

**APPENDIX B – NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)
DOCUMENTATION**

DRAFT

Draft

Environmental Assessment for the Grapevine Lake Master Plan

Trinity River Basin: Denton Creek Watershed
Tarrant and Denton Counties, Texas



June 2022



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**®
Fort Worth District

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the 2022 Grapevine Lake Master Plan revision. This EA facilitates 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.
- MITIGATION* summarizes mitigation actions required to enable a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Proposed Action.
- SECTION 4** *REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE* 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 should it be implemented.
- 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.
- ATTACHEMENT A** National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Coordination and Scoping

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Draft ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Master Plan

Grapevine Lake Tarrant and Denton Counties, Texas

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to evaluate the proposed 2022 Grapevine Lake Master Plan (MP). A Master Plan is a programmatic document that is subject to evaluation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, (Public Law [PL] 91-190). This EA is an assessment of potential impacts that could result with the implementation of either the No Action or Proposed Action Alternatives and has been prepared in accordance with 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 230 and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) as amended in 2020, and as reflected in the USACE Engineering Regulation, ER 200-2-2.

A Master Plan 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 Grapevine Lake for the benefit of present and future generations. A Master Plan 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 Master Plan. Therefore, the Master Plan must be kept current in order to provide effective guidance in USACE decision-making. The original Grapevine Lake Master Plan was approved in 1966, and was last revised in 1971 with a Supplement in 2001.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Grapevine Lake Dam is located at river mile 11.7 on Denton Creek, a tributary of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The dam site is located in Tarrant County, within the Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex in North Central Texas. Grapevine Lake extends from the City of Grapevine to Justin, Texas (Figure 1-1) within the Denton Creek watershed in the Trinity River Basin. The headwaters of Denton Creek begins in central Montague County and flows south and southeasterly until it joins the Denton Creek tributary of the Trinity River. The watershed comprises portions of Tarrant, Denton, Wise, and Montague with a total drainage area of 712 square miles, among which 688 square miles are above Grapevine Dam (Grapevine Lake Water Control Manual 2018).

Denton Creek has two principal tributaries: Elizabeth Creek and Oliver Creek. Elizabeth Creek has a drainage area of 90 square miles and Oliver Creek has a drainage area of 52 square miles. Sweetwater Creek and Dry Valley Creek are the next

two largest tributaries of the Denton Creek. Sweetwater Creek is a right bank tributary and Dry Valley Creek is the major left bank tributary.

Grapevine Lake was authorized 2 March 1945 with the primary missions of flood risk management, navigation, recreation, and water supply as contained in the River and Harbor Act of 1945 (PL 14, 79th Congress, 1st Session), in accordance with the total plan of improvements for the Trinity River basin outlined in House Document Number 403 (77th Congress, 1st Session). However, the navigation mission was deauthorized, and navigation storage has since been converted to water supply. The dam and lake are named for the City of Grapevine, which abuts the lake. The construction of Grapevine Dam began in May 1948, and the main dam was completed in July 1952. Deliberate water impoundment began on July 3, 1952, and the conservation pool was filled on May 4, 1957.

Grapevine Dam and Lake is an integral part of the USACE plan for flood control and water conservation in the Trinity River Basin. The plan presently consists of eight major flood control projects Benbrook Dam, Bardwell Dam, Grapevine Dam, Joe Pool Dam, Lavon Dam, Lewisville Dam, Navarro Mills Dam, and Ray Roberts Dam. These flood control projects control approximately 1,591,300 acre-feet in the flood control area.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

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

The Master Plan must be kept current 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. Besides the 2001 supplement, the current Grapevine Lake Master Plan is over 50 years old and does not currently reflect ecological, socio-political, and socio-demographic changes that are currently affecting Grapevine Lake, or those changes anticipated to occur within the next 25 years. 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, and growing demand for recreational access and protection of natural resources are all factors affecting Grapevine Lake and the region in general. 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:

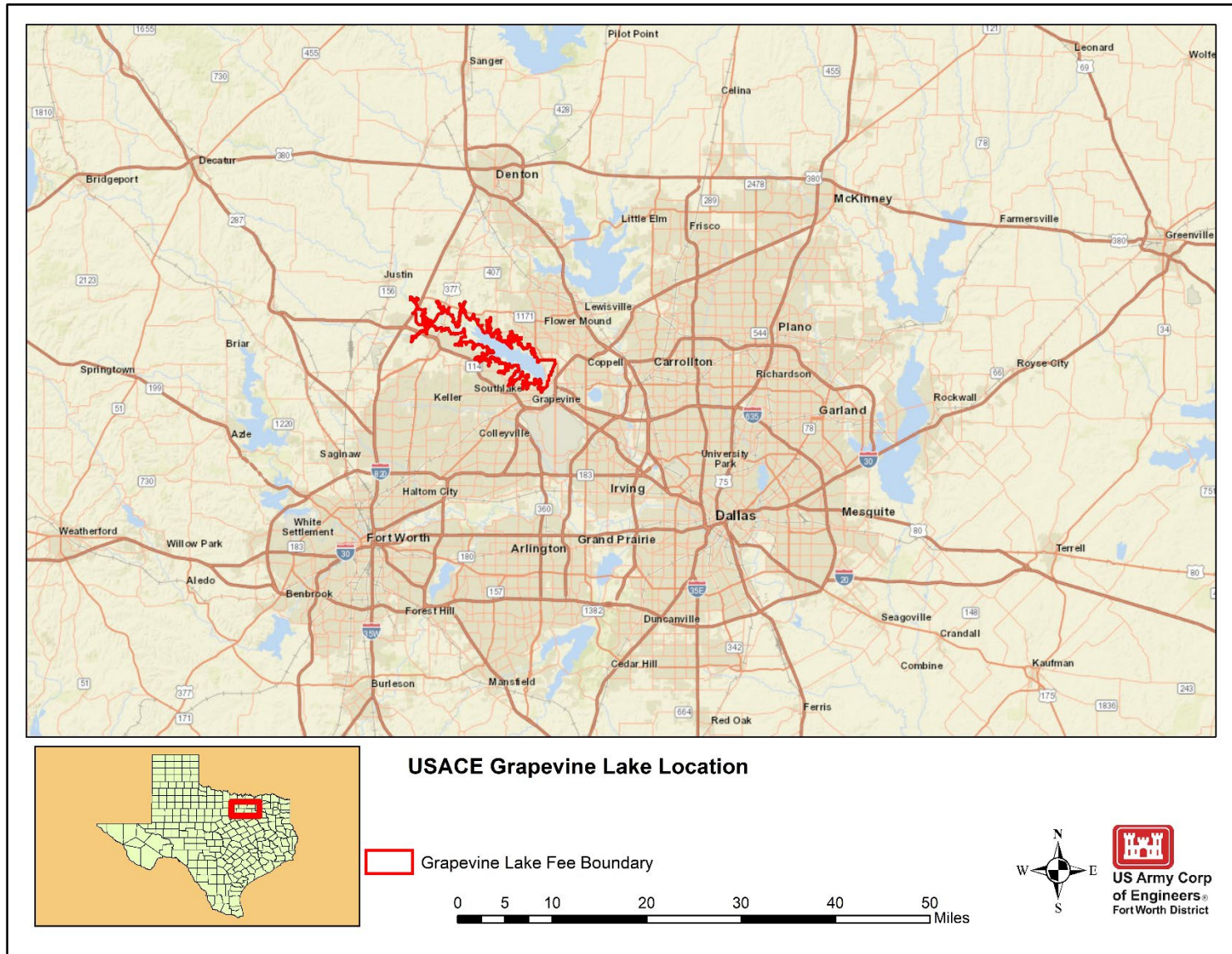
- Changes in national policies or public law mandates.
- Operations and maintenance budget allocations.

- Recreation area closures.
- Facility and infrastructure improvements.
- Cooperative agreements with stakeholder agencies (such as Texas Parks and Wildlife Department [TPWD] and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. [USFWS]) who operate and maintain public lands.
- Evolving public concerns.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE ACTION

This EA was prepared to evaluate existing conditions and potential impacts of proposed alternatives associated with the implementation of the 2022 Master Plan (MP). The alternative considerations were formulated with special attention given to revised land classifications, new resource management objectives, and a conceptual resource plan for each land classification category. The Draft 2022 MP is currently available and is incorporated into this EA by reference. This EA was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The application of NEPA toward more strategic decisions not only meets the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) implementing regulations (CEQ 2020) 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

The purpose and need of the proposed action is to revise the 1971 Master Plan so that it is compliant with current USACE regulations and guidance, incorporates public needs, and recognizes surrounding land use and outdoor recreational trends. As part of this process, which includes public outreach and comment, two alternatives were developed for evaluation; a No Action Alternative and a Proposed Action Alternative. The alternatives were developed using land classifications that indicate the primary use for which project lands would be managed. USACE regulations specify five possible categories of land classification: 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.

