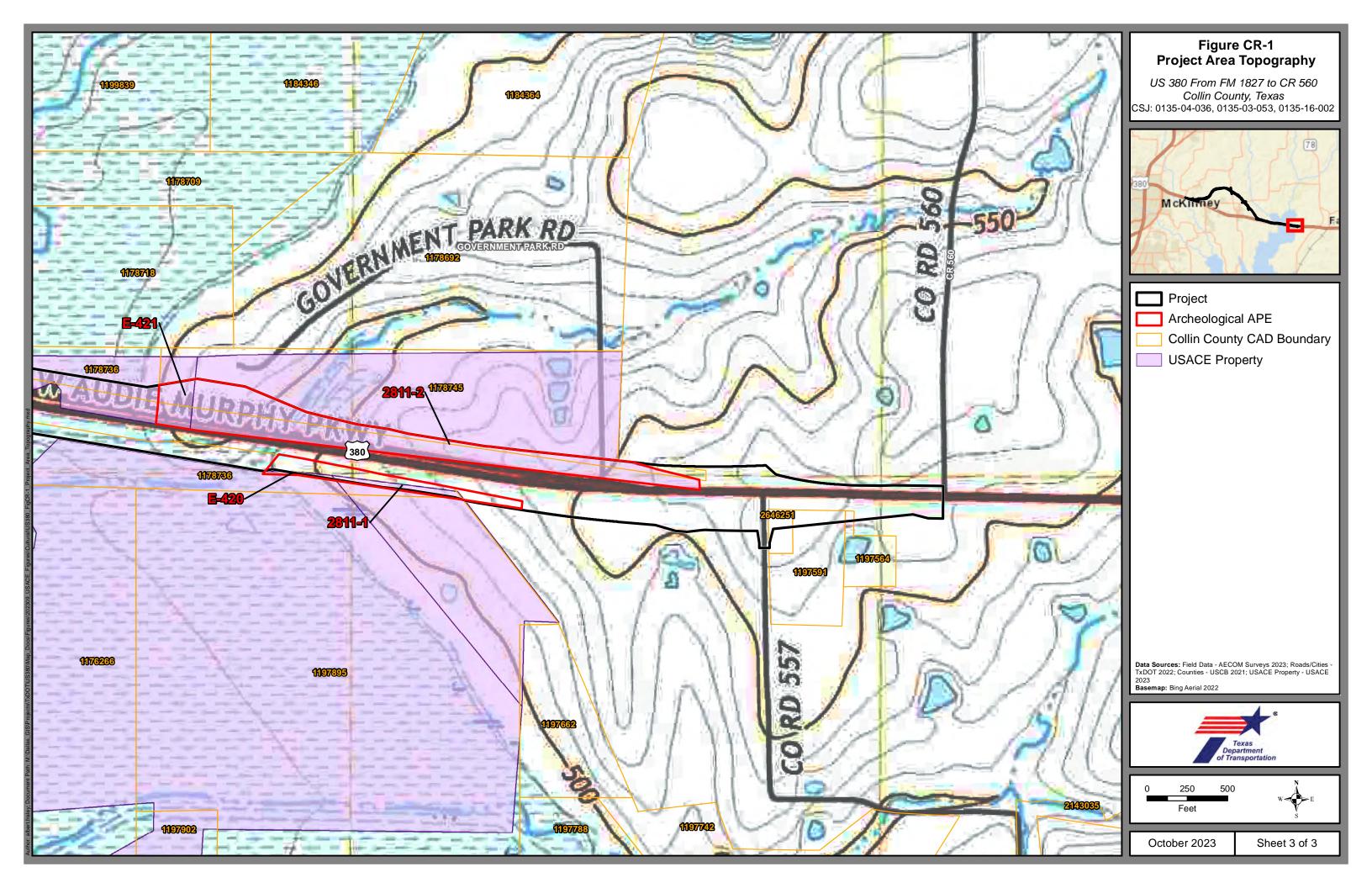
Summary and Recommendations for Historic Resources

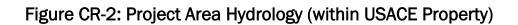
The Caddo Park at Lavon Lake Historic District boundaries encompass approximately 106.6 acres of the Caddo Park's approximate 160 acres. The amount of proposed ROW to be acquired by TxDOT from the historic property has changed from 2.41 acres to 0.21 acres. The proposed project would require approximately 0.56 acres of existing ROW, 3.67 acres of existing USACE easement, and 0.17 acres of proposed ROW from Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District (Resource 68) along the existing US 380 ROW. Although the amount of acreage for the proposed ROW has been reduced, the change has increased the extent of the acquisition from approximately 648 feet to approximately 2,083 feet along the southern boundary of the historic district abutting existing TxDOT ROW. The proposed ROW does not contain any contributing resources; however, Resource 01a is within existing ROW and Resource 01b abuts the existing ROW, both are contributing to the historic district. Due to the proposed ROW being in a similar location as the existing ROW, it is recommended that the proposed project will not affect any future use of the park or its amenities and that the proposed project will cause no adverse effect to the Caddo Park at Lavon Lake Historic District. No other historic-age resources were identified within USACE parcels.



