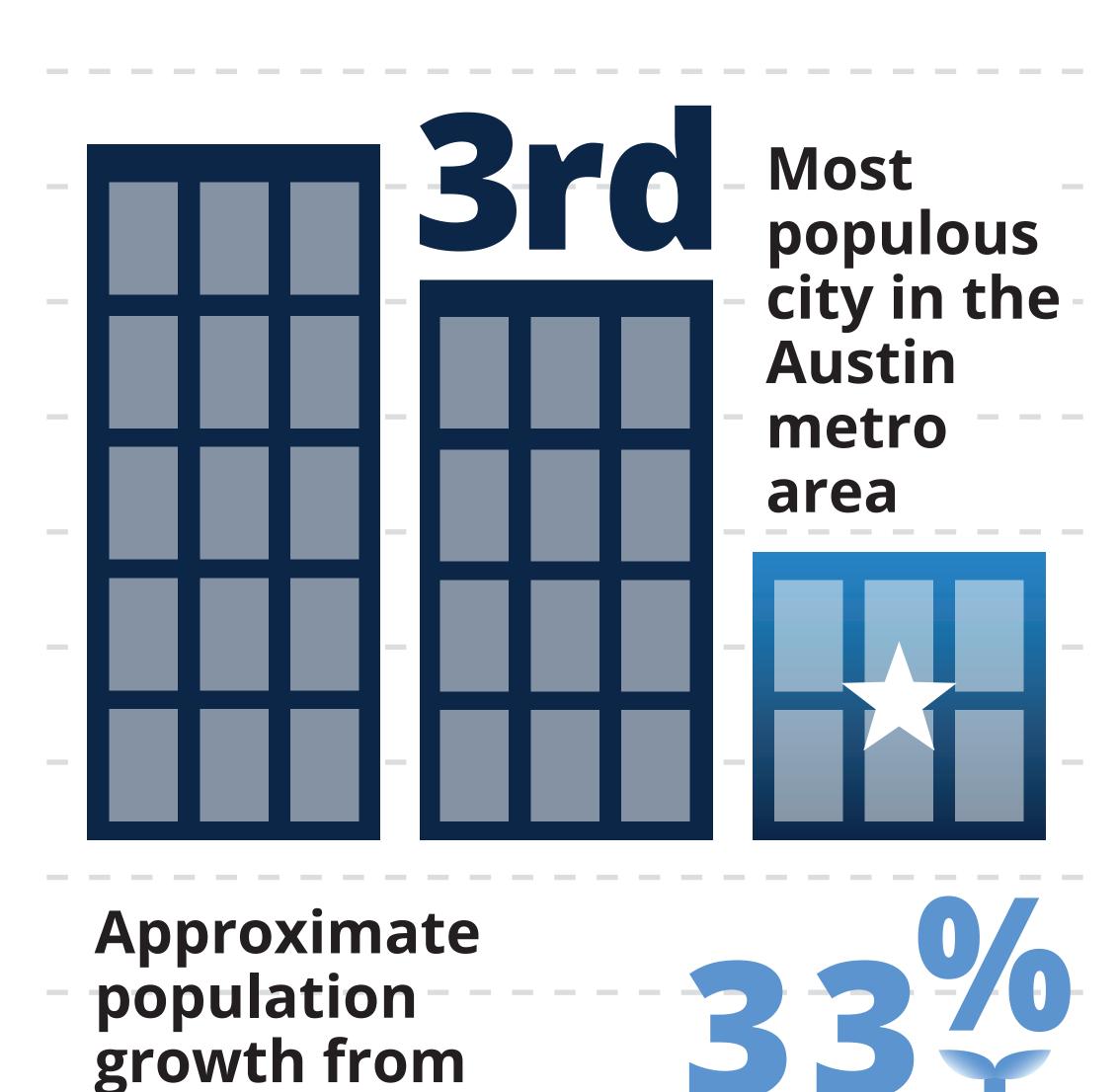