USACE guidance recommends the establishment of resource goals and objectives for purposes of development, conservation, and management of natural, cultural, and man-made resources at a project. Goals describe the desired end state of overall management efforts, whereas resource objectives are specific task-oriented actions necessary to achieve the overall proposed Master Plan goals. Goals and objectives are guidelines for obtaining maximum public benefits while minimizing adverse impacts on the environment and are developed in accordance with 1) authorized project purposes, 2) applicable laws and regulations; 3) resource capabilities and suitabilities; 4) regional needs; 5) other governmental plans and programs; and 6) expressed public desires. Project-wide management goals and goal-specific objectives were established for Grapevine Lake, and used in determining the Proposed Action Alternative. These goals and objectives, as well as the nationwide USACE Environmental Operating Principles, are discussed in detail in Chapter 3 - Resource Goals and Objectives of the proposed Master Plan and are incorporated herein by reference (USACE, 2022).

The goals for Grapevine Lake Master Plan 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 also guided by the following USACE-wide Environmental Operating Principles.

- Foster sustainability as a way of life throughout the organization.
- Proactively consider environmental consequences of all USACE activities and act accordingly.
- Create mutually supporting economic and environmentally sustainable solutions.
- Continue to meet our corporate responsibility and accountability under the law for activities undertaken by USACE, which may impact human and natural environments.
- Consider the environment in employing a risk management and systems approach throughout the life cycles of projects and programs.
- Leverage scientific, economic, and social knowledge to understand the environmental context and effects of USACE actions in a collaborative manner.
- Employ an open, transparent process that respects views of individuals and groups interested in USACE activities.

Neither dam operations nor water management of Grapevine Lake are evaluated in the revised MP. Water management, which includes flood risk management and dam operations, is established in the Trinity River Basin Master Reservoir Regulation Manual and the Grapevine 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 Grapevine Lake’s natural resources as set forth in the 1971 MP. The 1971 MP would continue to provide the only source of comprehensive management guidelines and philosophy. However, the 1971 Master Plan is out of date and does not reflect the current ecological, socio-political, or socio-demographic conditions of Grapevine Lake or those that are anticipated to occur through 2045.

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).

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: PROPOSED ACTION

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the USACE proposes to 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 Alternative 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 proposes to classify all Federal land lying above elevation 535.0 NGVD29 into management classification categories. These management classification

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 balanced with the primary mission of the project.

The proposed land classification categories 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 Grapevine 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 existing 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:
 - Surface Water: Allows for four potential surface water zones.
 - Restricted: Water areas restricted for Grapevine 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.
 - Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary: Water areas reserved for annual or seasonal restrictions to protect fish and wildlife species during periods of migration, resting, feeding, nesting, and/or spawning.

Changes from prior land and water classifications to new land and water classifications are reflected in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Proposed Grapevine Lake Land Classifications

Prior Land Classifications (1971 Plan and 2001 Supplement)	Acres	Proposed Land Classifications (2022)	Acres
Operations and Maintenance	756	Project Operations	196
Environmentally Sensitive Areas*	2,374	Environmentally Sensitive Areas	4,479
Intense Recreation	2,355	High Density Recreation	2,599
MRML – Low Density Recreation	257	MRML – Low Density Recreation	211
MRML – Wildlife Management Area	1,952	MRML – Wildlife Management	1,259
MRML – Low Density Recreation/Wildlife Management Area	1,048	—	—
Total Land Acres	8,742	Total Land Acres	8,742
Prior Land Classifications (1971 Plan and 2001 Supplement)	Acres*	Proposed Land Classifications (2022)	Acres
Permanent Pool	7,380	Permanent Pool	6,943
—	—	– Restricted	29
—	—	– Designated No Wake	693
—	—	– Open Recreation	6,221
TOTAL Water Surface Acres	7,380	TOTAL Water Surface Acres	6,943

* Land classification acres classified as ESA in the 2001 Supplement were represented as a hatched overlay of other land classifications. To avoid double-counting acres, the land acres are represented as ESA and the water surface as Permanent Pool in this table.

* Some acreage differences are due to improvements in mapping and measurement technology, deposition/siltation, and erosion.

There are several major differences in the acres between the 1971 Master Plan and 2001 Supplement and the proposed 2022 Master Plan which are not accounted for in Table 8.1, Table 8.2, or the maps in Appendix A of the Master Plan. These differences are due to the following:

- The areas designated as ESAs in the 2001 Supplement were represented as a hatched overlay of other land classifications. As such, the acres would have been counted twice in the previous Master Plan acres. An effort was made to represent those acres precisely in Table 8.2 to help understand where the acres have changed and explain why of the proposed MP. Due to the hatched overlay and double-counting of acres in Table 8.1 of the proposed MP, it is not possible to do a direct comparison between total acres between the previous Master Plan and Supplement and the Proposed changes.

- In the 2001 Supplement, some MRML areas were given two sub-designations, specifically MRML – LDR and WMA. For comparison purposes, this was treated as a separate land classification in Table 8.2 as LDR/WMA of the proposed MP.

- Current mapping and measuring technology have improved since the 1971 Master Plan and 2001 Supplement, providing more precise measurements. The current Plan uses GIS computer software, LiDAR spatial mapping, and updated boundary surveys.

- Since the 1971 Master Plan and 2001 Supplement, 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.

Table 2-2. Justification for the Proposed Land Reclassifications

Proposal	Acres	Justification
ESA to HDR	60	60 acres of land that were classified as ESA have been reclassified as HDR. The 2001 Supplement classified these acres as Intense Recreation with an ESA hatch overlay. ER and EP 1130-2-550 require the land classification to be either ESA or HDR, but not both. This change reflects areas that have historically been used for intensive recreation as well as areas that could see additional intensive recreation amenities and facilities and were determined to not be as sensitive as other areas designated as ESA. Some areas have also been changed to HDR to allow the installation of hard-surface trails (such as asphalt or concrete) and parking lots which are typically not permitted in ESA.
ESA to WM	73	73 acres of land that were classified as ESA have been reclassified as WM. The 2001 Supplement classified these acres as WM with an ESA hatch overlay. ER and EP 1130-2-550 require the land classification to be either ESA or WM, but not both. This change reflects areas that have historically been used for WM and were determined to not be as sensitive as other areas designated as ESA. Hunters should reference the most recent TPWD public hunting maps for public hunting areas as well as rules and regulations.
Intense Recreation to ESA	163	163 acres have been reclassified from Intense Recreation to ESA. Most of these acres are not ideal for intensive recreation due to steep or changing topography. These areas include quality habitat as well as soft surface trails and public access points and will be managed to protect the natural resources in the area as well as including passive, less-intensive recreation.
Intense Recreation to LDR	21	21 acres have been reclassified from Intense Recreation to LDR. Most of these acres are not ideal for intensive recreation due to steep or changing topography. These areas include soft surface trails and public access points and will be managed for passive, less-intensive recreation.
Intense Recreation to PO	13	13 acres of land that was previously classified as Intense Recreation has been reclassified as PO. This change reflects the area currently being used for maintaining project operations activities as well as safety and security.

Intense Recreation to WM	188	188 acres that was previously classified as Intense Recreation has been reclassified to WM. This change reflects how the area is currently being utilized and managed and is planned to be utilized in the future. These areas could include hunting access points and soft surface (unpaved) trails. Hunters should reference the most recent TPWD public hunting maps for public hunting areas as well as rules and regulations.
LDR to ESA	41	41 acres have been reclassified from LDR to ESA. These areas include quality habitat and sensitive resources. Although these areas include passive trails and public access points, they will be managed to protect the sensitive resources in the area while providing less intensive recreation opportunities.
LDR to WM	69	69 acres that were previously classified as LDR has been reclassified to WM. This change reflects how the area is currently being utilized and managed and is planned to be utilized in the future. These areas could include hunting access points and soft surface (unpaved) trails. Hunters should reference the most recent TPWD public hunting maps for public hunting areas as well as rules and regulations.
LDR/WMA to ESA	525	525 acres of Multiple Resource Management Land subclassified as both LDR and WMA have been reclassified to ESA. These areas include quality habitat and sensitive resources. Although these areas include passive trails and public access points, they will be managed to protect the sensitive resources in the area while providing less intensive recreation opportunities.
LDR/WMA to HDR	17	17 acres of Multiple Resource Management Land subclassified as both LDR and WMA have been reclassified to HDR. This change reflects areas that have historically been used for intensive recreation as well as areas that could see additional intensive recreation amenities and facilities. Some areas have also been changed to HDR to allow the installation of hard-surface trails (such as asphalt or concrete) and parking lots which are typically not permitted in LDR or WM.
LDR/WMA to LDR	43	43 acres of Multiple Resource Management Land subclassified as both LDR and WMA have been reclassified to LDR. Most of these acres are not ideal for intensive recreation due to steep or changing topography. These areas include soft surface trails and public access points and will be managed for passive, less-intensive recreation.
LDR/WMA to WM	463	463 acres of Multiple Resource Management Land subclassified as both LDR and WMA have been reclassified to WM. This change reflects how the area is currently being utilized and managed and is planned for future use. These areas could include hunting access points and soft surface (unpaved) trails. Hunters should reference the most

