Public Hearing

183A



PHASE III

Melcome



CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL MOBILITY AUTHORITY



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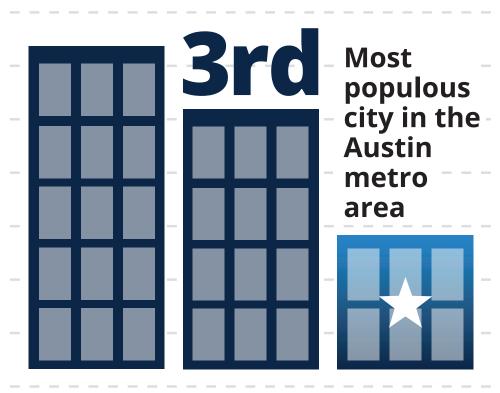
Visit our virtual open house for the latest updates and to submit comments: www.183a.com

Contact the team: 512-996-9778 or 183APhase3 @ctrma.org



COMMUNITY GROWTH

CEDAR PARK

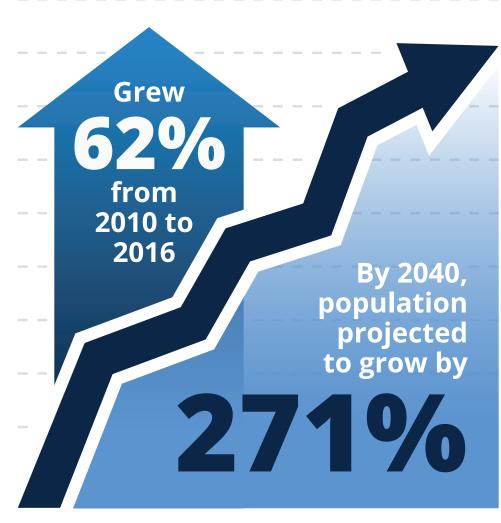


Approximate population growth from 2010 through 2016



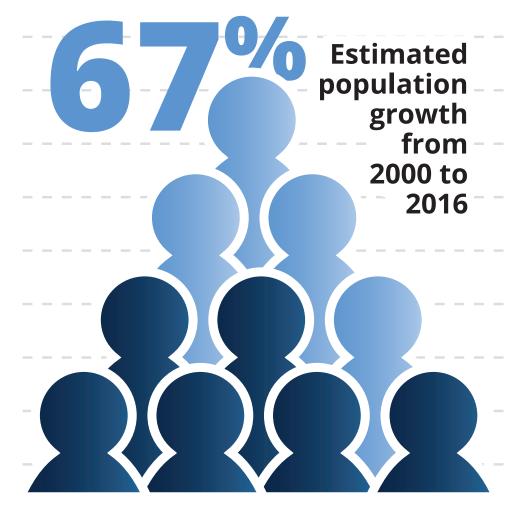
Source: US Census Bureau

LEANDER



Source: US Census Bureau, Texas Water Development Board

LIBERTY HILL



Source: City of Liberty Hill

Traffic volumes along US 183 are anticipated to increase by



83%

over the next 26 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?