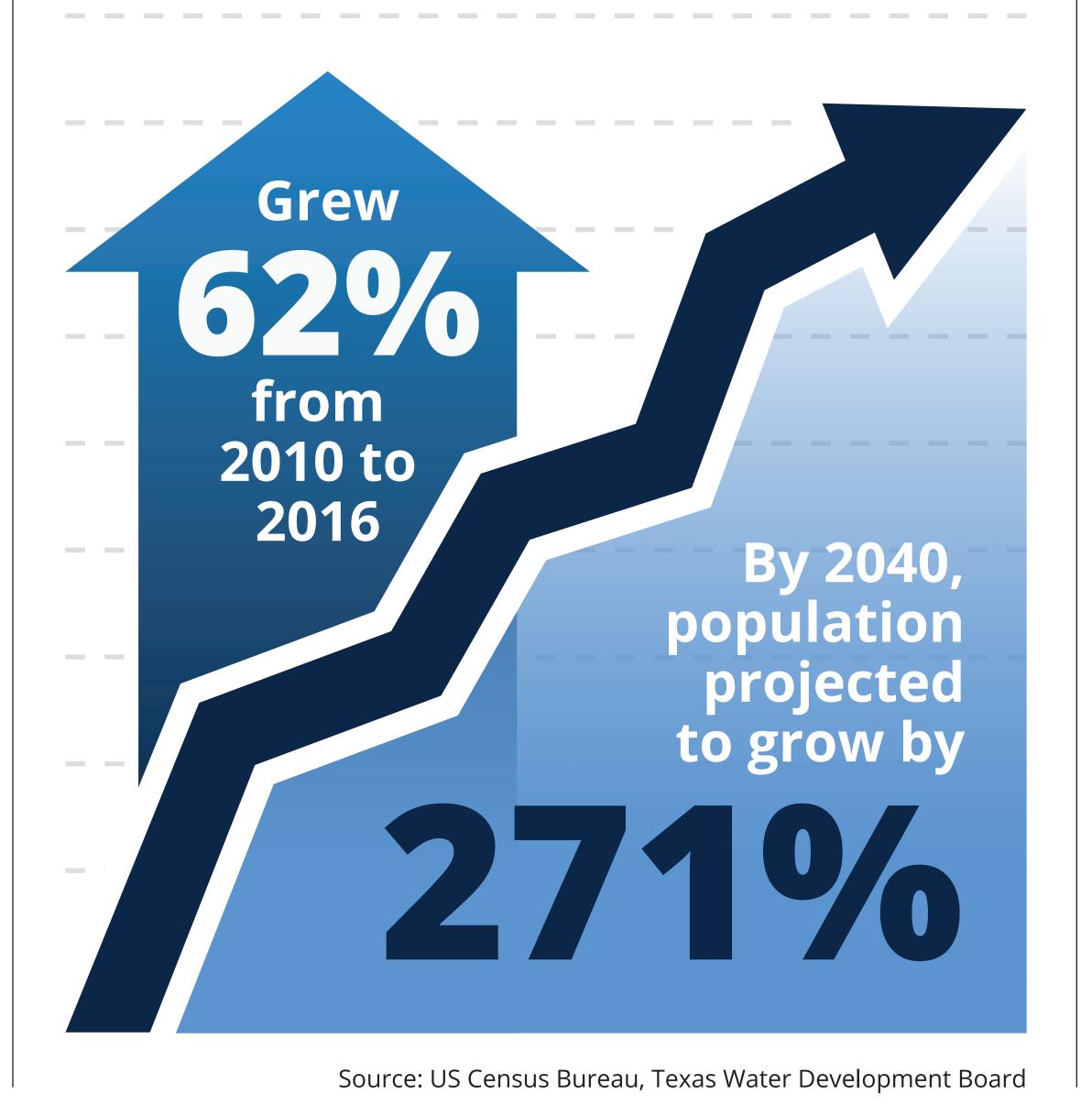


