US Army Corps of Engineers ®
Fort Worth District

Public Notice

Applicant:	Eagle Mountain-Saginaw ISD
Project No.:	SWF-2021-00499
Date:	November 23, 2021

Purpose

The purpose of this public notice is to inform you of a proposal for work in which you might be interested. It is also to solicit your comments and information to better enable us to make a reasonable decision on factors affecting the public interest. We hope you will participate in this process.

Regulatory Program

Since its early history, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has played an important role in the development of the nation's water resources. Originally, this involved construction of harbor fortifications and coastal defenses. Later duties included the improvement of waterways to provide avenues of commerce. An important part of our mission today is the protection of the nation's waterways through the administration of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program.

Section 10

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is directed by Congress under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 403) to regulate *all work or structures in or affecting the course, condition or capacity of navigable waters of the United States*. The intent of this law is to protect the navigable capacity of waters important to interstate commerce.

Section 404

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is directed by Congress under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344) to regulate the *discharge of dredged and fill material into all waters of the United States, including wetlands*. The intent of the law is to protect the nation's waters from the indiscriminate discharge of material capable of causing pollution and to restore and maintain their chemical, physical and biological integrity.

Contact

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PUBLIC NOTICE

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FORT WORTH DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Application for a Department of the Army Permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with the construction of a High School on a 136-arce site located in the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.

APPLICANT: Mr. Clete Welch
Eagle Mountain-Saginaw ISD
10201 Warehouse Way
Fort Worth, Texas 76179

PROJECT NUMBER: SWF-2021-00499

DATE ISSUED: November 23, 2021

LOCATION: The proposed high school would be located on a 136-acre (ac) parcel of land containing 151 linear feet (LF) of ephemeral stream, 3.378 ac of emergent wetlands and 1.63 ac of impoundments in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas (Figure 1). The proposed project would be located approximately at coordinates 32.922510, -97.434334 on the Avondale 2019 edition, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle map in the USGS Hydrologic Unit 12030101.

OTHER AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS: State Water Quality Certification

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The applicant proposes to discharge approximately 465.4 cubic yards (CY) of earthen fill into approximately 1.268 ac of emergent wetlands associated with the construction of a high school. The applicant proposes that all impacts would be direct and permanent, without any temporary impacts to waters of the United States.

INTRODUCTION: The proposed project will include the construction of High School #4 and all ancillary features including, interior roads, sidewalks, surface parking, competition and practice athletic fields, storm water management, and utilities. Plans inlcude the development of 122 acres of the overall 136-acre site; the reduction of developable acreage is due to the extent of waters of the United States within the southwest corner of the property. Based on the delineation, there are five emergent wetlands located within the site totaling 3.378 acres of waters of the United States.

PURPOSE AND NEED STATEMENT: To construct a high school campus within the EMS ISD north-central region of the current Boswell High School Attendance Zone, to accommodate student population growth.

EXISTING CONDITIONS:

Topographic Setting
The USGS topographic map (Avondale 7.5' Quadrangle 1955, 1956 edition) shows two blue line features and one impoundment within the survey area. The impoundment is depicted in the northwestern portion with a blue line feature originating at the impoundment, oriented southwest and flowing to Little Dosier Creek. The second blue line feature is briefly meandering within the eastern boundary, oriented southeast and flowing to Dosier Creek (**Figure 2A**). The 2019 version

of the Avondale 7.5' Quadrangle map shows the blue line features and impoundment in similar alignment (**Figure 2B**). The overall topography of the site slopes northeast-to-southwest and northwest-to-southeast towards Little Dosier Creek and the eastern blue line feature, respectively, from a central ridge. The maximum elevation of the property was between approximately 780 feet and 850 feet above mean sea level.

Soils

The *Soil Survey of Tarrant County, Texas* identified five soil map units within the survey area: Aledo gravelly clay loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes; Bolar-Aledo complex, 3 to 20 percent slopes; Bolar clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes; Purves clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; and Sanger clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes. None of these soil series were listed as a hydric soil on the Hydric Soils of Texas list prepared by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (**Figure 3**). Hydric soils are described as those soils that are sufficiently wet in the upper part to develop anaerobic conditions during the growing season.

FEMA FIRM

The FEMA FIRM (Tarrant County; Map Panel 48439C0045L) shows the entire survey area to be within Zone X (Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain) (**Figure 4**).

Historic Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photographs were also reviewed to understand the sequence of events that have occurred in the survey area. The following paragraphs, attached, provide a description of the aerial photographs based on site conditions:

> *1942* – This aerial photograph illustrates the survey area as pastureland with a central ridge and two primary watersheds draining off the ridge, one to the west and one to the east. The western half drains to Little Dosier Creek from two drainage channels that originate north outside the survey area and flow into a large impoundment. A channel leaves the impoundment exiting the survey area toward the southwest. Two other drainage channels, originating within the survey area from the east, drain into the primary channel before it exits the survey area. The eastern half drains toward an unnamed tributary of Dosier Creek, which flows outside the eastern survey area boundary. Two channels originate within the survey area and a third originating from the north, is weakly defined. These channels are faint within this photograph indicating lesser downcutting than the channels in the western half.
>
> *1950* – This aerial photograph shows that the western impoundment has drawn down and is much smaller. The contributing channels are still visible with some additional erosional scarring evident toward the southwest. The eastern channels appear more distinct in the southeast. The northern channel appears only faintly.
>
> *1968* – This aerial photograph shows that the pond is once again near capacity. The primary channel entering and exiting the pond is still visible. Secondary channels leading into the pond have become fainter, potentially indicating less flow and revegetation. A second pond was constructed on the primary channel west-southwest of the survey area. The eastern portion still indicates some distinct channels along similar previous alignments in the southeast.

1973 – This aerial photograph shows increased use within the survey area as observed by distinct two-track roads or livestock trails. No new channels are evident. The channels from north appear less distinct in this photograph. The eastern channels are still evident. Both ponds remain.

1979 – This aerial photograph shows that the survey area pond is dry, while the second pond is smaller. Two-track roads have become more visible. All channels are still visible, but less distinct indicated dryness or vegetation.

1984 – This photograph shows that the survey area pond is holding water, but much less than in previous inundation periods. Two-track roads are evident. The channel between the two ponds is more distinct and downcut. The northern channels are barely evident. The channels to the east also show less visibility.

1990 – This aerial photograph shows the survey area pond holding some water. The channel between the two ponds is clearly distinct and also shows deeper erosional scarring from the east. The primary northern channel is visible in some sections. The main eastern drainage shows some downcutting in this photograph. The northeastern channel appears faintly distinct meandering through the survey are before exiting. Two track roads are still visible and have increased in number at the southern boundary.

1995 – This aerial photograph is color infrared and shows inundation/water as a dark color signature. This photograph shows that the survey area pond is once again inundated and the primary northern channel is holding water. The secondary northern channel into the pond shows some downcutting but it is discontinuous. The primary channel between the two ponds is evident and shows inundation. The primary eastern channel is evident, as well as the secondary channel in the southeast. Two track roads remain active.

2005 – An oil/gas pad and associated roadway has been constructed west/southwest of the survey area pond. Bonds Ranch Road has been constructed along the northern boundary, removing the northeastern drainageway. Additional development has occurred east of the survey area disrupting the unnamed tributary to Dosier Creek. Channels are less distinct in this aerial photograph based on resolution.

2008 – This aerial photograph shows increased development directly east for a residential subdivision. This photograph shows a clear channel still exists between the two ponds and the eastern primary channel. All other channels appear indistinct.

2012 and *2016* – These aerial photographs are similar to the 2008. Some changes in color signature indicate the potential presence of wetlands along the former channels that have become vegetated. Some downcutting is still observed between the two ponds and the primary eastern channel.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the survey area consisted of a rangeland plant community characterized by pastures used for livestock production with limited trees and woody shrubs. Herbaceous vegetation present consists of little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), yellow Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), King Ranch bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum*), meadow dropseed (*Sporobolus*

compositus var. drummondii), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), white heath aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides*), common cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), false purple thistle (*Eryngium leavenworthii*), and annual broomweed (*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*). Scattered woody species observed includes honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), sugar hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), and gum bumelia (*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*).

ADVERSE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT: Direct, permanent loss of waters of the United States for the project development would be 1.263 LF ac of emergent wetlands (Figure 12). Adverse impacts anticipated for the project would include standard construction procedures associated with large-scale developments that include contouring soils, development of transportation infrastructure, lot fill, and the installation of storm drains and utilities totaling 465.4 CY of earthen fill in waters of the United States.

ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The following Applicant's Alternatives Analysis, which has not yet been evaluated by USACE.

To construct High School #4, the Eagle Mountain-Saginaw ISD would be required to receive a Standard Individual Permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States. Under Section 404 (b)(1) guidelines, no discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge, which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant environmental consequences.

1) For this requirement, practicable alternatives include; but are not limited to:

- Activities which do not involve a discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States or ocean waters;
- Discharges of dredged or fill material at other locations in waters of the United States or ocean waters;

2) An alternative is practicable if it is available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of the overall project purposes. If it is otherwise a practicable alternative, an area not presently owned by the applicant which, could reasonably be obtained, utilized, expanded, or managed to fulfill the basic purpose of the proposed activity must be considered.

3) Where the activity associated with a discharge, which is proposed for a special aquatic site does not require access or proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site in question to fulfill its basic purpose, practicable alternatives that do not involve special aquatic sites are presumed to be available, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise. In addition, where a discharge is proposed for a special aquatic site, all practicable alternatives to the proposed discharge which do not involve a discharge into a special aquatic site are presumed to have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise.

The following analyses discuss the potential alternatives for the proposed project, the Applicant's screening of the alternatives, and the Applicant's conclusion that the preferred alternative is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA), which has not yet been evaluated by the USACE.

The applicant conducted a multi-level screening process to determine the (Step 1 - Location) geographic area in which the proposed school would draw upon, which is currently part of the Boswell High School Attendance Zone and in a rapidly developing area within the ISD boundary; (Step 2 - Availability) properties that are currently available in the geographic area, which included parcels not currently under development or parcels that are not already developed, (Step 3 - Size) properties that individually or combined would result in acceptable number of acres for the proposed project, (Step 4 - Logistics) properties that have or could have adequate access for large volumes of traffic and a parcel shape that does not result in significant land use inefficiencies, and (Step 5 – Impacts to Waters of the U.S.) a determination of the impacts to waters of the United States. Practicable, as will be used in this alternative analysis, is defined as meaning the alternative is available, and capable of being developed after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and/or logistics in light of the overall project purpose.