		recent TPWD public hunting maps for public hunting areas as well as rules and regulations.
Operations Area to ESA	22	22 acres of land that were classified as Operations Area have been reclassified as ESA. The 2001 Supplement classified these acres as Operations Area with an ESA hatch overlay. These areas have not typically been used for project operations. Due to the sensitive resources in the area, the area will remain solely an ESA and will be managed to protect the sensitive resources in the area. Although these areas include passive trails and public access points, they will be managed to protect the sensitive resources in the area while providing less intensive recreation opportunities.
Operations Area to HDR	551	551 acres of land that were classified as Operations Area have been reclassified as HDR. This change reflects areas that have historically been used for intensive recreation as well as areas that could see additional intensive recreation amenities and facilities.
WMA to ESA	1,486	1,486 acres of land that were classified as WMA have been reclassified as ESA. These areas include sensitive resources and quality habitat to be protected and preserved. Although the area will be managed to preserve specific sensitive resources, wildlife management activities including hunting or passive recreation such as unpaved hiking trails will still be permitted in many areas, as long as these activities do not interfere with the sensitive resources. Hunters should reference the most recent TPWD public hunting maps for public hunting areas as well as rules and regulations.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Other alternatives to the Proposed Action were initially considered as part of the scoping process for this EA. However, none met the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action Alternative, current USACE regulations and guidance, or addressed public 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, outlined in Section 2 of this document. For descriptions of existing conditions of various resources within the USACE Grapevine Fee Boundary please refer to Chapter 2 of the proposed MP. Based on resources described in the proposed MP Ch. 2, each resource with potential to be impacted as a result of the No Action alternative, or by the Proposed Alternative is evaluated below.

Impacts (consequence or effect) can be either beneficial or adverse and can be either short- or long-term caused by the action(40 CFR § 1501.3). 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 Alternative are significant, agencies shall analyze the potentially affected environment and degree of the effects of the action (40 CFR 1501.3). Impacts on each resource can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. For this analysis, the intensity of impacts would 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 sections 2.5 and 2.6 of the proposed MP for existing land use information in and around Grapevine Lake.

3.1.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would not implement the proposed MP, and thus land use management would not be updated to current needs and demands. The operation and maintenance of USACE lands at Grapevine Lake would continue as outlined in the existing 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 and public preferences. As the regulatory environment continues to

change, management at Grapevine Lake would diverge from the plan. This divergence would create a patchwork of management requirements that would be inefficient for Grapevine 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 management plan. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would have moderate, adverse, short-and long-term impacts on land use within and on USACE Grapevine Lake project lands due to conflicting guidance and management of USACE lands.

3.1.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The objectives for revising the Grapevine Lake MP describe current and foreseeable land uses, all the while considering expressed public opinion, regional trends, and USACE policies that have evolved to meet day-to-day operational needs. The proposed 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, the bulk of the proposed 2,599 acres of HDR land is from areas previously classified as intense recreational area (2,355 acres). The change in acreages reflects current and foreseeable recreational trends for the area.

The establishment and reclassification of 4,479 acres as ESA would allow for greater protection of sensitive habitats or cultural resources. Conservation efforts within USACE Grapevine Lake fee owned boundary would be further aided by retaining 1,259 acres as MRML-WM and 211 acres as MRML-LDR.

On the waters of Grapevine Lake, the proposed MP would add established surface water use categories in addition to the current ad hoc management of the lake. The proposed establishment of 29 acres of Restricted, 693 acres of No Wake, and 6,221 acres of Open Recreation to the water surface would allow for delineated and safer management of the lake's waters when the lake is at conservation pool. These classifications would help to improve safety of those recreating on and around Grapevine Lake by restricting boat access and speeds around certain parts of the lake, as well as establishing areas in which boating can occur. The Grapevine Lake office would still maintain the authority to make ad hoc adjustments as needed by lake level, which would prevent the proposed classifications from being overly rigid or even ineffectual in various lake level conditions.

The 20 proposed utility corridors as explained in section 6.2 and in Table 6.1 of the proposed Grapevine Lake MP would have major positive short- and long-term impacts on land use within Grapevine Lake. The positive impacts come from condensing disturbances associated with utility operations to limited areas and prevent utilities going through at other, more sensitive places., which then frees up more land for other land uses. Their establishment would not increase the usage of nearby corridors.

The majority of the land use classifications in the proposed MP would maintain the functional management that is currently occurring. While the terminology updates appear substantial, they have been proposed after considerable public input, and seek

to maintain the values the public holds highest at Grapevine 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 Alternative would have major, long term beneficial impacts to land use as the proposed land classes and utility corridors 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 Grapevine Lake.

3.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

There would be no impacts on water resources as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative since there would be no change to the existing MP. There are no known water resource related problems that the 1971 MP is currently impacting.

3.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The reclassifications and resource management objectives required for implementing the proposed MP's Proposed Action would allow land management and land uses to be adjusted for the current and reasonably foreseeable future changes in water resources. For example, the increase of 1,894 acres to ESA lands would help stabilize soils through the promotion and restoration of native habitat. In turn, the habitat would help buffer and filter storm water runoff before making its way into the lake. Minor, beneficial impacts to water quality may be realized during storm events as the natural areas may help to reduce erosion and subsequent water turbidity. The establishment and reclassification of 4,479 acres as ESA lands, and keeping 1,259 acres as MRML-WM lands and 211 acres as MRML-LDR lands would result in more upland areas and wetlands being protected from erosion and sedimentation. Resource objectives makes it mandatory that all decision-making processes take into consideration their impacts to Grapevine Lake watershed, lake water supply, and water quality.

Additionally, 693 acres of surface waters are proposed to be classified as designated No Wake. These areas are near shorelines where wave action can increase erosion. The proposed Designated No Wake classification would be expected to help prevent further erosion and reduce water turbidity.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would have minor, short- and long-term beneficial impacts on water resources within and on 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 Grapevine Lake.

3.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative would not result in any change in management of USACE-owned Grapevine Lake lands. Implementation of the 1971 MP would have no impact

(beneficial or adverse) on existing or future climate conditions. Current policy (Executive Orders [EO] 13783 and 13990, 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. These policies would continue to be implemented under this Alternative, despite not being addressed in the 1971 MP goals and objectives. This is one example of the 1971 MP's 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 MP's promotion of land management practices and design standards that promote sustainability. Management under the proposed MP would also follow current policy to meet climate change goals as described above in the No Action Alternative. Ground disturbing activities that arise from guidance from this document would go through the NEPA and design process prior to implementation. It is during that time that impacts to the climate would be analyzed for those ground disturbing activities. The proposed MP would then promote land management practices and design standards that promote sustainable practices, which would have negligible impacts.

3.4 AIR QUALITY

Please refer to section 2.1.4 of the proposed MP for existing air quality information in and around Grapevine 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 as the result of added recreational opportunities, no large-scale permanent vegetation removal or construction of facilities would occur. The No Action Alternative would remain compliant with the Clean Air Act because the MP includes only guidelines and does not incorporate actions which produce criteria pollutants as explained in the previous sentence.

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 Alternative does propose minor actions (i.e. ground disturbing activities) that could directly or indirectly produce criteria pollutants (e.g. maintaining park roads, new parking lot, etc.). Such actions would comply the Clean Air Act and State Implementation Plan and would likely not be subject to a conformity determination. Negligible air quality benefits may be realized through the proposed establishment and reclassification of 4,479 acres as ESA lands, and the keeping of 1,259 acres as MRML-WM lands and 211 acres as MRML-LDR. These areas contain natural 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 Grapevine 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, which has no impact on these resources. There would be no short- or long-term, minor, moderate, or major, beneficial, or adverse 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 MP considers the various topographical, geological, and soils aspects of USACE Grapevine Lake project lands. Maintaining similar acres of HDR lands (from 2,355 to 2,599 acres – no significant increase) and increasing ESA lands (from 2,374 acres to 4,479 acres) and retaining 1,259 acres as MRML-WM lands as well as 211 acres MRML-LDR lands would help to increase the long-term preservation and stabilization of the soils within USACE Grapevine Lake project lands. In addition, resource objectives require that erosion control and sedimentation issues be monitored, and alternatives be developed and implemented to resolve any issues. The 20 proposed utility corridors would condense disturbances associated with utility operations to limited areas, further helping to reduce soil exposure to erosive wind and water forces. Establishing ESAs, keeping MRML-WM land classes, and implementing the resource objectives and goals discussed in Chapter 3 of the proposed MP and the rest of the proposed action would have minor, positive, long-term impacts on soil conservation and topography, and geology at Grapevine Lake.