COMMUNITY GROWTH

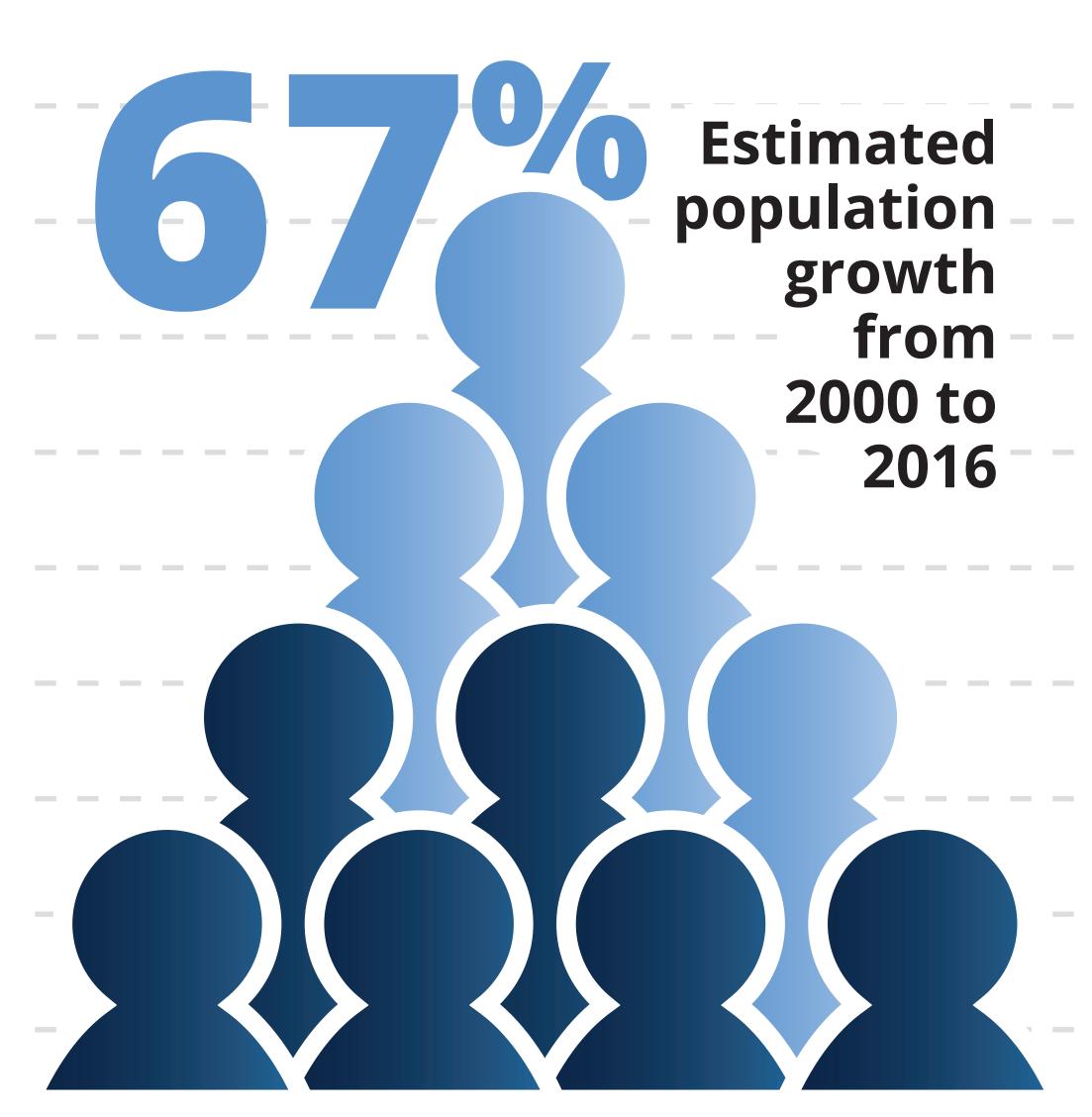
CEDAR PARK



LEANDER



LIBERTY HILL



Source: City of Liberty Hill

Traffic volumes along US 183 are anticipated to increase by

Source: US Census Bureau

2010 through 2016



over the next 25 years





ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS PURPOSE AND NEED

Purpose

What are we doing to address the need?

- Avoid future traffic congestion
- Save commuters time
- Provide reliable option for drivers and emergency vehicles
- Enhance mobility

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires projects study their potential environmental impacts. Defining a Purpose and Need is a fundamental requirement of the study, which outlines what we are trying to accomplish and why it is necessary.

Need:

What problem are we addressing?