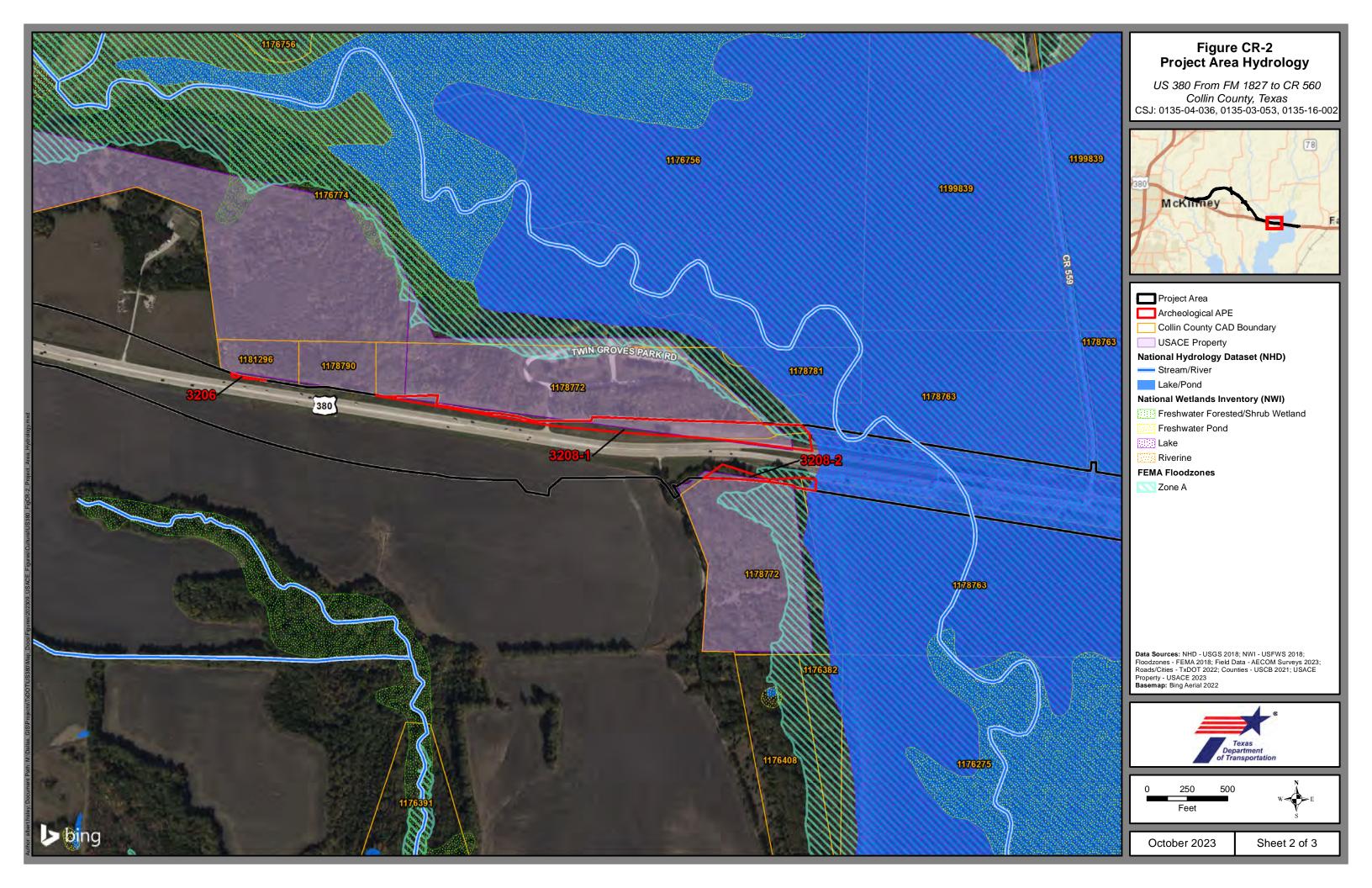


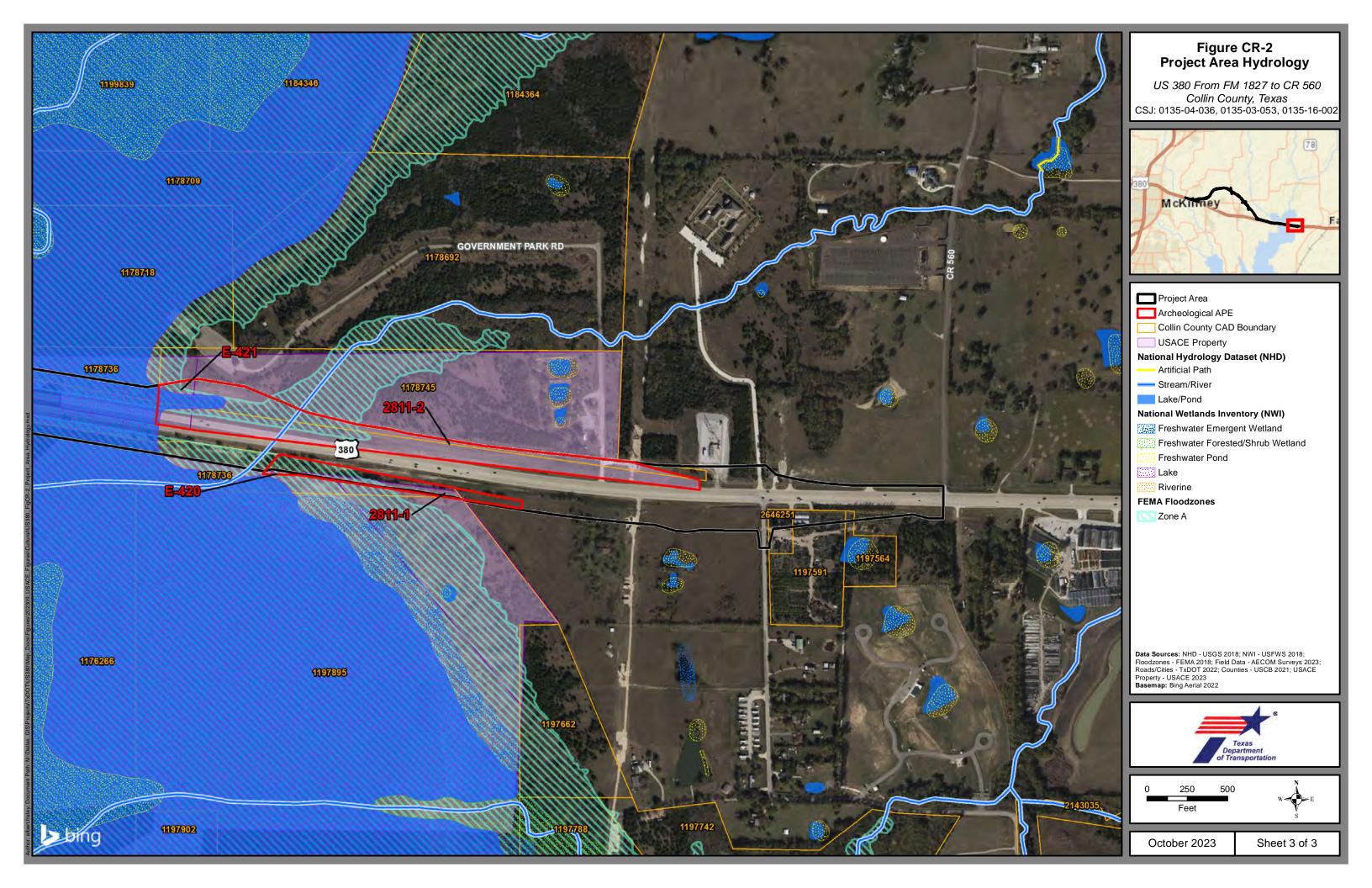




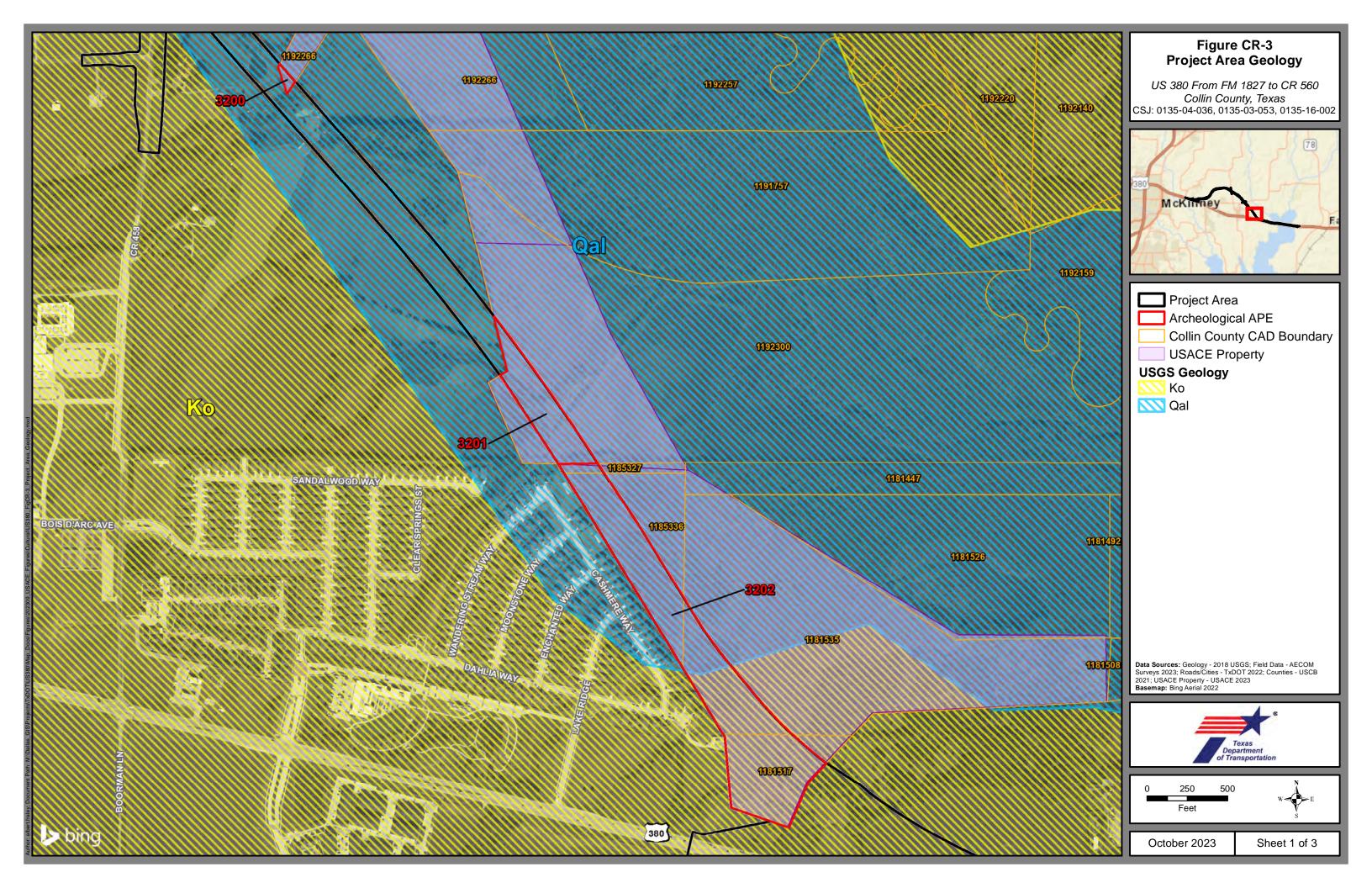


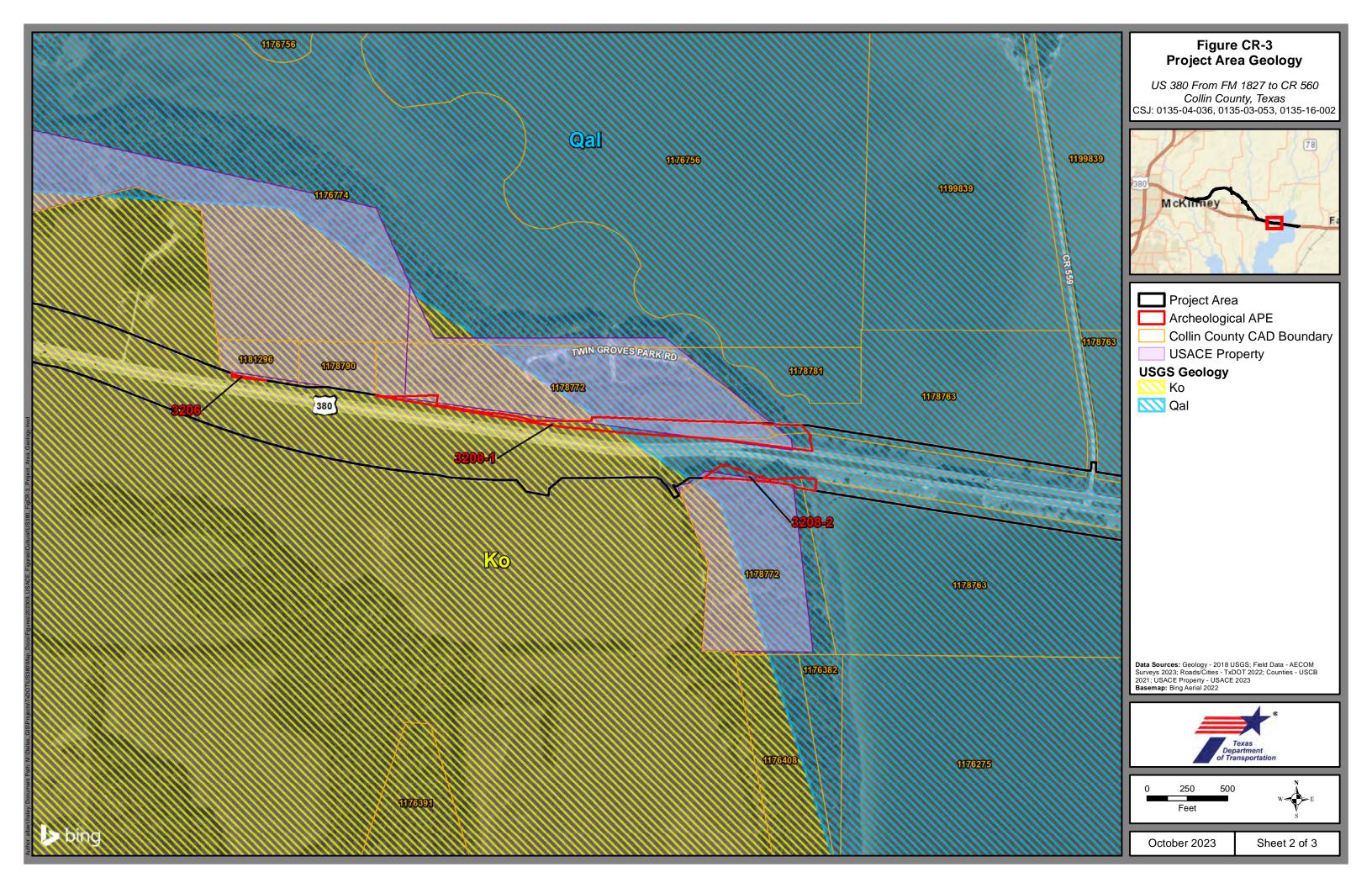


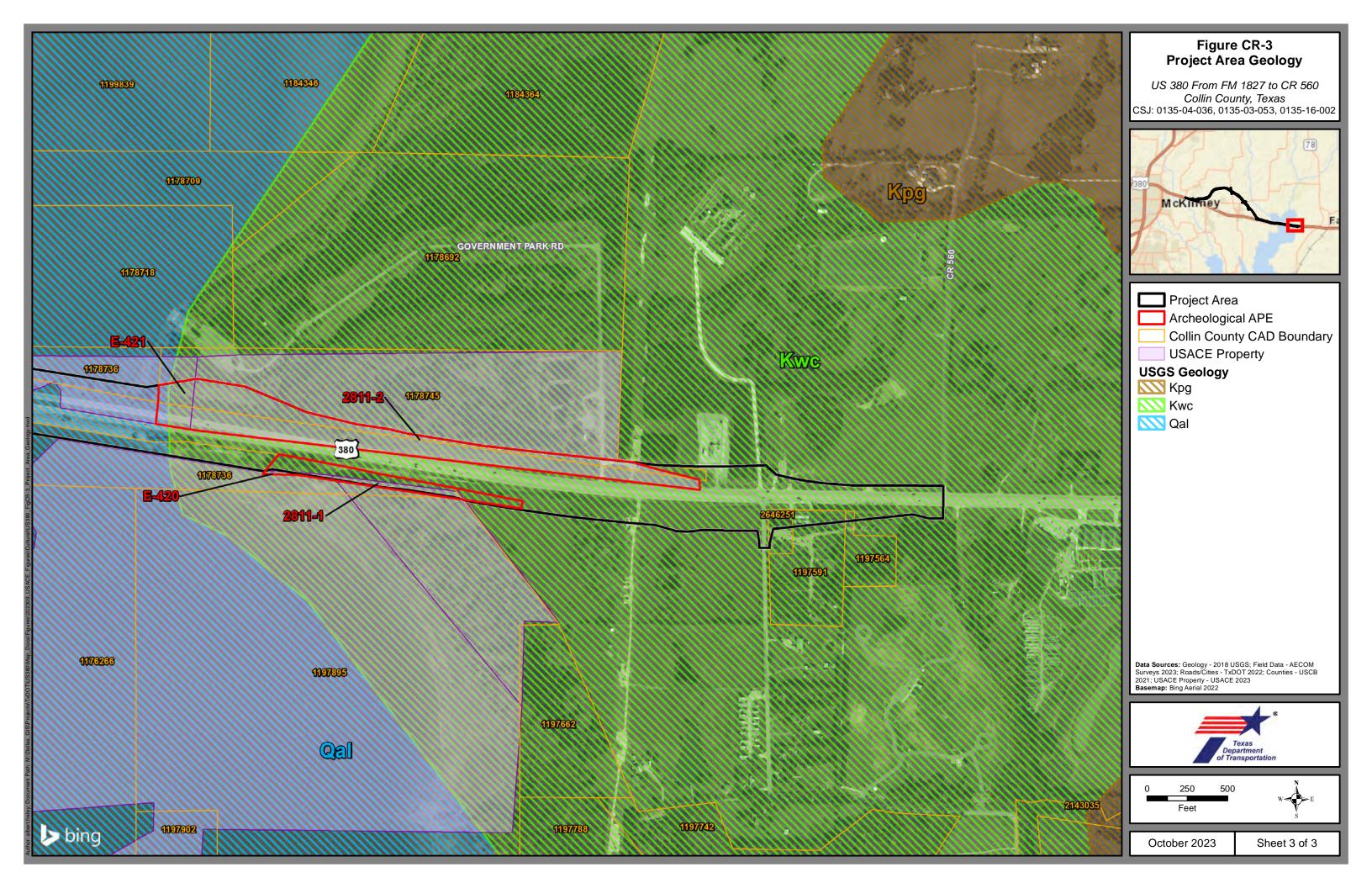