Screening Criteria: Step 1 – Location

Eagle Mountain-Saginaw ISD is located in northwest Tarrant County encompassing the cities of Fort Worth, Newark, and Saginaw. The ISD limits border the east side of Eagle Mountain Lake and Lake Worth, generally on the north side of Interstate Highway (IH) 820 and west of U.S. Highway 287. There are currently three high schools located within this school district, which are all strategically located within the populated southern areas. Saginaw High School Attendance Zone is east of Saginaw Boulevard north of IH 820 and west of IH 35. Chisholm Trail High School Attendance Zone is the southern portion collocated with Tarrant County College Northwest. Boswell High School Attendance Zone is the largest geographic area located west of Saginaw Boulevard and north of Robertson Road/ West McLeroy Boulevard. Population and development growth has generally been trending from the south towards the north within the ISD. To accommodate this growth a new high school will be geographically located within the growing area of the existing Boswell High School Attendance Zone. The geographic area was located north of the existing Boswell High School to accommodate additional growth in Boswell High School and the developing area north of Boswell High School. The geographic area was identified along a major transportation thoroughfare (Bonds Ranch Road) for access in an area that has undeveloped land between Morris Dido-Newark Road and Saginaw Boulevard.

Screening Criteria: Step 2 – Availability

An analysis of properties located on the south side of Bonds Ranch Road between Morris Dido-Newark Road and Saginaw Boulevard was conducted within the ISD boundaries. As mentioned previously, this geographic area was chosen based on the distribution of the current and forecasted high school enrollment in addition to the number of developed lots, vacant developed lots, and planned future inventory of lots within EMS ISD. There were six parcels located within this geographic area that had access to existing public roads.

Screening Criteria: Step 3 – Property Size

To accommodate the school buildings and associated sports and ancillary facilities, including surface parking, detention basins, and other infrastructure, a Site would need to be a minimum of 100 acres, if oriented correctly and completely developable. Industry standard, developed based on local zoning ordinances and regulations, is to assume that a parcel would only be able to provide for a percentage of the property being developable for the building and all ancillary facilities. Additionally, undevelopable land also accounts for the hilly terrain in the region and the mobility within and exiting the site, given these factors, ideal parcel size would need to be at least 120 acres to accommodate allowances for infrastructure, setbacks, and landscaping, along with other undevelopable site features (e.g., floodway, existing easements). The applicant would not

want to purchase land in excess of their needs, so a maximum site size would be no more than 185 acres. Through this screening, Alternative Sites 5 and 6 were eliminated as they were too small individually, but were combined and carried forward assuming they could be purchased and combined.

Size of Each Alternative Site

Alternative Site	Size of Site	Within Size Screening Criteria
1	167.41	Yes
2	184.34	Yes
3	136.3	Yes
4	180.31	Yes
5	107.58	No
6	60.87	No

Screening Criteria: Step 4 – Logistics

The logistics screening criteria is primarily associated the configuration of the property and accessibility of the site. Configuration of the site relates to the shape of the property. Although the five alternative sites carried forward from Step 3 (Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5/6) all meet the size screening criteria, their parcel shape will dictate whether or not the entire property could be effectively used. For example, the most efficient parcel would be nearly square so that students do not have long distances to walk between the main school, athletic buildings, practice facilities, and parking (i.e., Alternative Sites 1, 2, and 3). The least efficient space is a long parcel that meanders as it would create long distances between buildings, parking, and facilities (i.e., Alternative Site 4). Alternative Site 5/6 is triangular shaped property with approximately 850 linear feet of frontage on Morris Dido Newark Road on the shortest side and two gas pads on the longest side.

Access to existing and proposed thoroughfares is important in the overall mobility of the proposed school. There are peak traffic times that require the site to have multiple points of entrances and exits, such as pick-up, drop-off, and extracurricular events. At capacity, the high school will have up to 2,500 students being dropped off within 30 minutes to an hour. As a result, the proposed school shall have a minimum of seven access points to facilitate both peak drop-off and mobility within and around the school site. Each of the alternative school sites does have access to existing and proposed public roads.

- Site 1 has access to Saginaw Boulevard on the east side of the site.

- Sites 2 and 3 are split by the proposed Fleming Ranch Road. Site 2 provides a longer frontage on Fleming Ranch Road on the west side of the site. Site 3 provides a shorter frontage of Fleming Ranch Road on the east side of the site.

- Site 2 has five stub-outs from an existing residential neighborhood.

- Site 4 has two stub-outs from an existing residential neighborhood.

- Site 5/6 provides access on Morris Dido Newark Road on the west side.

The entrances to the property must be adequately spaced to ensure proper mobility into and out of the site. The City and Texas Department of Transportation standards for access into sites

should be placed no more frequently than every 200 feet along roads that have a speed limit of 50 miles per hour.

The logistic screening criteria eliminates Alternative Sites 4 and 5/6 due to the configuration of the property being too inefficient to layout a school and inadequate access to achieve proper mobility during peak times.

Logistics Screening For Each Alternative Site

	Alternative Site				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5/6**
Bonds Ranch	2,890	1,090	2,740	1,380	4,830
Fleming Ranch[1]	0	4,490	2,200	0	0
Morris Dido Newark	0	0	0	0	850
Saginaw	2,060	0	0	0	0
Total Frontage Length	4,950	5,580	4,940	1,380	5,680
Access Points[2]	24	27	24	6	28
Within Access ScreeningCriteria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Property Configuration	Square-Shaped	Rectangle-Shaped	Square-Shaped	L"-Shaped	Triangle Shaped
Within Configuration Screening Criteria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

[1]Fleming Ranch Road does not currently exist; however, its alignment has been set by the Fort Worth Regional Mobility Plan

[2]Access points from existing public roads was determined to be based on 200-foot distances

Screening Criteria: Step 4 – Impacts to Waters of the United States

Baseline secondary information concerning aquatic resources gathered from the National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) compiled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was combined to determine potential impacts to potential waters of the United States on the three remaining sites. Alternative Sites 1 and 3 had wetlands and tributaries within the site, but Alternative Site 2 only had tributaries. Alternative Site 3 has the least amount of tributaries as identified by the NHD and fewer acres of NWI mapped wetlands than Alternative Site 1. Alternative Site 2 had substantially more tributaries as mapped by the NHD; 2.7 and 11.3 times more than Alternative Site 1 and 3, respectively. It is important to note that the NWI mapped wetlands were classified PUBHh which are freshwater ponds. Although the freshwater ponds are aquatic habitats, they are man-made and provide lower functions and values than the corresponding tributaries.

Therefore, Alternative Site 3 would have the least amount of waters of the United States between the remaining alternative sites. Given the location of the regulated water features within Alternative Sites 1 and 2, it would likely not be possible to construct the school and

proposed attending features with fewer anticipated impacts than what is being proposed for Alternative Site 3.

Table 5. Waters of the United States Identified within the Off-Site Alternatives

Alternative Site	NWI Wetlands (Acres)	NHD Tributaries (Linear Feet)
1	3.71	3,882
2	0	10,494
3	2.18	926

On-Site Layout Descriptions

The three on-site alternatives discussed in this section are site plans, which have been considered as a result of continual engineering and planning progress. The three site plans appear very similar as they applied planning principles for mobility within the campus. All three site plans provide Fleming Ranch Road on the east side of the campus as this is the alignment identified on the Fort Worth Mobility Plan. The alignment of this road was dictated by the connection point with Bonds Ranch Road, as there is an active gas pad north of this intersection and moving the intersection away from wetland impacts (i.e., west) would only further reduce the campus. Therefore Impacts 1 through 3 are identical on all three on-site alternatives. The on-site layout differences between the three site plans are associated with the western side of the campus. The progression of these layouts identifies the marching band practice facility on the southwest side of the academic building with an access road around the perimeter in On-Site Alternatives 2 and 3. The differences associated with the On-Site Alternatives 2 and 3 is the orientation of the marching band practice facility and the configuration of the access road around the perimeter. On-Site Alternative 2 provides a more desired perimeter access road as it more contiguous around the outside of the marching band practice facility and the marching band practice facility is oriented more north south than On-Site Alternative 1. Both On-Site Alternatives 2 and 3 have similar levels of impacts to waters of the United States – Alternative 2 will have 1.437 acres of emergent wetland loss and Alternative 3 will have 1.472 acres of emergent wetland loss. Through the planning process, On-site Alternative 1 was developed that further reduced the impacts to waters of the United States and became the Applicant's preferred alternative. The reduction of impacts in On-Site Alternative 1 was achieved by collocating the marching band practice facility with a student parking lot adjacent to the academic building. This became preferred by the music department as this orientation was the same as football stadiums. By relocating the marching band practice facility, the perimeter access road moved closer to the academic building. As a result, On-Site Alternative has 1.263 acres of impacts to emergent wetlands.

MITIGATION: To offset unavoidable adverse impacts to Waters of the United States, the applicant proposes to purchase sufficient in-kind stream and wetland mitigation bank credits from a USACE-approved mitigation bank in accordance with the methodologies prescribed within the respective banks' USACE-approved mitigation banking instruments.

PUBLIC INTEREST REVIEW FACTORS: This application will be reviewed in accordance with 33 CFR 320-332, the Regulatory Program of the USACE, and other pertinent laws, regulations, and executive orders. Our evaluation will also follow the guidelines published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 404 (b)(1) of the CWA. The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact, including cumulative impact, of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concerns for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefits which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably

foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered, including its cumulative effects. Among the factors addressed are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shore erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership, and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people.

The USACE is soliciting comments from the public; federal, state, and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the USACE in determining whether to issue, issue with modifications, or conditions, or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

STATE WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION: This proposed project will trigger review under Section 401 of the CWA. The TCEQ will review this application under Section 401 of the CWA in accordance with Title 30, Texas Administrative Code Section 279.1-13 to determine if the work would comply with State water quality standards. If you have comments or questions on the proposed project's State water quality certification, please contact 401certs@tceq.texas.gov. You may also find information on the Section 401 process here: https://www.epa.gov/cwa-401/basic-information-cwa-section-401-certification.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES: The USACE has reviewed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's latest published version of endangered and threatened species to determine if any may occur in the project area. The proposed project would be in a county where the Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*), and Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) are known to occur or may occur as migrants. The Whooping Crane is an endangered species, and the Piping Plover and Red Knot are threatened species. Our initial review indicates that the proposed work would have no effect on federally-listed endangered or threatened species.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: The USACE has reviewed the latest complete published version of the National Register of Historic Places and found no listed properties to be in the project area. However, presently unknown scientific, archaeological, cultural or architectural data may be lost or destroyed by the proposed work under the requested permit.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT: The USACE is sending a copy of this public notice to the local floodplain administrator. In accordance with 44 CFR Part 60 (Flood Plain Management Regulations Criteria for Land Management and Use), the floodplain administrators of participating communities are required to review all proposed development to determine if a floodplain development permit is required and maintain records of such review.