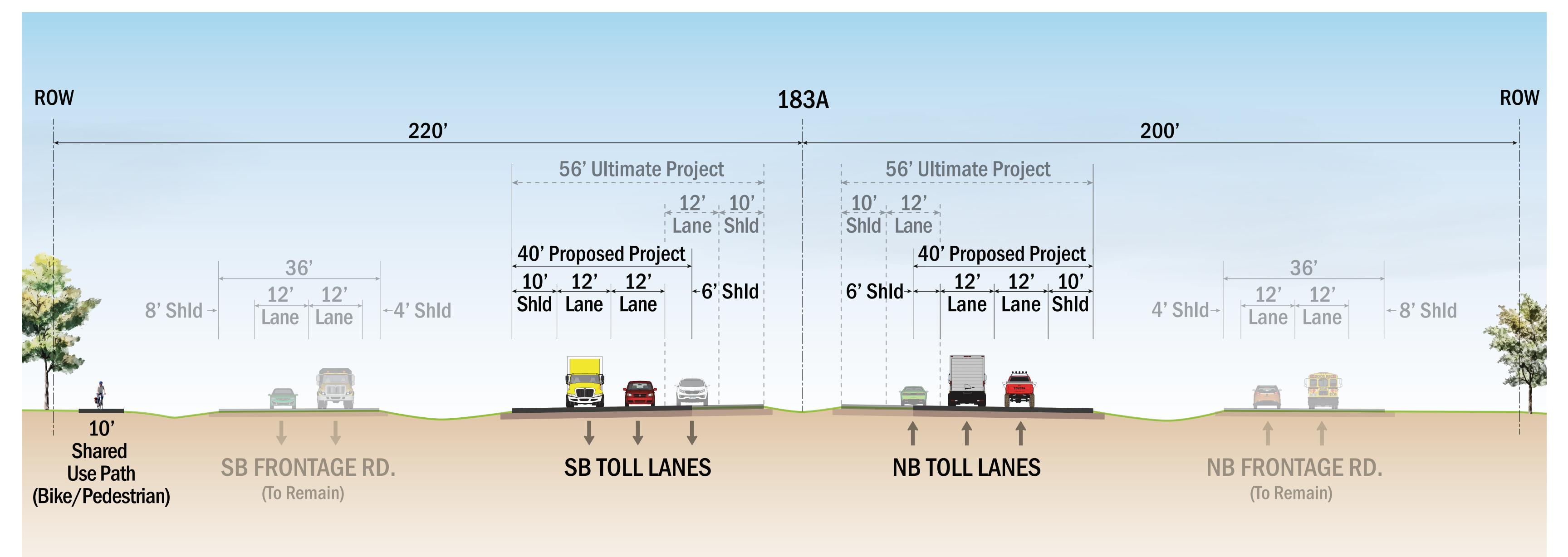
Traffic volumes
 are predicted to
 increase, driven by
 population boom

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 16, 2014, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and TxDOT.





TYPICAL SECTION



Build Alternative





SHARED USE PATH



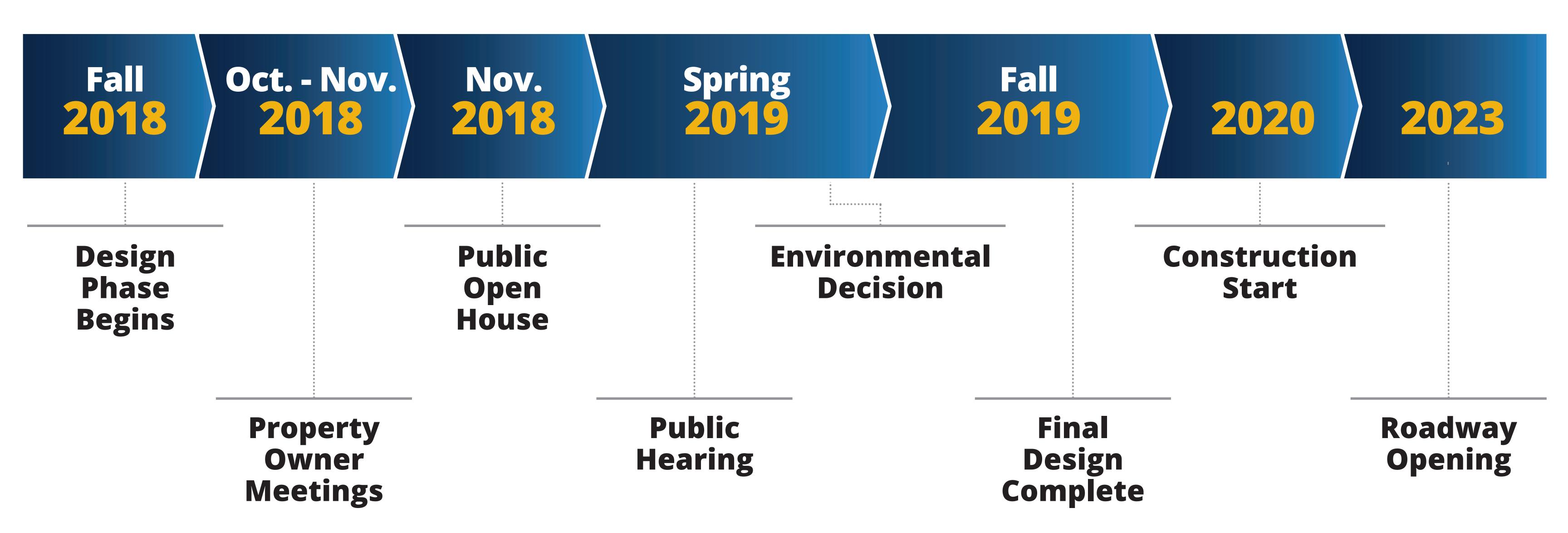
What is a Shared Use Path?