3.6 NATURAL RESOURCES

Please refer to section 2.2.1 of the proposed MP for existing natural resources information in and around Grapevine 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, which currently have no significant impacts on natural resources. There would be 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 implementation of revised land management classes, improvement of resource management goal and objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would allow natural resources within USACE Grapevine federal project lands to be better managed. The improved management would come from implementing the knowledge gained from the Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Procedure (WHAP) (Appendix C of the proposed Grapevine Lake MP) completed for Grapevine Lake, which identifies high quality and unique areas. The implementation of proposed land reclassifications

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 allow for natural resources to be managed with consideration of how they would be impacted from the retention of flood waters. The establishment and reclassification of 4,479 acres as ESA lands, and the keeping of 1,259 acres as MRML-WM lands and 211 acres as MRML-LDR, especially in prime ecological areas, helps to protect natural resources from various types of adverse impacts such as habitat fragmentation. Limiting new utilities to the 20 proposed corridors described in section 6.2 and Table 6.1 of the proposed MP would limit the areas of habitat fragmentation that could occur in the future.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would have short- and long term, moderate beneficial impacts on natural resources as a result of implementing the proposed MP.

3.7 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Please refer to section 2.2.4 of the proposed MP for existing information on threatened and endangered species within the USACE fee owned boundary.

3.7.1 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 threatened and endangered species would be anticipated as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.7.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would result in 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 Grapevine Lake federal project lands. To further management opportunities and beneficially impact habitat diversity, the reclassifications proposed in the 2022 MP include 4,479 acres as ESAs. Under this reclassification, several land parcels previously classified as Recreational Areas and Multiple Use Recreation Areas were converted to ESA in order to recognize those areas having the highest ecological value and to ensure they are given the highest order of protection among possible land classifications. Resource objectives require that threatened and endangered species are managed by various ecosystem management principles. In addition, all new utilities would be built along existing rights-of-way in the 20 proposed utility corridors. This would help reduce potential future loss of natural resources that could potentially occur from placement of utility lines on project lands.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would have no effect on federally threatened and endangered species. Any future activities that could potentially result in impacts on federally listed species would be coordinated with USFWS through Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Therefore, USACE has determined that the

proposed Grapevine Lake Master Plan would have No Effect on all federally threatened and endangered species within the study area.

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 Grapevine Lake would continue to be managed according to 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 implementation of revised land management classes, improvement of resource management goals and objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would result in increased tracking and management of invasive species within USACE Grapevine Lake federal project lands. Improved management would result from implementing the knowledge gained from the Wildlife Habitat Appraisal Procedure (WHAP) survey done for Grapevine Lake, which identifies high value and unique areas that would benefit from increased protection from various impacts, including from invasive species. Establishing and reclassifying 4,479 acres as ESA lands and retaining 1,259 acres as MRML-WM lands and 211 acres as MRML-LDR land, especially in prime ecological areas, helps to protect natural resources from various types of adverse impacts. These impacts include habitat fragmentation, which increases the opportunity for the spread of invasive species. The ESA classification also ensures the areas receive more invasive species monitoring and management efforts. Similarly, the proposed new resource objectives provide for monitoring and reporting of invasive species and taking action to prevent and/or reduce the spread of these species. The 20 proposed utility corridors would help to further reduce the opportunity for the spread of invasive species by restricting all new utilities within designated areas.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would result in short- and long-term minor, beneficial impacts on invasive species.

3.9 CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

3.9.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative does not involve any activities that would contribute to changes in existing conditions, so Grapevine Lake would continue to be managed according to existing Cultural Resources Management Plan. All 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. There would be no short- or long-term, minor, moderate, or major, beneficial, or adverse impacts on cultural, historical, or archaeological resources as a result of implementing the No Action Alternative.

3.9.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The implementation of reclassified land management classes, improved resource management goals and objectives, and the overall improvement of the proposed MP would allow cultural, historical, and archaeological resources within Grapevine Lake federal project lands to be better managed. Based on previous surveys at Grapevine Lake, the proposed reclassifications, proposed utility corridors, proposed new resource objectives and resource plans 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.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would have no impacts on cultural resources.

3.10 SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Please refer to section 2.5 of the proposed MP for existing socioeconomic and environmental justice information in and around Grapevine Lake.

3.10.1 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 disproportionately high or adverse 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 and resource goals and objectives reflect changes in land management and land uses that have occurred since 1971. Grapevine 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. There would be no adverse impacts on economy in the area and no disproportionately high or adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations or children as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.11 RECREATION

Please refer to section 2.8 of the proposed MP for existing recreation information in and around Grapevine 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 existing MP.

3.11.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The USACE proposes to continue leasing recreation lands at Grapevine Lake to non-federal partners, who are anticipated to maintain and improve existing facilities with potential plans for future expansion.

Grapevine Lake is beneficial to regional visitors, offering a variety of free recreation opportunities. Recreational opportunities in HDR areas will increase slightly (2,355 old acres to 2,599 new acres) with implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative. The minor increase in acreage reflects changes in land management and land uses that have occurred since 1971 at Grapevine Lake. Passive recreational activities would still be allowed as they are now within all lands regardless of the land classification. The proposed resource objectives require that all decisions made with regard to USACE fee lands at Grapevine Lake take into consideration their impacts to recreation, and include monitoring and adjusting as needed.

Therefore, under the Proposed Action Alternative no short- or long-term adverse impacts on recreation are anticipated. Long-term, minor beneficial impacts could occur if the future expansion occurs on leased recreation lands. Multiple recreation opportunities would remain in and around Grapevine Lake to accommodate various outdoor based recreation activities.

3.12 AESTHETIC RESOURCES

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

3.12.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not result in any large-scale changes in impacts to aesthetic resources at Grapevine Lake. Long-term, minor adverse impacts could occur if new utility corridors are constructed in currently undisturbed areas, or invasive species are allowed to establish and expand in new areas around the lake.

3.12.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Grapevine Lake currently plays a pivotal role in availability of visually pleasing parks and open space in Tarrant County and the greater Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the acreage classified for High Density Recreation would only slightly increase (244 acre increase), however this reflects changes in land management and land uses that have occurred since 1971 at Grapevine Lake. This

minor increase would have no effect on current or projected future public use or visual aesthetics, as these changes occurred years ago. Furthermore, the increase in land classified as ESAs (2,105-acre increase) and retaining 1,259 acres as MRML-WM as well as 211 acres as MRML-LDR would help to protect lands that are aesthetically pleasing. These land classifications would limit future development, while continuing to be available for passive recreation activity. All new utilities would be limited to the existing 20 utility corridors proposed in the Proposed Action Alternative, thereby limiting future aesthetic impacts. Additionally, proposed new resource objectives emphasize increasing public education on recreation, nature, cultural resources, and ecology resources at Grapevine Lake.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would have no impacts to aesthetic resources at Grapevine Lake.

3.13 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 Grapevine Lake fee owned boundary.

3.13.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would result in hazardous materials and solid waste management to continue as is currently practiced. USACE staff would continue annual environmental compliance assessments and documentation.

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would result in no adverse impacts due to hazardous materials or solid wastes.

3.13.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Similar to Alternative 1, implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would result in no adverse impacts from hazardous materials or solid wastes. USACE staff would continue to monitor for any materials or waste and report any problems as prescribed by USACE policy.

3.14 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

3.14.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Grapevine MP would not be revised. 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 Grapevine Lake project area would continue to be enforced to ensure public safety.

No significant 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 (29 acres), Designated No-Wake areas (693 acres), and Open-Recreation (6,221). These classifications maintain and, in some cases, improve boating, non-motorized recreation, and swimming safety near the Grapevine Lake Dam, water intake structures, and key recreational water access areas such as boat ramps and designated swimming areas.

Similar to Alternative 1, 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 Grapevine Lake project area would continue to be enforced to ensure public safety. The proposed resource objectives require that various factors impacting human safety at the lake are monitored and that actions are taken to address, eliminate or reduce those factors. Additionally, the proposed objectives emphasize educating the public on water safety and on flood risk management efforts at Grapevine Lake.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would result in short- and long-term minor beneficial impacts on health and safety.

