U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS-CPA-106
(Rev. 1-91)

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	3. Date of Land Evaluation Request **9/14/22**	4. Sheet 1 of _____
1. Name of Project **FM 741 Road Widening**	5. Federal Agency Involved **FHWA (TxDOT)**	
2. Type of Project **Transportation**	6. County and State **Kaufman County, TX**	

PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES ☐ NO ☐		4. Acres Irrigated / Average Farm Size
5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction **Acres:** **%**	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA **Acres:** **%**
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Corridor For Segment _____			
	Corridor A	**Corridor B**	**Corridor C**	**Corridor D**
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	**35.41**			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
C. Total Acres In Corridor	**141.13**			
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information*				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				
PART V *(To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)*				

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))*	**Maximum Points**				
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15	**6**			
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10	**5**			
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20	**5**			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	**0**			
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	**5**			
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25	**0**			
7. Availablility Of Farm Support Services	5	**5**			
8. On-Farm Investments	20	**10**			
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25	**0**			
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	**2**			
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PART VII *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL POINTS *(Total of above 2 lines)*	260	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?
A	**35.41**	**9/14/22**	YES ☐ NO ☑

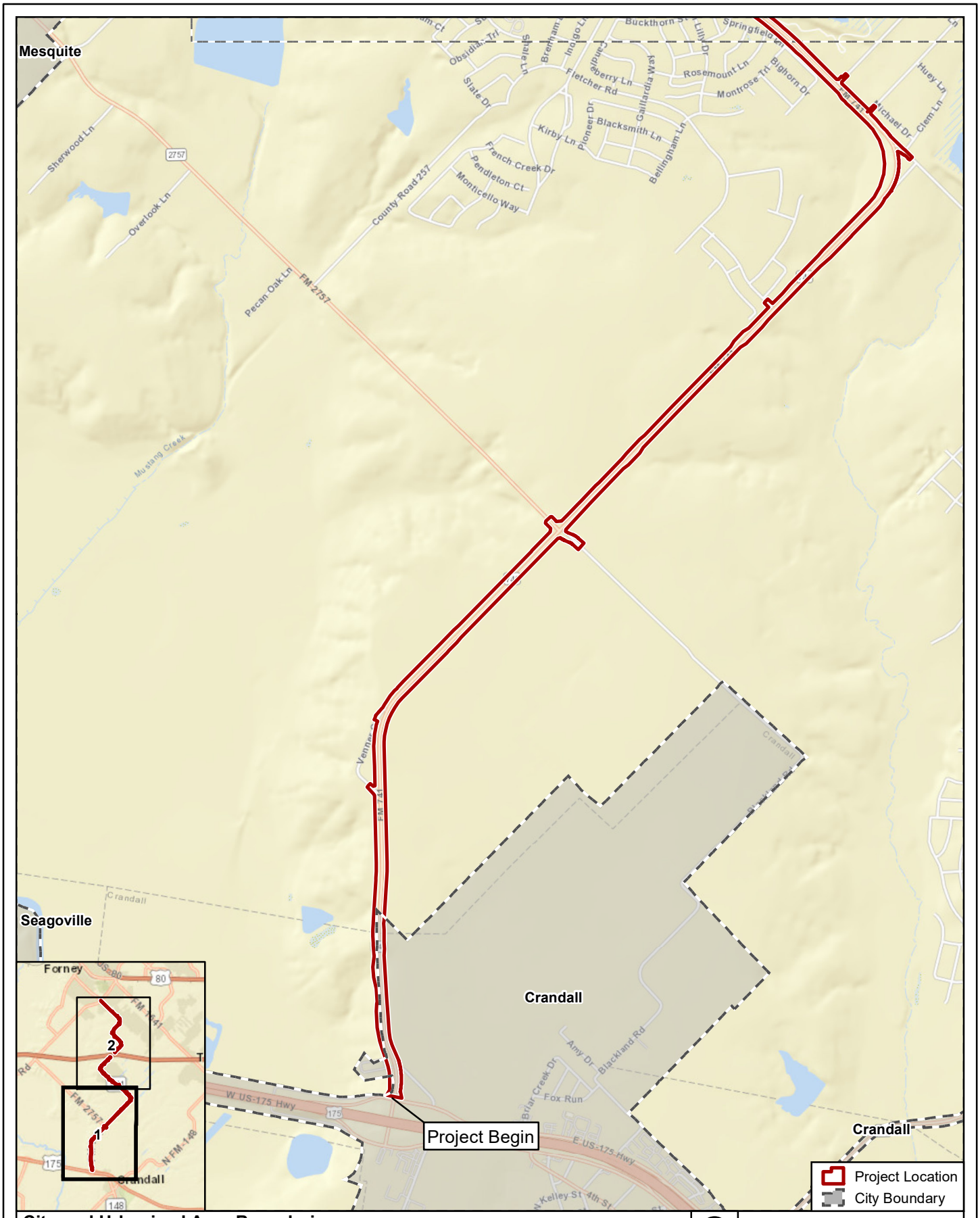
5. Reason For Selection:

Corridor A is the preferred route with the fewest impacts.

Signature of Person Completing this Part: _____ DATE **9/14/22**

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

Clear Form



City and Urbanized Area Boundaries
Sheet 1 of 2

CSJ: 1092-01-021

0 2,000 Feet	1 in = 2,000 feet
0 600 Meters	Scale: 1:24,000
	Date: 4/18/2022

Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2020), TxDOT (2020)
Basemap Source: Esri (2022)

FM 741

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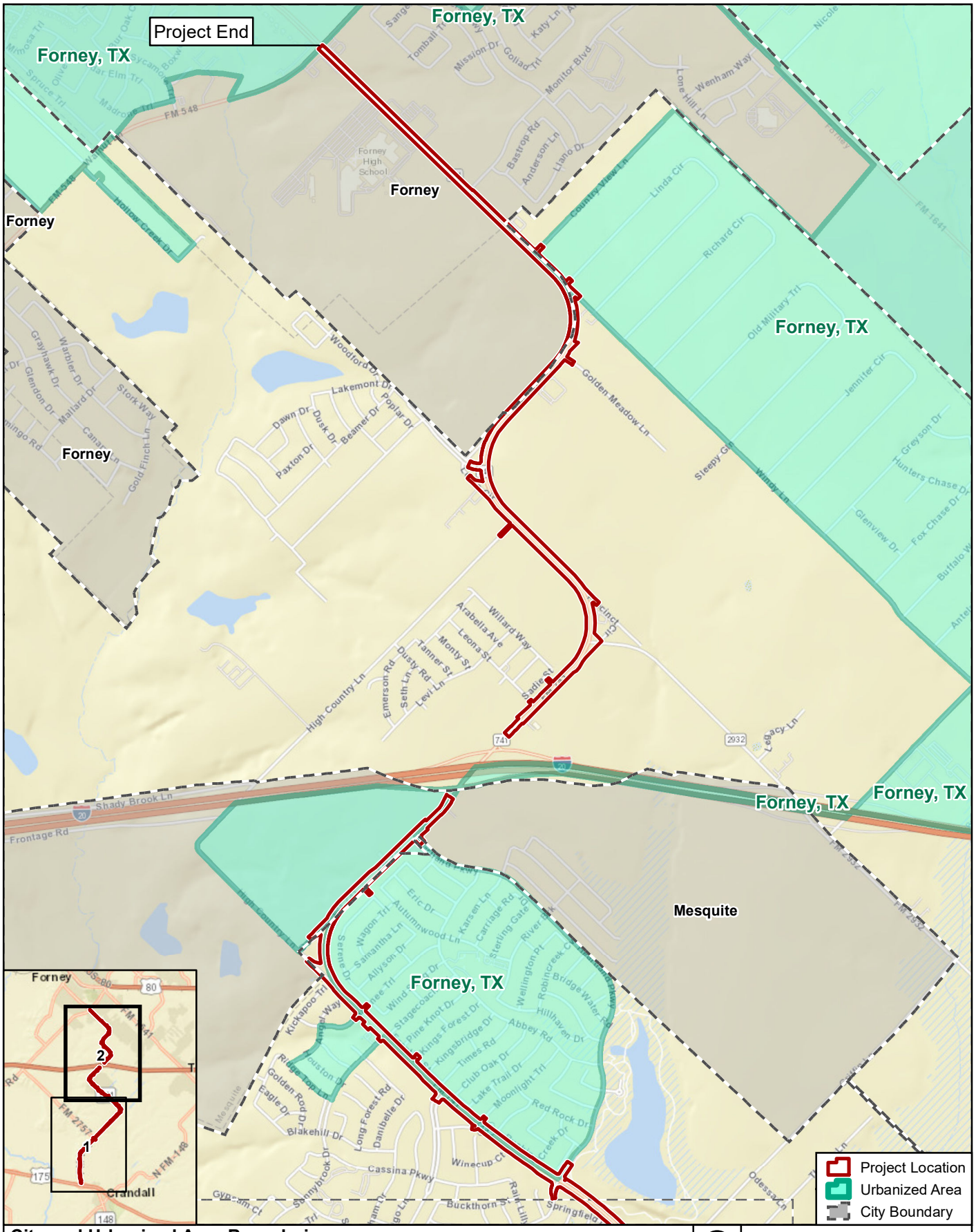

