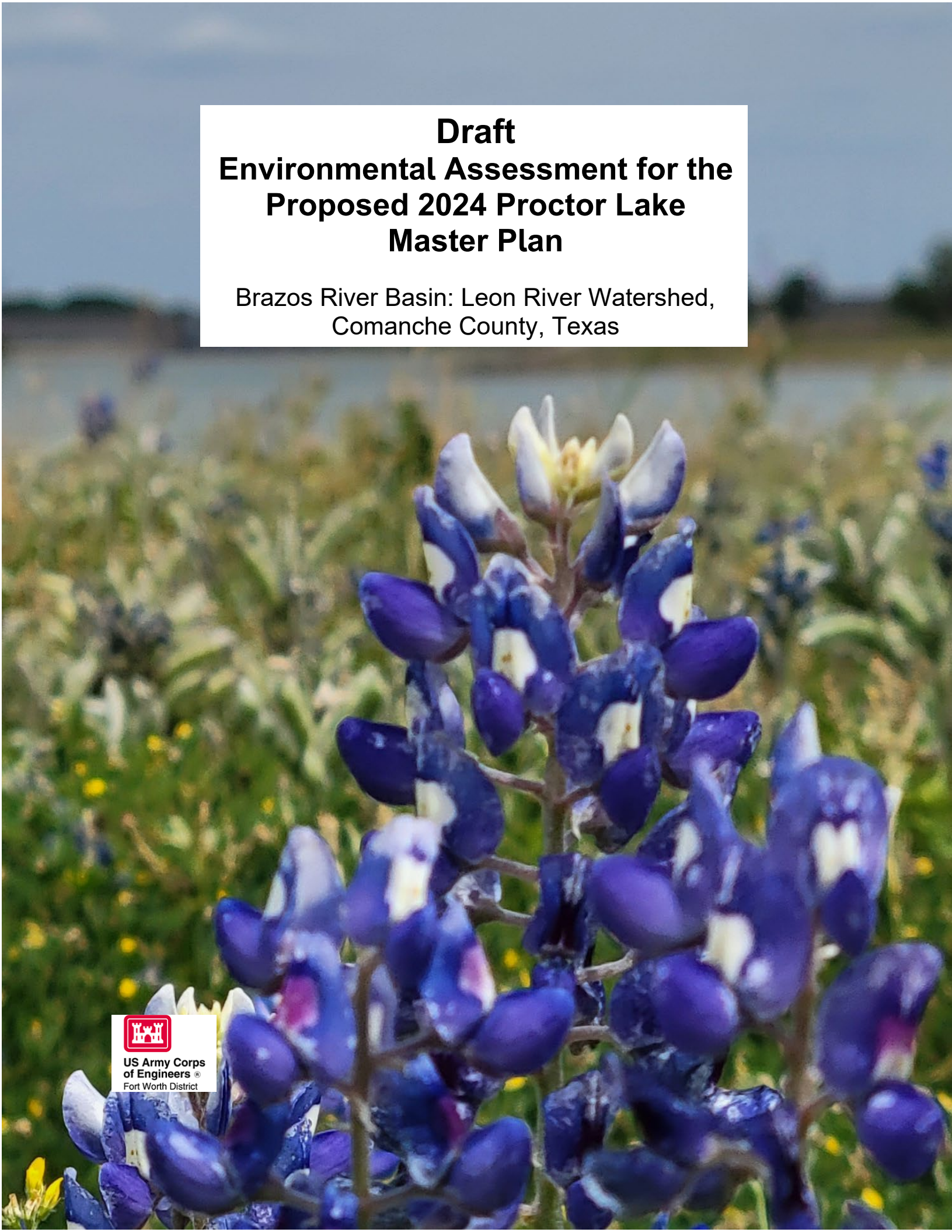
Draft
Environmental Assessment for the Proposed 2024 Proctor Lake Master Plan

Brazos River Basin: Leon River Watershed, Comanche County, Texas



US Army Corps of Engineers ®
Fort Worth District

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed 2024 Proctor Lake Master Plan revision. This EA would facilitate the decision process regarding the Proposed Action and alternatives.

SECTION 1	*INTRODUCTION* of the Proposed Action summarizes the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action, provides relevant background information, and describes the scope of the EA.
SECTION 2	*PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES* examines alternatives for implementing the Proposed Action and describes the recommended alternative.
SECTION 3	*AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT* describes the existing environmental and socioeconomic setting.
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES identifies the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of implementing the Proposed Action and alternatives.
SECTION 4	*CUMULATIVE IMPACTS* describes the impact on the environment that may result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.
SECTION 5	*COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS* provides a listing of environmental protection statutes and other environmental requirements.
SECTION 6	*IRRETRIEVABLE AND IRREVERSIBLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES* identifies any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the Proposed Action.
SECTION 7	*PUBLIC AND AGENCY COORDINATION* provides a listing of individuals and agencies consulted during preparation of the EA.
SECTION 8	*REFERENCES* provides bibliographical information for cited sources.
SECTION 9	*ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS*
SECTION 10	*LIST OF PREPARERS* identifies persons who prepared the document and their areas of expertise.
ATTACHMENT A	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Coordination and Scoping

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 2
1.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE ACTION 2
1.3 SCOPE OF THE ACTION 3
SECTION 2: PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES 5
2.1 ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION 6
2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: PROPOSED ACTION 6
2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION 11
SECTION 3: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES 11
3.1 LAND USE 12
3.1.1 Alternative 1: No Action 12
3.1.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 12
3.2 WATER RESOURCES 14
3.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action 14
3.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 14
3.3 CLIMATE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GHG 14
3.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action 14
3.3.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 15
3.4 AIR QUALITY 15
3.4.1 Alternative 1: No Action 15
3.4.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 15
3.5 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS 15
3.5.1 Alternative 1: No Action 15
3.5.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 16
3.6 NATURAL RESOURCES 16
3.6.1 Alternative 1: No Action 16
3.6.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 16
3.7 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES 17
3.7.1 Alternative 1: No Action 17
3.7.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 17
3.8 INVASIVE SPECIES 18
3.8.1 Alternative 1: No Action 18
3.8.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 18
3.9 CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES 18
3.9.1 Alternative 1: No Action 18
3.9.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 18
3.10 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES 19
3.10.1 Alternative 1: No Action 19
3.10.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 19
3.11 SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE 19
3.11.1 Alternative 1: No Action 19
3.10.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 20
3.12 RECREATION 20
3.11.1 Alternative 1: No Action 20
3.11.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 20

3.13 AESTHETIC RESOURCES 21
3.13.1 Alternative 1: No Action 21
3.12.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 21
3.14 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND SOLID WASTE 21
3.15 HEALTH AND SAFETY 21
3.14.1 Alternative 1: No Action 21
3.14.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action 21
3.15 SUMMARY OF CONSEQUENCES AND BENEFITS 22
SECTION 4: CUMULATIVE IMPACTS 26
4.1 PAST IMPACTS WITHIN THE ZONE OF INTEREST 27
4.2 CURRENT AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE PROJECTS WITHIN AND NEAR THE ZONE OF INTEREST 27
4.3 ANALYSIS OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS 27
4.3.1 Land Use 28
4.3.2 Water Resources 28
4.3.3 Climate, Climate Change and GHG 28
4.3.4 Air Quality 29
4.3.5 Topography, Geology, and Soils 29
4.3.6 Natural Resources 29
4.3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species 29
4.3.8 Invasive Species 30
4.3.9 Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Resources 30
4.3.10 Paleontological Resources 30
4.3.11 Recreation 30
4.3.12 Aesthetic Resources 30
4.3.13 Health and Safety 31
SECTION 5: COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS 32
SECTION 6: IRRETRIEVABLE AND IRREVERSIBLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES 34
SECTION 7: PUBLIC AND AGENCY COORDINATION 35
SECTION 8: REFERENCES 36
SECTION 9: ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS 37
SECTION 10: LIST OF PREPARERS 39
ATTACHMENT A: NEPA COORDINATION AND PUBLIC SCOPING 40

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1 2024 Proctor Lake Land Reclassifications 8
Table 2-2. Proposed Proctor Lake Surface Water Reclassifications 8
Table 2-3. Justification for the Proposed Land Reclassifications 9
Table 3-1. Federally Listed Threatened & Endangered Species with Potential to Occur at Proctor Lake. 17
Table 3-2. Summary of Consequences and Benefits 23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Location Map 4

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: NEPA COORDINATION AND PUBLIC SCOPING 40

This Page is Intentionally Left Blank

Draft
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Proposed 2024 Master Plan

Proctor Lake
Comanche County, Texas

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This draft Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to evaluate the proposed 2024 Proctor Lake Master Plan (MP). The proposed MP is a programmatic document that is subject to evaluation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, (Public Law [PL] 91-190). This document provides an assessment of potential impacts that could result with the implementation of either the No Action or Proposed Action and has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, Public Law 91-190) as amended in 2020, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR, 1500–1508), and USACE regulations, including Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2-2: Procedures for Implementing NEPA (1988).

The proposed MP is a strategic land use management plan that provides direction to the orderly development, administration, maintenance, preservation, enhancement, and management of all natural, cultural and recreational resources of a USACE water resource project, which includes all government-owned lands in and around a reservoir. It is a vital tool for responsible stewardship and sustainability of the project's natural and cultural resources, as well as the provision of outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities on Federal lands associated with Proctor Lake for the benefit of present and future generations. The proposed MP identifies conceptual types and levels of activities, but does not include designs, project sites, or estimated costs. All actions carried out by USACE, other agencies, and individuals granted leases to USACE lands must be consistent with the MP that is in place at that time. Therefore, the MP must be kept current in order to provide effective guidance in USACE decision-making. The original Proctor Lake MP was first approved in 1962 and last revised in 1971, which makes the current MP 52 years old.