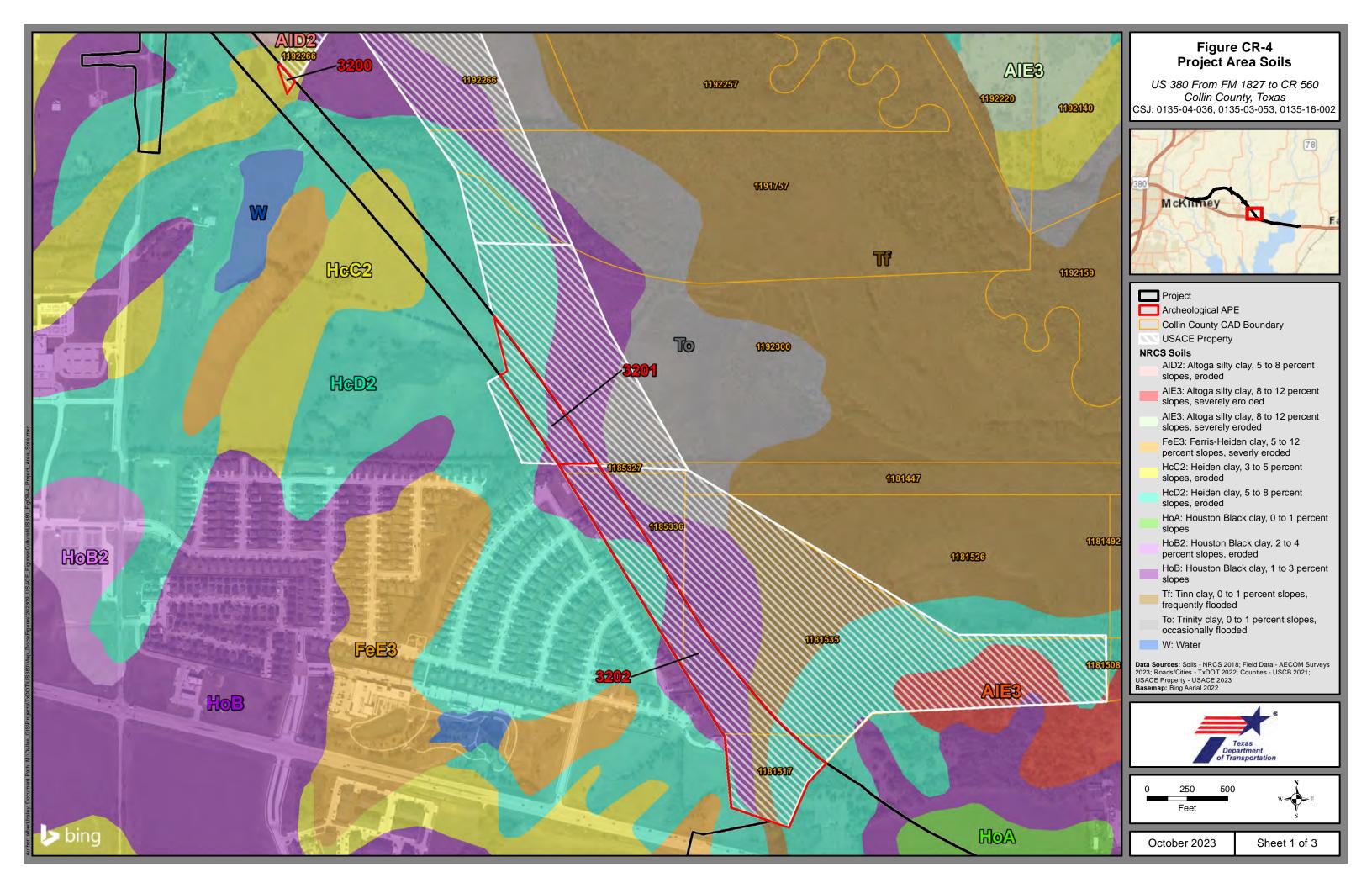


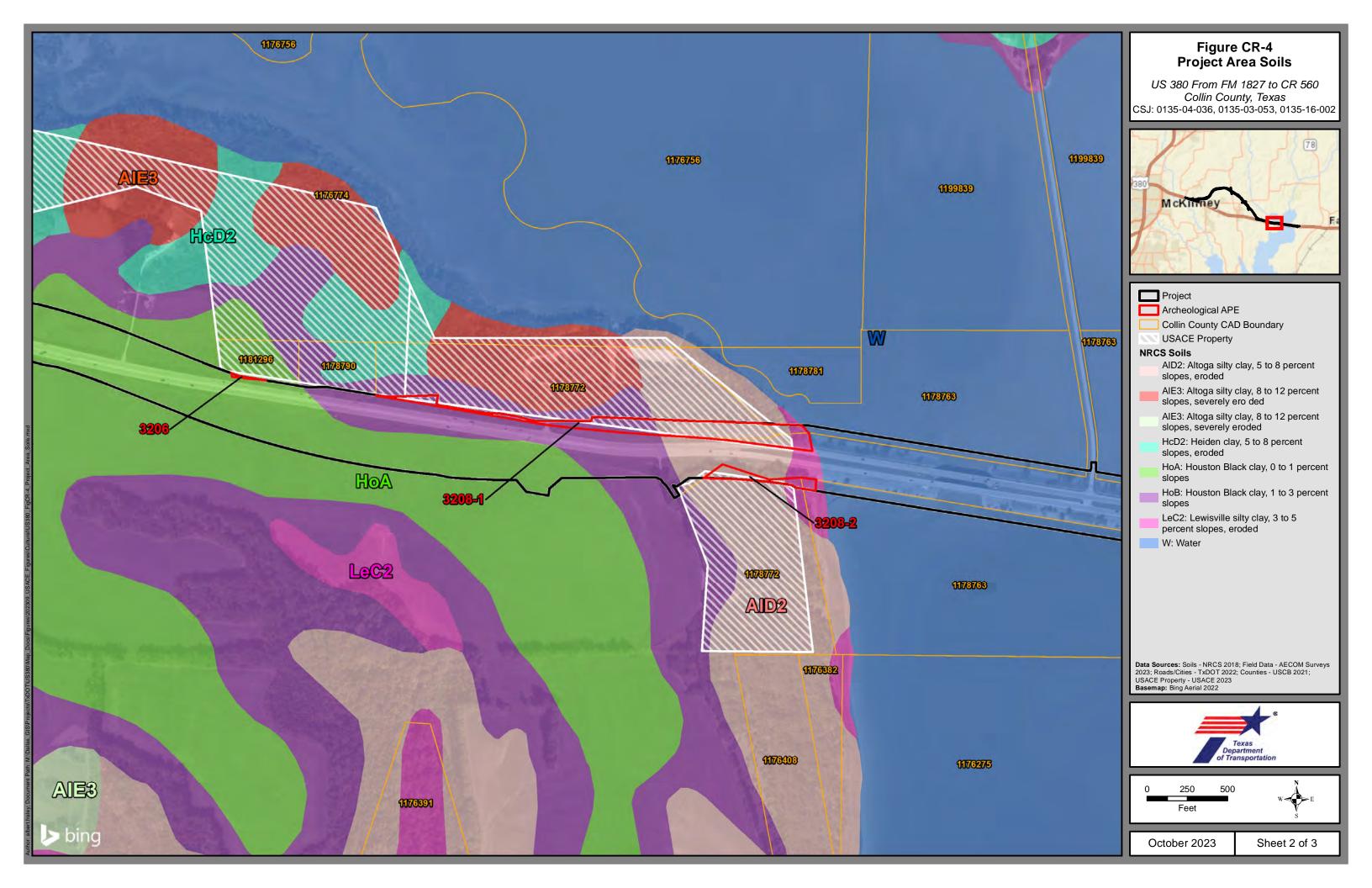












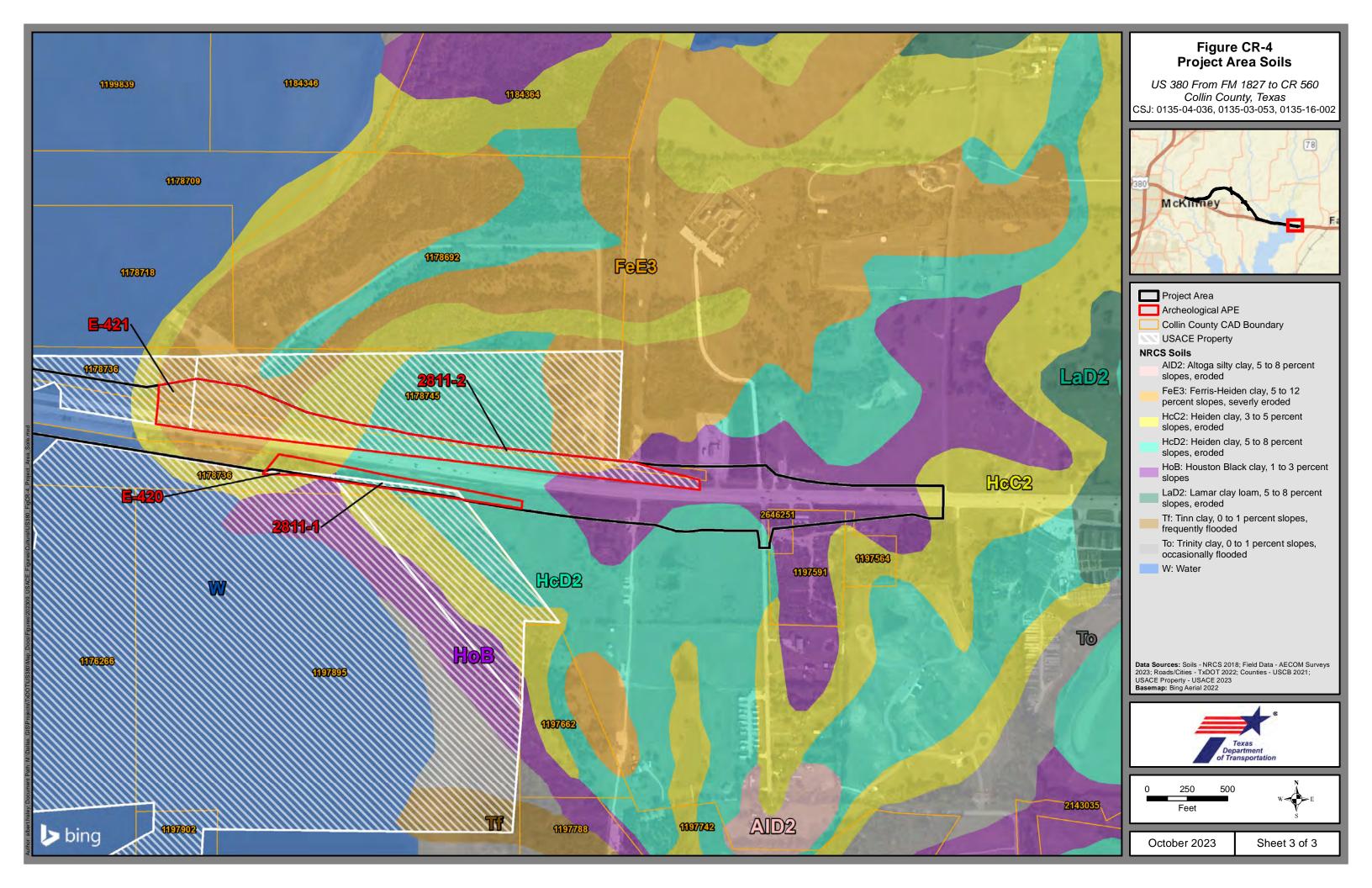
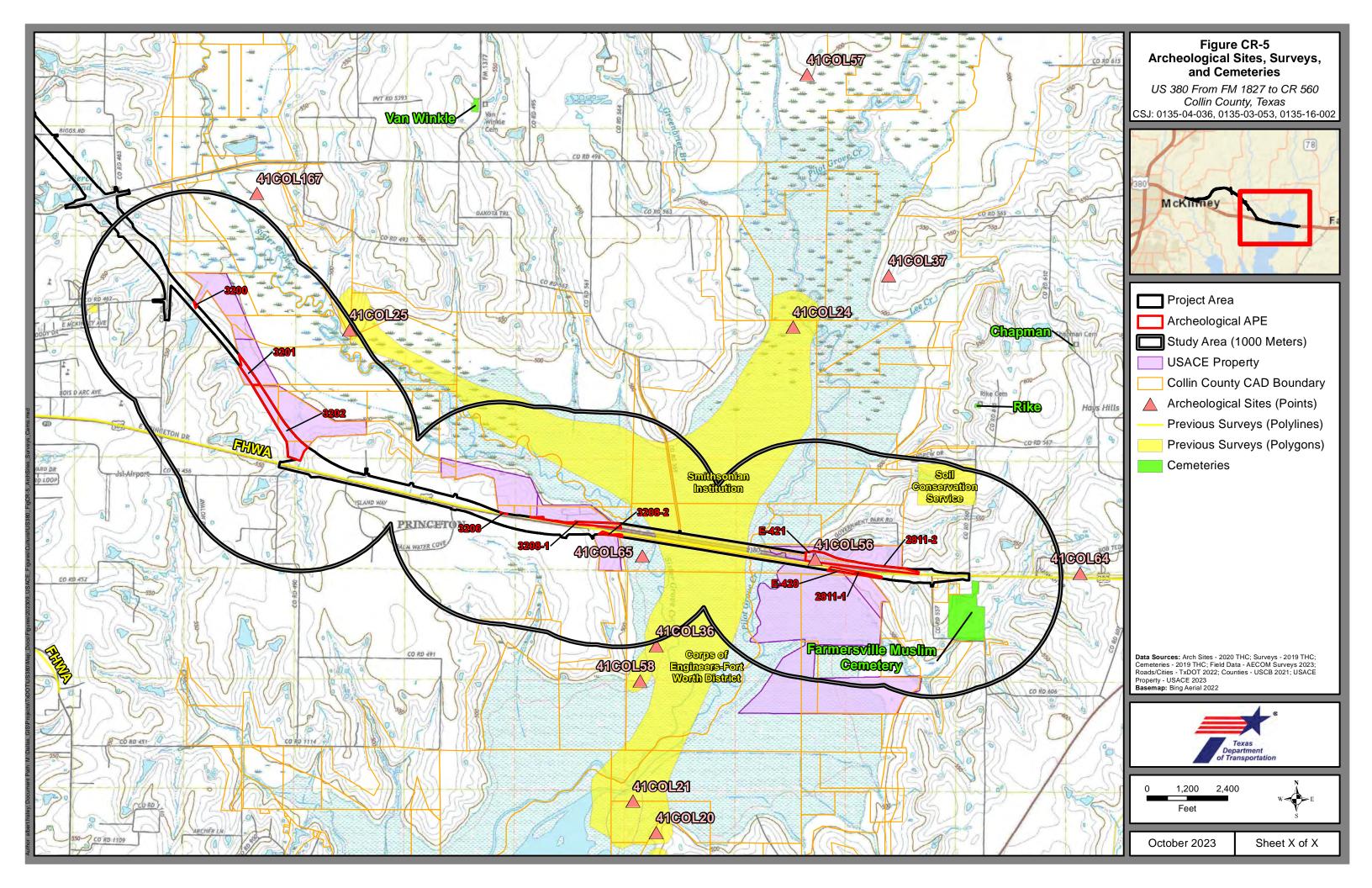
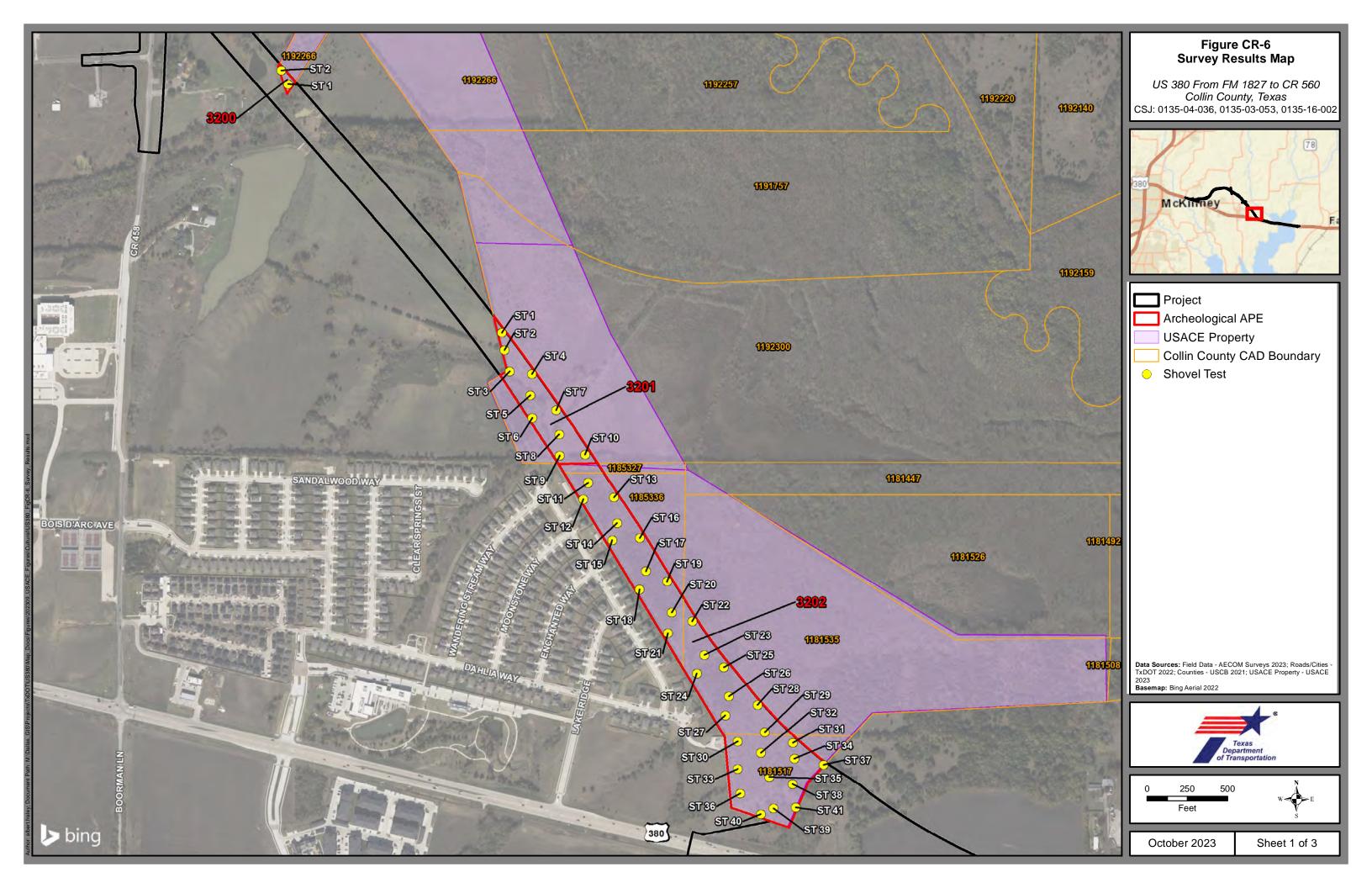
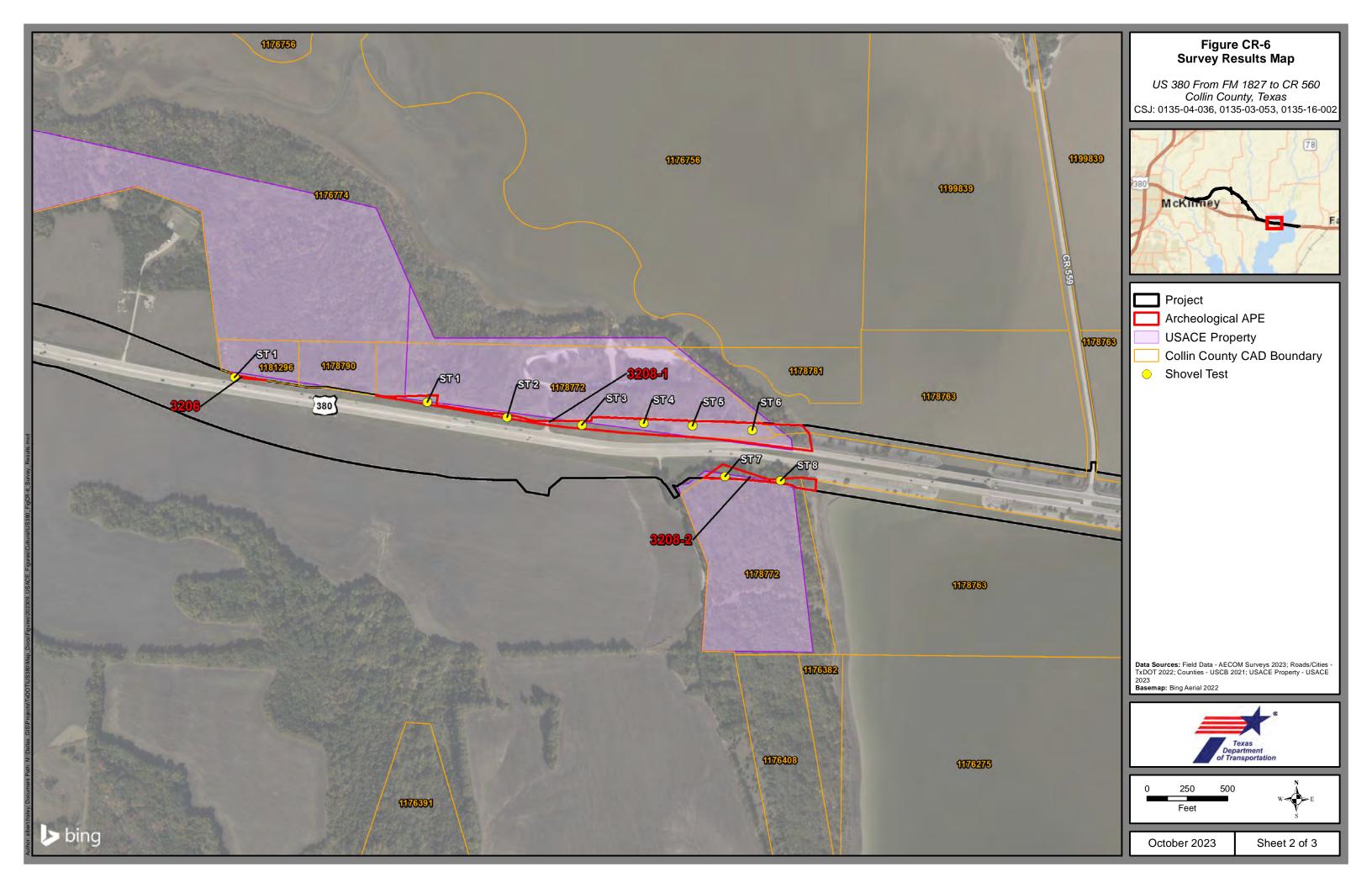