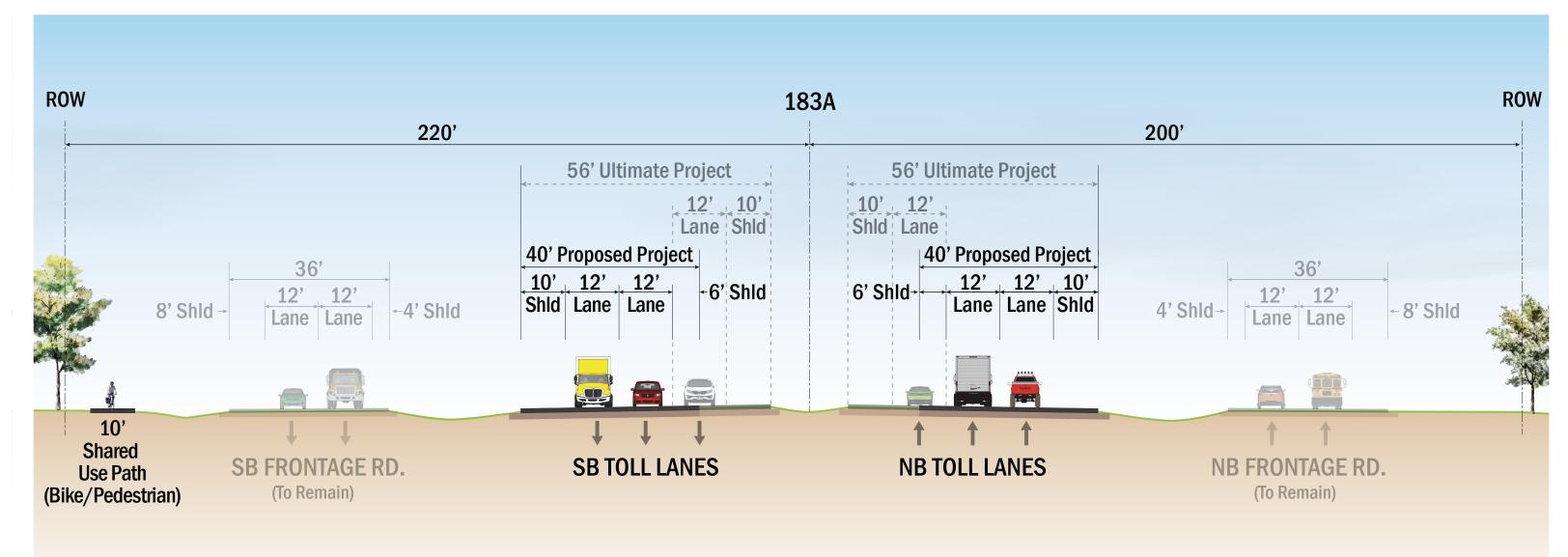
Traffic volumes
 are predicted to
 increase, driven by
 population boom

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.





Environmental Process

Public Information / PUBLIC AND AGENCY OUTREACH EFFORTS (REQUEST FOR INPUT) **Construction Communications Efforts Current stage RECOMMENDED FINAL PREFERRED INITIATION AND DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTATION ALTERNATIVE MOVES SCOPING OF BUILD 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 phase problem consideration **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 includes information on these topics

Detailed Discussion of description of the affected alternatives environment alternative, No build Natural Human extending alternative resources environmen 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