The proposed 2024 Shoreline Management Plan (MP) is incorporated in this document by reference; the proposed SMP is intended to be subservient and complimentary to the proposed 2024 MP. Please note that at the time of this draft EA, the 1976 SMP is being revised by the proposed 2024 SMP. Any changes made in the proposed SMP will be accounted for and incorporated into the proposed MP and associated draft EA and vice versa. By making the proposed SMP and MP compatible with each other, Proctor Lake would be managed in a holistic manner. This management style would allow for better management of the resources within Proctor Lake Federal Fee Boundary.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proctor Dam and Lake (hereafter Proctor Lake) is located at river mile (RM) 238.9 on Leon River within the larger Brazos River Watershed. The Leon River originates in Eastland County, approximately 2 miles southeast of the town of Eastland Texas, and flows in a southeasterly direction for approximately 299 miles to a point about 6 miles southeast of the city of Belton, Texas, where it joins the Lampasas River to form the Little River. The watershed of the Leon River has a total drainage area of 3,570 square miles with 1,259 square miles being located above the dam making up the entire drainage area. The shoreline at the top of conservation pool is approximately 38 miles.

Congressional authorization for the construction of Proctor Dam and Lake on the Leon River was contained in the Flood Control Act approved 3 September 1954 (Public Law 780, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session) in accordance with the recommendations made by the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document No. 535 (81st Congress, 2nd Session) entitled “Report on Survey of Brazos River and Tributaries, Texas, Oyster Creek, Texas, and Jones Creek, Texas”. The construction of Proctor Dam access road began on July 11, 1960 and on the embankment on January 16, 1961; deliberate impoundment began September 30, 1963; and the dam was completed on January 2, 1964.

The Proctor Dam and Lake Project is an integral part of USACE plan for flood control on the Lower Brazos River and its tributaries. The plan presently consists of nine USACE flood control projects, known as Whitney Dam, Aquilla Dam, Waco Dam, Proctor Dam, Belton Dam, Stillhouse Hollow Dam, North San Gabriel Dam (Lake Georgetown), Granger Dam, and Somerville Dam. BRA also owns and operates three other dams in the Brazos River basin for purposes of water conservation: Morris Sheppard Dam (Possum Kingdom Lake), DeCordova Bend Dam (Lake Granbury), and Sterling C. Robertson Dam (Lake Limestone). Proctor Dam operates with four other USACE Dams: Belton Dam, Stillhouse Hollow Dam, Granger Dam, and North San Gabriel Dam (Lake Georgetown) on the Little River System and San Gabriel River, to control floods at the Little River Gage at Cameron, Texas. The nine USACE dam projects in the Brazos River system control 36,830 square miles of drainage area of which 8,950 square miles are non-contributing. Proctor Dam controls 1,259 square miles of drainage area.

1.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to ensure that the conservation and sustainability of the land, water, and recreational resources on Proctor Lake comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations and to maintain quality lands for future public use. The proposed MP is intended to serve as a comprehensive land and recreation management plan with an effective life of approximately 25 years.

The Proctor Lake Master Plan must be kept current in order to provide effective guidance in decision-making that responds to changing regional and local needs, resource capabilities and suitabilities, and expressed public interests consistent with authorized project purposes and pertinent legislation and regulations. The current 1971 Proctor Lake Master Plan is over 40 years old and does not currently reflect ecological,

socio-political, and socio-demographic changes that are currently affecting Proctor Lake, or those changes anticipated to occur through 2049. Changes in outdoor recreation trends, regional land use, population, current legislative requirements and USACE management policy have indicated the need to revise the plan. Additionally, increasing fragmentation of wildlife habitat, national policies related to climate change, a growing demand for recreational access, and protection of natural resources are all factors impacting public lands both nationwide and regionally, and have the potential to effect the Proctor Lake Project. In response to these continually evolving trends, the USACE determined that a full revision of the 1971 plan is needed.

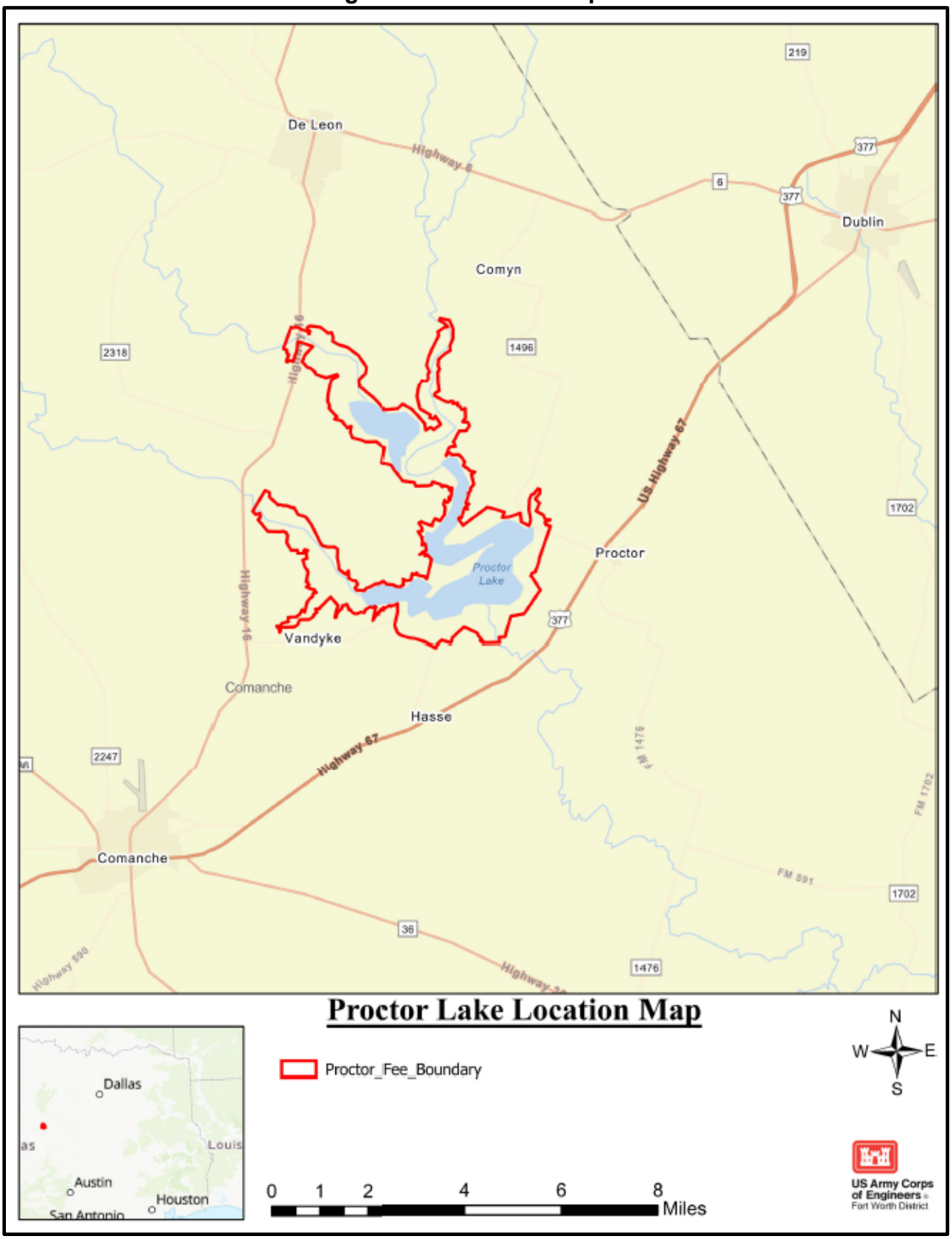
The following factors may influence reevaluation of management practices and land uses:

- Changes in national policies or public law mandates;
- Operations and maintenance budget allocations;
- Recreation area closures;
- Facility and infrastructure improvements;
- Cooperative agreements with stakeholder agencies (such as Texas Parks & Wildlife Department [TPWD] and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]) to operate and maintain public lands; and
- Evolving public concerns.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE ACTION

This draft EA was prepared to evaluate existing conditions and potential impacts of proposed alternatives associated with the implementation of the proposed 2024 Master Plan (MP). The alternative considerations were formulated with special attention given to revised land reclassifications, new resource management objectives, and a conceptual resource plan for each land reclassification category. The proposed MP is currently available and is incorporated into this EA by reference. This draft EA was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), (Public Law 91-190) as amended in 2020. The application of NEPA to more strategic decisions not only meets the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) implementing regulations (CEQ 2005) and USACE regulations for implementing NEPA (USACE 1988), but also allows the USACE to consider the environmental consequences of its actions long before any physical activity is implemented. Multiple benefits can be derived from such early consideration. Effective and early NEPA integration with the master planning process can significantly increase the usefulness of the proposed MP to the decision maker.

Figure 1-1. Location Map



SECTION 2: PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

During the alternative development process, the Project Delivery Team (PDT) utilized an iterative process to evaluate different land classes for each parcel of USACE land. This evaluation included consideration of the multiple Congressionally authorized missions of the Project, public and agency comments, USACE staff knowledge, and potential impacts to the social, cultural, and environmental resources, to determine the primary use for each parcel (i.e. land classification). USACE regulations specify five possible categories of land reclassification: Project Operations (PO), High Density Recreation (HDR), Mitigation, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA), and Multiple Resource Managed Lands (MRML). MRML are divided into four subcategories: Low Density Recreation (MRML-LDR), Wildlife Management (MRML-WM), Vegetation Management (MRML-VM), and Inactive/Future Recreation (MRML-IFR) Areas.