An ADA-compliant, multi-modal paved trail for bicyclists and pedestrians.





PROJECT TIMELINE







ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

Public Information / PUBLIC AND AGENCY OUTREACH EFFORTS (REQUEST FOR INPUT) **Construction Communications Efforts Current stage** RECOMMENDED **FINAL PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT INITIATION AND DOCUMENTATION ALTERNATIVE MOVES OF BUILD SCOPING REVIEW FORWARD ALTERNATIVE CAMPO** approves project The final environmental Study team makes and agency sponsor Develop a possible If build alternative is selected: document is completed for recommendation based chooses to move forward build alternative that **TxDOT Environmental** on build and no build into environmental addresses the PROJECT SPONSOR Division review and alternatives analysis problem phase consideration 4 IDENTIFIES PROJECT **FUNDING AND CHOOSES TO MOVE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION ENVIRONMENTAL FORWARD ANALYSIS OF REVIEW/PUBLIC PURPOSE AND NEED DECISION ALTERNATIVES** HEARING Identify the problem we are Select either the preferred Thoroughly analyze build The Draft Environmental trying to solve build alternative or the no and no build alternatives Document is presented for build alternative for potential impacts public review at a formal **Public Hearing Final Design /**

PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT AND SCHEMATIC DEVELOPMENT

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Construction Efforts



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Public and agency involvement throughout process

Discussion of purpose and need for the project

The environmental study will include information on these topics

Detailed description of Discussion of the affected alternatives environment Build alternative, No build **Natural** Human extending alternative environment resources 183A toll lanes to SH 29