3.15 SUMMARY OF CONSEQUENCES AND BENEFITS

Table 3-1 provides a tabular summary of the consequences and benefits for the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives for each of the 14 assessed resource categories.

Table 3-1. Summary of Consequences and Benefits

Resource	Change Resulting from Revised Master Plan	Environmental Consequences		Benefits Summary
		No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative	
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 goals. LEED standards for green design, construction, and operation activities would be employed to the extent practical.
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 caused 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 1,894 acres to ESA and an increase in lands emphasizing wildlife management.

Resource	Change Resulting from Revised Master Plan	Environmental Consequences		Benefits Summary
		No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative	
Threatened and Endangered Species, including TXNDD 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 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 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 includes 4,479 acres to ESA and specific resource objectives were included for protection of cultural resources.
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	No change	No effect	No effect	No added benefit
Recreation	Minor 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 added are to minimize activities that disturb the scenic beauty and aesthetics of the lake.
Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste	No change	No effect	No effect	No added benefit

Resource	Change Resulting from Revised Master Plan	Environmental Consequences		Benefits Summary
		No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative	
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 29 acres of water surface as restricted and 693 acres designated no-wake for public safety purposes.

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SECTION 4: REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE

The most severe environmental degradation may not result from the direct effects of any particular action, but from the actions occurring within the reasonably foreseeable future. As defined in 40 CFR 1508.1 (aa) (CEQ Regulations) as amended in 2020, “reasonably foreseeable means sufficiently likely to occur such that a person of ordinary prudence would take it into account in reaching a decision.” This is further clarified in 1508.1(g) under effects or impacts and applies to “changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed action or alternatives, including those effects that occur at the same time and place as the proposed action or alternatives and may include effects that are later in time or farther removed in distance from the proposed action or alternatives.”

4.1 PAST IMPACTS WITHIN THE ZONE OF INTEREST

Grapevine Lake was originally authorized for construction in 1945 as a multi-purpose reservoir for flood control, water conservation, fish and wildlife, and recreation. Construction of Grapevine Lake Dam began in January of 1948, and was completed in July of 1952. Deliberate impoundment began in July of 1952. The total project area at Grapevine Lake encompasses 18,196 acres, with 15,551 acquired in simple fee title by USACE and 2,645 acres in perpetual flowage easements. The total project acreage includes 6,707 acres of surface water at normal pool elevation of 535.0 feet NVGD.

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

Future management of the 2,645 acres of flowage easement lands at Grapevine 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.

The North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) coordinates with cities, counties, and transportation partners to plan road, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian transportation improvements for the 16 counties comprising the NCTCOG and serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Dallas-Fort Worth Area. NCTCOG’s Mobility 2040 plan was used as a reference document for the proposed Master Plan. Items recommended for implementation in the Mobility 2040 plan that are of significance to the area surrounding Grapevine Lake include the following:

- Widening FM 1938, a regionally important arterial, by adding shoulders. by To Be Determined (TBD).
- Construct new road as a part of US 377, a regionally important arterial, by TBD.
- Do landscape development for FM 1171, a regional important arterial, by TBD.
- Repair FM 2499, a regional important arterial, by TBD.

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 IMPACTS WITHIN THE REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE

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 Alternative. 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. Significant growth and development is expected to continue in the vicinity of Grapevine Lake within the reasonably foreseeable future and adverse impacts on resources could occur when added to the impacts of activities associated with the Proposed Action or No Action Alternatives. A summary of reasonably foreseeable future impacts for each resource is presented below.

4.3.1 Land Use

An impact would occur if any future 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. Major changes in land use has occurred around Grapevine Lake including the conversion of agricultural fields into urbanized communities.

The reasonably foreseeable future impacts identified in Section 4.2 on land use within the area surrounding Grapevine Lake are anticipated to be negligible.

4.3.2 Water Resources

An impact would occur if any future 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. Grapevine Lake was developed for flood control, water conservation, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes. The reclassifications and resource objectives required to revise the Grapevine Lake MP are compatible with water use plans and surface water classification. Further, classifications were developed to help fulfill regional goals associated with good stewardship of water resources to continue use of water resources associated with Grapevine Lake. Therefore, impacts from the reasonably foreseeable future on water resources within the area surrounding Grapevine Lake, when combined with past and proposed actions in the region, are anticipated to be minor.

4.3.3 Climate

The Proposed Action would neither affect nor be affected by the climate. Therefore, implementation of the revised land use classifications in the proposed MP, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, would not result in major reasonably foreseeable future impacts on the climate.

4.3.4 Climate Change and GHG

Under the Proposed Action, current Grapevine Lake project management plans and monitoring programs would not be changed. In the event that GHG emission issues become significant enough to impact the current operations at Grapevine 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 change or GHG.

4.3.5 Air Quality

A major highway project is scheduled near the zone of interest for Grapevine Lake that could adversely affect air quality within the region, however state and federal laws and regulations require the implementation of best management practices to reduce emission impacts. Vehicle traffic along park and area roadways and routine daily activities in nearby communities also contribute to current and future emission sources.

Impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would be negligible. Seasonal prescribed burning could occur on Grapevine Lake to help maintain the various prairies found throughout the fee boundary that would have minor, negative impacts on air quality through elevated ground-level O₃ and particulate matter concentrations; however, these burns would be conducted in small tracts to minimize impacts. Conversely, the increase in ESA acres will ensure that quality native vegetation will remain in place, which is vital to help improve air quality in the region.

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, could result in minor adverse and beneficial reasonably foreseeable future impacts on air quality.

4.3.6 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. Reasonably foreseeable future impacts on topography, geology, and soils within the area surrounding Grapevine Lake, when combined with past and proposed actions in the region, are anticipated to be negligible.

4.3.7 Natural Resources

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary, thus should not affect any natural resources within the Grapevine Lake Project Area.

Reasonably foreseeable future impacts are not anticipated to adversely impact the viability of any plant species or community, rare or sensitive habitats, or wildlife within

the Grapevine Lake Project Area. The establishment of ESAs, retention of MRML-WM areas, and the addition of resource objectives that favor protection and restoration of valuable natural resources would have reasonably foreseeable future beneficial impacts. Therefore, there would be moderate long-term beneficial impacts to natural resources resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative.

4.3.8 Threatened and Endangered Species

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary, thus should not affect any federal or state listed species within the Grapevine Lake Project Area.

The Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives would not adversely impact threatened, endangered and TXNDD species within the area. Should federally listed species change in the future (e.g., delisting of the Least Tern or other species or listing of new species), associated requirements would be reflected in revised land management practices in coordination with the USFWS. The USACE would continue cooperative management plans with the USFWS and TPWD to preserve, enhance, and protect critical wildlife habitat resources.

No reasonably foreseeable future impacts on federal and state listed species are anticipated.

4.3.9 Invasive Species

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary, thus should not affect the introduction or establishment of invasive species within the Grapevine Lake Project Area.

To the extent that funding would allow, USACE would continue its proactive herbicide treatments to control invasive species that affect not only the natural biological resources, but also recreational opportunities. Pesticide treatment for invasive ants would also continue. The USACE would also continue to monitor for zebra mussels and take all practicable measures to prevent them from becoming a nuisance to Grapevine Lake.

Invasive species control would continue to be conducted on various areas across the project lands. Implementing Best Management Practices (BMP) would help reduce the introduction and distribution of invasive species, ensuring that proposed actions in the region would not contribute to the overall reasonably foreseeable future impacts related to invasive species.

The proposed land reclassifications in the Proposed Action Alternative are compatible with Grapevine Lake invasive species management practices. Therefore, there would be minor long-term beneficial impacts on reducing and preventing invasive species within the area surrounding Grapevine Lake.

4.3.10 Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Resources

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary and would have no effect on any cultural resources within the Grapevine Lake Project Area.

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 MRML-WM lands provide additional protection against ground disturbances. Additionally, the proposed Utility Corridors would restrict any future pipelines, roads, or other infrastructure to already disturbed areas, further limiting impacts on cultural resources. Therefore, this action, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, would not result in any reasonably foreseeable future impacts on cultural resources or historic properties.

4.3.11 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary. State and federal laws and regulations would require an assessment of impacts on minority and low-income populations to ensure there would be no disproportionate effect on those communities.

The Proposed Action would not result in the displacement of persons (minority, low-income, children, or otherwise) as a result of implementing the reclassifications, resources objectives, and resource plan proposed in the proposed MP. Therefore, the effects of the Proposed Action Alternative on environmental justice and the protection of children, when combined with other ongoing and proposed projects in the Grapevine Lake area, would not result in any reasonably foreseeable future impacts.