Two alternatives were developed in detail and brought forward for evaluation, including a No Action Alternative and a Proposed Action Alternative. The Proposed Action Alternative is the culmination of the iterative evaluation process described above and best meets the Purpose and Need identified in Section 1.2 of this document and Section 1.4 of the 2024 MP revision. The No Action Alternative, while it does not meet the purpose and need, serves as a benchmark of existing conditions against which Federal actions can be evaluated, and, therefore, is included in this EA pursuant to CEQ regulations 40 CFR § 1502.14(c)).

The goals for the proposed MP include the following:

GOAL A. Provide the best management practices to respond to regional needs, resource capabilities and capacities, and expressed public interests consistent with authorized project purposes.

GOAL B. Protect and manage the project's natural and cultural resources through sustainable environmental stewardship programs.

GOAL C. Provide public outdoor recreation opportunities that support project purposes and public interests while sustaining the project's natural resources.

GOAL D. Recognize the project's unique qualities, characteristics, and potentials.

GOAL E. Provide consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other State and regional goals and programs.

In addition to the above goals, USACE management activities are guided by USACE-wide Environmental Operating Principles as follows:

- Strive to achieve environmental sustainability. An environment maintained in a healthy, diverse, and sustainable condition is necessary to support life.
- Recognize the interdependence of life and the physical environment. Proactively consider environmental consequences of USACE programs and act accordingly in all appropriate circumstances.
- Seek balance and synergy among human development activities and natural systems by designing economic and environmental solutions that support and reinforce one another.

- Continue to accept corporate responsibility and accountability under the law for activities and decisions under our control that impact human health and welfare and the continued viability of natural systems.
- Seek ways and means to assess and mitigate cumulative impacts to the environment; bringing systems approaches to the full life cycle of our processes and work.
- Build and share an integrated scientific, economic, and social knowledge base that supports a greater understanding of the environment and impacts of our work.
- Respect the views of individuals and groups interested in USACE activities; listen to them actively and learn from their perspective in the search to find innovative win-win solutions to the nation's problems that also protect and enhance the environment.

Specific resource objectives to accomplish these goals can be found in Chapter 3 of the proposed MP.

The USACE will not address dam operations or water management of Proctor Lake under either the No Action or Proposed Action alternatives. Water management, which includes flood risk management and dam operations, is established in the Neches River Basin Master Reservoir Regulation Manual and the Proctor Lake Water Control Manual.

2.1 ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION

Under the No Action Alternative, the USACE would not approve the adoption or implementation of the proposed MP. Instead the USACE would continue to manage Proctor Lake's natural resources as set forth in the 1971 MP. The 1971 Master Plan would continue to provide the only source of comprehensive management guidelines and philosophy. However, the 1971 MP is out of date and does not reflect the current ecological, socio-political, or socio-demographic conditions of Proctor Lake or those that are anticipated to occur through 2049.

The No Action Alternative, while it does not meet the purpose and need, serves as a benchmark of existing conditions against which Federal actions can be evaluated, and, therefore, is included in this EA pursuant to CEQ regulations 40 CFR § 1502.14(d)).

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: PROPOSED ACTION

Under the Proposed Action, the USACE would adopt and implement the proposed MP, which guides and articulates USACE responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the land, water, and associated resources. The proposed MP would replace the 1971 MP and provide an up-to-date management plan that follows current Federal laws and regulations while sustaining the project's natural resources and providing recreational opportunities for the next 25 years. The Proposed Action would meet regional goals associated with good stewardship of land, water, and recreational resources; address identified recreational trends; and allow for continued use and development of project lands without violating national policies or public laws.

The proposed MP would classify all Federal land lying above elevation 1,162.0 NGVD29 into management reclassification categories. These management reclassification categories would allow uses of Federal property that meet the definition of the assigned category and ensure the protection of natural resources and environmental stewardship while allowing maximum public enjoyment of the lake's resources.

The proposed land reclassification categories to be used are defined as follows:

- Project Operations: Lands required for the dam, spillway, switchyard, levees, dikes, offices, maintenance facilities, and other areas used solely for the operation of Proctor Lake.
- High Density Recreation: Lands developed for the intensive recreational activities for the visiting public including day use and campgrounds. These areas could also be for commercial concessions and quasi-public development.
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas: Areas where scientific, ecological, cultural, or aesthetic features have been identified.
- Multiple Resource Management Lands (MRML): Allows for the designation of a predominate use with the understanding that other compatible uses may also occur on these lands.
    - MRML Low Density Recreation: Lands with minimal development or infrastructure that support passive recreational use (primitive camping, fishing, hunting, trails, wildlife viewing, etc.).
    - MRML Wildlife Management: Lands designated for stewardship of fish and wildlife resources.
    - MRML Vegetation Management**:** Lands designated for stewardship of vegetative resources.
    - MRML Inactive/Future Recreation: Areas with site characteristics compatible with potential future recreational development or recreation areas that are closed. Until there is an opportunity to develop or reopen these areas, they will be managed for multiple resources.
- Surface Water: Allows for surface water zones.
    - Restricted: Water areas restricted for Proctor Lake operations, safety, and security.
    - Designated No-Wake: Water areas to protect environmentally sensitive shoreline areas and recreational water access areas from disturbance and areas to protect public safety.
    - Open Recreation: Water areas available for year-round or seasonal water-based recreational use.

Table 2-1 shows the reclassifications and acres contained in each reclassification, Table 2-2 shows the water surface reclassifications, and Table 2-3 provides the justification for the 2024 reclassification.

Table 2-1 2024 Proctor Lake Land Reclassifications

Prior Land Classifications (1971 Plan)	Acres	Proposed 2024 Reclassifications	Acres
Esthetics	804	Environmentally Sensitive Area	20
Public Access Area Recreation	1,181	High Density Recreation	930
Operations and Maintenance	302	Project Operations	522
Wildlife and Nature Study Area	2,248	Multiple Resource Management - Wildlife Management Area	2,248
---	---	Multiple Resource Management - Low Density Recreation	549
---	---	Multiple Resource Management- Future or Inactive Recreation	522
Total Land Acres	4,535	Total Land Acres	4,520

NOTE: Some acreage differences are due to improvements in mapping and measurement technology, deposition/siltation, and erosion. Other minor differences in totals are due to rounding.

Table 2-2. Proposed Proctor Lake Surface Water Reclassifications

Prior Water Surface Classifications (1971 Plan)	Acres		Proposed Water Surface Classifications (2024)	Acres
Water Surface	4,574		Permanent Pool	4,589
---	---		-Restricted	11
---	---		-Open Recreation	4,579
Total Water Acres	4,574		**TOTAL Water Surface**	**4,589**

NOTE: Some acreage differences are due to improvements in mapping and measurement technology, deposition/siltation, and erosion. Other minor differences in totals are due to rounding.

There are several major differences in the acres between the 1971 Master Plan and the 2024 Master Plan which are not accounted for in Table 2-1, and Table 2-2. These differences are due to the following:

- Current mapping and measuring technology have improved since the 1971 Master Plan, providing more precise measurements. The current Plan uses GIS computer software, LiDAR spatial mapping, and updated boundary surveys.
- Since the 1971 Master Plan, erosion and deposition/siltation have led to changes in the water surface acres and land acres, with some areas increasing and other areas decreasing the total acres.
- The prior land classification Public Access Recreation is similar to the current HDR classification.

- The prior land classification Esthetics is not similar to any current classification, but is most comparable to Multiple Resource Management Lands, in general.
- The prior land classification Operations and Maintenance is similar to the current Project Operations classification.
- The prior land classification Wildlife and Nature Study Area is similar to the current MRML–Wildlife Management Area classification.
- The prior water classification Water Surface is similar to the current classifications for Water Surface Open Recreation.

Table 2-3. Justification for the Proposed Land Reclassifications

Proposal	Reclassification Description Justification
Esthetics to ESA	20 acres of land that were previously classified as Esthetics have been reclassified as ESA. This change is to reflect both the original intention of the Esthetic classification to protect sensitive areas, and the current ESA classification to protect the remnant prairie as described in Chapter 5.
Esthetics to MRML–LDR	535 acres of land that were classified as Esthetics have been reclassified to LDR. This change is to reflect both the original intention of the Esthetic classification to include passive recreation, but also the current recreational usage for those areas. These areas will continue to include passive recreation to include hiking, fishing, and observing natural resources. Typically, hard surface or paved parking lots are not permitted in LDR areas.
Esthetics to MRML–WM	13 acres of land that were classified as Esthetics have been reclassified to WM. This change is to reflect both the original intention of the Esthetic classification to include passive recreation but also for managing other natural resources. These areas are used to manage wildlife and often included in Proctor Lake hunting areas. These areas will continue to be available for passive based recreation, but primary uses are for wildlife habitat and hunting areas.
Esthetics to Project Operations	235 acres of land that were classified as Esthetics have been reclassified to Project Operations. These areas are below the dam and along the Leon River. Much of this area is off limits to the public for safety or security. Although the primary use of this area is for operations and maintenance, some areas can include subsequent recreation where not prohibited.
Operations and Maintenance to Project Operations	286 acres of land that were classified as Operations and Maintenance have been classified to Project Operations. This is mostly a change in name, and the primary purpose of these areas continues to be for the operations and maintenance of Proctor Lake.
Operations and Maintenance to Water Surface Open Recreation	9 acres of land that were classified as Operations and Maintenance have been classified to Water Surface Open Recreation. This change is to recognize the water surface at conservation pool based on latest mapping technology and is available for open recreation.