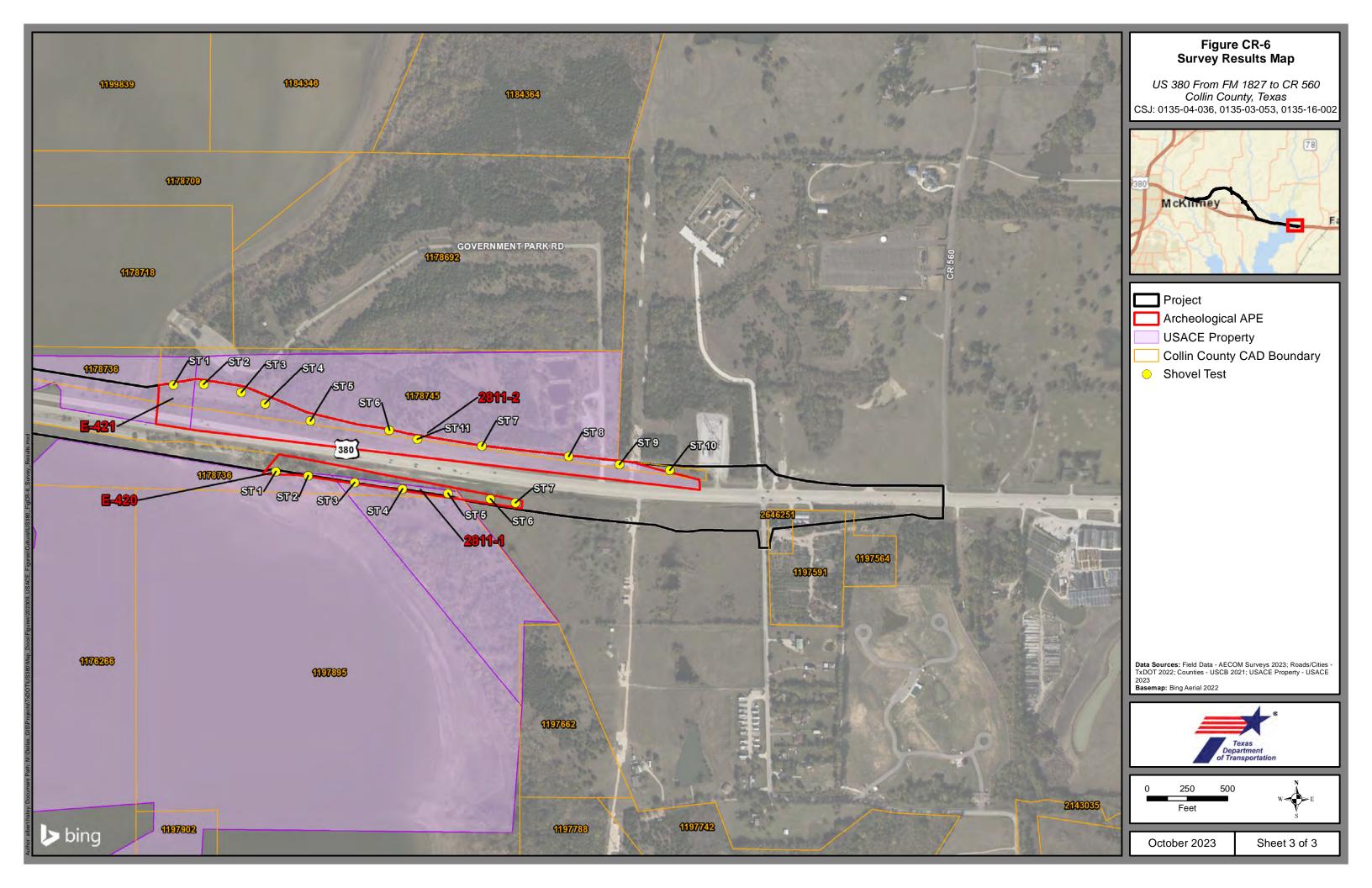
Figure CR-5: Archeological Sites, Surveys, and Cemeteries (within USACE Property)
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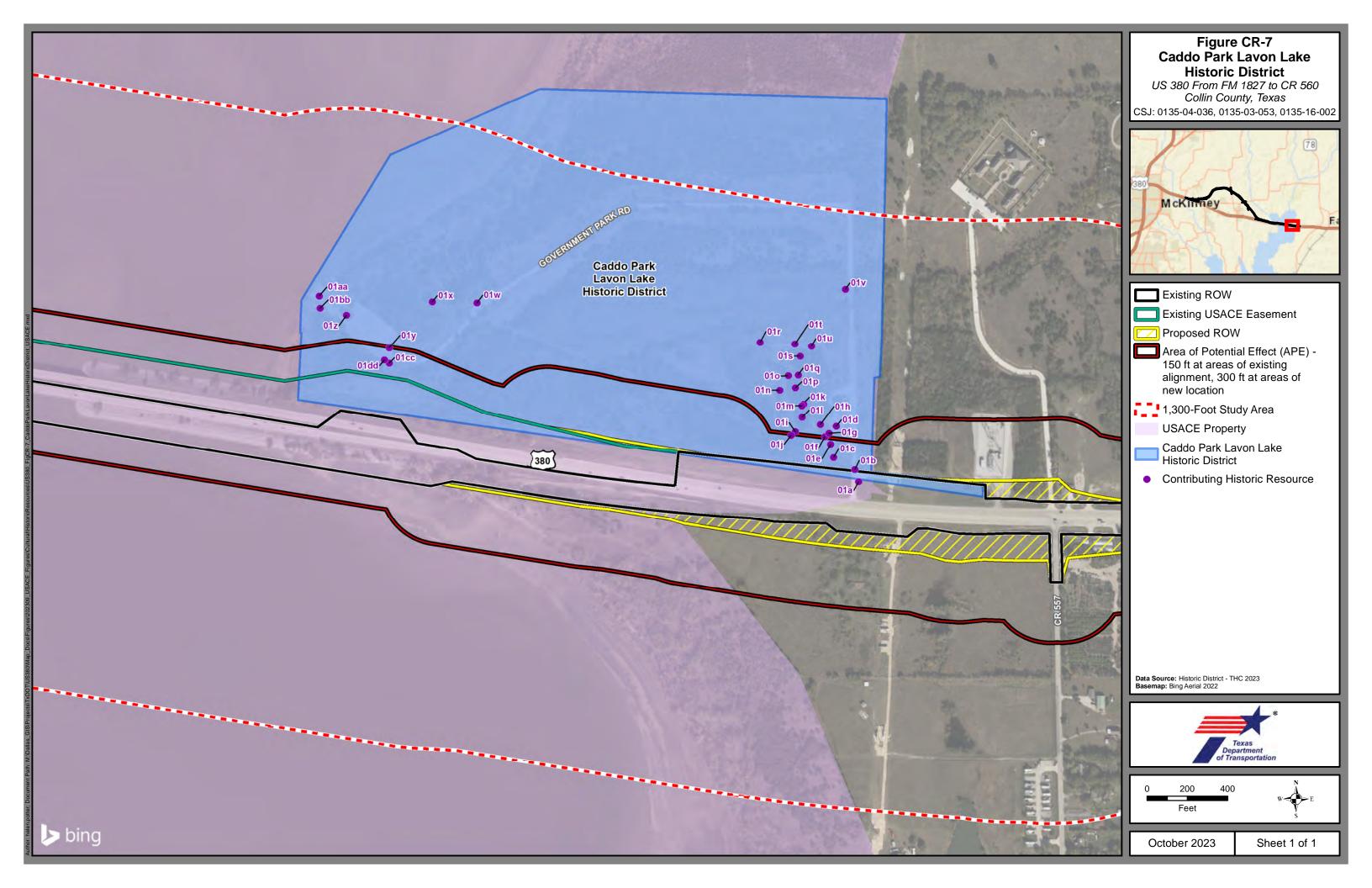












PROTECTED LANDS - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

Three properties within and adjacent to the US 380 Princeton project area meet the definitions of protected public lands and recreational facilities described in this section. Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Lavon Lake Property Jare operated by USACE and would require a total of approximately 22.86 acres of proposed ROW.

The proposed project would require the use of, or substantially impair the purposes of publicly owned land from a park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge lands, or historic sites of national, state, or local significance; therefore, a Section 4(f) evaluation is required. This Section 4(f) evaluation is being prepared to comply with Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 USC 138) and FHWA's regulations implementing Section 4(f) (23 CFR Part 774). The Draft Individual Section 4(f) Report is currently being developed for review.

The project would require the use of six Section 4(f) properties:

- 1. Lavon Lake Wildlife Management Area
- 2. Lavon Lake Low Density Recreation Area
- 3. Twin Groves Park
- 4. Caddo Park
- 5. Lavon Lake Vegetative Management Area
- 6. Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District

Description of Protect Lands

Lavon Lake Wildlife Management Area

Lavon Lake is a multipurpose reservoir property owned and operated by USACE. The lake and associated federal lands are located within Collin County along the East Fork of the Trinty River approximately 22 miles northeast of Dallas, Texas. The northern extent of the lake lies between the cities of Princeton and Farmersville; US 380 crosses Lavon Lake connecting the two cities as well as points east and west of the lake. The Lavon Lake property, originally constructed in the 1950s, is publicly owned and managed for public recreation, environmental stewardship, flood risk management, and water conservation (USACE 2016). The total area of the lake and surrounding public lands is approximately 16,606 acres and in addition to the water surface, it includes the following land classifications: High Density Recreation, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Low Density Recreation, Wildlife Management, and Vegetation Management. Each of the individual land classifications within the larger Lavon Lake Section 4(f) property are considered separate Section 4(f) properties for the purposes of this evaluation.

According to the USACE Lavon Lake Master Plan, the WMA at Lavon Lake encompasses approximately 6,480 acres (USACE 2016). The WMA is not contiguous and is typically found along major tributaries to the lake. USACE manages these areas to support native vegetation and native wildlife species. The public uses the WMA for hiking, horseback riding on existing trails, bank fishing, canoeing and kayaking, and hunting (USACE 2016).

Lavon Lake Low Density Recreation Area

The Lavon Lake Low Density Recreation Area to the south of US 380 opposite Twin Groves Park is publicly owned land managed by USACE for public recreation use. Within the larger Lavon Lake property, Low Density Recreation Areas make up 2,468 acres (USACE 2016), approximately 15 percent of the total area. These lands are generally narrow parcels adjacent to private residential areas. The lands are typically open to the public, including adjacent landowners, for pedestrian traffic and are frequently used for access to the shoreline of the lake (USACE 2016).

Twin Groves Park

Operated by USACE, Twin Groves Park covers approximately 115 acres. Twin Groves Park, is directly adjacent to the project near the eastern project limits, west of Lavon Lake Bridge. The park features two restrooms, a two-lane boat ramp and two large parking lots. According to the USACE Lavon Lake Master Plan, the park receives little visitation outside of fishing and duck hunting season (USACE 2016). The shallow nature of the lake and shoreline in this area provides favorable conditions for ducks and catfish, and the park is used primarily as an access point for hunting and fishing. USACE does not charge fees for the public to enter and enjoy the park.

Caddo Park

Operated by USACE, Caddo Park encompasses 515 acres at Lavon Lake. Caddo Park, is directly adjacent to the project near the eastern project limits, east of Lavon Lake Bridge. The park includes 3 fishing ponds, 13 picnic sites, 2 restrooms, and a four-lane boat ramp. Caddo Park was identified as an eligible historic property (Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District). The proposed alignment would not displace contributing resource or change the function of the parks.

Lavon Lake Vegetative Management Area

The Lavon Lake Vegetative Management Area to the south of US 380 opposite Caddo Park is publicly owned land managed by USACE for public recreation use. Although no designated public access is provided from US 380 to the USACE property, there is evidence of material laydown within the existing State-owned ROW, and this area is used by the public as an entry point to the eastern shoreline of Lavon Lake. Within the larger Lavon Lake property, Vegetative Management Areas make up 824 acres (USACE 2016), approximately 5 percent of the total area. These lands include two parcels on the east side of the lake intended for prairie restoration efforts. Public use of these lands includes bank fishing and pedestrian access, and hunting is allowed in the area adjacent to US 380 opposite Caddo Park (USACE 2016).

Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District

Caddo Park was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2022 as a Historic District under Criterion A for Recreation and Criterion C for Design at the State Level. The historic district boundary consists of 106.6 acres, and the contributing resources associated with the historic district are identified as Resources 01a through 01aa in the US 380 Historical Resources Survey Report (TxDOT 2023b).

Conclusion Regarding Protect Lands

Conclusion Regarding Lavon Lake Wildlife Management Area

The proposed improvements to US 380 would require the permanent incorporation of 21.00 acres of permanent easement from the Lavon Lake WMA, publicly owned and operated by USACE. As defined in 23 CFR 774.17, there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the use, and the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property. The proposed use would convert wildlife habitat to transportation use in a small portion of the WMA (0.33 percent of the total area), although it would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of the overall WMA to the extent that the public recreational use and enjoyment of the overall property could not continue.

Conclusion Regarding Lavon Lake Low Density Recreation Area

The proposed improvements to US 380 would require the permanent incorporation of 0.29 acres of permanent easement from the Low Density Recreation area publicly owned and operated by USACE. As defined in 23 CFR 774.17, there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the use, and the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property. The proposed use would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of the Lavon Lake Low Density Recreation Area.

Conclusion Regarding Twin Groves Park

The proposed improvements to US 380 would require the permanent incorporation of 0.02 acres of ROW and 0.53 acres of permanent easement from Twin Groves Park, publicly owned and operated by USACE. As defined in 23 CFR 774.17, there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the use, and the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property. The proposed use would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of Twin Groves Park.

Conclusion Regarding Caddo Park

The proposed improvements to US 380 would require the permanent incorporation of 0.17 acres of permanent easement from Caddo Park, publicly owned and operated by USACE. As defined in 23 CFR 774.17, there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the use, and the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property. The proposed use would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of Caddo Park.

Conclusion Regarding Lavon Lake Vegetative Management Area

The proposed improvements to US 380 would require the permanent incorporation of 1.07 acres of permanent easement from the Lavon Lake Vegetative Management Area publicly owned and operated by USACE. As defined in 23 CFR 774.17, there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the use, and the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property. The proposed use would not impair the activities, attributes, or features of the Lavon Lake Vegetative Management Area.

Conclusion Regarding Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District

The proposed improvements to US 380 would require the permanent incorporation of 0.17 acres of permanent easement from the Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District. As defined in 23 CFR 774.17, there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the use, and the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property. The proposed use would have no adverse effect to the Caddo Park Lavon Lake Historic District.