SOLICITATION OF COMMENTS: The Public Notice is being distributed to all known interested persons to assist in developing fact upon which a decision by the USACE may be based. For

accuracy and completeness of the record, all data in support of or in opposition to the proposed work should be submitted in writing setting forth sufficient detail to furnish a clear understanding of the reasons for support or opposition.

PUBLIC HEARING: Prior to the close of the comment period any person may make a written request for a public hearing setting forth the particular reasons for the request. The District Engineer will determine whether the issues raised are substantial and should be considered in his permit decision. If a public hearing is warranted, all known interested persons will be notified of the time, date, and location.

CLOSE OF COMMENT PERIOD: All comments pertaining to this Public Notice must reach this office on or before December 23, 2021, which is the close of the comment period. Extensions of the comment period may be granted for valid reasons provided a written request is received by the limiting date. If no comments are received by that date, it will be considered that there are no objections. Comments should be submitted to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Regulatory Division, Permits Branch by emailing CESWF-Permits@usace.army.mil, and must include "Project Number SWF-2021-00499" in the email subject line. Requests for additional information should be submitted to: Mr. Fred Land by emailing fred.j.land@usace.army.mil, and must include "Project Number SWF-2021-00499" in the email subject line. Telephone inquiries should be directed to (817) 886-1729. Please note that names and addresses of those who submit comments in response to this public notice may be made publicly available.

DISTRICT ENGINEER
FORT WORTH DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