Proposal	Reclassification Description Justification
Operations and Maintenance to Water Surface Restricted	6 acres of Operations and Maintenance has been reclassified as Water Surface Restricted. At conservation pool, these areas are under water based on latest mapping technology. However, this area is Restricted due to hazardous conditions and requirements for operations and maintenance of the project.
Public Access Recreation Area to HDR	930 acres have been reclassified from Public Recreation Area to HDR. This is mostly a change in name, as the original classification would permit intensive recreation facilities and uses just as the current HDR classification.
Public Access Recreation Area to MRML–Future or Inactive Recreation	252 acres at High Point Park were changed from Public Access Recreation Area to MRML–Future or Inactive Recreation, because the intensive recreation facilities have been closed in that park as described in Chapter 4. This area remains available for multiple resource management and can include various forms of passive recreation including hiking, observing nature, or horse riding. However, this area has the potential to revert back to High Density Recreation if resources and demand are sufficient to re-open the park for intensive recreation in a future Master Plan update or revision.
Wildlife and Nature Study Area to MRML–WMA	2,235 acres have been classified from Wildlife and Nature Study Area to WMA. This is mostly a change in name, as both areas are dedicated to natural resources including wildlife and have been included in hunting areas around Proctor Lake.
Wildlife and Nature Study Area to MRML–LDR	13 acres have been classified from Wildlife and Nature Study Area to LDR. This change is to reflect the current management of that area which includes passive recreation. These areas will continue to include passive recreation including hiking, fishing, and observing natural resources. Typically, hard surface or paved parking lots are not permitted in LDR areas.
Water Surface to Water Surface Open Recreation	4,570 acres have been classified from Water Surface to Water Surface Open Recreation. This is mostly a change in name, as both classifications would permit general recreational usage on the water surface above conservation pool.
Water Surface to Water Surface Restricted	4 acres have been classified from Water Surface to Water Surface Restricted. At conservation pool, this area is classified as water. However, this area is Restricted due to hazardous conditions and requirements for operations and maintenance of the project.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

As previously discussed in this Section, other alternatives to the Proposed Action were initially considered as part of the alternative development process for the MP revision. However, none met the Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action, current USACE regulations and guidance, or addressed public and agency comments or concerns. Therefore, no other alternatives are being carried forward for analysis in this EA.

SECTION 3: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

This section of the EA describes the potential impacts of the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives on the natural, cultural, and social resources found within the USACE Proctor Lake Fee Boundary. A description of the existing condition of resources can be found in Chapter 2 of the proposed MP. Only those resources that have the potential to be affected by implementation of either alternative will be analyzed in this draft EA. The following resources were excluded from further impact analysis because the No Action nor the Proposed Action would not have any impact on them: Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste.

Impacts (consequence or effect) can be either beneficial or adverse and can be either directly related to the action or indirectly caused by the action. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place (40 CFR § 1508.8 [a]). Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable (40 CFR § 1508.8 [b]). As discussed in this section, the alternatives may create temporary (less than 1 year), short-term (up to 3 years), long-term (3 to 10 years following the master plan revision), or permanent effects.

In considering whether the effects of the proposed action are significant, agencies shall analyze the potentially affected environment and degree of the effects of the action (40 CFR § 1501.3). In considering the potentially affected environment, agencies should consider, as appropriate to the specific action, the affected area (national, regional, or local) and its resources, such as listed species and designated critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act (40 CFR § 1501.3[b](1)). In considering the degree of the effects, agencies should consider the following, as appropriate to the specific action: both short- and long-term effects, both beneficial and adverse effects, effects on public health and safety, effects that would violate Federal, State, Tribal, or local law protecting the environment(40 CFR § 1501.3[b](2)). For the purpose of this analysis, the intensity of impacts will be classified as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. The intensity thresholds are defined as follows:

- Negligible: A resource would not be affected, or the effects would be at or below the level of detection, and changes would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor: Effects on a resource would be detectable, although the effects would be localized, small, and of little consequence to the sustainability of the

resource. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be simple and achievable.

- Moderate: Effects on a resource would be readily detectable, long-term, localized, and measurable. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive and likely achievable.
- Major: Effects on a resource would be obvious and long-term, and would have substantial consequences on a regional scale. Mitigation measures to offset the adverse effects would be required and extensive, and success of the mitigation measures would not be guaranteed.

3.1 LAND USE

Please refer to Chapters 1.5, 2.5 and 2.6 of the proposed MP for existing land use information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.1.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would not implement the proposed MP, and thus the land use management would not be updated to reflect current and projected future needs and demands. The operation and maintenance of USACE lands at Proctor Lake would continue as outlined in the 1971 MP to the extent that current and future laws and regulations would permit. Management would continue to lag behind the current and future recreational needs identified through scoping efforts and USACE Project staff experience and recommendations. If the 1971 MP is kept and implemented, this would not align with current and future operations and recreation trends or needs for the Lake. This divergence would create a patchwork of management requirements that would be inefficient for Proctor Lake staff to implement. The management would also increasingly lack transparency to the public, or alternately create more of a burden to staff to communicate how the lake management differs from that in the 1971 MP. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would have moderate, adverse, short and long term impacts on land use within and on USACE Proctor Lake project lands due to conflicting guidance and management of USACE lands.

3.1.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The objectives for revising the 1971 MP describe current and foreseeable land uses while considering expressed public opinion, regional trends, and USACE policies that have evolved to meet day-to-day operational needs. The reclassifications in the proposed MP were developed to help fulfill regional goals associated with good stewardship of land and water resources that would allow for continued use and development of project lands.

While HDR is technically a new management classification, all of the 930 acres of HDR land is from areas previously classified as Public Access Recreation. MRML-LDR is also a new land classification with the bulk of the 549 acres coming from areas previously classified as Recreation Esthetics. Even though the acres are decreasing for HDR from 1,181 to 930 acres, recreational opportunities would not decrease. The change in acreages reflects current and foreseeable recreational trends for the area.

MRML-LDR are lands that have minimal development or infrastructure that support passive public use such as hiking, nature photography, bank fishing, and hunting. Future uses may include designating additional natural surface hike/bike trails. Even though these areas are managed for recreational purposes, this designation provides more protection for wildlife and vegetation than HDR, but less than ESA.

HDR and MRML-LDR are not the only new management classifications introduced in the proposed MP. The establishment and reclassification of 20 acres as ESA would allow for greater protection of sensitive habitats and/or cultural resources. Conservation efforts within USACE Proctor Lake fee owned boundary would be further aided by the reclassification of 549 acres as MRML-LDR and 2,248 acres as MRML-WM.

In the proposed MP, the MRML-IFR designation for certain lands at Proctor Lake (namely the High Point Park area) would allow the Corps of Engineers to continue managing these lands for the low-density recreation activities like hiking, fishing, birding, and horseback riding, while providing more latitude for land management activities such as agricultural leases, prairie restoration, hunting, and more. This designation will allow the Corps to improve the natural resources and certain recreation potential of the area while allowing the possibility for future use as a high-density recreation area should an interested lessee or earmarked funding make reopening the park possible. If a leasing action or future funding appears to make redesignating these lands as HDR possible, the Corps will conduct an appropriate level of NEPA review before changing the land designation.

On the waters of Proctor Lake, the proposed MP would add established surface water use categories in addition to the current ad hoc management of the lake. The establishment of 11 acres as Restricted, and 4,579 acres as Open Recreation to the water surface, respectively, would allow for a delineated, and safer management of the lake's waters when the lake is at conservation pool. These reclassifications would help to improve safety of those recreating on and around Proctor Lake by restricting boat access and speeds around certain parts of the lake, as well as establishing areas that boating can occur in. The Proctor Lake office would still maintain the authority to make ad hoc adjustments as needed by lake level, which would prevent the reclassifications from being overly rigid or even ineffectual in various lake level conditions.

The proposed MP defines Designated No-Wake Areas as areas intended to protect sensitive shorelines and improve boating safety near key water-based recreation access areas such as boat ramps. Proctor Lake lacks any formal Designated No-Wake Areas, instead relying on its Buoy Plan to facilitate public safety around its seven developed boat ramps. The Buoy Plan may change its no-wake restrictions based upon water level, public safety, and project needs. The areas surrounding the boat ramps are designated in the MP as Open Recreation.

The current and foreseeable land use demand and patterns for Proctor Lake does not entail the need of utility corridors, therefore, none will be implemented in the proposed MP. However, if needed, current USACE policy dictates that all utilities must go around USACE property unless no other feasible alternative exists. If a feasible

alternative does not exist, then the utility must go through the NEPA permitting process prior to approval and implementation.

The majority of the land use reclassifications in the proposed MP would maintain the functional management that is currently occurring. While the terminology updates appear substantial, they have been implemented after considerable public input, and seek to maintain the values the public holds highest at Proctor Lake. Additionally, the land reclassifications provide a balance between public use, both intensive and passive, and natural resources conservation. Therefore, the implementation of the Proposed Action would have major, long-term beneficial impacts to land use as the land reclassifications further refine areas for appropriate activities.

3.2 WATER RESOURCES

Please refer to section 2.1.6 of the proposed MP for existing water resource information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

There are no known water resource related problems occurring at Proctor Lake, therefore would be no impacts on water resources as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The reclassifications and resource management objectives required for implementing the Proposed Action would allow land management and land uses to be adjusted for current and reasonably foreseeable future changes in water resources. For example, the establishment of 20 acres as ESA lands would help to stabilize soils through the promotion and restoration of native habitats. In turn, these habitats will help reduce erosion, and buffer and filter storm runoff before making its way into the lake, thereby reducing water turbidity. The establishment of 20 acres of ESA lands, 549 acres as MRML-LDR, 522 acres as MRML-IFR, and 2,248 acres as MRML-WM, would result in more upland areas and wetlands being protected from erosion and sedimentation. Resource objectives would make it mandatory that all decision making processes take into consideration their impacts to Proctor Lake watershed, lake water supply, and water quality.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would have minor, short- and long- term beneficial impacts on water resources located within USACE project lands.