Bicycle and Pedestrian **Facilities**



Parks and Recreation Areas



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,

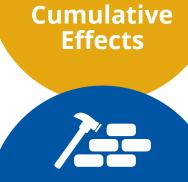
threatened and

endangered species





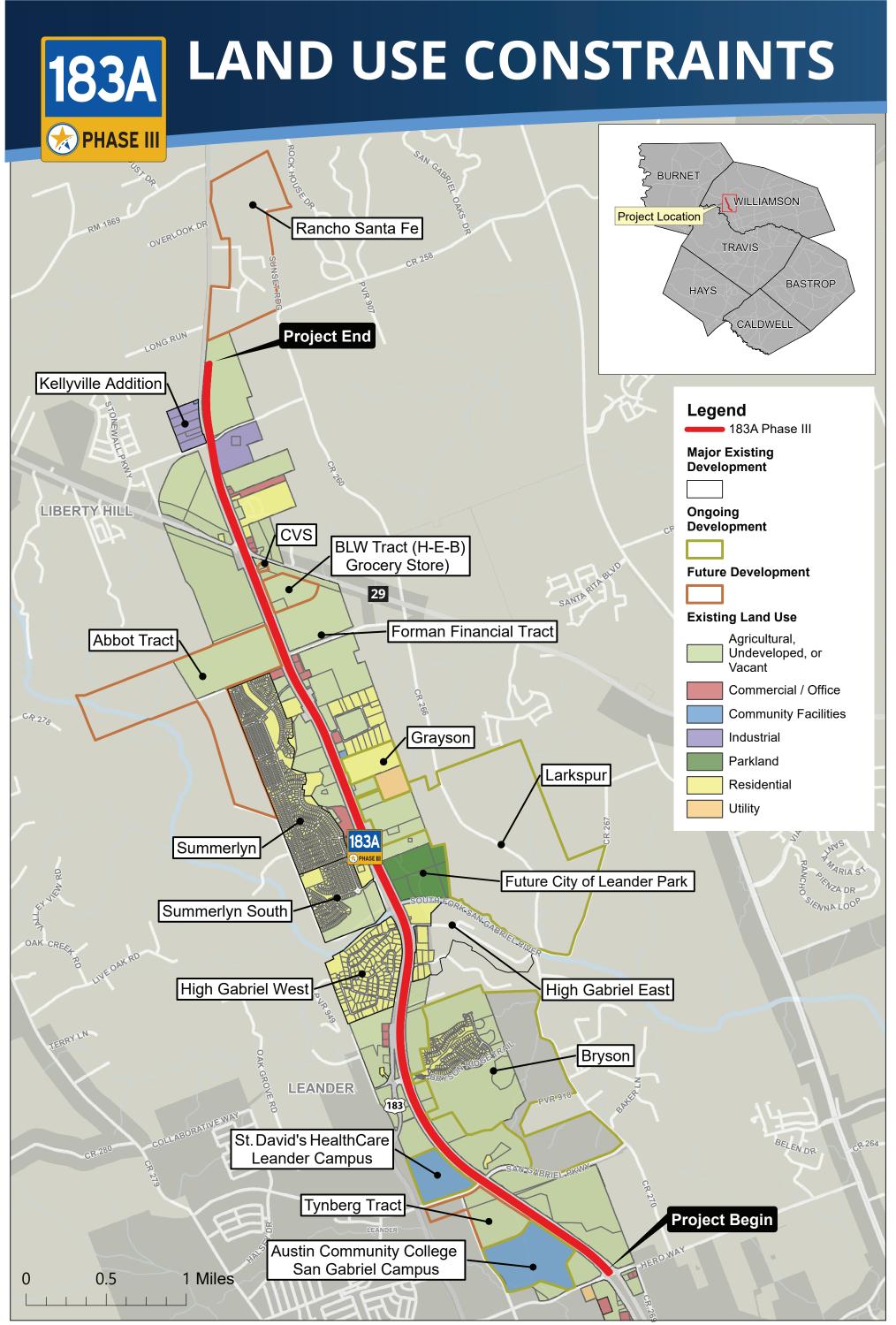




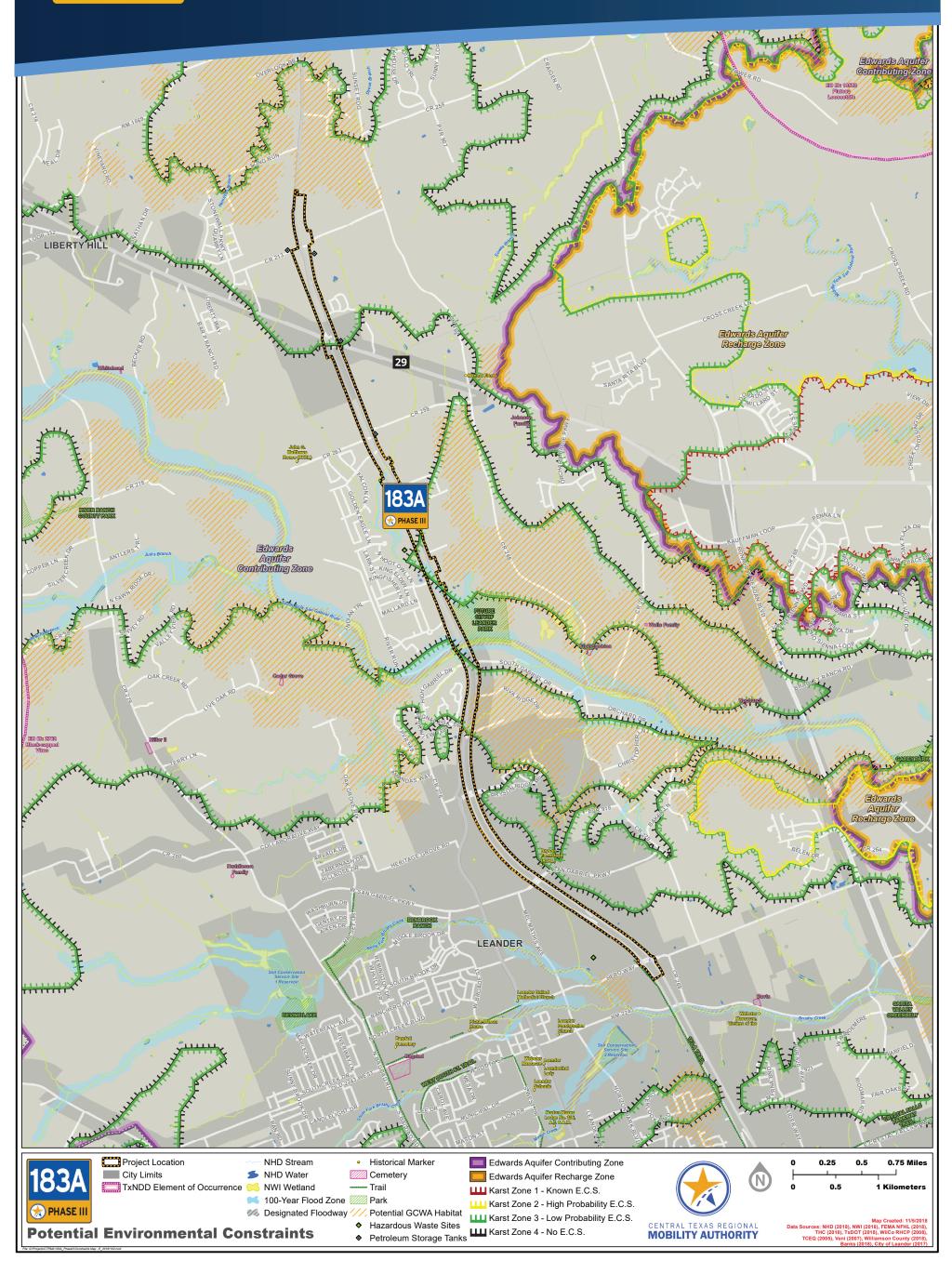
Indirect and





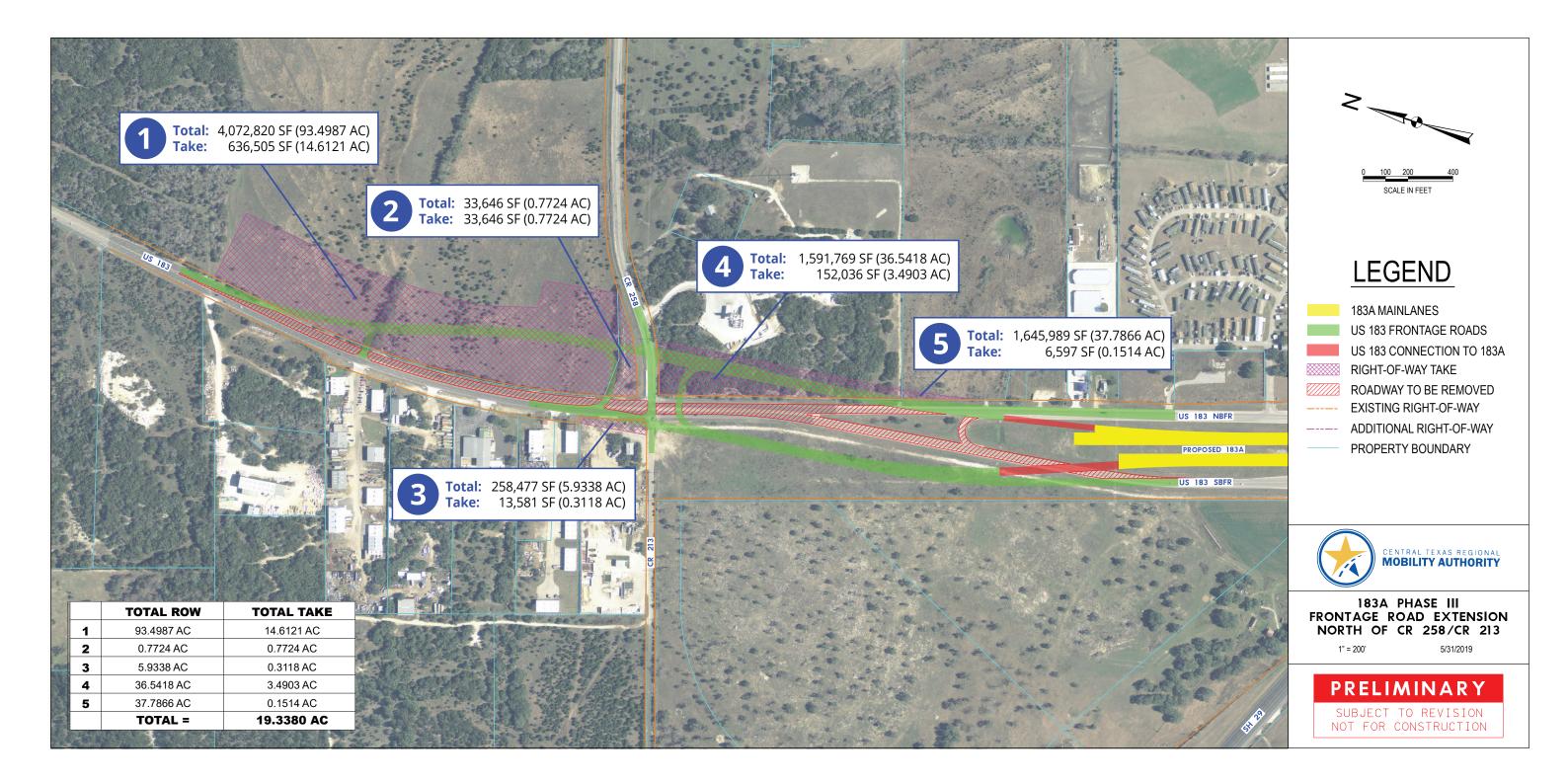


183A ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS



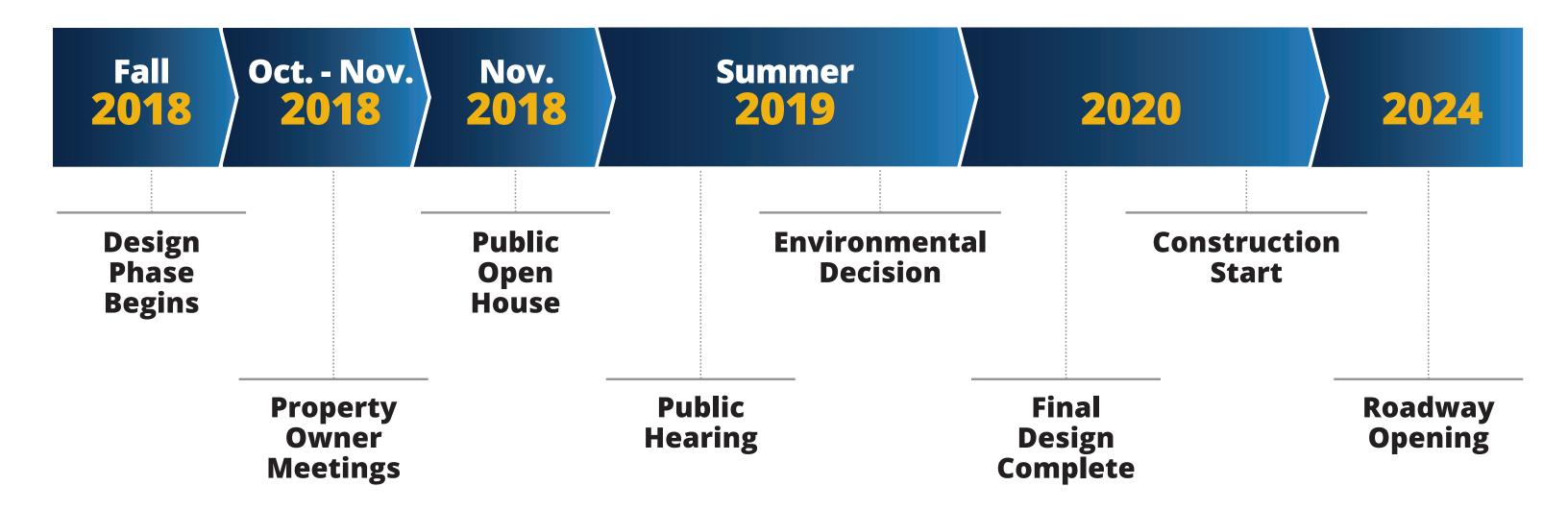


RIGHT-OF-WAY OVERVIEW





PROJECT TIMELINE







WHAT'S NEXT?

Continue to **listen** to the public

• Public Hearing Comment Period closes June 28, 2019. Coordinate with local agencies

Issuance of Environmental Finding

Host
additional
stakeholder
meetings,
as needed



NOISE EVALUATION

IDENTIFY

traffic noise receivers

CALCULATE

existing and predicted noise levels and determine any impacts

If impacts exist,

EVALUATE

reasonability
and feasibility
of noise
reduction

DETEDMINI

If noise abatement is required

What Are "Receivers"?

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

Considering Noise Reduction

Noise barriers are the most common form of noise reduction

Reasonable and

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

hat passes over the top of the noise barrier a greater diffraction angle, which means more noise

Beyond 500 feet

from roadway, barriers have a negligible effect on noise reduction



Transmitted Sound

Line of Sight

Shadow Zone

Diffracted

Sound

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

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

reduction





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