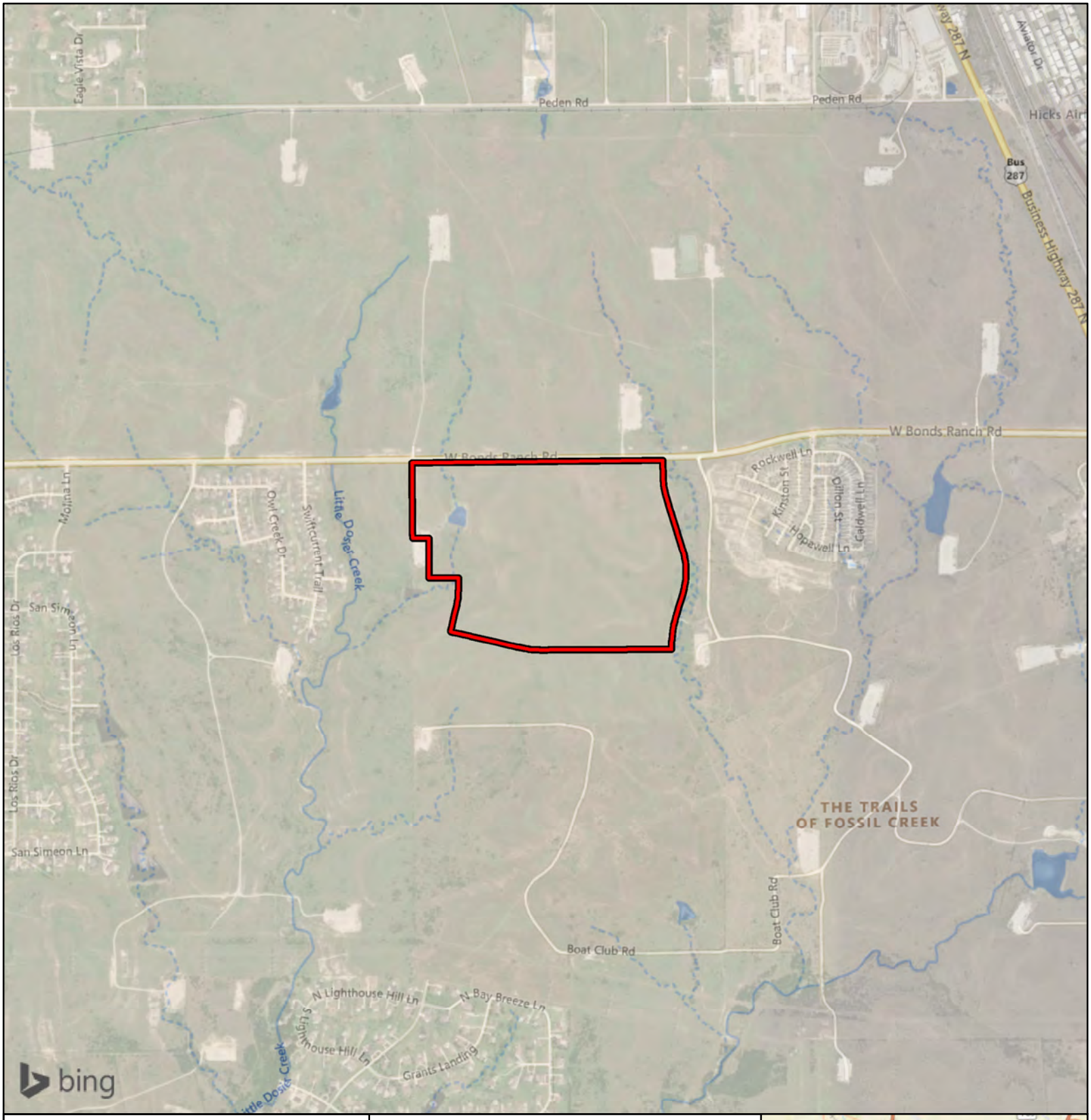


Figure 1.
General Location Map

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

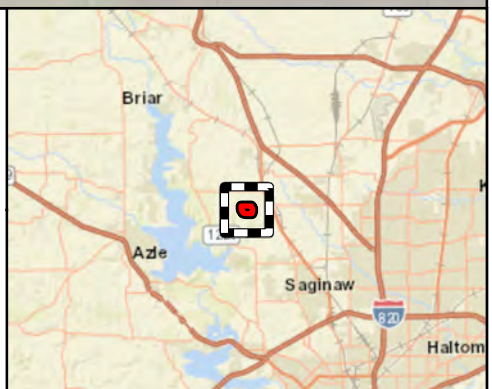
Survey Area

1 in = 1,500 feet

Feet
0 1,500

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021



Area of Detail **Scale: 1 inch equals 10 miles**

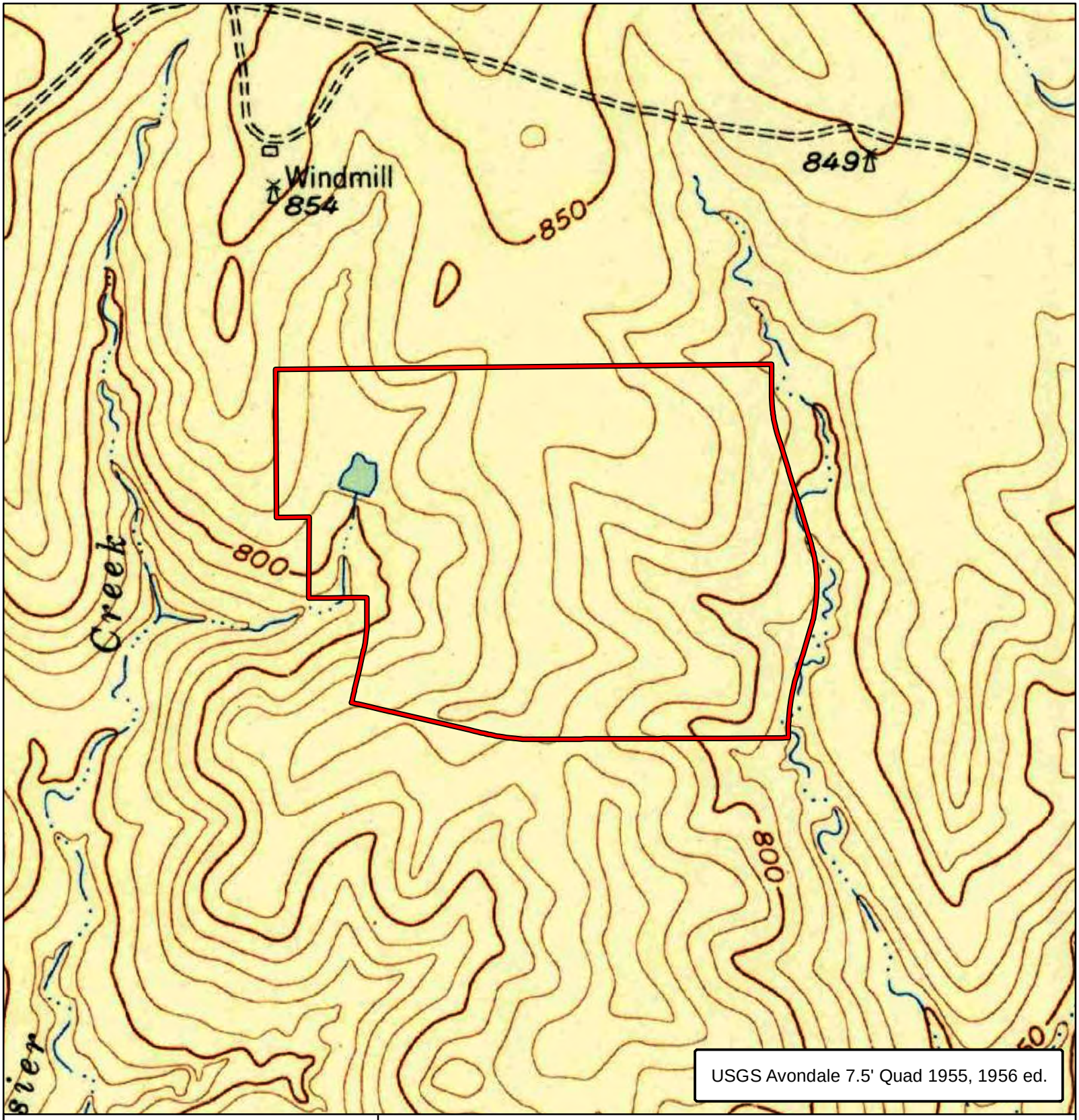


Figure 2A.
Topographic Setting

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 750 feet

Feet
0 750

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Survey Area

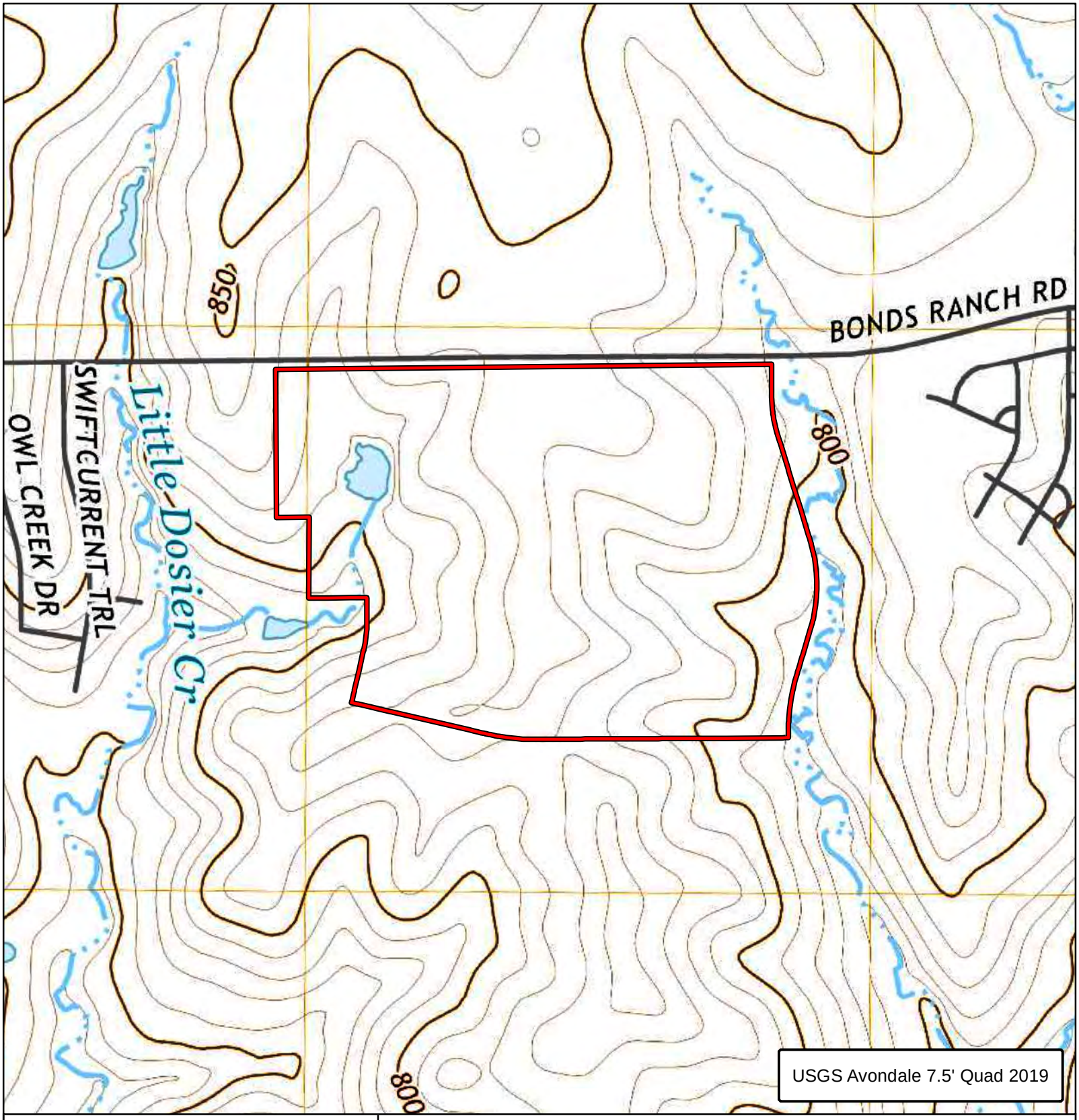


Figure 2B.
Topographic Setting

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

Survey Area

1 in = 750 feet

Feet
0 750

N
W E
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File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Figure 3.
Soils Map

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 750 feet

Feet
0 750

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Survey Area

Soil Map Units

1 - Aledo gravelly clay loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes
2 - Bolar-Aledo complex, 3 to 20 percent slopes
15 - Bolar clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes
61 - Purves clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes
66 - Sanger clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes
Soil map units outside survey area

Figure 4.
Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 750 feet

Feet
0 750

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Survey Area

FEMA FIRM Zone Descriptions

Zone X - Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain

Zone X - Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood

Zone A - Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood; No base flood elevations determined

Zone AE - Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood; Base flood elevations determined

Zone AE - Floodway areas in Zone AE

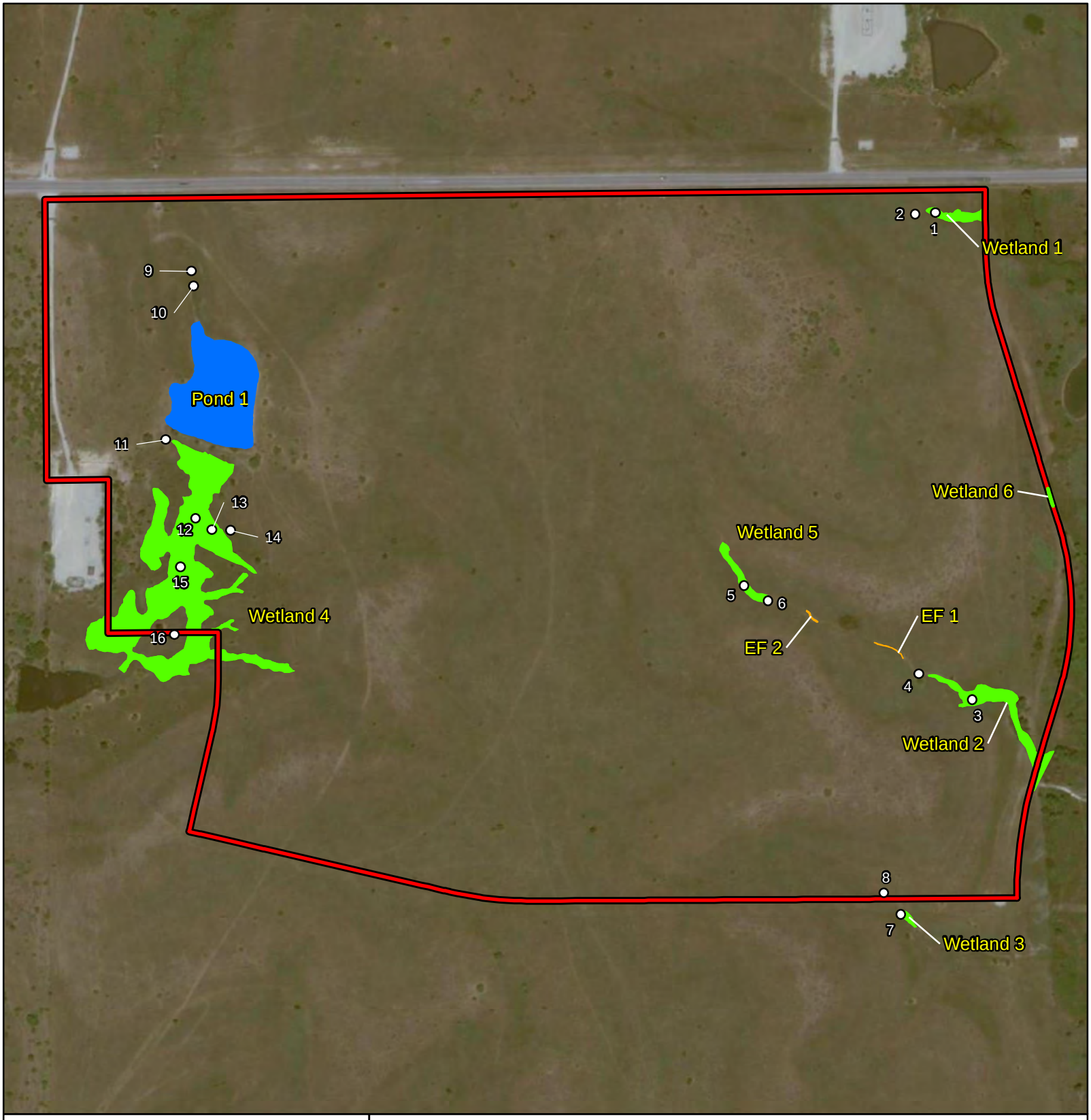


Figure 5.
Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 400 feet

Feet
0 400

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Survey Area
Wetland Determination Data Form

Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Wetland
Pond
Erosion Feature (Scour)

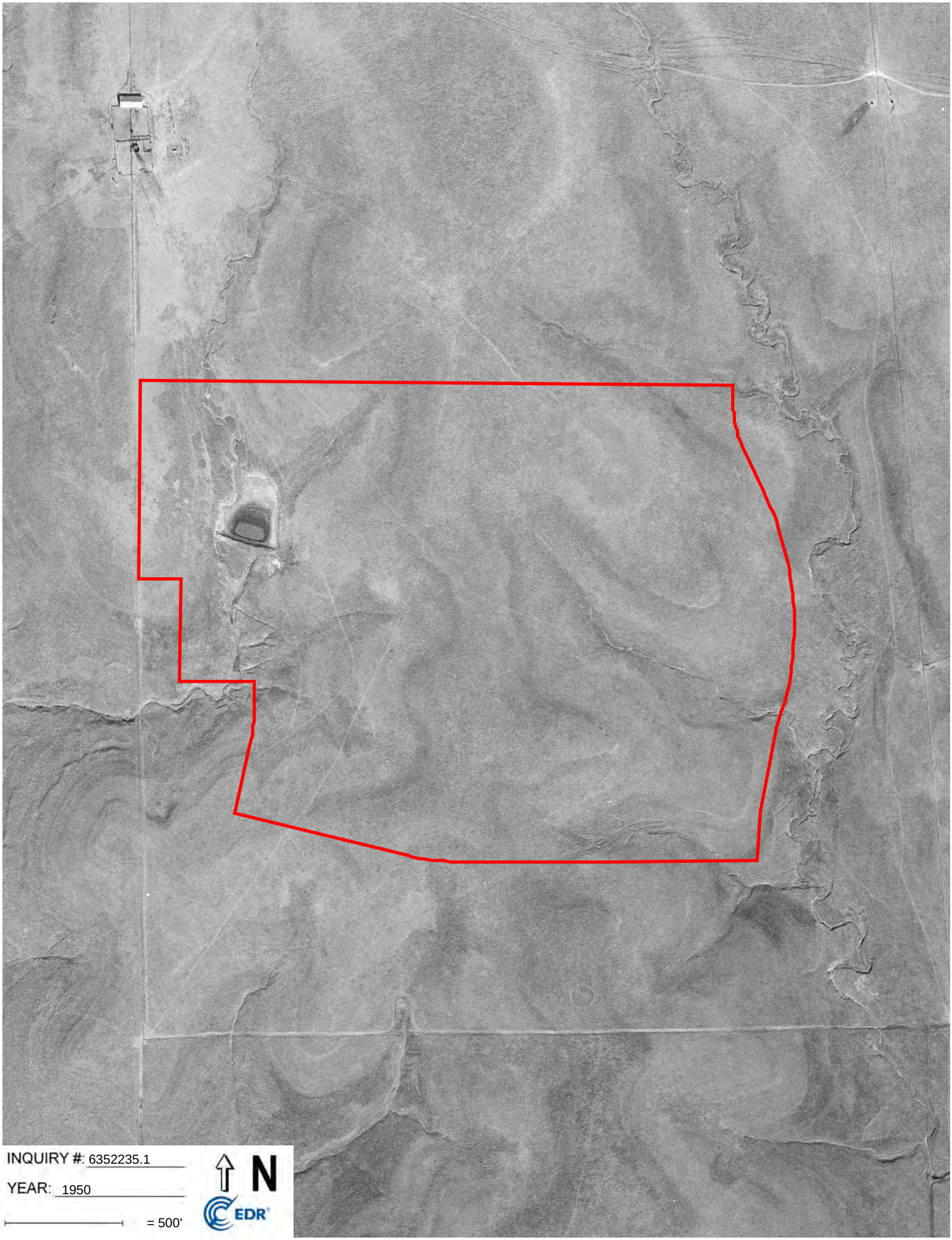
INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1942