3.3 CLIMATE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GHG

Please refer to section 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the proposed MP for existing climate, climate change and greenhouse gas information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative would not result in any change in management of Proctor Lake project land. Implementation of the 1971 MP would have no impact (beneficial or adverse) on existing or future climate conditions. Current policy (Executive Orders [EO] 3834 and 13783, and related USACE policy) requires project lands and recreational

programs be managed in a way that advances broad national climate change mitigation goals including, but not limited to, climate change resilience and carbon sequestration. While not addressed in the 1971 MP, these policies would continue to be implemented , which is further proof of the 1971 MP inability to meet current laws and regulations.

3.3.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The proposed MP would have negligible positive impacts to climate, climate change and GHG emissions in the region. The impacts would come from the promotion of land management practices and design standards that promote sustainability. Management under the proposed MP would follow current policy to meet climate change goals as described for the No Action Alternative. Ground disturbing activities that arise from guidance in the proposed MP would go through the NEPA and design processes prior to implementation. During that time, impacts to the climate would be analyzed for those ground disturbing activities.

3.4 AIR QUALITY

Please refer to section 2.1.4 of the proposed MP for existing air quality information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.4.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The continued implementation of the 1971 MP would not result in any changes to current and reasonably foreseeable future air quality in the region. No new increase in vehicular traffic, mass permanent vegetation removal, or the building of mass industrial facilities would occur as result of implementing this alternative. The No Action Alternative would remain compliant with the Clean Air Act because the proposed MP includes only guidelines and does not incorporate actions which produce criteria pollutants.

3.4.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

As with the No Action Alternative, the proposed MP would not result in any change to current and reasonably foreseeable air quality in the region. The Proposed Action does not propose any actions (i.e. ground disturbing activities) that directly or indirectly produce criteria pollutants (i.e. total emissions is 0); therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action would remain compliant with the Clean Air Act and State Implementation Plan and is not subject to a conformity determination. Negligible air quality benefits may be realized through the reclassification of 20 acres as ESA lands, 549 acres as MRML-LDR lands, 522 acres as MRML-IFR, and 2,248 acres as MRML-WM lands. The added protection these classifications provide would benefit native vegetation communities that filter and sequester air pollutants.

3.5 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

Please refer to section 2.1.5 of the proposed MP for existing topography, geology, and soils information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.5.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative does not involve any activities that would contribute to changes in existing conditions, so there would be no impacts on topography, geology, soils, or prime farmland as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.5.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The Proposed Action takes into consideration the various topographical, geological, and soils aspects of USACE Proctor Lake Project lands. The reduction of HDR land (1,181 acres to 930 acres), classification of 2,248 acres as MRML-WM lands, 549 acres as MRML-LDR, 522 acres as MRML-IFR, and the establishment of 20 acres as ESA, would help to increase the long term preservation and stabilization of the soils within USACE Proctor Lake project lands. In addition, resource objectives would make it mandatory that erosion control and sedimentation issues are being monitored and alternatives be developed and implemented to resolve those issues. Implementation of the Proposed Action would have minor, positive, long-term impacts on soil conservation and topography, and geology at Proctor Lake.

3.6 NATURAL RESOURCES

Please refer to section 2.2.1 of the proposed MP for existing natural resources information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.6.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative does not involve any activities that would contribute to changes in existing conditions; therefore, no short- or long-term, major, moderate, or minor, beneficial, or adverse impacts on natural resources would be anticipated as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.6.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The proposed reclassifications of land classes, improvement of resource management objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would improve the ability for USACE Proctor Federal Project lands to be better managed in accordance with the Project's authorized purposes. Implementing the knowledge gained from the Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Procedure (WHAP) (Appendix C of the proposed MP) done for Proctor Lake, would help to establish high quality and unique areas around the lake. The implementation of the proposed land classifications would allow project lands to continue and further support the USFWS and the TPWD missions associated with wildlife conservation and implementation of operational practices that would protect and enhance wildlife and fishery populations and habitat. The new resource objectives also allows for natural resources to be managed with consideration of how they would be impacted from the retention of flood waters. The reduction of HDR land (1,181 acres to 930 acres), classification of 2,248 acres as MRML-WM lands, 549 acres as MRML-LDR, 522 acres as MRML-IFR, and the establishment of 20 acres as ESA, especially in prime ecological areas, would help protect natural resources from various types of adverse impacts such as habitat fragmentation. Therefore, under the Proposed Action, there would be major short- and long term, beneficial impacts on natural resources as a result of implementing the proposed MP.

3.7 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database (USFWS 2024) lists the threatened and endangered species, and trust resources that may occur within the Proctor Lake Federal Fee Boundary (see USFWS Species List and the IPAC Report in Appendix C of MP). Based on the IPaC report, there are 5 federally listed or proposed endangered, threatened, or candidate species that could be found within Proctor Lake. A list of these species is presented in Table 3.1. There is no Critical Habitat designated within or near Proctor Lake. The species identified as Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Species by TPWD that are not federally listed are included in Appendix C of the proposed Master Plan as well as a list of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). Appendix C also has the list of rare plant communities for the Cross Timbers Ecoregion.

Table 3-1. Federally Listed Threatened & Endangered Species with Potential to Occur at Proctor Lake.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Monarch Butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	Candidate	Not Listed
Piping Plover	*Charadrius Melodus*	Threatened	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot	*Calidris canutus rufa*	Threatened	Threatened
Tricolored Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	Proposed Endangered	Not Listed
Whooping Crane	*Grus Americana*	Endangered	Endangered

3.7.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative does not involve any activities that would contribute to changes in existing conditions, which have had no effect on federally listed species. USACE has determined that implementation of the No Action Alternative would have No Effect on any federally threatened or endangered species that may occur within the study area.

3.7.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The implementation of the proposed MP would allow for better cooperative management plans with the USFWS and TPWD that would help to preserve, enhance, and protect vegetation and wildlife habitat resources that are essential to various endangered and threatened species that may be found within USACE Proctor Lake federal project lands. To further management opportunities and beneficially impact habitat diversity, the reclassifications in the proposed MP include 20 acres as ESAs, including a parcel of land previously classified as esthetics. This parcel was converted to ESA in order to recognize the area for having the highest ecological value and to ensure that it is given the highest order of protection among possible land classifications. The proposed resource objectives would require that threatened and endangered species are managed by various ecosystem management principles. Any future activities that could potentially result in impacts to Federally listed species would be coordinated with USFWS through Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The

USACE has determined that the implementation of the Proposed Action would have No Effect on any federally listed or proposed threatened, endangered, or candidate species that may occur within the Proctor Lake federal fee boundary.

3.8 INVASIVE SPECIES

Please refer to section 2.2.5 of the proposed MP for existing information on invasive species within the USACE fee owned boundary.

3.8.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative does not involve any activities that would contribute to changes in existing conditions, so Proctor Lake would continue to be managed according to the existing invasive species management practices. There would be no short- or long-term, minor, moderate, or major, beneficial, or adverse impacts from invasive species as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.8.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The reclassifications of land classes, improvement of resource management objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would allow invasive species within USACE Proctor federal project lands to be better managed. Implementation of the knowledge gained from the Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Procedure (WHAP) survey done for Proctor Lake would help identify high value and unique areas that would benefit from further protection, thus reducing the opportunity for invasive species encroachment. The reduction of HDR land (1,181 acres to 930 acres), classification of 2,248 acres as MRML-WM lands, 549 acres as MRML-LDR, 522 acres as MRML-IFR, and the establishment of 20 acres as ESA, especially in prime ecological areas, helps to protect natural resources from various types of adverse impacts such as habitat fragmentation which increases the opportunity for the spread of invasive species. These areas would also receive more invasive species management efforts. Updated resource objectives would also require monitoring and reporting of invasive species, as well as action items to prevent and/or reduce the spread of these species. Therefore, under the Proposed Action, there would be short- and long-term minor, beneficial impacts on invasive species management as a result of implementing the proposed MP.

3.9 CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Please refer to section 2.3 of the proposed MP for existing information on cultural, historical, and archaeological resources within the USACE fee owned boundary.

3.9.1 Alternative 1: No Action

There is no potential to cause effect historic properties as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.9.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The implementation of the reclassifications of land management classes, improvement of resource management objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would allow cultural, historical, and archaeological resources within USACE Proctor federal project lands to be better managed and accounted for. Based

on previous surveys at Proctor Lake, the required reclassifications, resource objectives, and resource plan would not change current cultural resource management plans or alter areas where these resources exist. All future activities would be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and federally recognized Tribes to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Therefore, no potential effect cultural, historical, or archaeological resources will occur as a result of implementing the proposed MP. Beneficial impacts may occur as a result of the proposed MP as lands classified as PO, ESA, MRML-LDR, MRML-IFR, and MRML-WM would generally protect any historic properties within those lands against ground disturbing activities.

3.10 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Please refer to section 2.4 of the proposed MP for existing information on paleontological resources within the USACE fee owned boundary.

3.10.1 Alternative 1: No Action

There would be no additional short- or long-term, minor, moderate, or major, beneficial, or adverse impacts on paleontological resources as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative, as there would be no changes to the 1971 MP.