City and Urbanized Area Boundaries
Sheet 2 of 2

FM 741

Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2020), TxDOT (2020)
Basemap Source: Esri (2022)

CSJ: 1092-01-021

0 2,000 Feet
0 600 Meters

1 in = 2,000 feet
Scale: 1:24,000
Date: 4/18/2022

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United States Department of Agriculture

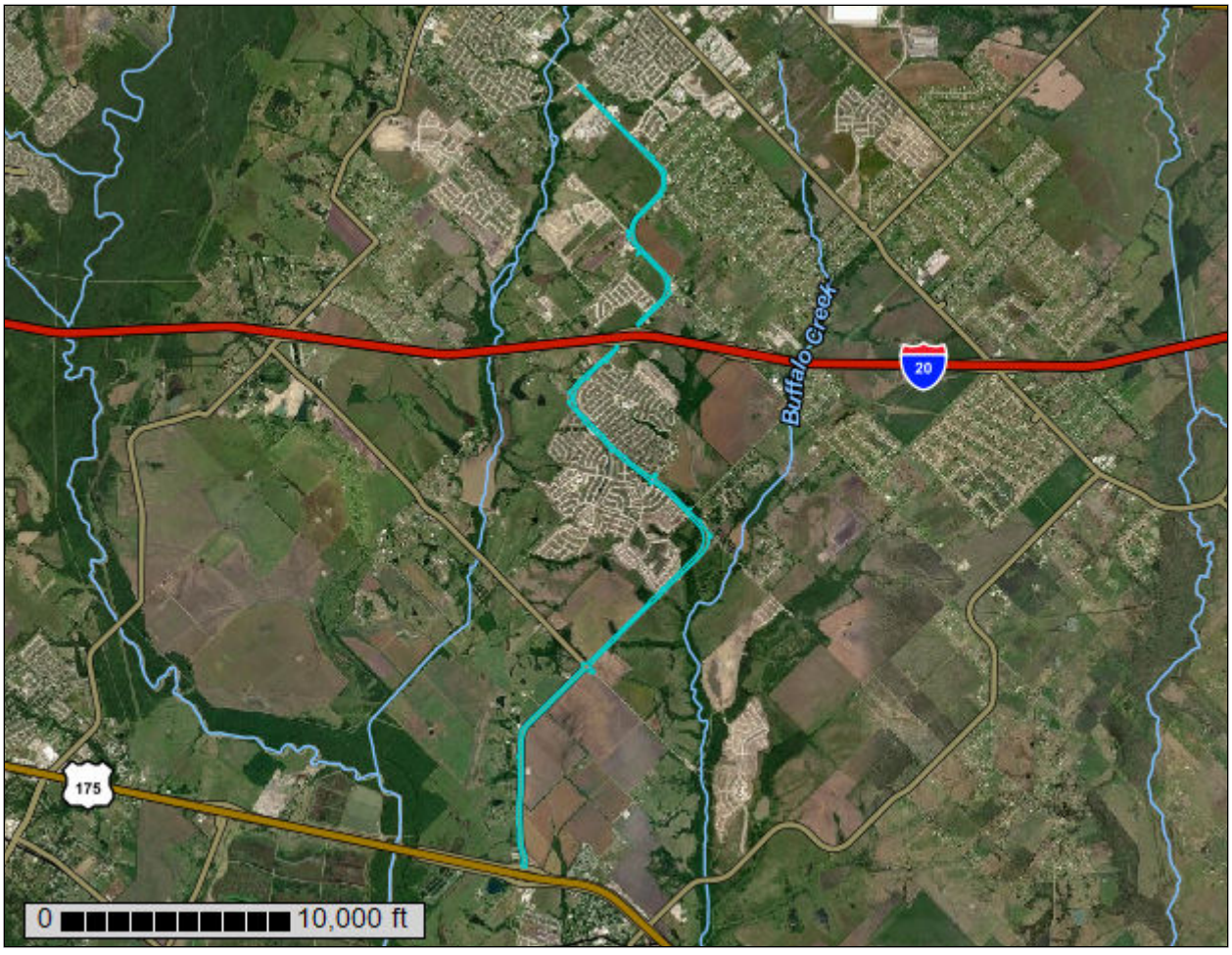
NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas

FM 741



April 19, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

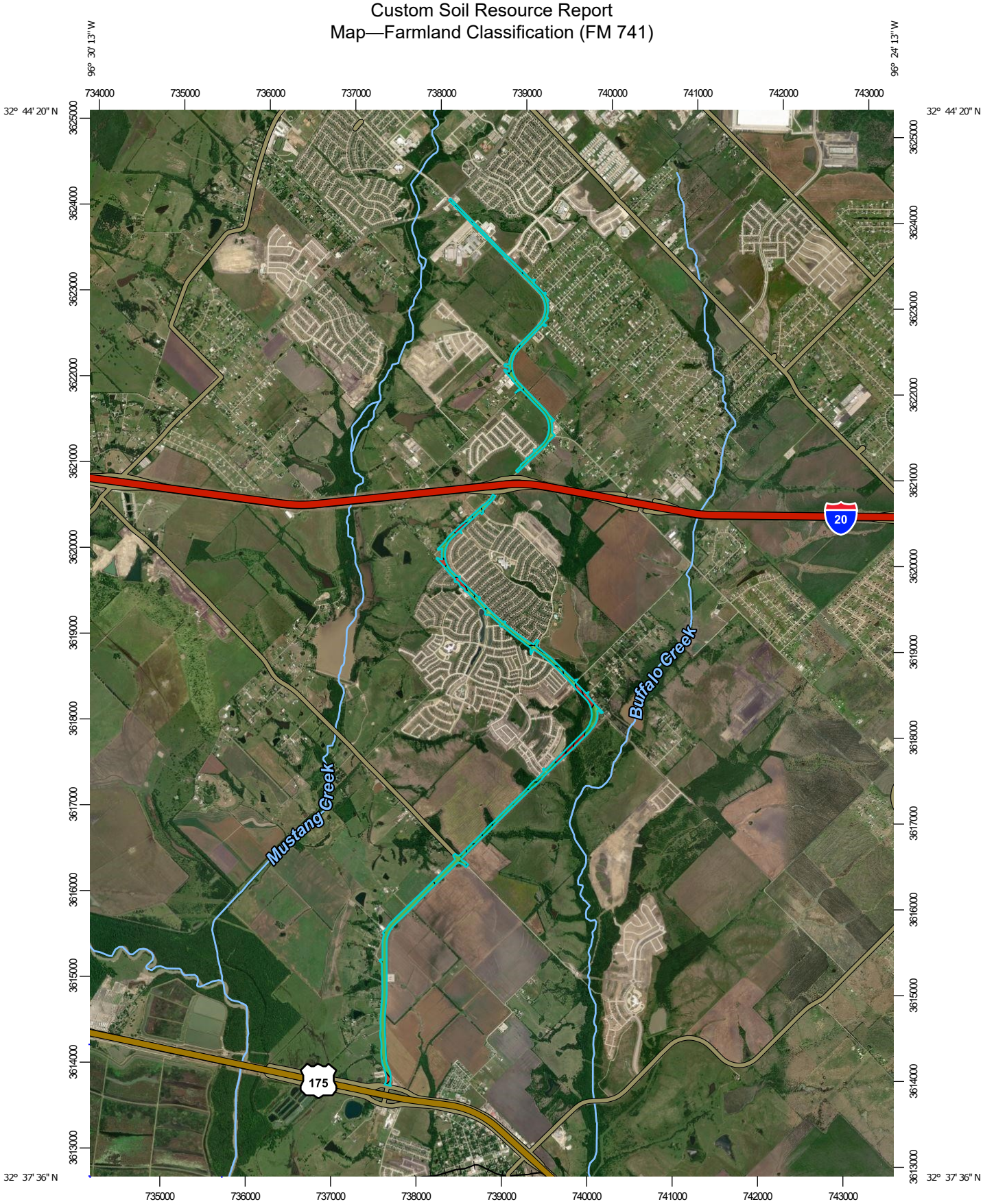
Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification (FM 741)

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Map—Farmland Classification (FM 741)



Map Scale: 1:60,600 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 500 1000 2000 3000

Feet
0 2500 5000 10000 15000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