= 500'

N

EDR



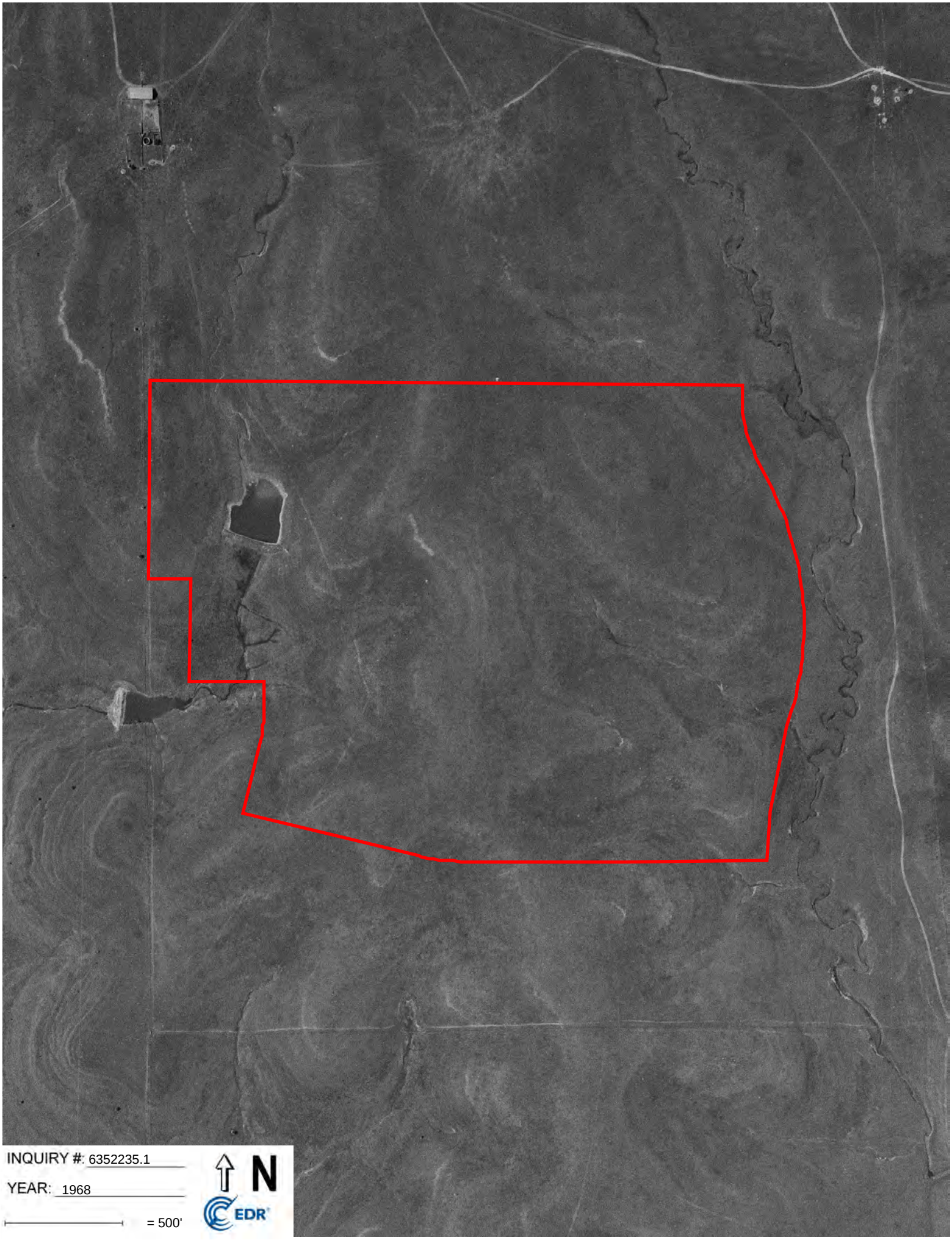
INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1950

= 500'

N

EDR



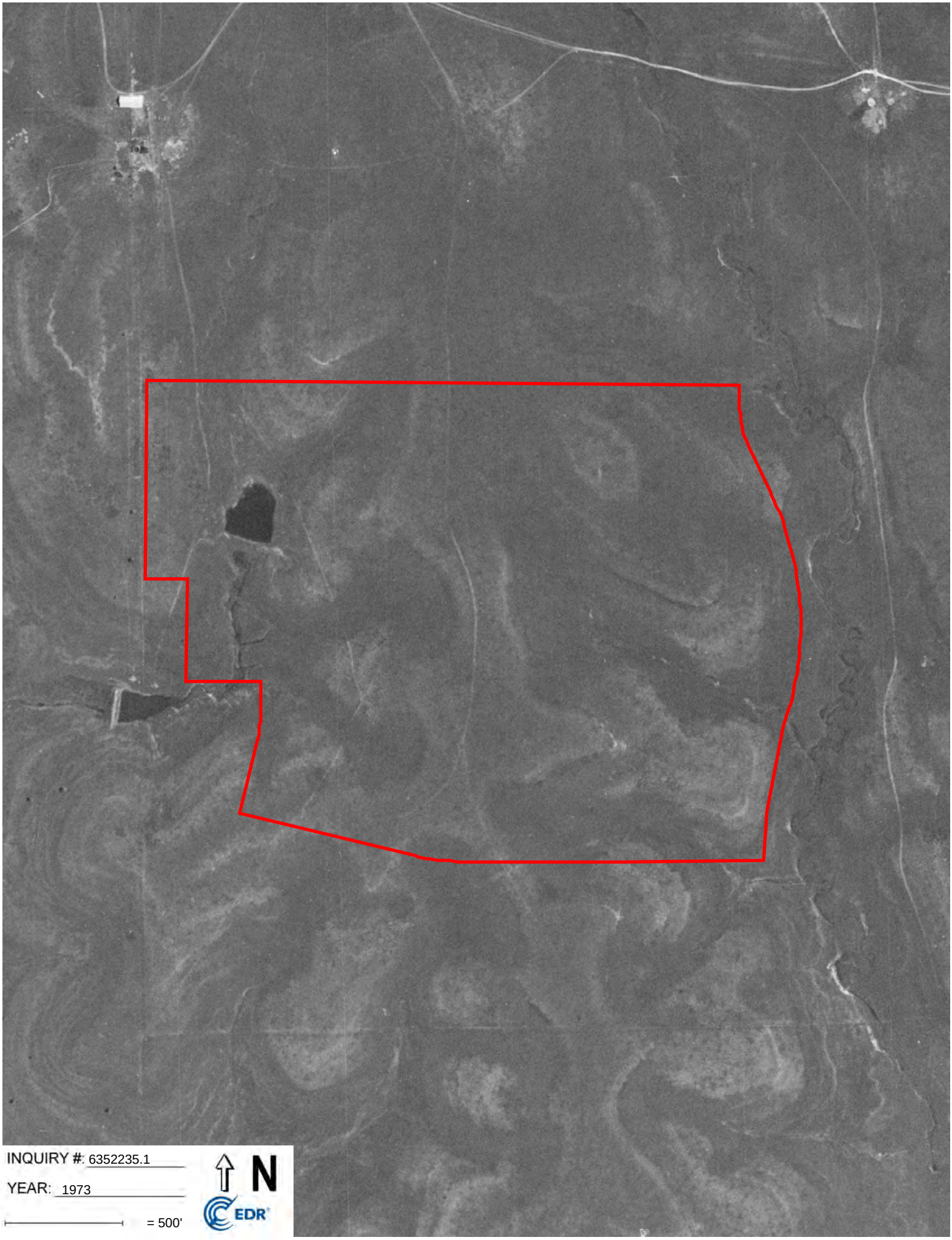
INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1968

= 500'

N

EDR



INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1973

= 500'

N

EDR


INQUIRY #: 6352235.1
YEAR: 1979
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1984

= 500'

N

EDR

INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1990

= 500'