Section 6(f)

There are no Section 6(f) properties adjacent to the project. The proposed project would not require the conversion of properties funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund program to a non-outdoor public recreation use; therefore, a Section 6(f) evaluation is not required.

Chapter 26 Texas Parks and Wildlife Code

The proposed project would require the use or acquisition of public land designated and used prior to the arrangement of the project as a park, recreation area, scientific area, wildlife refuge, or historic site; therefore, Chapter 26 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code would apply to the proposed project.

WATER RESOURCES - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

Waters of the U.S.

As discussed in Section 5.10, Waters of the U.S. of the EA, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. **Tables WR-1 through WR-2** provide details on the features present within the USACE properties and estimated impacts of the proposed project.

Table WR-1 lists the waters that are potentially 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 preconstruction notification (PCN) required), or if it is anticipated that an NWP with PCN, Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit will be required.

Impacts to Waters of the U.S. within the limits of the proposed project would result from both the widening of the existing US 380 roadway and construction on new location.

Desktop review of National Hydrography Data (NHD) and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data within the USACE properties was completed in Spring of 2023. Field surveys of water resources of the USACE properties were conducted in August 2023 with USACE personnel present. All accessible water features were mapped (**Figure WR-1**). Additionally, Lavon Lake's desktop delineated boundaries were field verified. During desktop review and subsequent field surveys, it was determined that no wetlands were present within the USACE properties.

The activity will comply with all general and regional conditions applicable to whatever permit is required. Appropriate measures would be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding. Temporary fills will consist of clean materials and will be placed in a manner that would not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills will be removed in their entirety and the affected area returned to preconstruction elevations and revegetated as appropriate. If the project would involve stream modification, stream channel modifications, including bank stabilization, will be limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the structure and the immediate vicinity of the project.

Table WR-1. Waters of the U.S. located on USACE Properties¹

Feature Name	Feature Type	Area (Acres)	Length (Linear Feet)	Covered by Non- Reporting Nationwide Permit under Section 404?	Nationwide Permit with Pre-Construction Notification, Individual Standard Permit, Letter of Permission, or Regional General Permit Required under Section 404?
Water 25	Ephemeral Stream	<0.01	100	N/A	N/A
Water 29	Ephemeral Stream	0.02	332	N/A	N/A
Water 30	Intermittent Stream	0.03	376	No	Yes
Water 32	Intermittent Stream	0.04	403	No	Yes
Water 39	Ephemeral Stream	0.08	420	N/A	N/A
Water 40	Ephemeral Stream	0.01	142	N/A	N/A
Water 34	Intermittent Stream	0.06	752	No	Yes
Water 37 Lavon Lake2	Perennial Lake/Pond	25.47	6,857	No	Yes
Water 38	Ephemeral Stream	0.94	1,082	N/A	N/A

Note:

Features may begin or continue off USACE property. Lengths within this table define the extent of the feature within the USACE property limits of this Study Area.

Lavon Lake was mapped based on desktop reviewed due to inaccessibility of the shoreline in the field. Limits were visually verified during the August 2023 site visit.

Of the nine water features, the project would impact five (**Table WR-2**). Dewatering for bridge construction would create temporary impacts to two features. Construction of bridge columns and culverts would create permanent impacts to three water features.

Table WR-2. Estimated Stream Impacts on USACE Properties

Classification	Feature Name	Crossing Type	# of Crossings	Temporary Impacts (Linear Feet/Acres)	Permanent Impacts (Linear Feet/Acres)
Ephemeral	Water 38	Bridge Columns	1	-	48/<0.01
	Water 38	Dewatering for Bridge Construction	1	1,034/0.94	-
Intermittent	Water 34	Culvert	1	-	52/0.01
Perennial	Water 37 Lavon Lake	Bridge Columns	1	-	1,344/0.04
	Water 37 Lavon Lake	Dewatering for Bridge Construction	1	5,513/25.43	-
Total				6,547/26.37	1,444/0.05

Rivers and Harbors Act

The proposed project does not include construction activities in or over a navigable Water of the U.S.; therefore, Sections 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 do not apply.

Clean Water Act Section 303(d)

The USACE properties are not located within five linear miles (not stream miles) of, and is not within the watershed of, or does not drain to an impaired assessment unit under Section 303(d) of the federal CWA (Texas Commission of Environmental Quality [TCEQ] 2022).

Clean Water Act Section 402

Since the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Construction General Permit (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 TCEQ and the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operator. It also requires that projects be inspected to ensure compliance with the CGP.

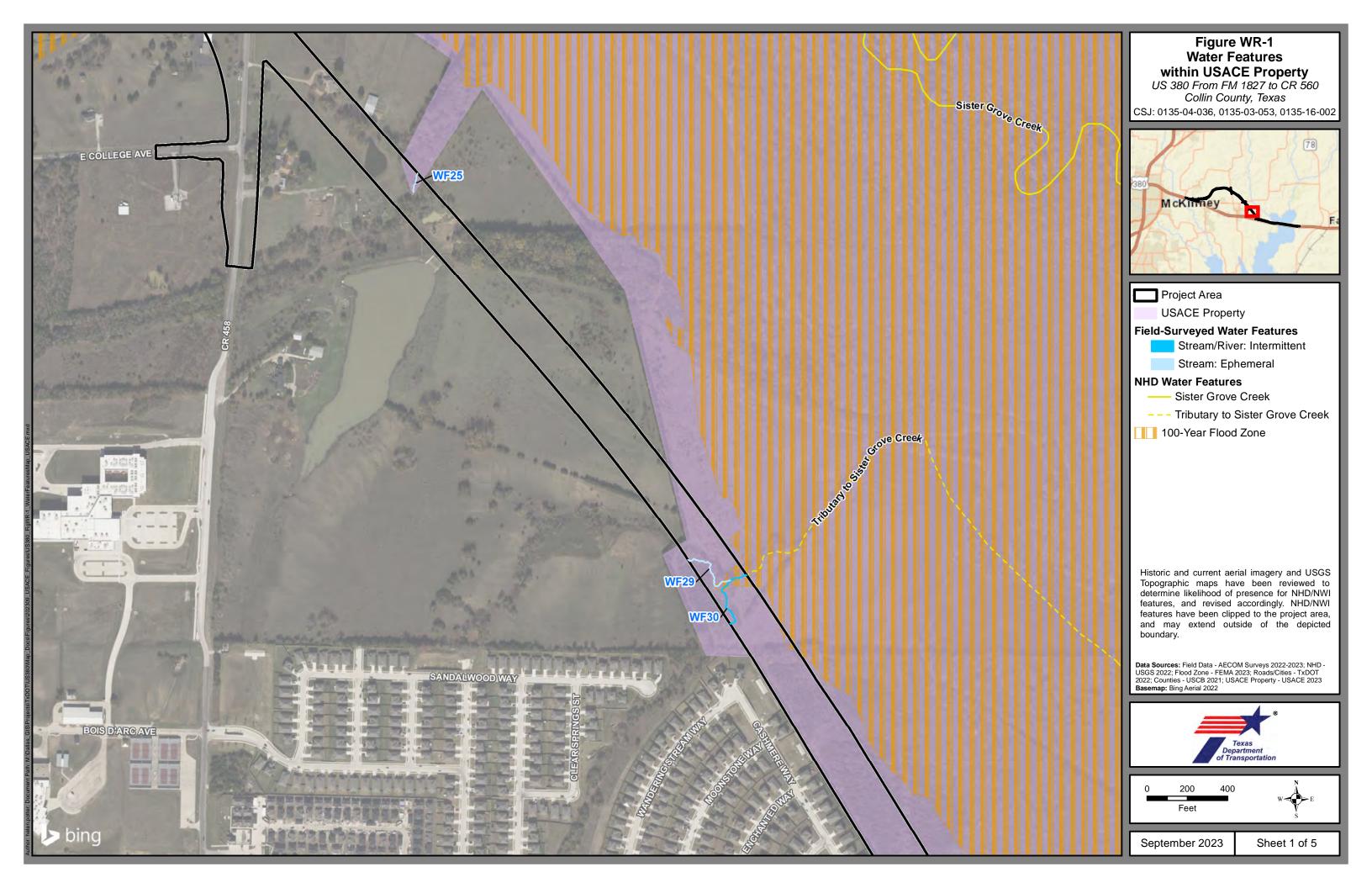
The PS&E Preparation Manual requires that all projects include Standard Specification Item 506 (Temporary Erosion, Sedimentation, and Environmental Controls), and the "Required Specification Checklists" require the current version of Special Provision 506 on all projects that need authorization under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

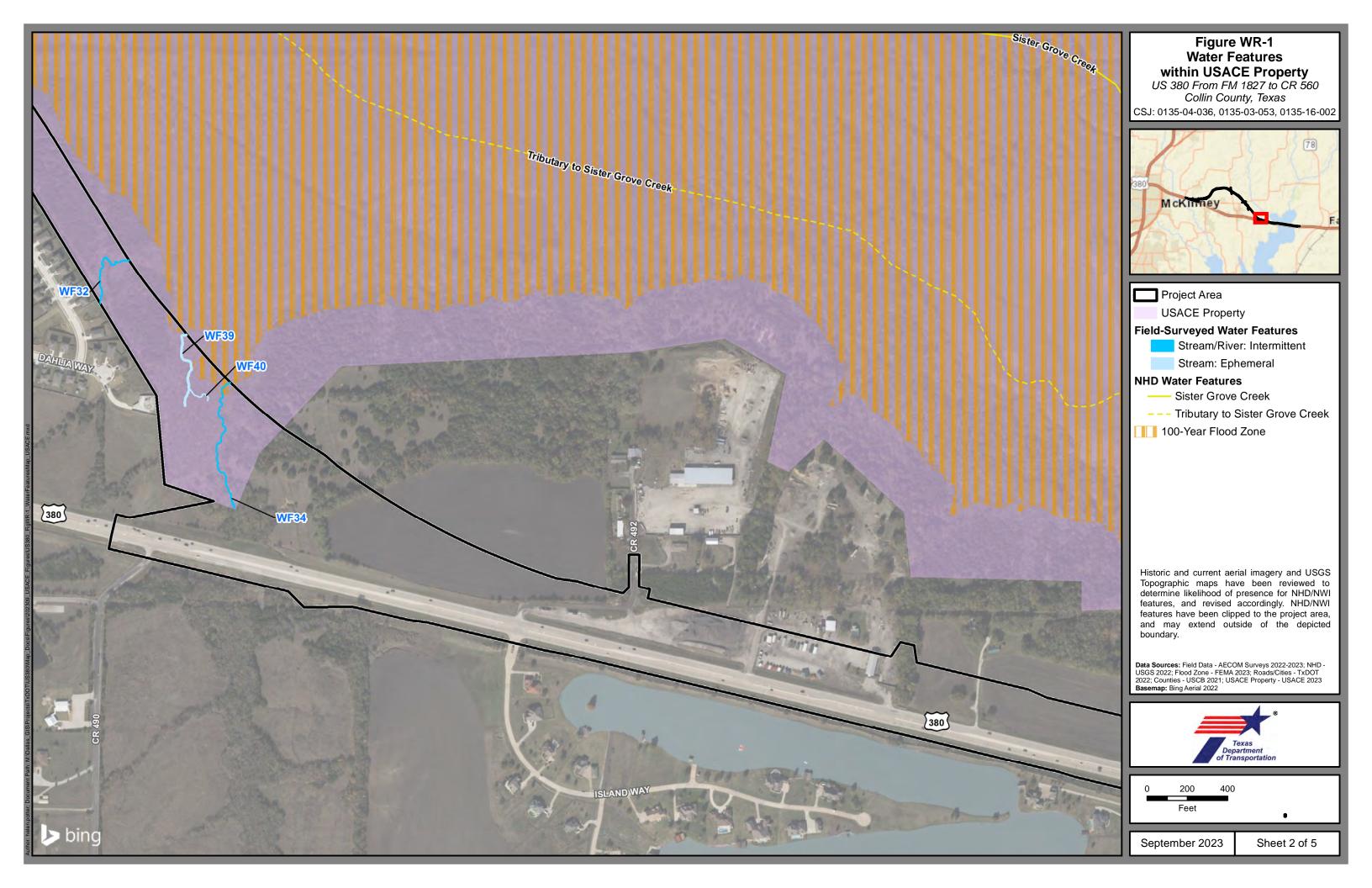
Floodplains

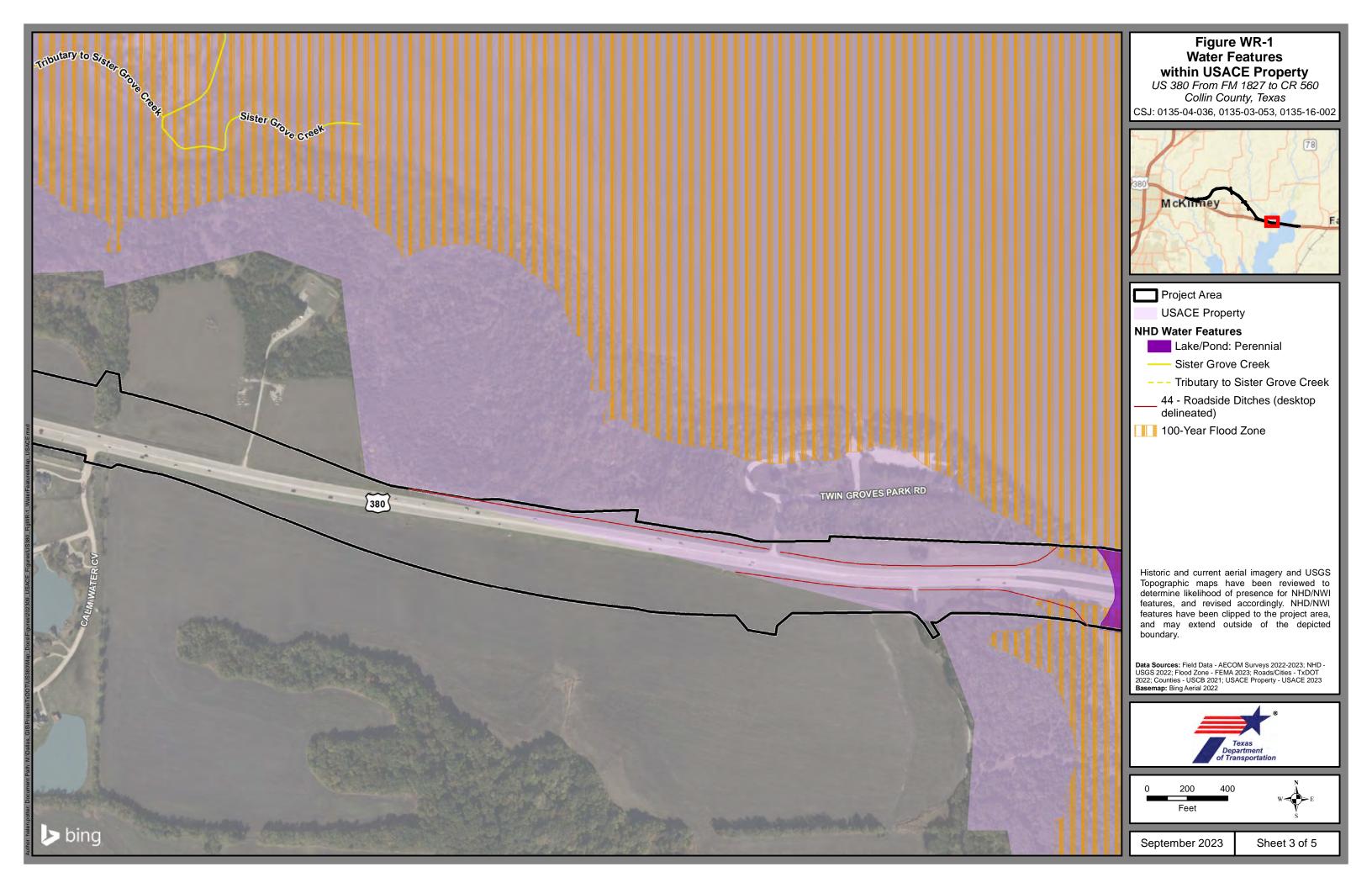
A review of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) 48085C0315J and 48085C0320J, effective on 6/2/2009, indicated that the project area crosses a flood zone identified as Zone A 100-year flood zone (special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood with no base flood elevations determined; FEMA 2009).