4.3.12 Recreation

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary, thus should have no impact on the recreational resources at the Grapevine Lake Project Area. Grapevine Lake provides regionally significant outdoor recreation benefits including a variety of recreation opportunities. The minor changes in acreages of HDR and MRML-LDR reflect changes in land management and historic recreation use patterns that have occurred since 1971 at Grapevine Lake. The classification of these lands would have no effect on current or projected future public use. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative, when combined with other existing and proposed projects in the region, would result in minor beneficial reasonably foreseeable future impacts on recreational resources.

4.3.13 Aesthetic Resources

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 should occur far enough away from the Grapevine Lake Project Area so as to have no impacts on the area's visual aesthetics. No impacts on visual resources would occur as a result of implementing the reclassifications, resources objectives, and resource plan proposed in the proposed MP. The Proposed Action, especially the classification of ESAs, would result in minor beneficial reasonably foreseeable future impacts on the visual resources in the Grapevine Lake area.

4.3.14 Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 has the potential to produce hazardous materials, however both federal and state laws and regulations would require the implementation of protection measures to avoid any off-site

movement of such materials. No hazardous material or solid waste concerns would be expected with implementation of the proposed MP; therefore, when combined with other ongoing and proposed projects in the Grapevine Lake area, there would be no reasonably foreseeable future impacts as the result of hazardous materials and solid wastes.

4.3.15 Health and Safety

The proposed highway construction mentioned in Section 4.2 would occur outside of the USACE federal fee boundary, thus should not result in any health and safety concerns at the Grapevine Lake Project. The effects of implementing the proposed MP, when combined with other ongoing and proposed projects in the Grapevine Lake area, would not result in any reasonably foreseeable future impacts.

SECTION 5: COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

This 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 to identify reclassification proposals significant issues related to the Proposed Action Alternative. 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 2022 MP. There would be no adverse impacts on threatened or endangered species resulting from the revision of the 1971 MP. However, beneficial impacts, such as habitat protection, could occur as a result of the revision of the proposed MP by classification of ESA and MRML-WA lands.

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 is in compliance 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 Grapevine Lake project lands, but these would not be significantly impacted.

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. The operation and management of the existing project complies with EO 11988.

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 Grapevine 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 revisions in 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 would 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 resources, or it affects a renewable resource that takes a long time to regenerate. The impacts for Grapevine Lake 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 revisions to the Grapevine Lake MP.

SECTION 7: PUBLIC AND AGENCY COORDINATION

In accordance with 40 CFR §§ 1501.9, and 1506.6, the USACE initiated public involvement and agency scoping activities to solicit input on the revision of the 1971 MP, as well as identifying reclassification proposals and significant issues related to the Proposed Action Alternative. 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. Due to COVID-19 virus pandemic and concerns over public safety, this public scoping meeting was held virtually from May 11, 2020, through June 26, 2020. The USACE, Fort Worth District, placed advertisements on the USACE webpage, social media, and print publications prior to the public scoping meeting.

The meeting to introduce the draft proposed MP and EA to the public will be held in person. During this meeting there will be a presentation that introduces and summarizes the Proposed MP, as well an opportunity for the public ask questions and provide feedback. Public review and comment period on the draft proposed MP and EA will begin on June 10, 2022, and end on July 10, 2022. At the close of the 30-day public review period, public comments received will be incorporated and formally addressed in Appendix F of the MP. Attachment A includes the ads published in the local newspaper, the agency coordination letters, and the distribution list for the coordination letters. The EA is being coordinated with agencies having legislative and administrative responsibilities for environmental protection.

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SECTION 8: REFERENCES

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). 2020. Executive Office of the President. *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act*.

North Central Texas Council of Governments. 2018. Metropolitan Transportation Plan – Mobility 2040. <https://www.nctcog.org/trans/mtp/2040/>

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2022. Grapevine Lake Master Plan, Trinity River Basin, Tarrant, and Denton Counties, Texas. USACE, Fort Worth District.

USACE. 1988. *Engineering Regulation 200-2-2, Procedures for Implementing NEPA*. Washington, DC.

USACE. 2018. Grapevine Dam Water Control Manual.

SECTION 9: ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
°	Degrees
ac-ft	acre-feet
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
BMP	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
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ -equivalent
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
DSHS	Department of State Health Services (Texas)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Ecological Mapping System (TPWD)
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- 8 years of USACE experience.

ATTACHMENT A: NEPA COORDINATION AND PUBLIC SCOPING

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FORT WORTH DISTRICT
P. O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

June 1, 2022

PUBLIC NOTICE

**OPEN HOUSE FOR THE RELEASE OF THE
DRAFT MASTER PLAN, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, AND FINDING OF NO
SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR THE PROPOSED U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
GRAPEVINE LAKE 2022 MASTER PLAN
DENTON AND TARRANT COUNTIES, TEXAS**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, hereby informs the public of the release of the draft Grapevine Lake 2022 Master Plan (hereafter Plan), draft Environmental Assessment (EA), and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). An open house will be held from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm on June 9, 2022, within Stewart Hall of the REC of Grapevine, 1175 Municipal Way, Grapevine, Texas 76051. The open house will give an overview of the proposed changes to the current Grapevine Lake Master Plan, provide instructions on how to submit comments, and provide an opportunity for the public to ask questions and provide feedback. A 30-day public comment period will begin on June 10, 2022, and end on July 10, 2022. For those unable to attend the public open house, the draft Plan, FONSI, EA, comment form with instructions, and a downloadable presentation covering the same topics covered in the open house will be available for download starting June 8, 2022, at the following Fort Worth District website:

<https://www.swf.usace.army.mil/About/Lakes-and-Recreation-Information/Master-Plan-Updates/Grapevine-Lake/>

A Plan is a vital tool produced and used by the USACE to guide the responsible stewardship of the USACE-administered lands and resources for present and future generations. The Plan provides direction for appropriate management, use, development, enhancement, protection, and conservation of the natural, cultural, and manmade resources at Grapevine Lake. The Plan presents an inventory and analysis of land resources, resource management objectives, land use classifications, resource use plan for each land use classification, current and projected park facility needs, an analysis of existing and anticipated resource use, and anticipated influences on overall project operation and management. The most recent Master Plan for Grapevine Lake was approved in 1966 and last revised in 1971, with a Supplement in 2001.

Comments, suggestions, and questions on the proposed revision can be emailed to CESWF-PER-Grapevine@usace.army.mil or mailed to Lake Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 110 Fairway Drive, Grapevine, Texas 76051.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeffrey Pinsky".

Jeffrey F. Pinsky
Chief, Environmental Branch
Regional Planning and Environmental Center

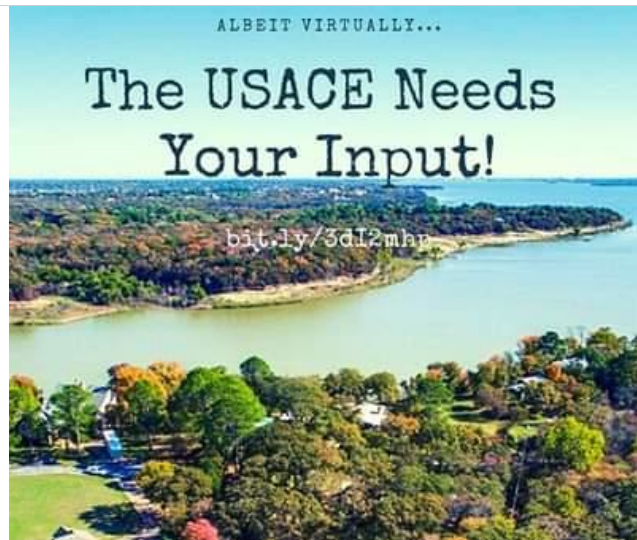


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City of Grapevine Texas Government
Grapevine Lake Master Plan Revision - Public Input Needed -

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Fort Worth District) invites you to share your comments and seeks your input regarding the Grapevine Lake Master Plan Revision. Public and stakeholder involvement and feedback is critical to the success of the master plan revision. Changes are not being proposed at this time but comments from individuals, organizations, and agencies are encouraged as the process of revising the master plan begins. Due to the current pandemic, public meetings and workshops which typically accompany a master plan revision have been canceled. This virtual presentation is the alternative to the Corps hosting an in-person public meeting or workshop.

Please provide your feedback by viewing the public presentation at bit.ly/3dl2mhp. The official news release is available at bit.ly/3cuuKDw.

Timeline photos · May 12, 2020 ·

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Chris Sanders

Here's a thought! During the night, how about turning off massively expensive & energy consuming baseball & soccer park lights?
Pretty expensive night lights to comfort the birds scared of the dark, huh?



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May 11, 2020 at 7:25 PM ·

#USACEFortWorth announced the initiation of the process to revise the Grapevine Lake Master Plan.