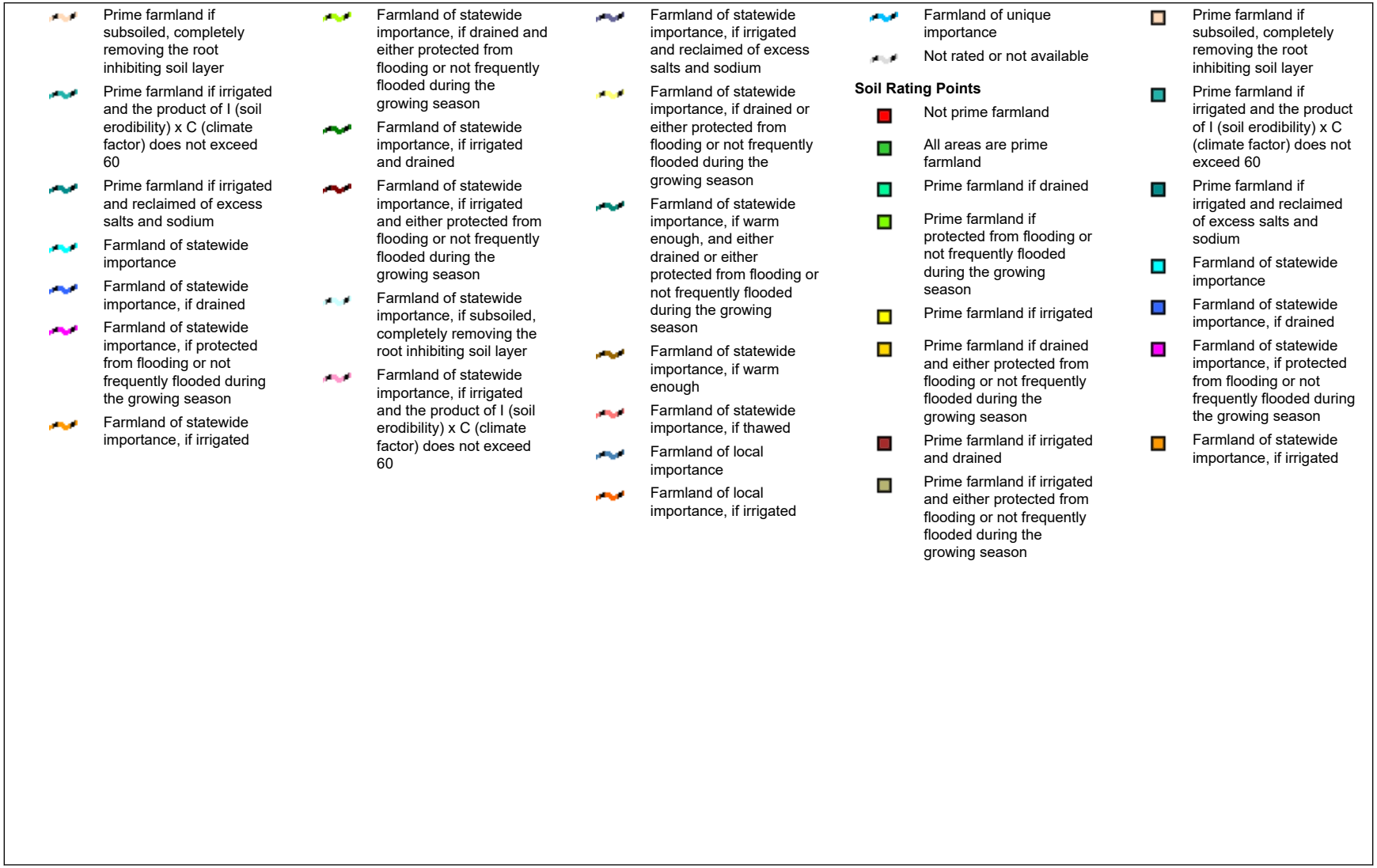
Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season


Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
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Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
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- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 10, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2020—Nov 15, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Farmland Classification (FM 741)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AtD2	Altoga silty clay, 3 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	1.3	0.9%
FeD2	Ferris clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	9.5	6.7%
FhC	Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	2.3	1.6%
HeC	Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.7	4.1%
HeD	Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.1	1.5%
HoA	Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	48.4	34.3%
HoB	Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	64.2	45.5%
HoC	Houston Black clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.5	3.2%
Tf	Trinity clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland	3.2	2.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**141.2**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Farmland Classification (FM 741)

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

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Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

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