N

EDR

INQUIRY #: 6352235.1

YEAR: 1995

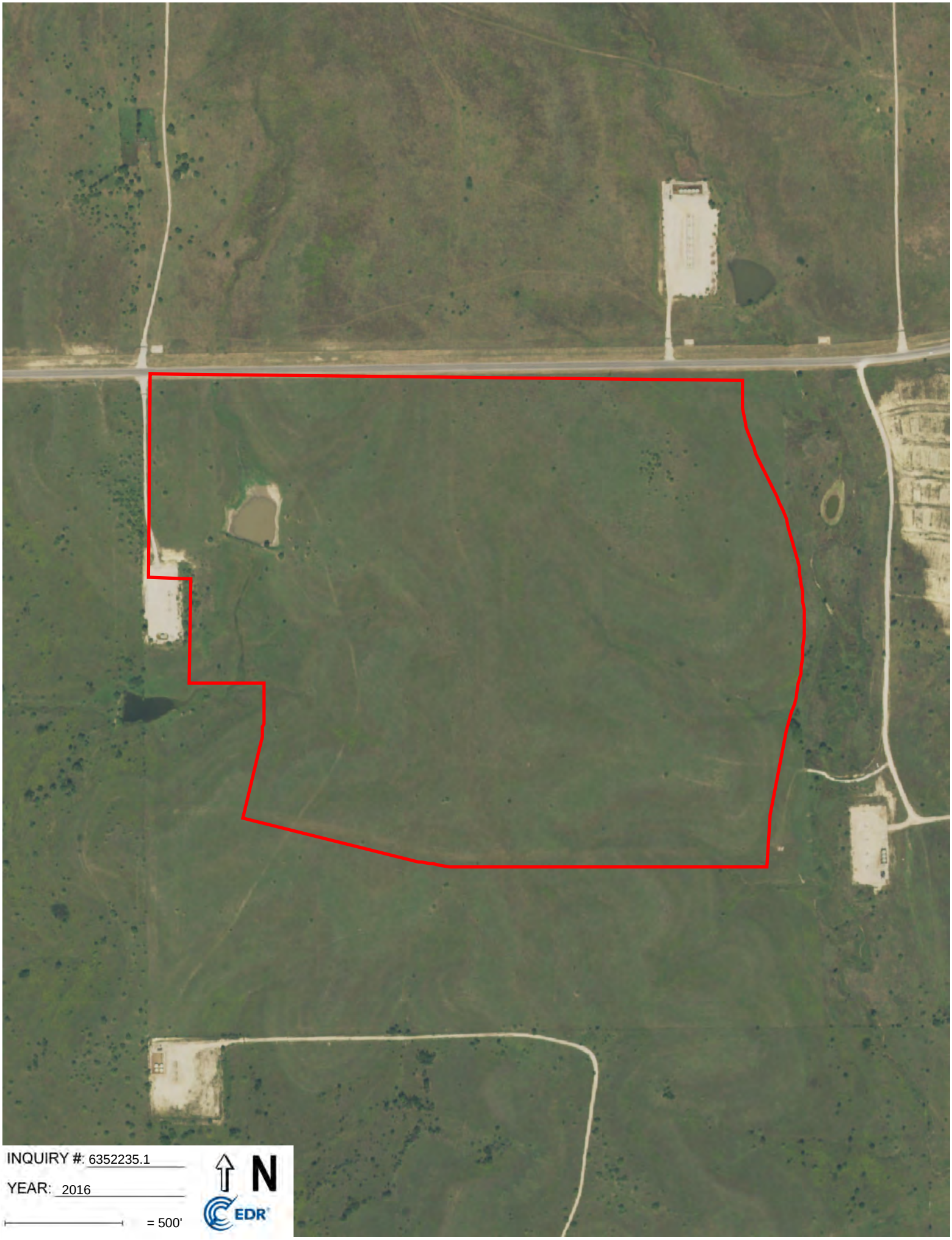
= 500'

N

EDR


INQUIRY #: 6352235.1
YEAR: 2005
= 500'
N
EDR


INQUIRY #: 6352235.1
YEAR: 2008
= 500'
N
EDR


INQUIRY #: 6352235.1
YEAR: 2016
= 500'
N
EDR

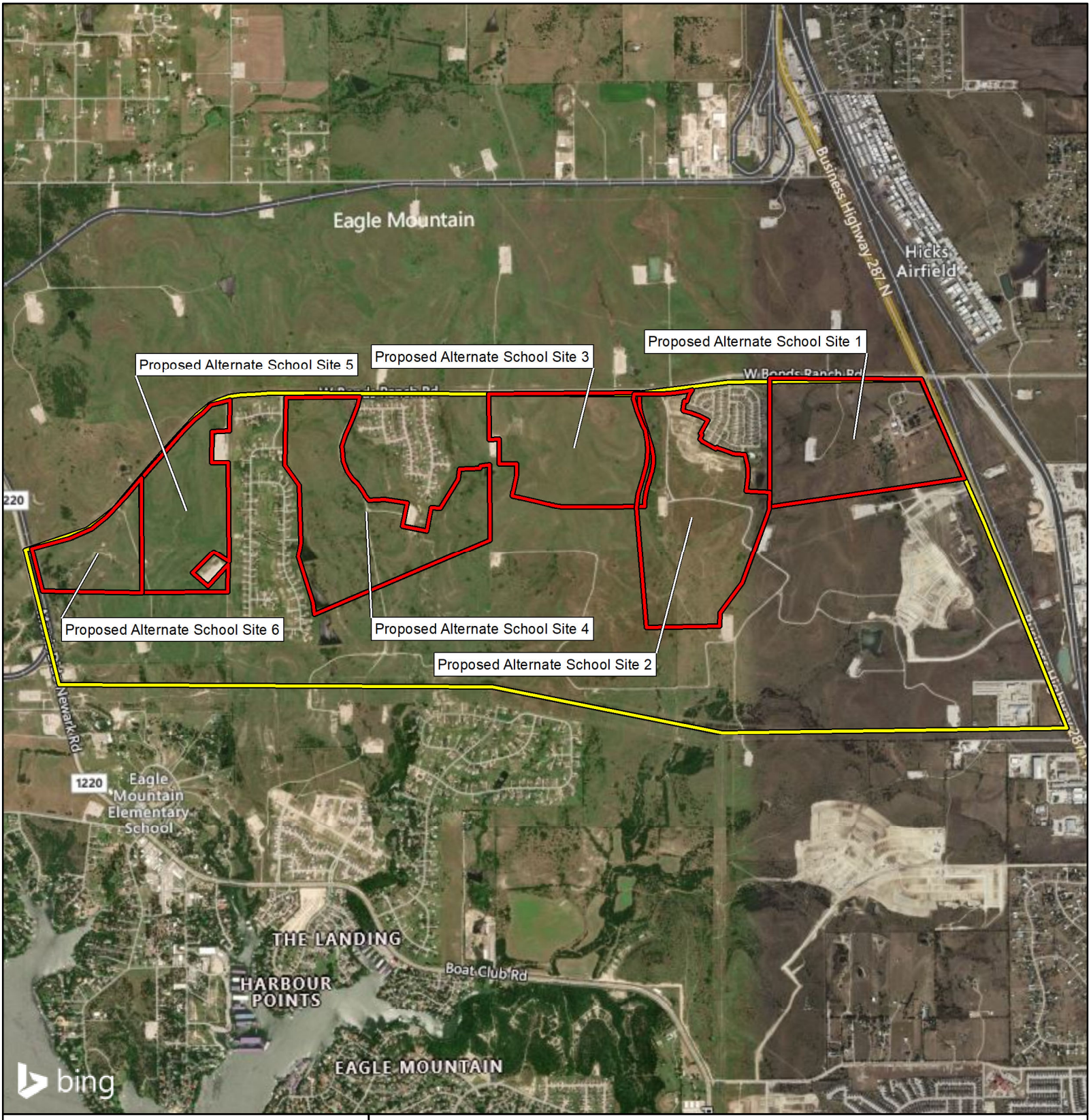


Figure 3.
Proposed High School Alternative Sites

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 2,500 feet

Feet
0 2,500

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- ISD Boundary
- Geographic Area