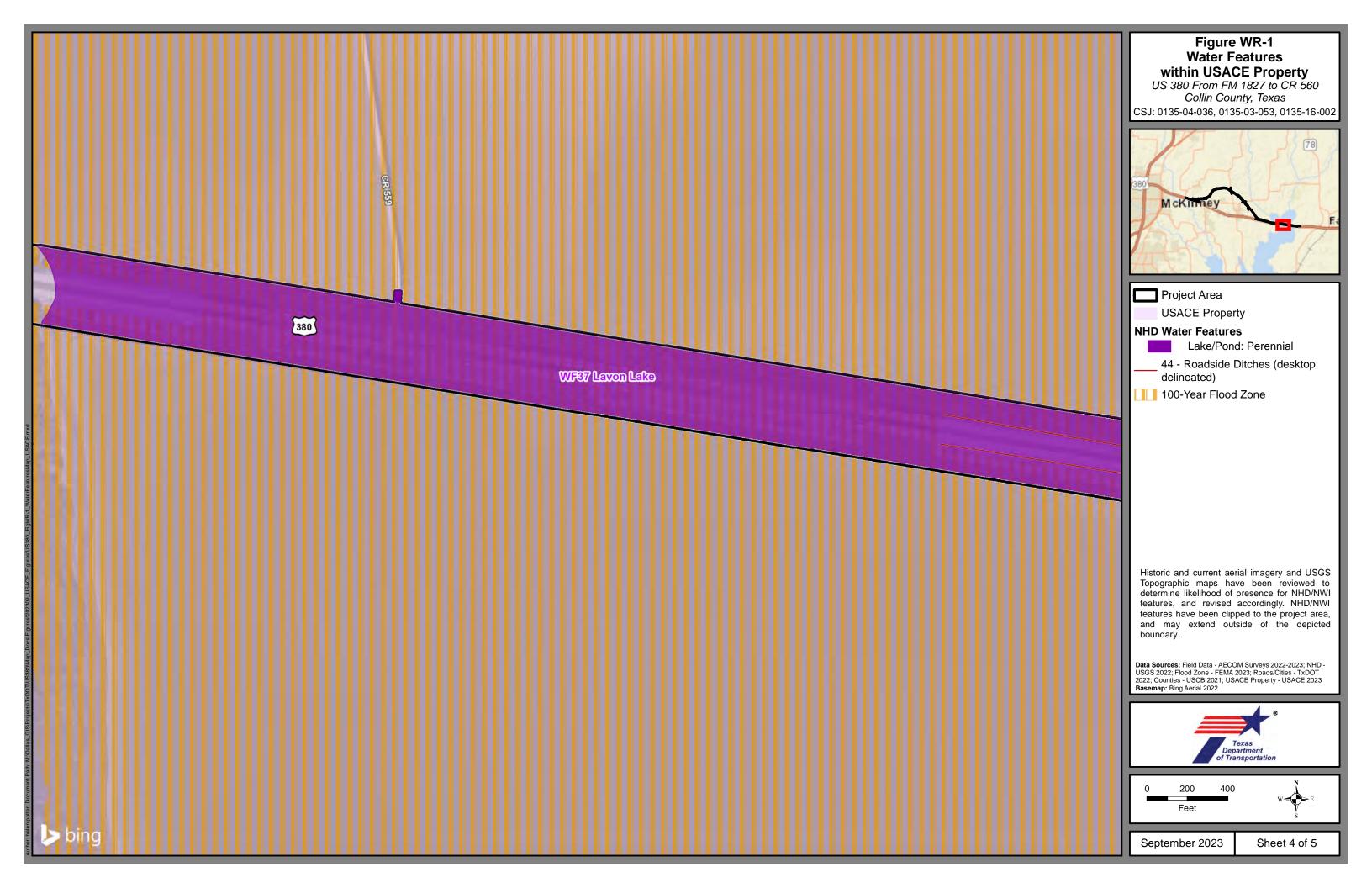
Within the boundaries of the USACE properties, there are 26.70 acres of 100-year floodplains as depicted on **Figure WR-1**. All the USACE sections of roadway are bridged so impacts are minimal.

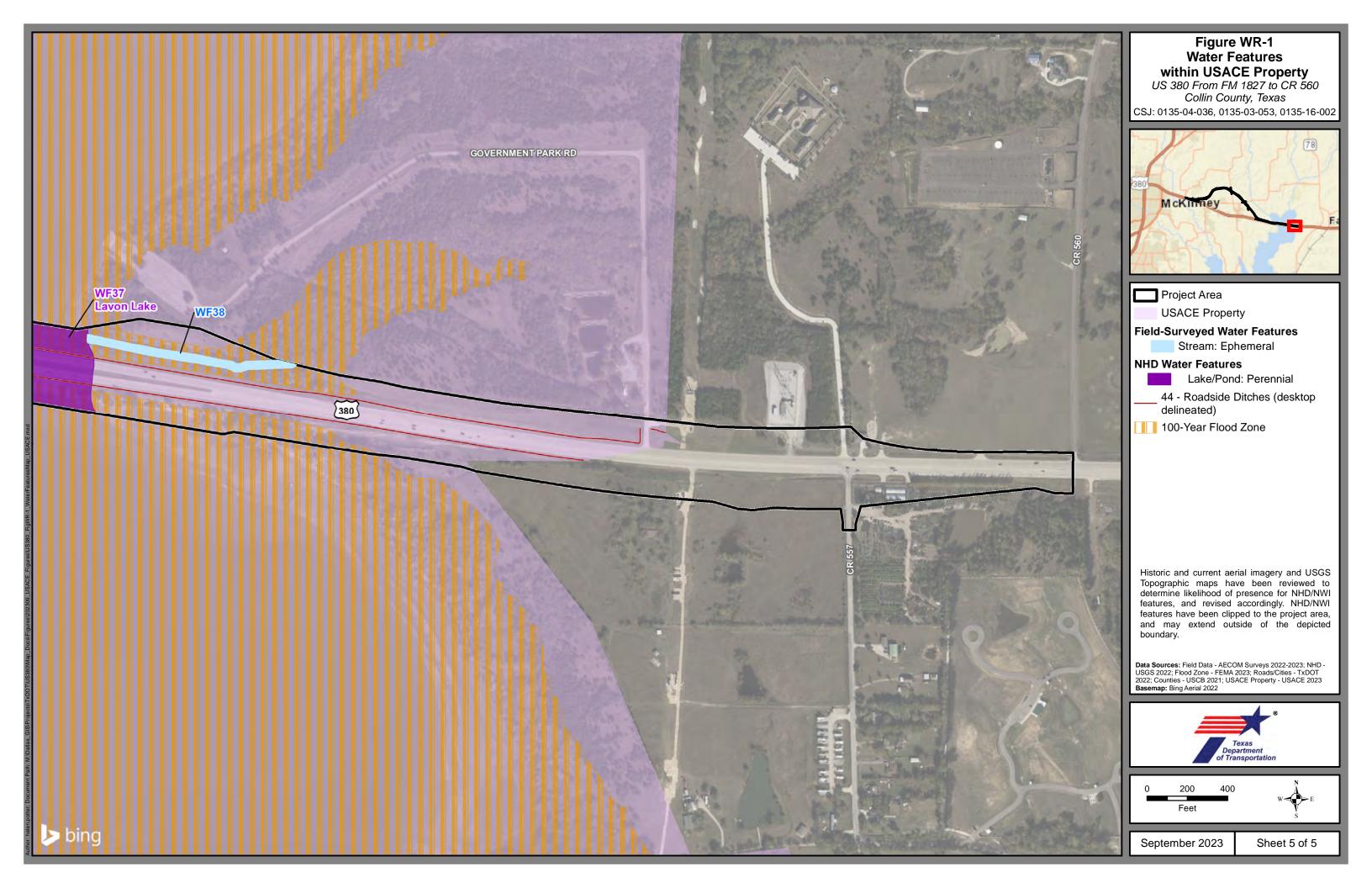
Figure WR-1: Water Features within USACE Property











BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

As discussed in Section 5.11, Biological Resources of the EA, this section details the desktop-reviewed and field-observed vegetation and wildlife within the USACE properties. This section also discusses the anticipated impacts to such resources.

Developed and undeveloped lands are present within the USACE properties. Developed land includes access roads to parklands (Caddo Park and Twin Groves Park). Undeveloped lands are comprised of woodlands, disturbed prairies, and streams. Field surveys of biological resources of the USACE properties were conducted in August 2023 with USACE personnel present.

Impacts to Vegetation

Within the USACE properties, the proposed project would impact Blackland Prairie: Disturbance or Tame Grassland, Central Texas: Floodplain Hardwood Forest, Central Texas: Riparian Hardwood Forest, Central Texas: Riparian Herbaceous Vegetation, Swamp, Native Invasive: Deciduous Woodland, Urban High Intensity, Urban Low Intensity, and Open Water habitat categories (**Table BR-1**; **Figure BR-1**).

Table BR-1. Impacts to Vegetation on USACE Properties

TPWD EMST Vegetation Type	Existing USACE Easement (Acres)	Proposed USACE Easement (Acres)	Total Acreage
Blackland Prairie: Disturbance or Tame Grassland (207)	0.26	1.98	2.24
Central Texas: Floodplain Hardwood Forest (1804)	<0.01	1.40	1.40
Central Texas: Riparian Hardwood Forest (1904)	0.59	2.68	3.27
Central Texas: Riparian Herbaceous Vegetation (1907)	<0.01	0.72	0.72
Swamp (9004)	<0.01	0.65	0.65
Native Invasive: Deciduous Woodland (9104)	1.32	13.41	14.73
Urban High Intensity (9410)	13.81	<0.01	13.81

TPWD EMST Vegetation Type	Existing USACE Easement (Acres)	Proposed USACE Easement (Acres)	Total Acreage
Urban Low Intensity (9411)	6.63	0.05	6.68
Open Water (9600)	16.26	<0.01	16.26
Total Acreage	38.86	20.90	59.76

Potential impacts to vegetation would be confined to the existing and proposed ROW. Impacts to vegetation will be avoided or minimized by limiting disturbance to only that which is necessary to construct the proposed project. The removal of native vegetation, particularly mature native trees and shrubs will be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. Seeding and replanting with TxDOT-approved seed mixes containing native species will be used in the revegetation of disturbed areas.

The Texas Natural Diversity Database (TxNDD) data obtained from TPWD in September 2023, were reviewed along with the TPWD Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas (RTEST) list for Collin County (TPWD 2023a, TPWD 2023b). Several records are present between 1.5 miles and 10 miles of the USACE properties. Each of these occurrences would not be impacted by the proposed project on USACE properties.

Federally and State Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

The USFWS Official Species List from the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) was obtained on September 25, 2023, for the proposed project (USFWS 2023) and is included as **Attachment BR-1**. The TPWD Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas (RTEST) by County data, accessed on September 25, 2023, was also obtained for the proposed project (TPWD 2023a) and is included as **Attachment BR-2**.

The USFWS Official Species List includes seven federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed threatened, proposed endangered, or candidate species that could potentially occur within the USACE properties. These species include the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), Whooping Crane (*Grus Americana*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*), Texas fawnsfoot (*Truncilla macrodon*), and monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). Though not included on the USFWS Official Species List, the following species are included on TPWD's RTEST list for Collin County: the federally proposed endangered Texas heelsplitter (*Potamilus amphichaenus*), federally proposed threatened Louisiana pigtoe (*Pleurobema riddellii*) and federally threatened Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*).

For these federally listed species, either USFWS has not designated critical habitat or, if critical habitat has been designated, there is no critical habitat within the USACE properties. The following discussion of these species also notes which ones are included on TPWD's RTEST list.

It should be noted that these IPaC results are project-wide, however, based on communication with USACE on August 2, 2023, it is anticipated that the Texas heelsplitter would not be present within Lavon Lake or the surrounding USACE properties.

The tricolored bat is included on the USFWS Official Species List as proposed endangered. There is suitable habitat consisting of forest, woodland, and riparian areas within the USACE properties. The effects to the species are currently undetermined. The tricolored bat has been proposed as a federally endangered species, and consultation with USFWS is not required at this time. If the species is listed, effects to the tricolored bat will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include consultation with USFWS.

The Whooping Crane is listed as endangered on the federal and state lists. Within the USACE properties, suitable stopover habitat exists in Lavon Lake. The project area is outside of the breeding and wintering ranges for the species. Any use of potential stopover habitat within the USACE properties would be incidental. The project would have no effect on the Whooping Crane.

The Piping Plover and Red Knot are listed as threatened on the federal and state lists. These species are included in the species list as needing consideration for wind energy projects. There are rocky and sandy shores within the USACE properties surrounding Lavon Lake, providing suitable habitat for these species, primarily for migration to their wintering habitat along Gulf Coast beaches from Florida to Mexico. Any use of potential stopover habitat within the USACE properties would be incidental. The project would have no effect or impact on the Piping Plover or Red Knot.

The alligator snapping turtle is listed as proposed threatened on the federal list and threatened on the state list and can be found in deep perennial water bodies. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the USACE properties within Lavon Lake. The alligator snapping turtle is a federally proposed threatened species, and consultation with USFWS is not required at this time. If the species is listed, effects will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include consultation with USFWS. Coordination with TPWD would be required.

The Texas fawnsfoot is listed as proposed threatened on the federal list. The Louisiana pigtoe is listed as federally proposed threatened, but only on the state list for Collin County. The Louisiana pigtoe is also listed as state threatened. The NHD mapped two perennial streams, Sister Grove Creek and Pilot Grove Creek, within the USACE properties. These streams are part of Lavon Lake within the USACE properties, which does not provide suitable habitat as these species do not tolerate impoundments. The proposed project would have no effect or impact to the Texas fawnsfoot or Louisiana pigtoe.

The Texas heelsplitter is listed as threatened on the state list. Lavon Lake is categorized by USFWS as Group 2 - large stream reaches that include designated or proposed Critical Habitat for federally-listed or federally-proposed mussel species, or reaches known to or may be inhabited by federally-listed species. Lavon Lake could provide suitable habitat for the Texas heelsplitter because this species can be found in reservoirs. Freshwater Mussel BMPs, including survey/relocation of native mussels, applies in compliance with USFWS-TPWD Protocol. This species is currently proposed as federally endangered and USFWS consultation is not required at this time. If the species receives full federal listing status

during the life of this project, it will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, which may include consultation with USFWS. The proposed project may affect/may impact the Texas heelsplitter.