3.10.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The implementation of the improved resource management objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would allow paleontological resources within USACE Proctor federal project lands to be better managed and accounted for. Based on previous surveys at Proctor Lake, the required reclassifications, resource objectives, and resource plan would not alter areas where these resources exist. All future activities would be coordinated with the district commander as explained in 36 CFR 327 and 43 CFR 3. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts on paleontological resources would occur as a result of implementing the proposed MP.

3.11 SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Please refer to section 2.4 of the proposed MP for existing socioeconomic and environmental justice information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.11.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The continued implementation of the 1971 MP would result in the existing beneficial socioeconomic impacts to continue, as visitors would continue to come to the lake from surrounding areas. In addition to camping, many visitors purchase goods such as groceries, fuel, and camping supplies locally, eat in local restaurants, stay in local hotels and resorts, play golf at local golf courses, and shop in local retail establishments. These activities would continue to bring revenues to local companies, provide jobs for local residents, and generate local and state tax revenues. There would be no disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations, or children, with the implementation of the No Action Alternative.

3.10.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The implementation of the proposed MP land reclassifications, resources objectives, and resource plan reflect changes in land management and land uses that have occurred since 1971. Proctor Lake offers a variety of recreational opportunities for visitors. It is beneficial to the local economy through direct and indirect job creation and local spending by visitors. Beneficial impacts would be similar to the No Action Alternative. After using the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Climate and Economic Screening Tool (CEST) (2023), the lake is determined to be surrounded by disadvantaged communities on the southeast side, with none being on the rest of the lake. These communities are defined by the EPA (2022) as those that meet one or both screening criteria, meet the threshold of burden for the CEST, and or are on land within the boundaries of Federally Recognized Tribes. The CEST provides two burden criteria for disadvantaged communities as being characterized by "(1) at or above the threshold for one or more environmental, climate, or other burdens, and (2) at or above the threshold for an associated socioeconomic burden". The communities surrounding Proctor Lake meet the burden criteria for being within the socioeconomic, climate change, and energy thresholds. There would be no adverse impacts to these communities as a result of implementing the proposed MP because no construction activities would occur as result of implementation that would otherwise impact these communities. There would be no adverse impacts on economy in the area and no disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations, or children, as a result of the Proposed Action Alternative.

3.12 RECREATION

Please refer to section 2.5 of the proposed MP for existing recreation information in and around Proctor Lake.

3.11.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no short- or long-term, minor, moderate, or major, beneficial, or adverse impacts on recreational resources, as there would be no changes to the 1971 MP.

3.11.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Proctor Lake is beneficial to the local visitors and also offers a variety of free recreation opportunities. Even though the amount of acreage available for High Density Recreation would decrease (1,181 acres to 930 acres) with implementation of the proposed MP, this land reclassification reflects changes in land management and land uses that have occurred since 1971 at Proctor Lake. Passive recreational activities would still be allowed as they are now within all lands, regardless of the land classification. The resource objectives would make it mandatory that all decisions made in regard to the lake take into consideration their impacts to recreation and would be monitored should adjustments be needed. Therefore, under the Proposed Action, there would be no adverse, short- or long-term impacts on recreation as numerous recreation opportunities would remain in and around Proctor Lake to accommodate various outdoor based recreation activities.

3.13 AESTHETIC RESOURCES

Please refer to section 2.2.6 of the proposed MP for existing aesthetic resource conditions in and around Proctor Lake.

3.13.1 Alternative 1: No Action

There would be no short- or long-term, minor, moderate, or major, beneficial, or adverse impacts on visual resources as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative, as there would be no changes to the 1971 MP.

3.12.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Proctor Lake currently plays a pivotal role in availability of parks and open space in Comanche County and in the surrounding region. The amount of acreage classified for High Density Recreation would decrease (1,181 acres to 930 acres) with implementation of the proposed MP. This land reclassification reflects changes in land management and land uses that have occurred since 1971 at Proctor Lake. The conversion of these lands would have no effect on current or projected public use or visual aesthetics as views from natural and recreation areas would remain in place. Furthermore, the classification of 2,248 acres as MRML-WM, and the establishment of 20 acres as ESA, would have positive impacts on aesthetic resources by protecting lands that are aesthetically pleasing and available for passive recreation activity at Proctor Lake and limit future development in these areas. Additionally, resource objectives places an emphases on increasing public education on recreation, nature, cultural resources, and ecology resources at Proctor Lake. Therefore, under the Proposed Action, there would be no short- or long-term minor, adverse impacts to aesthetic resources as a result of implementing the proposed MP.

3.14 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND SOLID WASTE

Please refer to section 2.1.7 of the proposed MP for information concerning hazardous materials and solid waste in and around Proctor Lake fee owned boundary.

3.15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Please refer to section 2.1.8 of the proposed MP for information concerning health and safety in and around Proctor Lake fee owned boundary.

3.14.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the 1971 MP would not be revised. No adverse impacts on human health or safety would be anticipated.

3.14.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The implementation of the proposed MP would result in the classification of Restricted Surface Water (11 acres), and Open-Recreation (4,579 acres). These reclassifications maintain and in some cases, improve boating, non-motorized recreation, and swimming safety near the Proctor Lake Dam, water intake structures, and key recreational water access areas such as boat ramps and designated swimming areas.

There will not be any impact on health and safety on those who recreate at Proctor Lake as a result of there not being any area managed as designated No Wake Zone in the proposed MP, in these areas are managed by the buoy plan, which in turn helps to maintain the health and safety of all those who recreate at Proctor Lake.

The project would continue to have reporting guidelines in place should water quality become a threat to public health. Existing regulations and safety programs throughout the Proctor Lake project area would continue to be enforced to ensure public safety. The resource objectives makes it mandatory that various factors that impacts human safety at the lake are monitored and that actions are taken to address, eliminate or reduce those factors. Additionally, the objectives places an emphasis on educating the public on water safety and on flood risk management efforts at Proctor Lake. Therefore, under the Proposed Action, there would be short- and long-term minor, beneficial impacts on health and safety as a result of implementing the proposed MP.

3.15 SUMMARY OF CONSEQUENCES AND BENEFITS

Table 3-2 provides a tabular summary of the consequences and benefits for the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives for each of the 13 assessed resource categories.

Table 3-2. Summary of Consequences and Benefits

Resource	Change Resulting from the proposed Master Plan	Environmental Consequences: No Action Alternative	Environmental Consequences: Proposed Action	Benefits Summary
Land Use	No effect on private lands. Emphasis is on protection of wildlife and environmental values on USACE land and maintaining current level of developed recreation facilities.	Fails to recognize recreation trends and regional natural resource priorities.	Recognizes recreation trends and regional natural resource priorities identified by TPWD, and public comments.	Land classification changes and new resource objectives fully recognize passive use recreation trends and regional environmental values such as protection of prairies.
Water Resources Including Groundwater, Wetlands, and Water Quality	Small change to recognize value of wetlands.	Fails to recognize the water quality benefits of good land stewardship and need to protect wetlands.	Promotes restoration and protection of wetlands and good land stewardship.	Specific resource objective promotes restoration and protection of wetlands.
Climate, Climate Change, and Greenhouse Gases	Minor change to recognize need for sustainable, energy efficient design.	Fails to promote sustainable, energy efficient design.	Promotes land management practices and design standards that promote sustainability.	Specific resource objectives promote national climate change mitigation goal. LEED standards for green design, construction, and operation activities would be employed to the extent practicable.
Air Quality	No change.	No effect.	No effect.	No added benefit.
Topography, Geology and Soils	Minor change to place emphasis on good stewardship of land and water resources.	Fails to specifically recognize known and potential soil erosion problems.	Encourages good stewardship that would reduce existing and potential erosion.	Specific resource objectives call for stopping erosion from overuse and land disturbing activities.
Natural Resources	Moderate benefits through land reclassification and resource objectives.	Fails to recognize ESAs, and regional priorities calling for protection of wildlife habitat.	Gives full recognition of sensitive resources and regional trends and priorities related to natural resources.	Reclassification of lands included 20 acres of ESA and an increase in lands emphasizing wildlife management.

Threatened and Endangered Species, including SGCN species.	Minor change to recognize both federal and state-listed species.	Fails to recognize current federal and state-listed species.	Fully recognizes federal and state-listed species as well as SGCN listed by TPWD and Rare species listed by TPWD.	The proposed MP sets forth the most recent listing of federal and state-listed species and addresses on-going commitments associated with USFWS Biological Opinions.
Invasive Species	Minor change to recognize several recent and potentially aggressive invasive species.	Fails to recognize current invasive species and associated problems.	Fully recognizes current species and the need to be vigilant as new species may occur.	Specific resource objectives specify that invasive species shall be monitored and controlled as needed.
Cultural Resources	Minor change to recognize current status of cultural resources.	Included cursory information about cultural resources that is inadequate for future management and protection.	Recognizes the presence of cultural resources and places emphasis on protection and management.	Reclassification of lands included 20 acres of ESA and specific resource objectives were included for protection of cultural resources.
Paleontological Resources	Minor change to recognize current status of paleontological resources.	Included cursory information about paleontological resources that is inadequate for future management and protection.	Recognizes the presence of paleontological resources and places emphasis on protection and management.	Specific resource objectives were included for protection of paleontological resources.
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	No change.	No effect.	No effect.	No added benefit.
Recreation	Moderate benefits to outdoor recreation programs.	Fails to recognize current outdoor recreation trends.	Fully recognizes current outdoor recreation trends and places special emphasis on trails.	Specific management objectives focused on outdoor recreation opportunities and trends are included.
Aesthetic Resources	Minor benefits through land reclassification and resource objectives.	Fails to minimize activities that disturb the scenic beauty and aesthetics of the lake.	Promotes activities that limit disturbance to the scenic beauty and aesthetics of the lake.	No added benefit Specific management objectives to minimize activities that disturb the scenic beauty and aesthetics of the lake.