The public is invited to view information found at <https://www.swf.usace.army.mil/About/Lakes-and-Recreation-Information/Master-Plan-Updates/Grapevine-Lake/> discussing the revision process and instructions for public participation in the revision



SWF.USACE.ARMY.MIL

USACE to host virtual public information presentation for Grapevine La

Officials with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, announce today the initiation of the process to revise the Grapev...

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Brian Jennings



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Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The old master plan is provided in the link on the post.

2 yrs **Report**



Dan Conter

Kathleen Conter

2 yrs **Report**



Chris Pape

Please don't touch the trail systems.

Northshore
Knobs Hill
Horseshoe

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Jeanna NG

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Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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June 11, 2020 at 2:29 PM ·

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is in the process of revising Grapevine Lake's Master Plan and wants your input! Due to COVID-19, the Fort Worth District of the USACE is hosting a virtual public input presentation regarding Grapevine Lake's Master Plan. The current plan needs a revision to address changes in regional land use, population, outdoor recreation trends, and USACE management policy. To provide comments, questions, and view the presentation, please visit <https://bit.ly/2XSNCXH>.



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Mark Kyer

I wanna toll bridge cuz I wanna pay tolls.

2 yrs **Report**



Felice Ferro

More hiking and mountain bike trails please.

2 yrs **Report**



Jim Gerber

Bike & hike path

2 yrs **Report**



Regina K. Dale replied · 1 reply



Priscilla Estrada-Ortega

Bike paths.

2 yrs **Report**



Andrew Dixon

Put in a bike path/sidewalk across the levy. Everyone wants this!

2 yrs **Report**

Corps of Engineers Grapevine Lake Master Plan Revision presentation

FWBP Staff May 8, 2020



Water

Officials with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, have announced the initiation of the process to revise the

Grapevine Lake Master Plan.

The public is invited to view information found at:

<https://www.swf.usace.army.mil/About/Lakes-and-Recreation-Information/Master-Plan-Updates/Grapevine-Lake>

The information discusses the revision process and instructions for public participation in the revision, the Corps said in a press release.

The website contains a brief presentation describing the revision process, a copy of the current master plan, a map of the current land use classifications, and instructions for submitting comments to the Corps of Engineers.

The public involvement process will be conducted online in lieu of face-to-face workshops until the COVID-19 virus pandemic subsides. All members of the public are encouraged to submit written comments and suggestions before June 26.

The Corps defines the Master Plan as the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all recreational, natural, and cultural resources throughout the life of the water resource development project.

It is a vital tool produced and used by the Corps to guide the responsible stewardship of Corps-administered lands and resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Public participation is critical to the successful revision of the Master Plan, the news release said.

The current Master Plan for Grapevine Lake was completed in 1971 with a supplement published in 2001 and is in need of revision to address changes in regional land use, population, outdoor recreation trends, and Corps management policy.

Key topics to be addressed in the revised master plan include revised land classifications, revised natural, cultural, and recreational resource management objectives, recreation facility needs, and special topics such as invasive species management and threatened and endangered species habitat.

Questions on the proposed revision can be emailed to CESWF-PER-Grapevine@usace.army.mil, or mailed to Lake Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 110 Fairway Drive, Grapevine, TX 76051

www.swf.usace.army.mil

- FWBP Staff



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Residents can weigh in on Grapevine Lake master plan through June 26

 [The land-use map that governs activity at Grapevine Lake was adopted in 2001 as a supplement to the area's master plan. That plan is undergoing another revision process. \(Courtesy U.S. Army Corps of Engineers\).](#)

The land-use map that governs activity at Grapevine Lake was adopted in 2001 as a supplement to the area's master plan. That plan is undergoing another revision process. (Courtesy U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Stay informed on what's happening in your own backyard and subscribe today! Enter your email below to receive regular updates from the CI Morning Impact.**

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By [Daniel Houston](#) | 4:52 PM Jun 24, 2020 CDT | Updated 4:51 PM Jun 24, 2020 CDT

Area residents have a few more days to provide feedback before officials revise the master plan that guides land use and other priorities at Grapevine Lake.

The Army Corps of Engineers is seeking input from the public through June 26 as it initiates a process to revise the Grapevine Lake master plan.

The Corps said the revisions will likely include updates to land classifications and a reassessment of recreation facility needs and various protective considerations for the lake's ecosystem.

The plan was first approved in 1971 and supplemented by additional documents in 2001.

"Since then, many changes have taken place including major utility and highway construction, urbanization, and evolving recreational uses," the Corps said on its website.

RELATED STORIES

- [Per Facebook post, Colleyville does not intend to enforce county mask order](#)
- [Southlake's F45 Training location to open in August](#)
- [Three events to celebrate Independence Day in Grapevine, Colleyville, Southlake](#)

The land classifications in the plan govern what activities are acceptable at various points around the lake. Some areas, for example, are set aside for recreational use, while others are designated for wildlife management or operations.

Residents can submit feedback to the Corps [at this link](#).





By [Daniel Houston](#)

AUSTIN METRO

- Austin Metro Home
- Cedar Park | Leander
- Central Austin
- Georgetown
- Lake Travis | Westlake
- New Braunfels
- Northwest Austin
- Round Rock
- Pflugerville | Hutto
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- Southwest Austin | Dripping Springs

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- Pearland | Friendswood
- Spring | Klein
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- Tomball | Magnolia

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Officials to revise Lake Grapevine Master Plan



By **Mark Smith** May 13, 2020

1659 0



A view of Grapevine Lake from a top floor of the Lakeside Tower. (Photo by Brian Maschino)



A view of Grapevine Lake from a top floor of the Lakeside Tower. (Photo by Brian Maschino)

The Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is hosting an online review to provide information and receive public input to begin the process of revising the Master Plan for Grapevine Lake.

Normally, USACE would conduct a face-to-face public workshop to announce the start of the revision and to request comments from the public, according to the USACE, but the public involvement process will be conducted online because of the coronavirus pandemic.

The current Master Plan for Lake Grapevine was published in 1971 with a supplement published in 2001. Since then, many changes have taken place including major utility and highway construction, urbanization and evolving recreational uses, according to the USACE. The Plan and the land classifications are in need of revision to address changes in regional land use, population, outdoor recreation trends and USACE management policy. Key topics to be addressed in the revised Master Plan include revised land classifications, new natural and recreational resource management objectives, recreation facility needs and special topics such as invasive species management and protection of sensitive wildlife habitat.

Public participation is critical to the successful revision of the Master Plan, according to the USACE.

Comments may be submitted by June 26 online [here](#) or mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: Grapevine Lake Manager, 110 Fairway Drive, Grapevine, TX 76151. For more information, [click here](#), email CESWF-PER-Grapevine@usace.army.mil or call 817-865-2600.

CHANGES TO GRAPEVINE LAKE MASTER PLAN ARE IN THE WORKS



TUESDAY, JUNE 02, 2020

Changes to Grapevine Lake Master Plan Are in the Works

The Grapevine Lake Master Plan will undergo revisions to verify compliance with new federal regulations. The original plan was completed in 1971 with a supplement plan published in 2001.

Plan Officials along with the Fort Worth District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have recently initiated the process to revise the plan and desire input from the public.

USACE defines the Master Plan as the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and

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development of all recreational, natural and cultural resources throughout the life of the water resource development project.

The new revisions will address changes in regional land use, population, outdoor recreation trends and USACE management policy.

Key topics that will be addressed in the revised master plan include:

- Revised land classifications
- Revised natural, cultural and recreational resource management objectives
- Recreation facility needs
- Invasive species management
- Threatened and endangered species habitat

Suggestions from the public are encouraged. The public involvement process will be conducted online in lieu of face-to-face workshops until the COVID-19 virus pandemic subsides.

The City of Southlake also plans to submit comments on the proposed Master Plan.

“Grapevine Lake is a great natural resource and provides our residents a nearby opportunity to experience nature firsthand with its many hiking and horseback riding trails,” Senior Director of Planning and Development Services Ken Baker said. “It’s imperative that the City’s citizens are aware of the Grapevine Lake Master Plan process and provide their input on how this land is utilized in the future.”

USACE will accept comments up to June 26, 2020. The USACE [website](#) contains a brief presentation describing the revision process, a copy of the current master plan, a map of the current land use classifications and instructions for submitting public comments.

For questions about the City’s role in the Grapevine Lake Master Plan, please contact City of Southlake Planning and Development Services at 817-748-8621.

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Questions? Suggestions? Feedback? **Talk to Us** by **ODYSSEY**

**GRAPEVINE LAKE
MASTER PLAN REVISION:
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
PRESENTATION**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District
Grapevine Lake

PRESENTER: Eric Irwin,
Regional Planning
& Environmental Center
Southwest Division,
Lake Master Plan Program Lead

MISSION / PEOPLE / TEAMWORK

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Hello, my name is Eric Irwin and I work for the US Army Corps of Engineers in the Regional Planning & Environmental Center where I am the Program Lead for the Lake Master Plan Program in Southwest Division.