The monarch butterfly is listed as a candidate species on the federal list and can be found in a variety of habitats within the USACE properties: pastures, open woodlands, and urbanized areas with various nectar plant species. The project may affect the monarch butterfly; however, the monarch butterfly is currently a candidate species and no consultation with USFWS is required at this time. When a listing decision for the species is anticipated, additional coordination may be required. The project should be reevaluated at that time to determine whether further action is required if the species becomes proposed for federal listing. The proposed project may impact the monarch butterfly.

No suitable habitat is present for the Black Rail; therefore, the project would not impact this species.

TPWD's RTEST list also included the following species listed only as state threatened: White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), and Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*).

No suitable habitat is present for the Texas horned lizard; therefore, the project would not impact this species.

Potential stopover habitat is present for the White-faced Ibis and Wood Stork. The USACE properties are outside of the breeding and year round ranges for these species. Any use of potential stopover habitat within the USACE properties would be incidental. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to the White-faced Ibis or Wood Stork.

The TPWD RTEST list included an additional 27 species listed as SGCN (see Attachment BR-2). Suitable habitat was identified within the proposed project for the following 18 SGCN species: American bumblebee (Bombus pensylvanicus), Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), big brown bat (Eptesicus fuscus), eastern box turtle (Terrapene carolina), eastern red bat (Lasiurus borealis), eastern spotted skunk (Spilogale putorius), hoary bat (Lasiurus cinereus), long-tailed weasel (Mustela frenata), muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus), slender glass lizard (Ophisaurus attenuatus), southern crawfish frog (Lithobates areolatus areolatus), Sutherland hawthorn (Crataegus viridus var. glabriuscula), swamp rabbit (Sylvilagus aquaticus), Texas garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis annectens), timber (canebrake) rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus), western box turtle (Terrapene ornata), Western Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia hypugaea), and Woodhouse's toad (Anaxyrus woodhousii). No suitable habitat for other listed SGCN is present within the USACE properties. Anticipated impacts to SGCN species with suitable habitat are discussed below.

The presence or evidence of the following wildlife species was observed during field reconnaissance: raccoon tracks, Mourning Dove, Turkey Vulture, Great Blue Heron, redeared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*), water moccasin (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and leopard frogs (*Rana sphenocephala*). There is suitable habitat present within the USACE properties for federal and state-listed species as well as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). At the time of field survey, there was limited water present in any of the ephemeral or intermittent streams mapped for mussels or avian use.

Impacts to Wildlife

The proposed project is the construction of a new location roadway and would result in habitat fragmentation. Some mortality to individual species that are less mobile such as reptiles and amphibians may occur during the initial construction. The constructed roadway would contain a concrete traffic barrier along the main lanes that would restrict wildlife movement. An increase in wildlife mortality would likely occur to wildlife attempting to cross the roadway due to vehicle strikes. The proposed culverts and bridge structures would provide a safer means of crossing the roadway. More mobile species such as mammals and avian species would most likely relocate to suitable surrounding habitats. Wildlife that does currently inhabit adjacent urban development and existing transportation structures (culverts, utility poles, etc.) would be temporarily impacted due to potential structure displacements/relocations and roadway structure reconstruction and relocation. It is likely that some wildlife species would recolonize the available habitat once construction of the proposed project is complete. Therefore, while individuals may be negatively affected, substantial impacts to the overall wildlife are not anticipated.

Impacts to wildlife would be confined to the existing and proposed ROW. Such impacts would include encroachment on habitat, reducing the available inhabitable area for the species discussed which have suitable habitat within the USACE properties. Impacts to wildlife are anticipated to be minimal through minimization of habitat alteration, project design, and use of BMPs. The project contractor is required to preserve native vegetation to the extent practical. The contractor must adhere to Construction Specification Requirements Specs 162, 164, 192, 193, 506, 730, 751, and 752 in order to comply with requirements for invasive species, beneficial landscaping, and tree/brush removal commitments. Before construction begins, the project contractor will 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.

This 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.

The project is anticipated to require a permit issued under Section 404 of the CWA. Compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act will be accomplished by complying with the terms and conditions of the applicable permit.

While the project area does include suitable habitat for the Bald Eagle with forested habitat adjacent to Lavon Lake, field surveys confirmed that the proposed project is not within 660 feet of an active or inactive Bald or Golden Eagle nest. Coordination with the USFWS is not anticipated to be required for the USACE properties.

The following TxDOT BMPs would be implemented per the 2021 Memorandum of Understanding between TxDOT and TPWD for environmental review of transportation projects, including TxDOT Guidance detailing coordination under the 2021 MOU (TPWD 2021), for the proposed project.

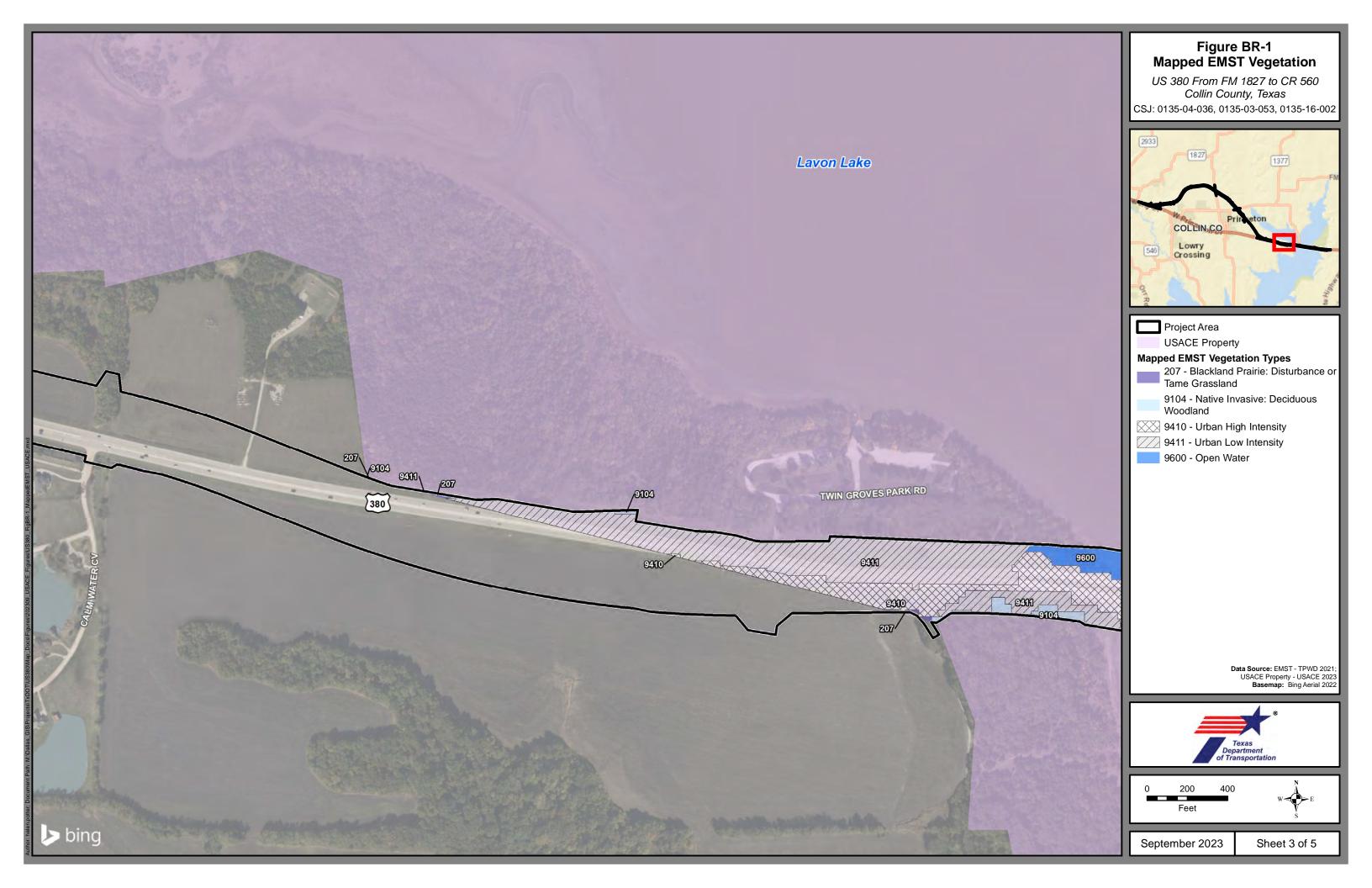
- General Design and Construction BMP
- Vegetation BMP
- Stream Crossing BMP

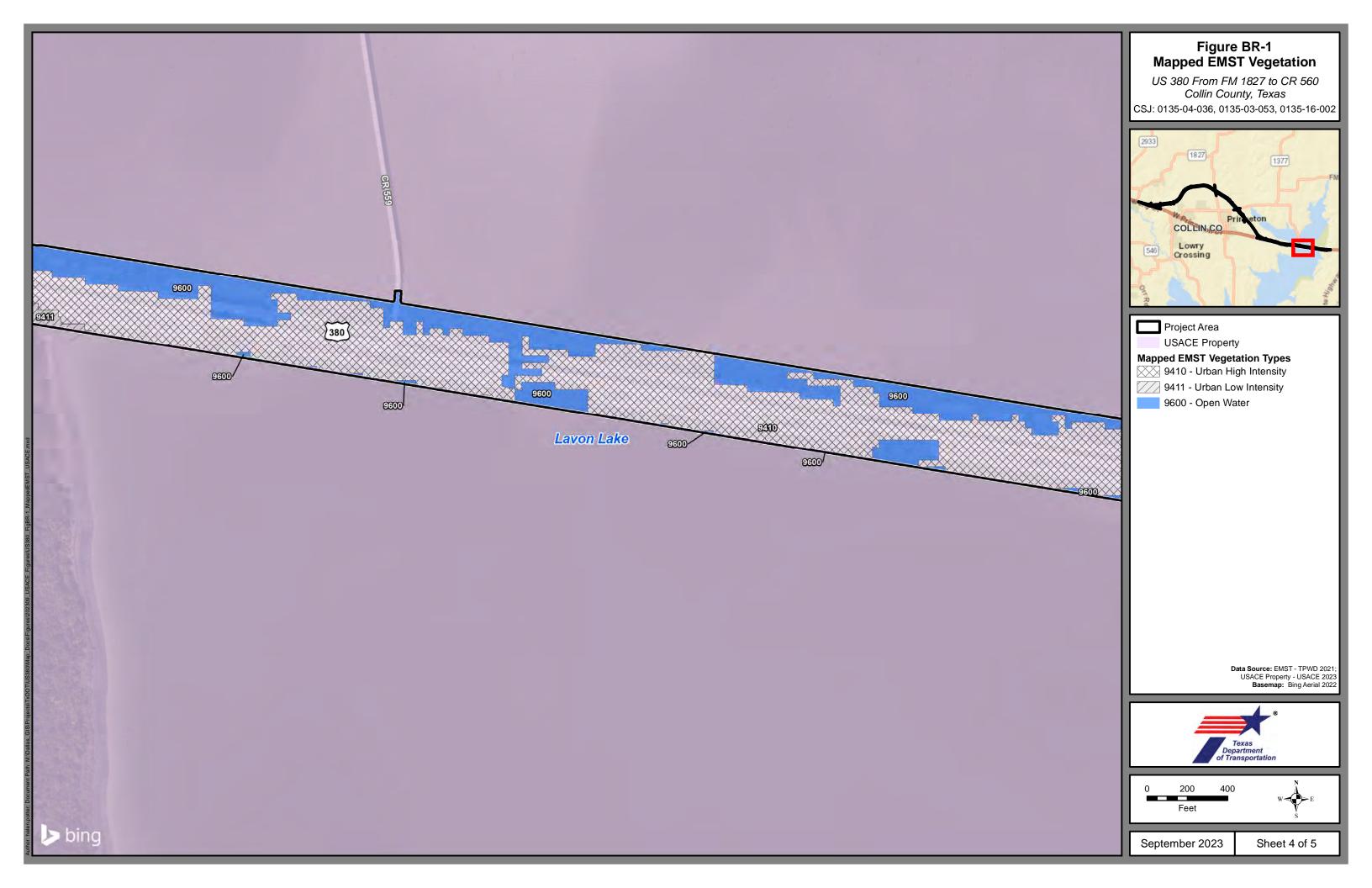
- Water Quality BMP
- Insect Pollinator BMP
- Freshwater Mussel BMP
- Bird BMP
- Bat BMP
- Terrestrial Amphibian and Reptile BMP
- Aquatic Amphibian and Reptile BMP
- Rare Plant BMP
- Invasive Species BMP

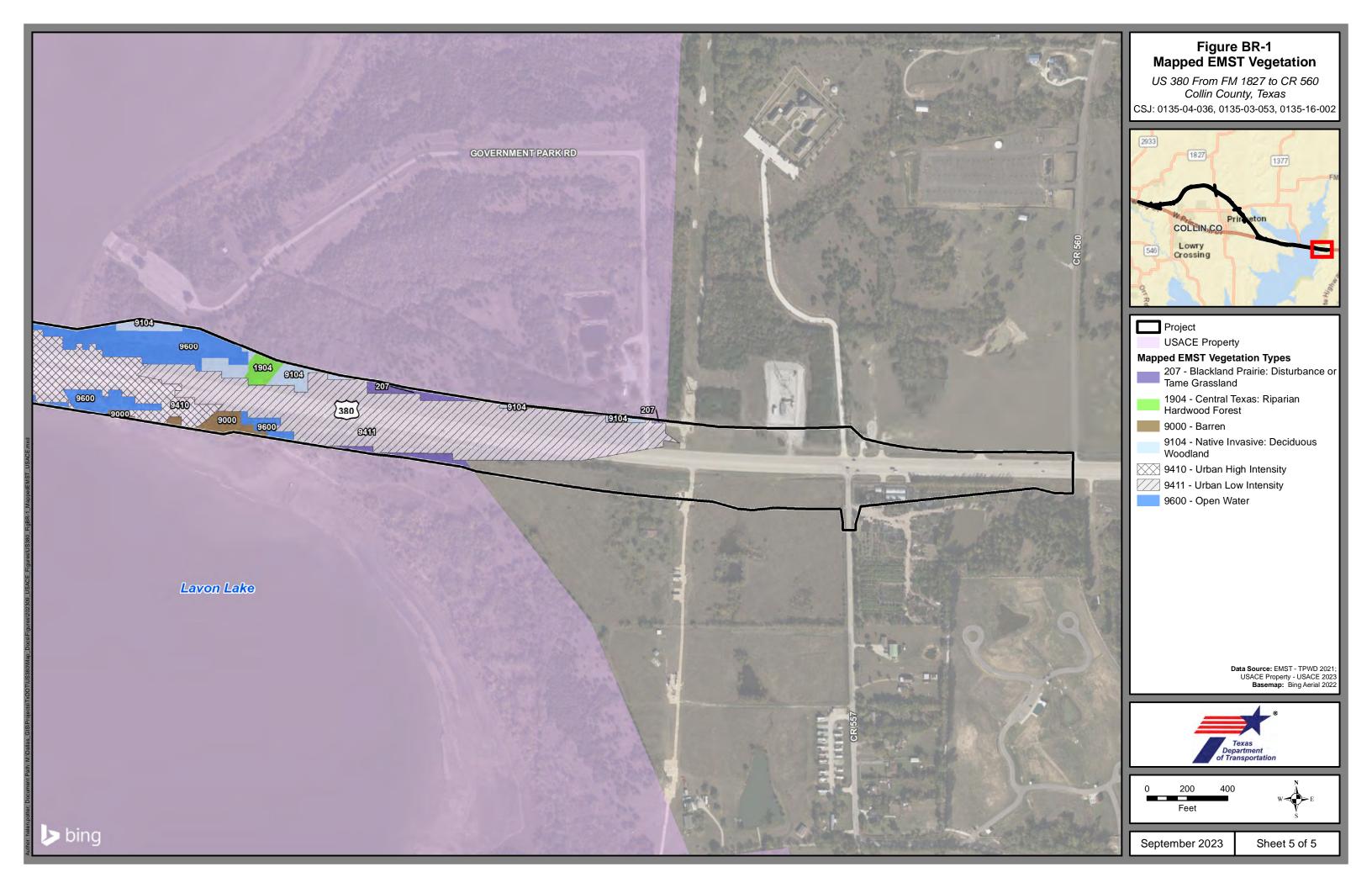
Figure BR-1: Mapped EMST Vegetation











HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

No known hazardous materials have been identified on USACE Properties, which include Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and the USACE Wildlife Management Area (WMA) at Lavon Lake with respect to the proposed US 380 Princeton project right-of-way (ROW). The analysis, as outlined in the Hazardous Materials Initial Site Assessment (ISA) report and field inspections, confirms that the proposed ROW does not have any additional effects on hazardous materials. The Hazardous Materials ISA did not identify any potential significant impacts, indicating that the proposed ROW does not introduce any significant effects on hazardous materials within the designated USACE Properties.