Health and Safety	Minor change to promote public safety awareness.	Fails to emphasize public safety programs.	Recognizes the need for public safety programs.	Includes specific management objectives to increase water safety outreach efforts. Also, classifies 11 acres of water surface as restricted and designated no-wake for public safety purposes.

.

SECTION 4: CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

NEPA regulations updated May 20, 2023 require that cumulative impacts of a proposed action be assessed and disclosed in an EA. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations define a cumulative impact as "*the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time*." (40 CFR 1508.7). Impacts can be positive or negative.

By Memorandum dated June 24, 2005 from the Chairman of the CEQ to the Heads of Federal Agencies entitled "Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis", CEQ made clear its interpretation that "…generally, agencies can conduct an adequate cumulative effects analysis by focusing on the current aggregate effects of past actions without delving into the historical details of individual past actions…" and that the "…CEQ regulations do not require agencies to catalogue or exhaustively list and analyze all individual past actions." CEQ guidance also recommends narrowing the focus of cumulative impacts analysis to important issues of national, regional, or local significance.

The initial step of the cumulative impact analysis uses information from the evaluation of direct and indirect impacts in the selection of environmental resources that should be evaluated for cumulative impacts. A proposed action would not contribute to a cumulative impact if it would not have a direct or indirect effect on the resource.

Based on a review of the likely environmental impacts analyzed in Section 3 (Affected Environment and Consequences) the USACE determined that the analysis of cumulative impacts would be limited to: land use, water resources, climate, climate change, GHG, air quality, topography, geology, soils, natural resources, threatened and endangered species, invasive species, cultural resources, historical resources, archeological resources, recreation, aesthetic resources, and health & safety. With respect to the remaining resource topics such as socioeconomic & environmental justice and hazardous, toxic, & radioactive waste, both the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives would either:

1. Not result in any direct or indirect impacts and therefore would not contribute to a cumulative impact; or,

2. That the nature of the resource is such that impacts do not have the potential to cumulate. For example, impacts related to geology are site specific and do not cumulate; or,

3. That the future with or future without project condition analysis is a cumulative analysis and no further evaluation is required. For example, because climate change is global in nature, the future without project condition and future with project condition analysis is inherently a cumulative impact assessment.

For each resource topic carried forward for cumulative impact analysis, the timeframe for analysis is the time since the 1971 Master Plan was implemented (past) and thru the

proposed life of the 2024 Master Plan (25 years – to 2049). The zone of interest for all resources except economy is Comanche County, Texas. The zone of interest for economics is the same used in Section 3.10.

4.1 PAST IMPACTS WITHIN THE ZONE OF INTEREST

Proctor was originally authorized for construction in 1954 as a multi-purpose reservoir for flood control, water conservation, fish and wildlife, and recreation. Construction of Proctor Dam began on July 11, 1960 and was completed January 2, 1964. Deliberate impoundment began on September 30, 1963. The total project area at Proctor encompasses 9,009 acres, including the 4,574 acres of surface water at normal pool elevation of 1,162.0 feet. The entire 9,009 acres were acquired in fee simple title by USACE with perpetual Flowage Easements on 7,695 acres.

4.2 CURRENT AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE PROJECTS WITHIN AND NEAR THE ZONE OF INTEREST

Future management of the 7,695 acres of Flowage Easement Lands at Proctor Lake includes routine inspection of these areas to ensure that the Government's rights specified in the easement deeds are protected. In almost all cases, the Government acquired the right to prevent placement of fill material or habitable structures on the easement area. Placement of any structure that may interfere with the USACE flood risk management and water conservation missions may also be prohibited. At the time of this publication, there are not any major projects like road expansion, new industrial centers, neighborhoods being built, and new hiking trails in and around Proctor Lake.

Texas Department of Transportation has the following projects planned which could affect access to Proctor Lake:

- On FM 1476 at the east end of the lake, TXDoT plans to widen the road and add shoulders within the next 5 years. This project would restrict the lanes of traffic and add congestion during construction. The plan does not include details on the bridge that crosses Sowell Creek across USACE fee property.
- Along US 377 there are plans to widen the roadway southeast of Proctor Lake between 5-10 years which is likely to increase traffic congestion during construction.

National USACE policy set forth in ER 1130-2-550, Appendix H, states that USACE lands would, in most cases, only be made available for roads that are regional arterials or freeways (as defined in ER 1130-2-550). All other types of proposed roads, including driveways and alleys, are generally not permitted on USACE lands. The proposed expansion or widening of existing roadways on USACE lands would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Impacts on each resource were analyzed according to how other actions and projects within the zone of interest might be affected by the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action. Impacts can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. For the purpose of this analysis the

intensity of impacts would be classified as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. These intensity thresholds were previously defined in Section 3.0. Moderate growth and development are expected to continue in the vicinity of Proctor Lake and cumulative adverse impacts on resources would not be expected when added to the impacts of activities associated with the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative. A summary of the anticipated cumulative impacts on each resource is presented below.

4.3.1 Land Use

A major impact would occur if any action were inconsistent with adopted land use plans or if an action would substantially alter those resources required for, supporting, or benefiting the current use. Land use around Proctor Lake has experienced major change, it is rapidly being developed from agricultural fields into urbanized communities. Under the No Action Alternative, land use would not change. Although the Proposed Action would result in the reclassification of project lands, the reclassifications were developed to help fulfill regional goals associated with good stewardship of land resources that would allow for continued use of project lands.

The current and foreseeable land use demand and patterns for Proctor Lake does not entail the need of utility corridors, therefore, none will be implemented in the proposed MP. However, if needed, current USACE policy dictates that all utilities must go around USACE property unless no other feasible alternative exists. If a feasible alternative does not exist, then the utility must go through the NEPA permitting process prior to approval and implementation.

Therefore, cumulative impacts on land use within the area surrounding Proctor Lake, when combined with past and proposed actions in the region, are anticipated to be negligible.

4.3.2 Water Resources

A major impact would occur if any action were inconsistent with adopted surface water classifications or water use plans, or if an action would substantially alter those resources required for, supporting, or benefiting the current use. Proctor Lake was developed for flood control, water conservation, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes. The reclassifications and resource objectives required to revise the 1971 MP are compatible with water use plans and surface water classification; further, they were developed to help fulfill regional goals associated with good stewardship of water resources that would allow for continued use of water resources associated with Proctor Lake. Therefore, cumulative impacts on water resources within the area surrounding Proctor Lake, when combined with past and proposed actions in the region, are anticipated to be minor.

4.3.3 Climate, Climate Change and GHG

Under the Proposed Action, current Proctor Lake management plans and monitoring programs would not be changed. In the event GHG emission issues become significant enough to impact the current operations at Proctor Lake, the proposed MP and all associated documents would be reviewed and revised as necessary. Therefore, implementation of the proposed MP, when combined with other existing and proposed

projects in the region, would result in negligible reasonably foreseeable future impacts on climate, climate change or GHG.

4.3.4 Air Quality

There are a few major highway and roadway projects that are scheduled near the zone of interest for Proctor Lake as explained Section 1.7 of the proposed MP; therefore, increasing the amount of new emissions that could potentially affect air quality within the region. The Proposed Action would not adversely impact air quality within the area. Vehicle traffic along park and area roadways and routine daily activities in nearby communities contribute to current and future emission sources; however, the impacts associated with the reclassification of lands at Proctor Lake under the Proposed Action would be negligible. Seasonal prescribed burning could occur on Proctor Lake to help maintain the various prairies found throughout the fee boundary, but would have minor, negative impacts on air quality through elevated ground-level O_3 and particulate matter concentrations; however, these seasonal burns would be scheduled so that impacts are minimized. Implementation of the proposed MP, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, could result in minor adverse and beneficial cumulative impacts on air quality.

4.3.5 Topography, Geology, and Soils

A major impact could occur if a proposed future action exacerbates or promotes long-term erosion, if the soils are inappropriate for the proposed construction and would create a risk to life or property, or if there would be a substantial reduction in agricultural production or loss of Prime Farmland soils. The proposed action does not include any ground-disturbing activities, and is unlikely to disturb any Prime Farmland soils present on Proctor Lake grounds. Cumulative impacts on topography, geology, and soils within the area surrounding Proctor Lake, when combined with past and proposed actions in the region, are anticipated to be negligible.

4.3.6 Natural Resources

The significance threshold for natural resources would include a substantial reduction in ecological processes, communities, or populations that would threaten the long-term viability of a species or result in the substantial loss of a sensitive community that could not be offset or otherwise compensated. Past, present, and future projects are not anticipated to impact the viability of any plant species or community, rare or sensitive habitats, or wildlife. The establishment of ESA, MRML-VM, and keeping MRML-WM areas, as well as resource objectives that favor protection and restoration of valuable natural resources would have beneficial cumulative impacts. No identified projects would threaten the viability of natural resources. Therefore, there would be major long-term beneficial impacts to natural resources resulting from the revision of the proposed MP when combined with past and proposed actions in the area.

4.3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species

The Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives would not adversely impact threatened, endangered and Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD) species within the area. Should federally listed species change in the future (e.g., delisting of the Piping Plover or other species or listing of new species), associated requirements will

be reflected in revised land management practices in coordination with the USFWS. The USACE would continue cooperation with the USFWS and TPWD to preserve, enhance, and protect valuable wildlife habitat resources. No reasonably foreseeable future impacts on federal and state listed threatened and endangered species are anticipated.

4.3.8 Invasive Species

The USACE would continue to monitor for zebra mussels and take all practicable measures to prevent them from becoming a nuisance to Proctor Lake.