Evaluation of potential impacts

Selection of recommended alternative



RESOURCES ANALYZED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT





Land Use and Community Impacts



Minority and low-income populations



Utilities and Emergency Services







Prime or Unique Farmland



Visual and Aesthetic Quality



Cultural Resources

Archaeological and historic resources



Water Resources

Wetlands, streams, floodplains, groundwater, aquifers





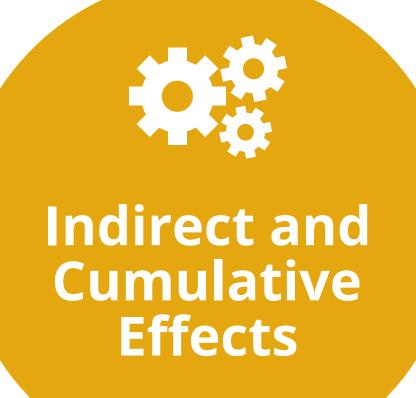
Biological Resources

Wildlife,
vegetation,
threatened and
endangered
species

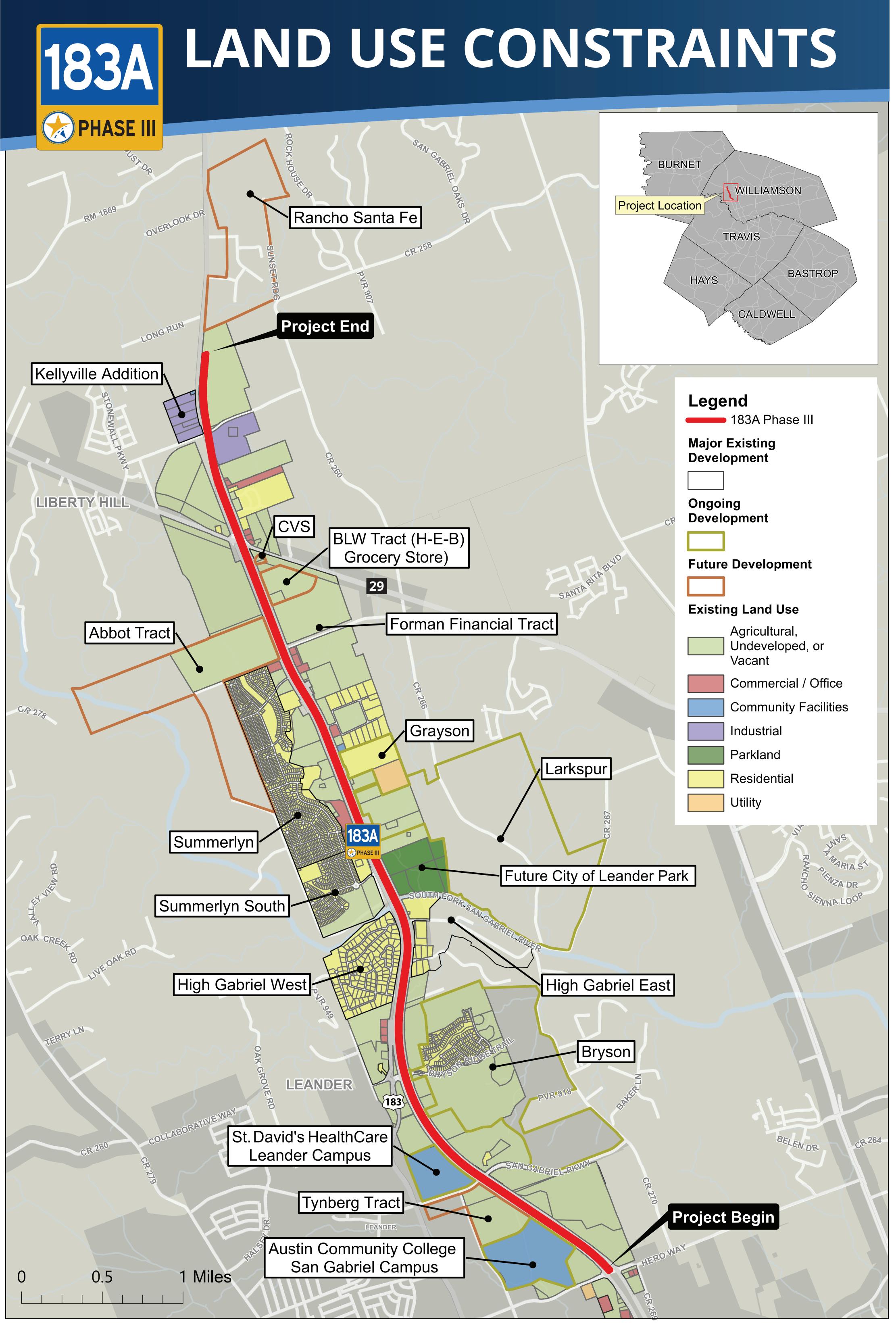




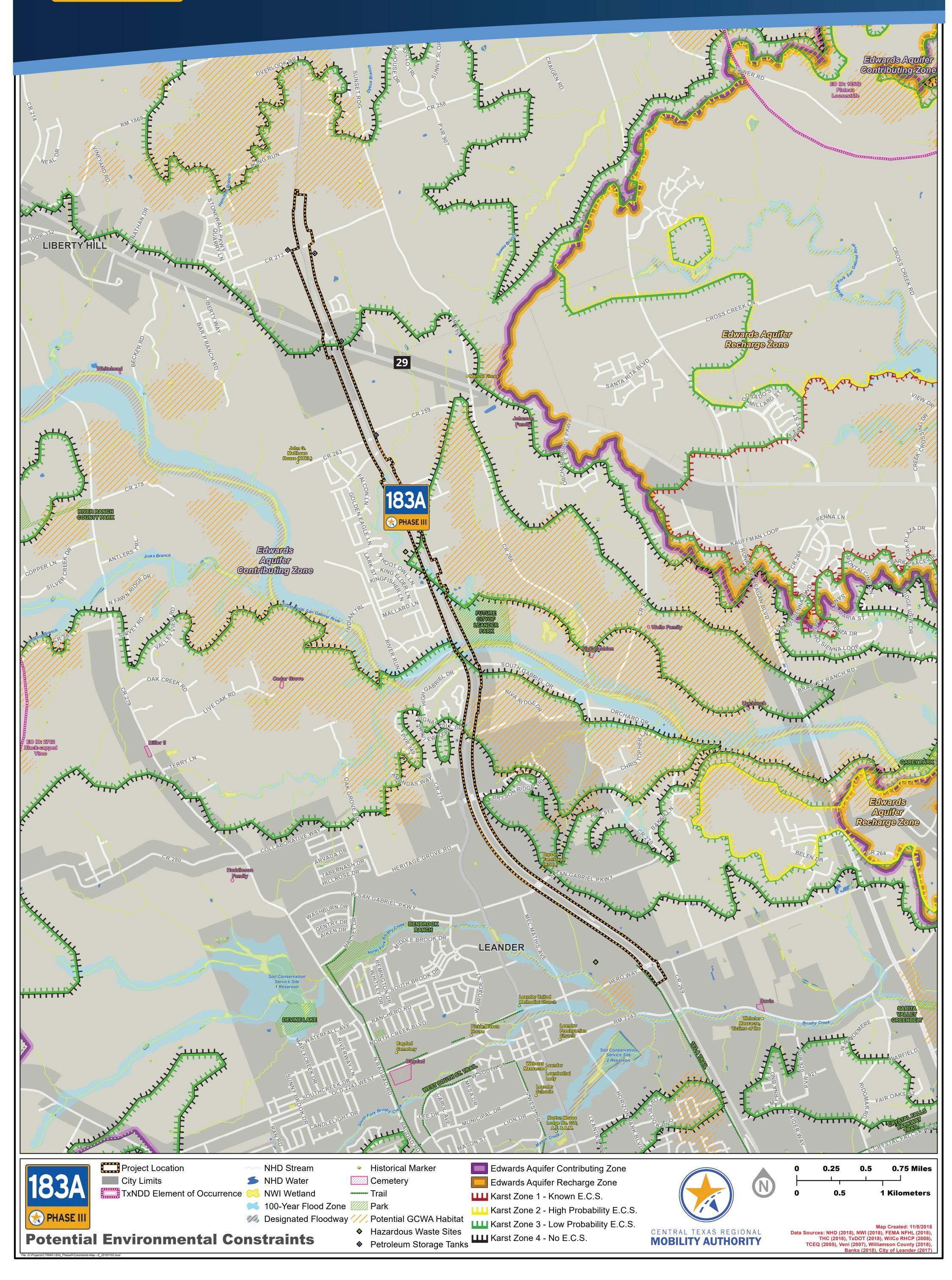








183A ENVIRONMENTAL (***PHASE III) CONSTRAINTS





NOISE EVALUATION

IDENTIFY

traffic noise receivers

What Are "Receivers"?

Receivers are those impacted by traffic noise: residences, schools, hospitals, parks, libraries, churches, offices, restaurants, etc.

CALCULATE existing and

existing and predicted noise levels and determine any impacts

If impacts exist,

EVALUATE

reasonability
and feasibility
of noise
reduction

DETERMINE

If noise abatement is required

Considering Noise Reduction

Noise barriers are the most common form of noise reduction

Reasonable

Cost effectiveness: Cost is \$25,000 or less per benefited receiver

Noise reduction: 7 dB reduction for at least one first-row receiver

Feasible

Acoustic feasibility: 5 dB reduction for at least 50% of first row-receivers