Attendance Zone

- Boswell High School
- Chisolm Trail High School
- Saginaw High School

Figure 4.
Proposed Alternate School Site 1

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 600 feet

Feet
0 600

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- NHD Feature
- NWI Feature

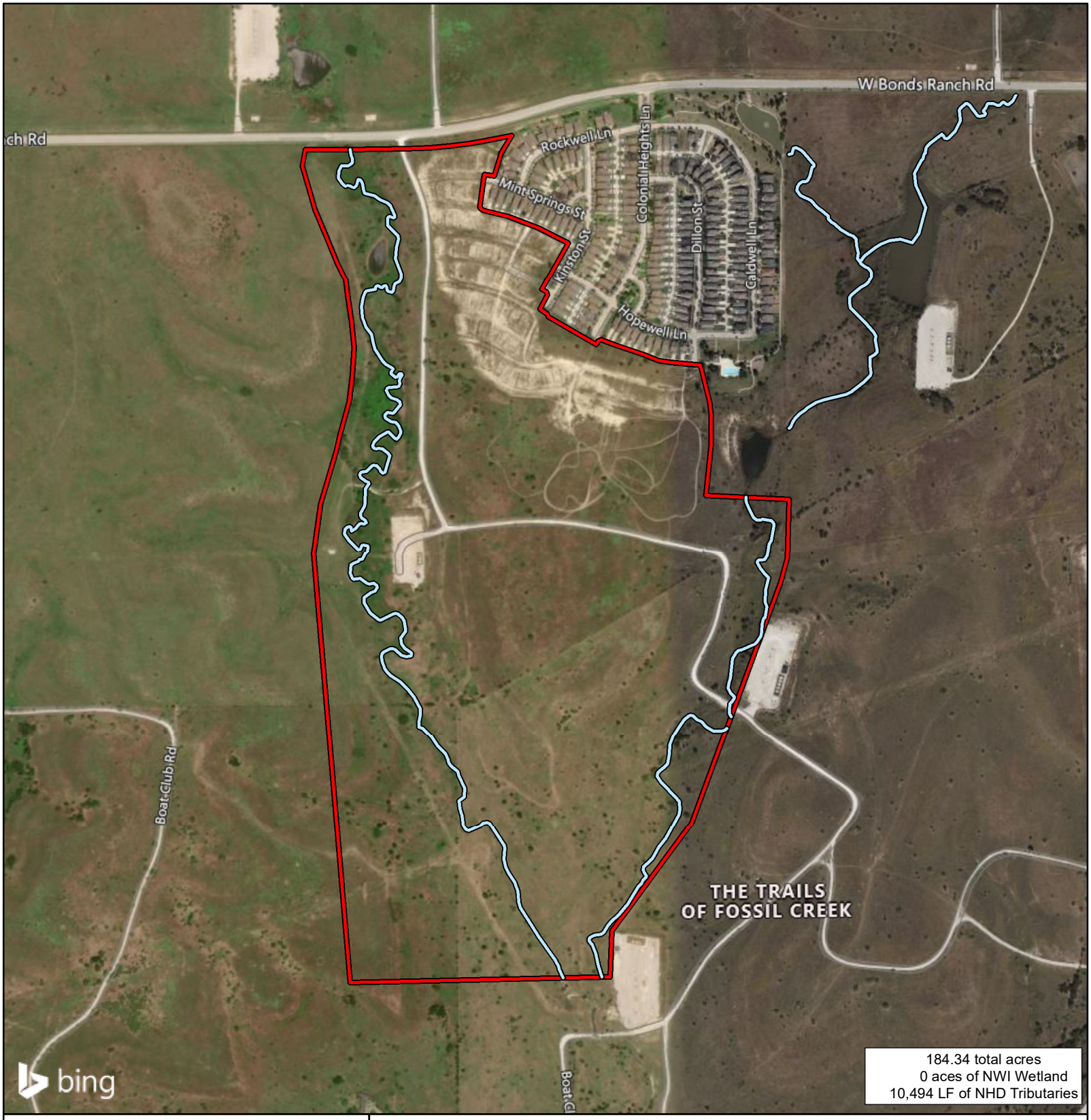


Figure 5.
Proposed Alternate School Site 2

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 700 feet

Feet
0 700

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- NHD Feature
- NWI Feature

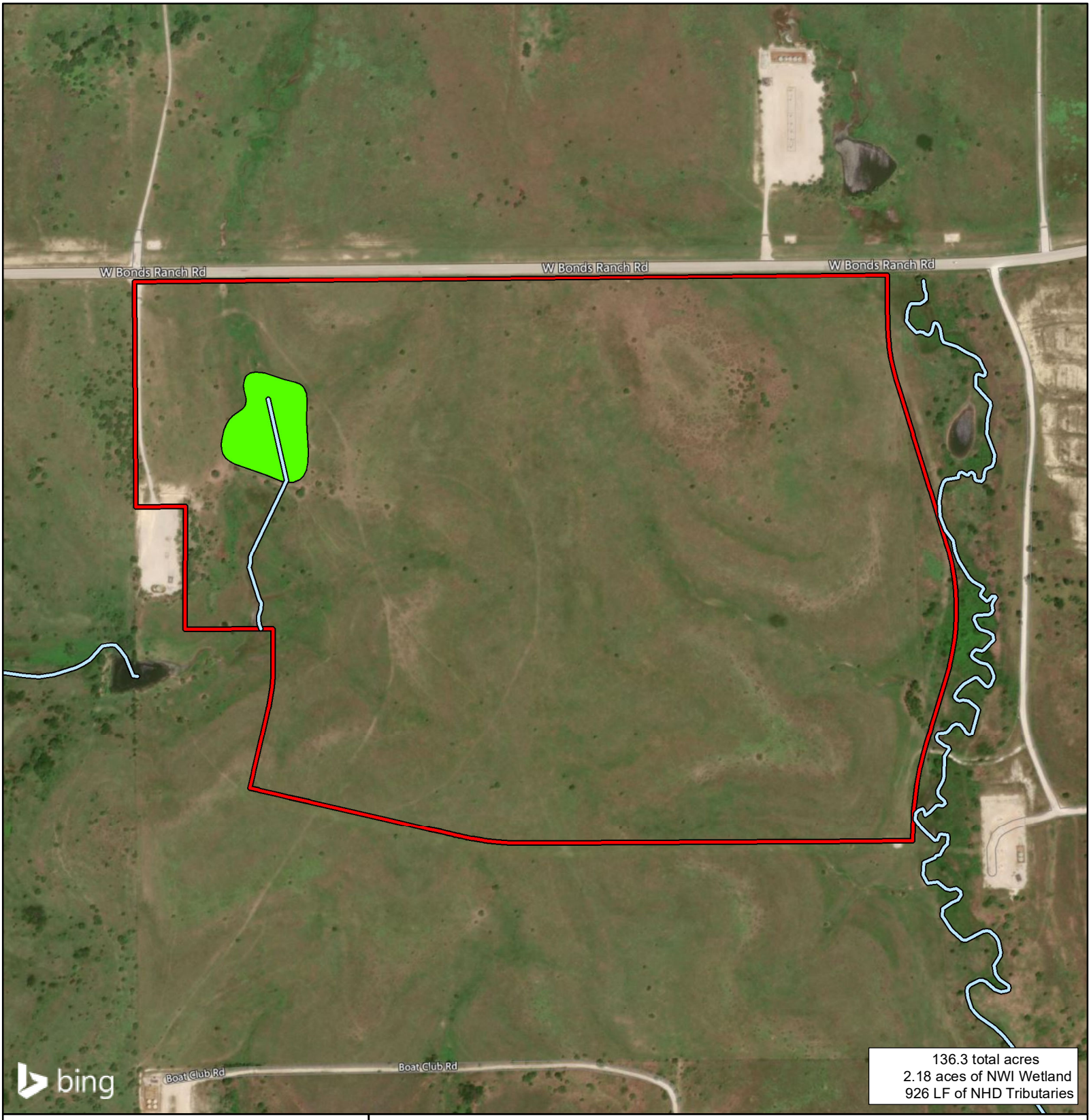


Figure 6.
Proposed Alternate School Site 3

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 500 feet

Feet
0 500

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- NHD Feature
- NWI Feature

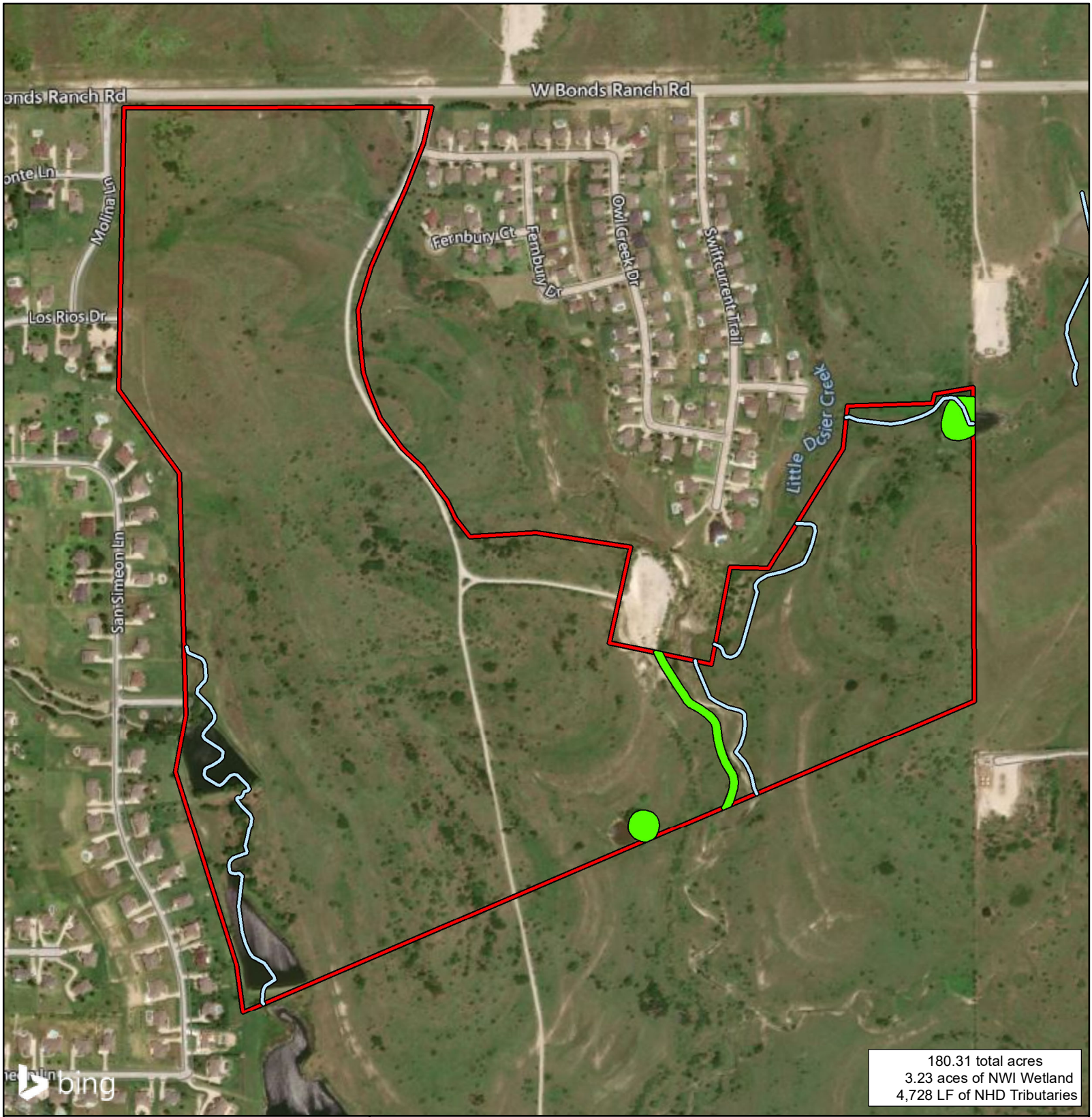


Figure 7.
Proposed Alternate School Site 4

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 600 feet

Feet
0 600

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- NHD Feature
- NWI Feature

Figure 8.
Proposed Alternate School Site 5

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 500 feet

Feet
0 500

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- NHD Feature
- NWI Feature

Figure 9.
Proposed Alternate School Site 6

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 300 feet

Feet