TRAFFIC NOISE IMPACTS - USACE Properties

US 380 Princeton EA - FM 1827 to CR 560, Collin County CSJs 0135-04-036, 0135-03-056, and 0135-16-002; Dallas District

The evaluation of traffic noise impacts on CE Properties, particularly Caddo Park, Twin Groves Park, and the USACE WMA at Lavon Lake, highlights the expected effects of the proposed US 380 Princeton project. The projected increase in vehicular activity, especially along the new roadway section passing through the USACE Wildlife Management Area and parks, is anticipated to result in heightened noise levels.

During the construction phase of the US 380 Princeton project, various noise issues attributed to construction-related activities will likely emerge. These activities, such as the operation of heavy machinery, the movement of construction vehicles, and the execution of other construction-related tasks, have the potential to generate noise that could temporarily disturb the ambient environment in and around the USACE Properties. Implementing effective mitigation strategies becomes imperative during this phase to address immediate traffic-related noise concerns and manage the unique challenges posed by construction activities.

Noise associated with the construction of the proposed 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 would 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.

Beyond the construction phase, once the roadway is completed, additional noise challenges may arise, particularly concerning the existing US 380. The increased traffic flow on this pre-existing route, coupled with the new traffic on the US 380 Princeton project road, may contribute to sustained elevated noise levels. Careful planning and monitoring are essential to implement mitigation measures that address not only the overall traffic-related noise concerns but also the specific noise impacts on the USACE WMA and parks at Lavon Lake.

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Arlington Ecological Services Field Office 501 West Felix Street Suite 1105 Fort Worth, TX 76115-3410

Phone: (817) 277-1100 Fax: (817) 277-1129 Email Address: arles@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To: September 25, 2023

Project Code: 2023-0132599

Project Name: US 380 Princeton Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project

location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, which may occur within the boundary of your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under section 7(a)(1) of the Act, Federal agencies are directed to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Under and 7(a)(2) and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether their actions may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. A Federal action is an activity or program authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by a Federal agency (50 CFR 402.02).

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For Federal actions other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation (similar to a Biological Assessment) be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

After evaluating the potential effects of a proposed action on federally listed species, one of the following determinations should be made by the Federal agency:

- 1. *No effect* the appropriate determination when a project, as proposed, is anticipated to have no effects to listed species or critical habitat. A "no effect" determination does not require section 7 consultation and no coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, the action agency should maintain a complete record of their evaluation, including the steps leading to the determination of affect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related information.
- 2. May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the appropriate determination when a proposed action's anticipated effects to listed species or critical habitat are insignificant, discountable, or completely beneficial. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where "take" of a listed species occurs. Discountable effects are those extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects, or expect discountable effects to occur. This determination requires written concurrence from the Service. A biological evaluation or other supporting information justifying this determination should be submitted with a request for written concurrence.
- 3. *May affect, is likely to adversely affect* the appropriate determination if any adverse effect to listed species or critical habitat may occur as a consequence of the proposed action, and the effect is not discountable or insignificant. This determination requires formal section 7 consultation.

The Service has performed up-front analysis for certain project types and species in your project area. These analyses have been compiled into *determination keys*, which allows an action agency, or its designated non-federal representative, to initiate a streamlined process for determining a proposed project's potential effects on federally listed species. The determination keys can be accessed through IPaC.

The Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species, and proposed critical habitat be addressed should consultation be necessary. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (https://www.fws.gov/media/land-based-wind-energy-guidelines) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/recommended-best-practices-communication-tower-design-siting-construction-operation. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) released specifications for and made mandatory flashing L-810 lights on new towers 150-350 feet AGL, and the elimination of L-810 steady-burning side lights on towers above 350 feet AGL. While the FAA made these changes to reduce the number of migratory bird collisions (by as much as 70%), extinguishing steady-burning side lights also reduces maintenance costs to tower owners. For additional information concerning migratory birds and eagle conservation plans, please contact the Service's Migratory Bird Office at 505-248-7882.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Arlington Ecological Services Field Office 501 West Felix Street Suite 1105 Fort Worth, TX 76115-3410 (817) 277-1100

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0132599

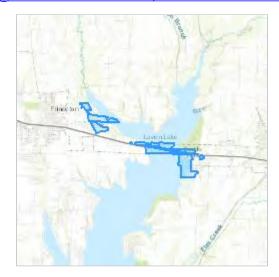
Project Name: US 380 Princeton Project

Project Type: Road/Hwy - Maintenance/Modification

Project Description: US 380 Princeton Project

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@33.161656699999995,-96.43316727913982,14z



Counties: Collin County, Texas

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an
office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of
Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Proposed
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Endangered
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	J

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS

Piping Plover Charadrius melodus

Threatened

Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered.

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

Wind Energy Projects

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039

Red Knot Calidris canutus rufa

Threatened

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.

This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

• Wind Energy Projects

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864

Whooping Crane Grus americana

Endangered

Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758

REPTILES

NAME

Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii*No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658

Threatened

CLAMS

NAME
STATUS

Texas Fawnsfoot *Truncilla macrodon*There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Threatened

INSECTS

NAME STATUS

Candidate

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8965

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act¹ and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats³, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

- 2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■**)**

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (

Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Managment https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats³ should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

- 1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

DDEEDING

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 10 to Oct 15
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (

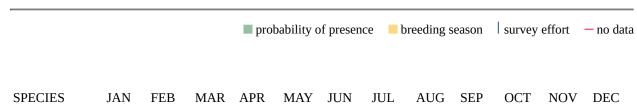
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

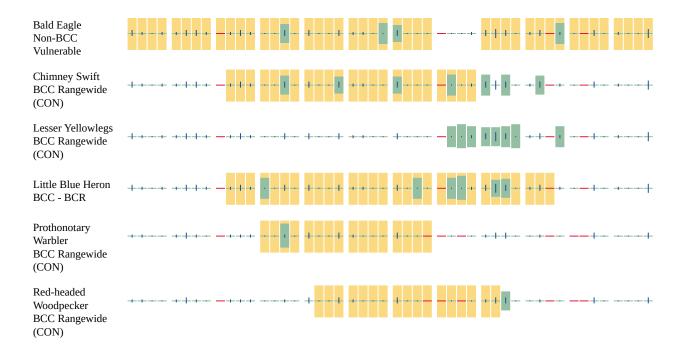
Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.





Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

WETLANDS

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local <u>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District</u>.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PFO1C
- PFO1A

- PFO1Ch
- PFO1/UBFh

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1A
- <u>PEM1C</u>
- PEM1Ch

LAKE

• L1UBHh

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBHx
- PUB/FO5Fh
- PUBHh

RIVERINE

- R4SBC
- <u>R5UBH</u>

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: AECOM Name: Amy Hall

Address: 19219 Katy Fwy

Address Line 2: Suite 100
City: Houston
State: TX
Zip: 77094

Email amy.hall@aecom.com

Phone: 2817971645



Last Update: 9/1/2023

COLLIN COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

southern crawfish frog *Lithobates areolatus areolatus*

Terrestrial and aquatic: The terrestial habitat is primarily grassland and can vary from pasture to intact prairie; it can also include small prairies

in the middle of large forested areas. Aquatic habitat is any body of water but preferred habitat is ephemeral wetlands.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T4 State Rank: S3

Strecker's chorus frog Pseudacris streckeri

Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

Woodhouse's toad Anaxyrus woodhousii

Terrestrial and aquatic: A wide variety of terrestrial habitats are used by this species, including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes.

Aquatic habitats are equally varied.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: SU

BIRDS

bald eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey,

scavenges, and pirates food from other birds

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3B,S3N

black rail Laterallus jamaicensis

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses;

nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

Federal Status: T State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2

chestnut-collared longspur Calcarius ornatus

Occurs in open shortgrass settings especially in patches with some bare ground. Also occurs in grain sorghum fields and Conservation Reserve

Program lands

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

DISCLAIMER

BIRDS

Franklin's gull Leucophaeus pipixcan

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S2N

piping plover Charadrius melodus

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2N

rufa red knot Calidris canutus rufa

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore. Bolivar Flats in Galveston County, sandy beaches Mustang Island, few on outer coastal and barrier beaches, tidal mudflats and salt marshes.

Federal Status: LT State Status: T SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T2 State Rank: S2N

Sprague's pipitAnthus spragueii

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat during migration and in winter consists of pastures and weedy fields (AOU 1983), including grasslands with dense herbaceous vegetation or grassy agricultural fields.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3N

western burrowing owl Athene cunicularia hypugaea

Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4T4 State Rank: S2

DISCLAIMER

BIRDS

white-faced ibis Plegadis chihi

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S4B

whooping crane Grus americana

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE State Status: E SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1S2N

wood stork Mycteria americana

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (Taxodium distichum) or red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: SHB,S2N

CRUSTACEANS

No accepted common name Caecidotea bilineata

Spring obligate. Caecidotea bilineata is known only from non-cave groundwater habitats in deposits of Cretaceous age. It is presumably a

phreatobite. Fine scale habitat requirements unknown.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S1

Parkhill Prairie crayfish Procambarus steigmani

Burrower in long-grass prairie; all animals were collected with traps, thus there is no knowledge of depths of burrows; herbivore; crepuscular,

nocturnal

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1G2 State Rank: S1S2

DISCLAIMER

INSECTS

American bumblebee Bombus pensylvanicus

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: SNR

MAMMALS

big brown bat Eptesicus fuscus

Any wooded areas or woodlands except south Texas. Riparian areas in west Texas.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

eastern red bat Lasiurus borealis

Red bats are migratory bats that are common across Texas. They are most common in the eastern and central parts of the state, due to their requirement of forests for foliage roosting. West Texas specimens are associated with forested areas (cottonwoods). Also common along the coastline. These bats are highly mobile, seasonally migratory, and practice a type of "wandering migration". Associations with specific habitat is difficult unless specific migratory stopover sites or wintering grounds are found. Likely associated with any forested area in East, Central, and North Texas but can occur statewide.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S4

eastern spotted skunk Spilogale putorius

Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges & Degree woodlands. Prefer woodled, brushy areas & Degree woodled, brushy

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S1S3

hoary bat Lasiurus cinereus

Hoary bats are highly migratory, high-flying bats that have been noted throughout the state. Females are known to migrate to Mexico in the winter, males tend to remain further north and may stay in Texas year-round. Commonly associated with forests (foliage roosting species) but are found in unforested parts of the state and lowland deserts. Tend to be captured over water and large, open flyways.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3

long-tailed weasel Mustela frenata

Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges & rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

DISCLAIMER

MAMMALS

mountain lion Puma concolor

Generalist; found in a wide range of habitats statewide. Found most frequently in rugged mountains & amp; riparian zones.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S2S3

muskrat Ondatra zibethicus

Found in fresh or brackish marshes, lakes, ponds, swamps, and other bodies of slow-moving water. Most abundant in areas with cattail. Dens in bank burrow or conical house of vegetation in shallow vegetated water. It is primarily found in the Rio Grande near El Paso and in SE Texas in

the Houston area.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

swamp rabbit Sylvilagus aquaticus

Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.

Federal Status: SGCN: Y

Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S5

tricolored bat Perimyotis subflavus

Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S2

western hog-nosed skunk Conepatus leuconotus

Habitats include woodlands, grasslands & deserts, to 7200 feet, most common in rugged, rocky canyon country; little is known about the habitat

of the ssp. telmalestes

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S4

MOLLUSKS

Louisiana pigtoe Pleurobema riddellii

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in slow to moderate currents in substrates of clay, mud, sand, and gravel. Not known from impoundments

(Howells 2010f; Randklev et al. 2013b; Troia et al. 2015). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: PT State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G1G2 State Rank: S1

DISCLAIMER

MOLLUSKS

Texas heelsplitter Potamilus amphichaenus

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in standing to slow-flowing water; most common in banks, backwaters and quiet pools; adapts to some reservoirs. Often found in soft substrates such as mud, silt or sand (Howells et al. 1996; Randklev et al. 2017a). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G1G3 State Rank: S1

REPTILES

alligator snapping turtle

Macrochelys temminckii

Aquatic: Perennial water bodies; rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near running water; sometimes enters

brackish coastal waters. Females emerge to lay eggs close to the waters edge.

Federal Status: State Status: T SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2

eastern box turtle Terrapene carolina

Terrestrial: Eastern box turtles inhabit forests, fields, forest-brush, and forest-field ecotones. In some areas they move seasonally from fields in spring to forest in summer. They commonly enters pools of shallow water in summer. For shelter, they burrow into loose soil, debris, mud, old stump holes, or under leaf litter. They can successfully hibernate in sites that may experience subfreezing temperatures.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

slender glass lizard Ophisaurus attenuatus

Terrestrial: Habitats include open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, longleaf pine flatwoods, scrubby areas,

fallow fields, and areas near streams and ponds, often in habitats with sandy soil.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

Texas garter snake Thamnophis sirtalis annectens

Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams or

marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G5T4 State Rank: S1

Texas horned lizard Phrynosoma cornutum

Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the

pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the $\mbox{\sc Big}$ Bend area.

Federal Status:State Status: TSGCN: YEndemic: NGlobal Rank: G4G5State Rank: S3

DISCLAIMER

REPTILES

timber (canebrake) rattlesnake Crotalus horridus

Terrestrial: Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodland, riparian zones, abandoned farmland. Limestone bluffs, sandy soil or

black clay. Prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines, palmetto.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G4 State Rank: S4

western box turtle Terrapene ornata

Terrestrial: Ornate or western box trutles inhabit prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland. They are essentially terrestrial but sometimes enter slow, shallow streams and creek pools. For shelter, they burrow into soil (e.g., under plants such as yucca) (Converse et al.

2002) or enter burrows made by other species.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3

PLANTS

glandular gay-feather Liatris glandulosa

Occurs in herbaceous vegetation on limestone outcrops (Carr 2015). Flowering: July-Oct.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S2

Sutherland hawthorn Crataegus viridis var. glabriuscula

In mesic soils of woods or on edge of woods, treeline/fenceline, or thicket. Above\near creeks and draws, in river bottoms. Flowering Mar-Apr;

fruiting May-Oct.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: N Global Rank: G5T3T4 State Rank: S3