Constructability: topography, drainage, maintenance, utilities

NOT REQUIRED

REQUIRED

Inform
 public and
 conduct noise
 workshop

 Address comments and notify public of changes to design





HIGHWAY TRAFFIC NOISE AND ABATEMENT

- Sound is generated from tires, engines, and mufflers of vehicles
- The majority of sound comes from friction of tires with road and increase with vehicle speed

Diffraction

refers to the amount of sound that passes over the top of the noise barrier

A high wall means a greater diffraction angle, which means more noise reduction

Beyond 500 feet

from roadway, barriers have a negligible effect on noise reduction



Diffracted Sound

Line of Sight

Shadow Zone





Noise barriers provide little benefit for receivers elevated above roadway

Noise barrier must be high and extend far enough to block line of sight, which generally achieves 5 dB reduction in sound

Transmitted

Sound

An area of decreased sound energy or noise reduction under the diffracted sound





WHAT'S NEXT?

Continue to listen to and engage the public

Public Hearing
 Spring 2019

Coordinate with local agencies

Further refine
build alternative,
analyze and document
findings in the draft
Environmental Assessment

Host additional stakeholder meetings, as needed



Get a tag, save up to 25% on tolls.

Tags are the simplest, most cost-effective way to pay your tolls – and you have a choice when it comes to how to pay.