0 300

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/27/2021

Legend

- Alternative Site
- NHD Feature
- NWI Feature

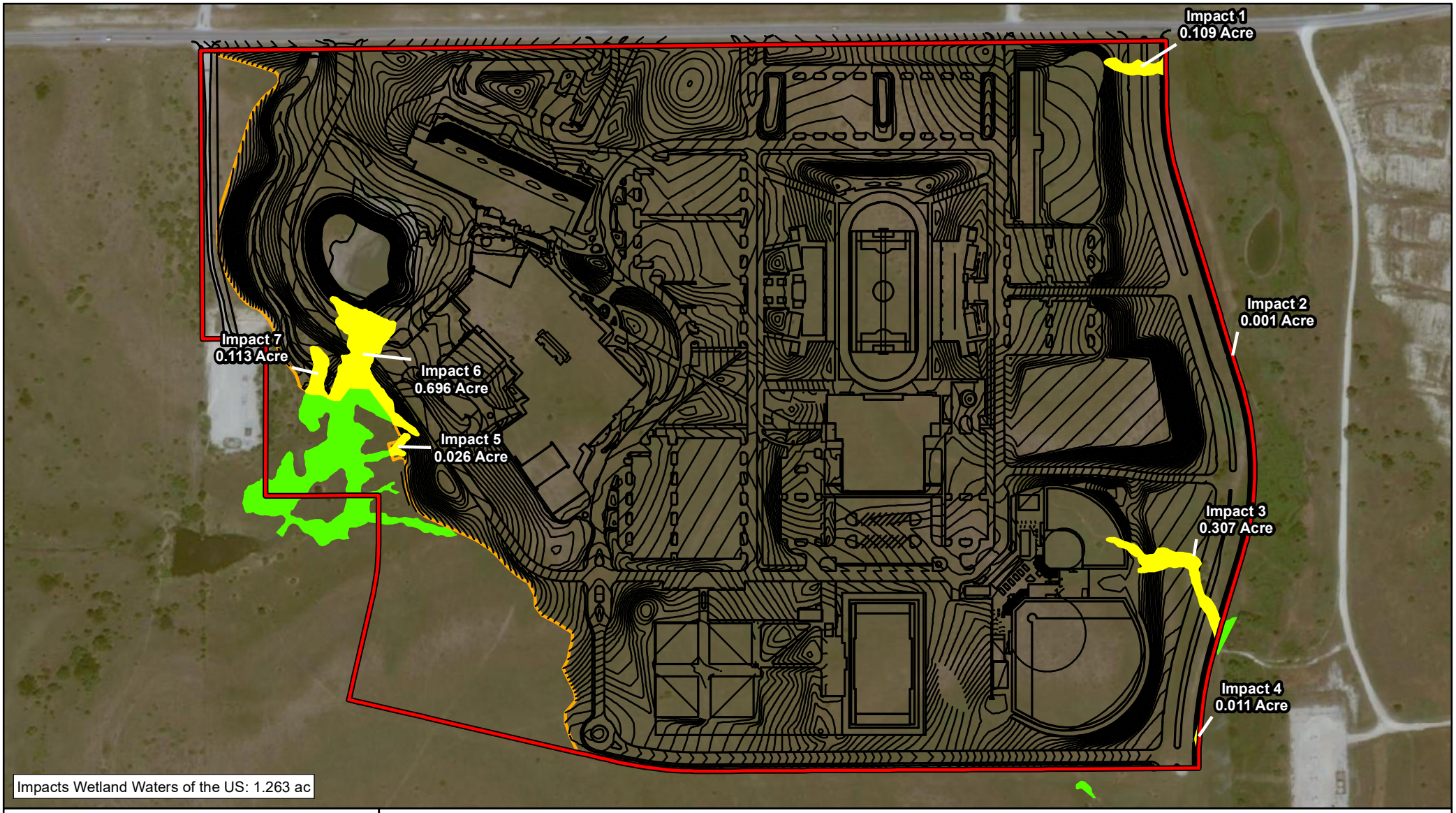


Figure 10.
Proposed On-Site Alternative 1

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 400 feet

Feet
0 400

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/29/2021

Survey

Alternative Site Plan 1

Impacts to Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Direct/Permanent

Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Wetland

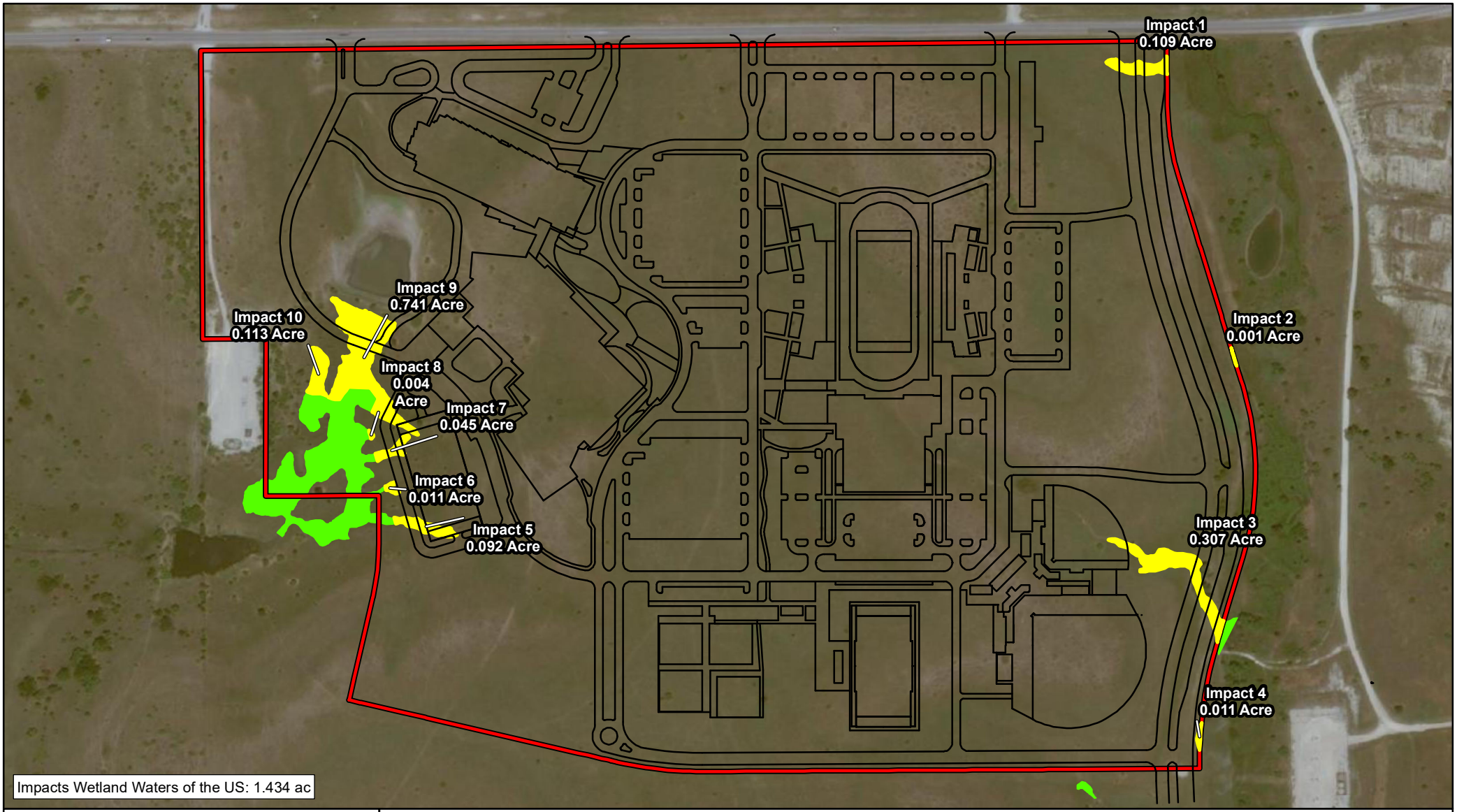


Figure 11.
Proposed On-Site Alternative 2

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 400 feet

Feet
0 400

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/29/2021

Survey

Impacts to Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Direct/Permanent

Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Wetland

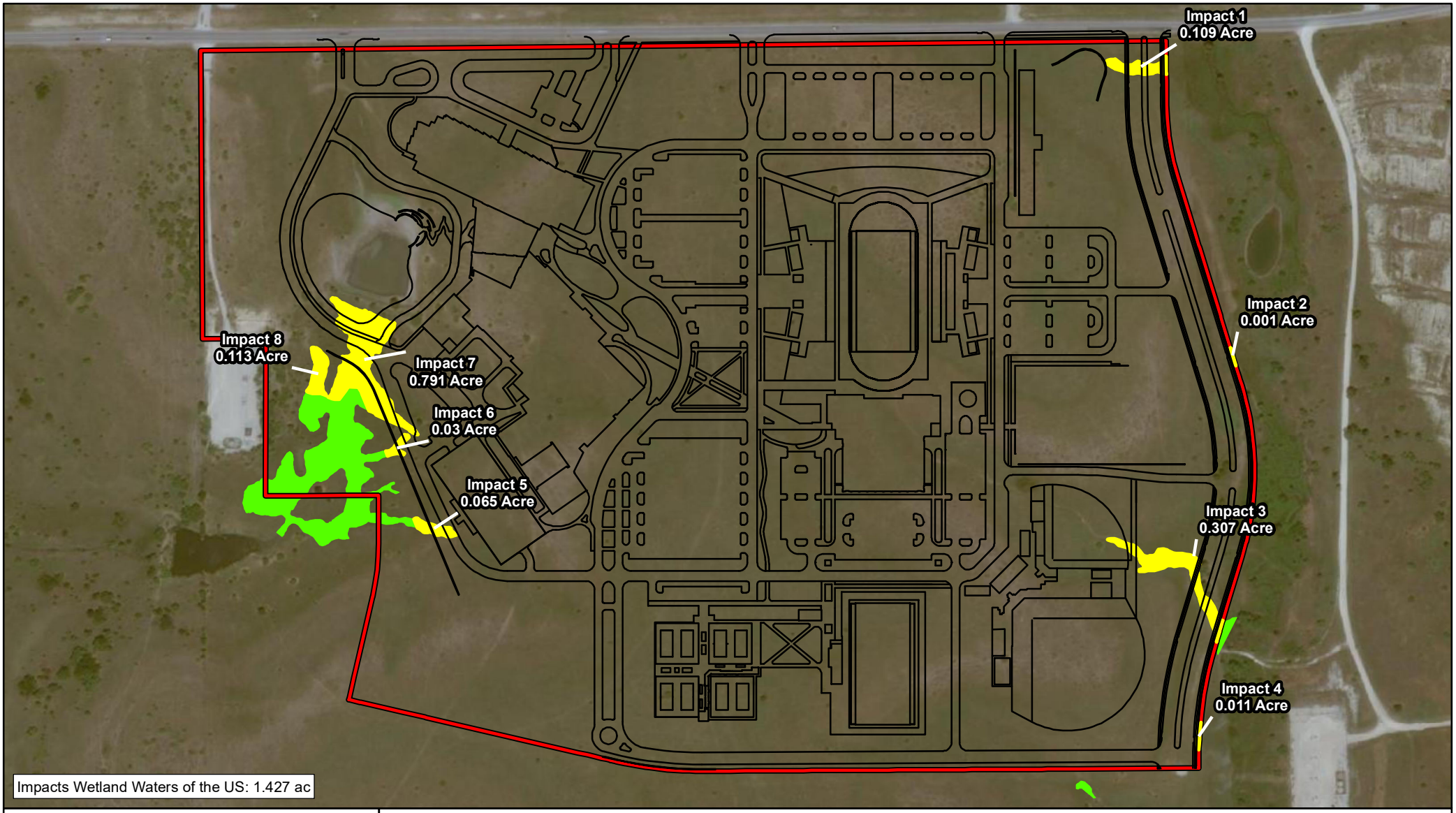


Figure 12.
Proposed On-Site Alternative 3

Eagle Mountain High School
City of Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Texas

1 in = 400 feet

Feet
0 400

N
W E
S

File Ref. 04.080.092
Date: 9/29/2021

Alternative Site

Alternative Site Plan 3

Impacts to Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Direct/Permanent

Wetlands, Other Special Aquatic Sites, and Other Waters

Wetland