The land reclassifications required to revise the 1971 MP are compatible with Proctor Lake invasive species management practices. Therefore, there would be minor long-term beneficial impacts on reducing and preventing invasive species within the area surrounding Proctor Lake.

4.3.9 Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Resources

The Proposed Action would not affect cultural resources or historic properties, as the master plan revision does not involve any ground disturbing activities. However, ESA and Wildlife Management lands provide additional protection against ground disturbances. Therefore, this action, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, would not result in major cumulative impacts on cultural resources or historic properties.

4.3.10 Paleontological Resources

The Proposed Action would not affect paleontological resources, as the master plan revision does not involve any ground disturbing activities. However, there would be objectives in the proposed MP that would provide additional protection against ground disturbances that might impact paleontological resources. Therefore, this action, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, would not result in major cumulative impacts on cultural resources or historic properties.

4.3.11 Recreation

Proctor Lake provides regionally significant outdoor recreation benefits including a variety of recreation opportunities. Even though the amount of acreage available for High Density Recreation would decrease as a result of implementing the proposed reclassifications, resources objectives, and resource plan in the proposed MP, these changes reflect changes in land management and historic recreation use patterns that have occurred since 1971 at Proctor Lake. The conversion of these lands would have no effect on current or projected public use. Therefore, the Proposed Action, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, would result in negligible beneficial cumulative impacts on area recreational resources.

4.3.12 Aesthetic Resources

No impacts on visual resources would occur as a result of implementing the reclassifications, resources objectives, and resource plan in the proposed MP. The Proposed Action, especially the classification of ESAs, in conjunction with other projects

in the region, would result in minor beneficial cumulative impacts on the visual resources in the Proctor Lake area.

4.3.13 Health and Safety

No health or safety risks would be created by the Proposed Action. The effects of implementing the proposed MP, when combined with other ongoing and proposed projects in the Proctor Lake area, would not be considered a major cumulative effect.

SECTION 5: COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

This draft EA has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations, and has been prepared in accordance with the CEQ's implementing regulations for NEPA, 40 CFR Parts 1500 – 1508, and the USACE ER 200-2-2, *Environmental Quality: Procedures for Implementing NEPA*. The revision of the proposed MP is consistent with the USACE's Environmental Operating Principles. The following is a list of applicable environmental laws and regulations that were considered in the planning of this project and the status of compliance with each:

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended – The USACE initiated public involvement and agency scoping activities to solicit input on the proposed MP revision process, as well as identify reclassification proposals, and identify significant issues related to the Proposed Action. Information provided by USFWS and TPWD on fish and wildlife resources has been utilized in the development of the proposed MP.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended – Current lists of threatened or endangered species were compiled for the proposed MP. The USACE has determined that there would be No Effect on any federally-listed species with implementation of either alternative.

Executive Order 13186 (Migratory Bird Habitat Protection) – Sections 3a and 3e of EO 13186 direct Federal agencies to evaluate the impacts of their actions on migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern, and inform the USFWS of potential negative impacts on migratory birds. The 1971 MP revision would not result in adverse impacts on migratory birds or their habitat. Beneficial impacts could occur through protection of habitat as a result of the proposed MP revision.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended – The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 extends Federal protection to migratory bird species. The nonregulated "take" of migratory birds is prohibited under this act in a manner similar to the prohibition of "take" of threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The timing of resource management activities would be coordinated to avoid impacts on migratory and nesting birds.

Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977, as amended – The Proposed Action would comply with all state and Federal CWA regulations and requirements and is regularly monitored by the USACE and TCEQ for water quality. A state water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA is not required for the proposed MP. There would be no change in the existing management of the reservoir that would impact water quality.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended – Compliance with the NHPA of 1966, as amended, requires identification of all properties in the project area listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP. All previous surveys and site salvages were coordinated with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer. Known sites are mapped and avoided by maintenance activities. Areas that have not undergone cultural resources surveys or evaluations would need to do so prior to any earthmoving or other potentially impacting activities.

Clean Air Act of 1977, as amended – The USEPA established nationwide air quality standards to protect public health and welfare. Existing operation and management of

the reservoir is compliant with the Clean Air Act and would not change with the proposed MP revision.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1980 and 1995 – The FPPA's purpose is to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. There are Prime Farmland and farmland of state importance on Proctor Lake project lands, but these would not be impacted by the proposed MP.

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, as amended – EO 11990 requires Federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in executing Federal projects. The Proposed Action complies with EO 11990.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, as amended – This EO directs Federal agencies to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions in floodplains. Both alternatives comply with EO 11988, as neither would have impacts to the existing floodplain at Proctor Lake.

CEQ Memorandum dated August 11, 1980, Prime or Unique Farmlands – Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses. The Proposed Action would not impact Prime Farmland present on Proctor Lake project lands.

Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice – This EO directs Federal agencies to achieve environmental justice to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review. Agencies are required to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The revision of the proposed MP would not result in a disproportionate adverse impact on minority or low-income population groups.

SECTION 6: IRRETRIEVABLE AND IRREVERSIBLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

NEPA requires that Federal agencies identify “any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which will be involved in the Proposed Action should it be implemented” (42 U.S.C. § 4332). An irreversible commitment of resources occurs when the primary or secondary impacts of an action result in the loss of future options for a resource. Usually, this is when the action affects the use of a nonrenewable resource, or it affects a renewable resource that takes a long time to regenerate. The impacts for this project from the reclassification of land would not be considered an irreversible commitment because subsequent MP revisions could result in some lands being reclassified to a prior, similar land classification. An irretrievable commitment of resources is typically associated with the loss of productivity or use of a natural resource (e.g., loss of production or harvest). No irreversible or irretrievable impacts on Federally protected species or their habitat is anticipated from implementing the proposed revisions to the 1971 MP.

SECTION 7: PUBLIC AND AGENCY COORDINATION

In accordance with 40 CFR §1501.7, 1503, and 1506.6, the USACE initiated public involvement and agency scoping activities to solicit input on the revision of the 1971 MP. The USACE began its public involvement process with a public scoping meeting to provide an avenue for public and agency stakeholders to ask questions and provide comments. This public scoping meeting was held on January 19, 2023 in the Comanche County Courtroom of the Comanche County Courthouse-101 W. Central Ave., Comanche, Texas 76442.

A second public meeting will be held on March 19, 2024, in the Comanche County Courtroom of the Comanche County Courthouse – 101 W. Central Ave., Comanche, Texas 76442 from 4-6pm. This meeting will introduce the public to the draft MP and EA and begin the 30-day public review period of the proposed MP, draft EA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). As with the first public meeting, USACE, Fort Worth District, will place advertisements on the USACE webpage.

Comments received during the initial scoping period and on the draft MP and EA will be incorporated in the documents, as appropriate, in the proposed 2024 MP.

Attachment A to this EA includes the agency coordination letters, and the coordination letters published as of the time of this publication. The draft EA has been coordinated with agencies having legislative and administrative responsibilities for environmental protection.

SECTION 8: REFERENCES

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). 2005. Executive Office of the President. *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act*.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2023) Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool. Explore the Map. Retrieved from https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/

EPA (2022) Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool. Methodology. Retrieved from https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/methodology

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2024. Proposed Proctor Lake Master Plan, Brazos River Basin, and Comanche County, Texas. USACE, Fort Worth District.

USACE. 1988. *Engineering Regulation*

200-2-2, Procedures for Implementing NEPA. Washington, DC.

USACE. 2016. Proctor Dam and Lake. Neches River. Leon River Basin, Texas. Water Control Manual. Appendix 2. Master Reservoir Regulation Manual.

USFWS. 2024.Information, Planning, and Consultation System (IPAC), Environmental Conservation Online System(ECOS). Official Species List. Project Code: 2023-0019145. Created on February 26, 2024. https:ecos.fws.gov.

SECTION 9: ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
°	Degrees
ac-ft	acre-feet
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
BM	Best Management Practice
BP	Before Present
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CHSP	Cedar Hill State Park
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO2e	CO2-equivalent
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
DSHS	Department of State Health Services (Texas)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EP	Engineer Pamphlet
ER	Engineer Regulation
ERS	Environmental Radiation Surveillance
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
F	Fahrenheit
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GCWA	Golden-cheeked Warbler
gpm	gallons per minute
HDR	High Density Recreation
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, Radioactive Wastes
IFR	Inactive/Future Recreation
IPAC	Information for Planning and Consultation (USFWS)
LDR	Low Density Recreation
MP	Master Plan
MRML	Multiple Resource Management Lands
msl	mean sea level
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCTCOG	North Central Texas Council of Governments
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO	Nitrogen Oxide
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRRS	National Recreation Reservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS)
O_3	Ozone

OAQPS	Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Pb	Lead
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCPI	Per Capita Personal Incomes
PL	Public Law
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Microns
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Less than 10 Microns
PO	Project Operations
RM	River Mile
ROD	Record of Decision
RPEC	Regional Planning and Environmental Center
SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
SMU	Southern Methodist University
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SUPER	USACE Suite of Computer Programs
TCAP	Texas Conservation Action Plan
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TSWQS	Texas Surface Water Quality Standards
TXNDD	Texas Natural Diversity Database
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGCRP	U.S. Global Change Research Group
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WHAP	Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Procedures
WM	Wildlife Management
VM	Vegetation Management
ZOI	Zone of Interest

SECTION 10: LIST OF PREPARERS

Paul E. Roberts - Biologist, Regional Planning and Environmental Center, Fort Worth District- 9 years of USACE experience.

ATTACHMENT A: NEPA COORDINATION AND PUBLIC SCOPING

This page intentionally left blank.