On behalf of the Lake Manager, and myself welcome to the Public Involvement Presentation for the master plan revision at **Grapevine Lake**. As the country is responding to the COVID-19 outbreak, public meetings and workshops which accompany a master plan revision are all cancelled. The presentation you are viewing is the alternative to the Corps hosting face-to-face public meetings or workshops. Public and stakeholder involvement is critical to the success of the master plan revision. Thank you for taking the time to participate.

Purpose of Presentation



- Inform the public and stakeholders that a master plan revision has started
- **Define** a master plan
- **Describe** the master plan **revision process**
- **Provide instructions** on how to participate in the revision process
- **Encourage** participation
- **Provide links** to documents



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The purpose of this presentation is to inform the public and stakeholders that a master plan revision has started at **Grapevine Lake**. This presentation will define a master plan, describe the master plan revision process, provide instructions on how to participate in the process, and encourage participation. It will also provide links to documents and details about how to contact the Corps to ask questions.

The information provided through public and stakeholder comments is essential to the decision making process of how project lands and water surfaces will be classified and managed. The Corps wants your ideas and comments. After watching this presentation, review the other material on the project website and send in comments and participate in planning the future of **Grapevine Lake**.

Presentation Topics

What is a master plan?	Why do a revision?	What is the revision process?
What is not part of a master plan?	What is changing in the plan?	How can I participate?
Who can I talk to about the plan?	When will the master plan be done?	



Topics to be covered in this presentation are summed up under these 8 questions that are often asked in a public meeting or workshop:

- What is a Master Plan?
- Why do a revision?
- What is the revision process?
- What is not part of a Master Plan?
- What is changing in the Plan?
- How can I participate?
- Who can I talk to about the plan?
- When will the Master Plan be done?

Under each of these 8 topics, this presentation will provide details to help you better understand the master plan project and your role in the process.

What is a master plan?



- The master plan is a **25 year comprehensive land use management guide** for recreational, natural, and cultural resources
- **Adheres to Federal laws** to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop project lands, waters, and associated resources, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for environmental stewardship and outdoor recreation
- Provides **land classifications** and **resource management objectives** that are broad and adaptive over time
- Requires and encourages **public involvement**



You might be wondering, what is a master plan?

The master plan is the document that will guide the land use and management of the project for the next 25 years, while adhering to all applicable Federal laws including the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. The focus of the plan is the designation of land classifications with corresponding management plans, as well as establishing resource management objectives.

The key to a successful master plan is public involvement.

Participation, in the form of providing written comments, is how you can help.

Why do a revision?



- The current master plan is **out of date** and is **no longer compliant** with new regulations
- **Substantial changes in** environmental, cultural, social, and recreational **conditions have occurred** since the current master plan was approved
- **Re-examine land classification** due to these substantial changes
- The master plan **provides long-term goals** and **consistent management objectives** to guide balanced management of resources and public recreation



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Why is the Corps doing a revision to the master plan at this time?

The Corps is undergoing master plan revisions at many of their projects nationwide as existing plans are no long compliant with current regulations. Many projects have also been influenced by changes in the surrounding environment, either by increased urbanization and growth, or changes in rural patterns of land use. As change is ever constant, an update to the plan is needed to capture how the project land classifications meet the current and future projected uses. Not only does land use change, but also management resources in terms of personnel over time, the master plan provides stability, with long-term goals, and a consistent management strategy, for project resources.

What is the revision process?



The process is a cover-to-cover **review and revision of the entire plan** and is accomplished by:

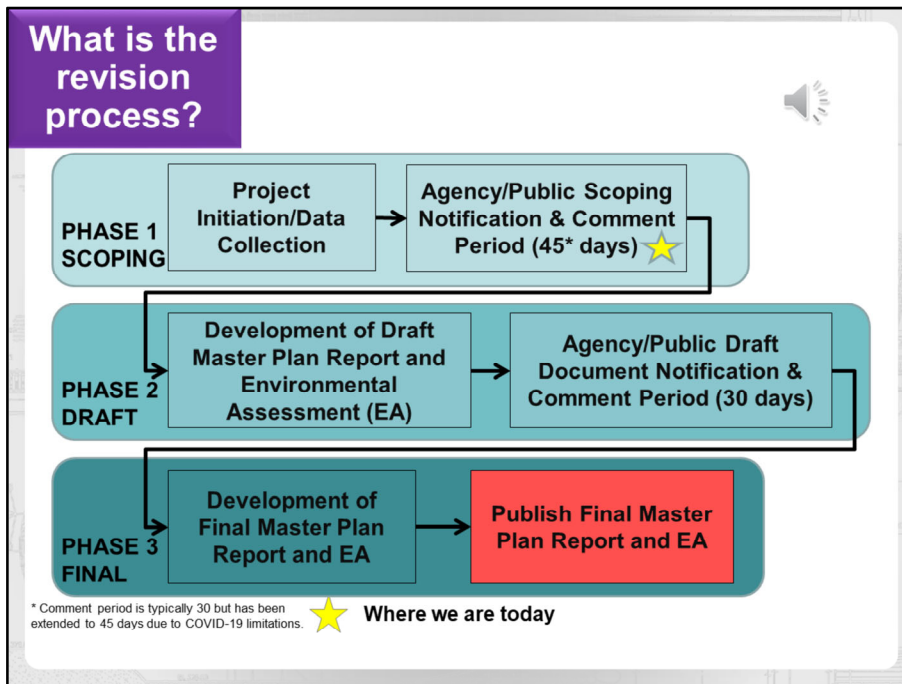
- **A team of Corps employees** including Operations, Real Estate, Master Planning, and Environmental Compliance subject matter experts
- **Receive input from** and **collaboration with** partners, neighbors, stakeholders, elected officials, resource agencies, and the public
- A thorough review and update of **land and water surface classifications**
- Developing appropriate **NEPA compliance** documents



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The revision process includes a cover-to-cover review and update of the entire plan. The revision involves input from the public and stakeholders, but is compiled and completed by a team of Corps employees from a wide array of disciplines. Operations, Real Estate, Master Planning and Environmental Compliance are a few of the subjects where expertise is needed. The revision process will review all of the land and water surface classifications and recommend changes as appropriate. The revision process is a federal action that requires compliance with NEPA, and the appropriate documentation will be a part of the plan.



The revision process includes 3 phases: (scoping, draft and final)

- The scoping phase is when the federal agency asks for initial input from other agencies, citizens and organizations regarding project area, resources and uses. This is the phase we are currently in, as noted by the yellow star on the chart.
- The draft phase is when the Corps asks for public comments on the proposed recommendations in the draft master plan document.
- The final phase is when the Corps incorporates public comments from the draft review into a final master plan document.
- The plan is published after formal approval by the District Commander.

Land Classifications

Source: Engineering Pamphlet or EP 1130-2-550

Land Classification	Definition
Project Operations	Lands required for the dam, spillway, levees, office, maintenance facilities and other areas that are used solely for project operations.
High Density Recreation	Land developed for intensive recreational activities for the visiting public, including day use areas and campgrounds also areas for commercial concessions, and quasi-public development.
Multiple Resource Management Lands	Recreation - Low Density: Lands with minimal development or infrastructure that support passive public recreational use (e.g. trails, primitive camping, wildlife observation, fishing and hunting)
	Wildlife Management: Lands designated for the stewardship of fish and wildlife resources.
	Vegetative Management: Lands designated for the stewardship of forest, prairie, and other native vegetative cover.
	Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas: Recreation areas planned for the future or that have been temporarily closed
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	Areas where scientific, ecological, cultural or aesthetic features have been identified. These areas must be considered by management to ensure they are not adversely impacted.

The Corps defines land classification as the primary use for which project lands are managed. All Federally owned lands are zoned for development and resource management consistent with project purposes.

Utilizing the current Federal guidance, the land classifications are defined as shown in this table.

The Project Operations classification is used solely for lands dedicated for the operation of the project, including the dam, spillway, levees, project office, and other operational features.

The classification High Density Recreation is assigned to lands that are being used for intensive recreational activities, including day use and campground areas.

The Multiple Resource Management Lands allows for the designation of a predominate use and are subdivided into 4 classifications. All 4 classifications essentially allow for similar activities to occur, but are managed with a particular emphasis, including low density recreation, wildlife management, vegetative management, and inactive or future recreation areas.

The protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas is given priority, and are for lands with unique scientific, ecological, cultural, or aesthetic features. Examples include endangered species habitat, scenic shorelines, and rare and unique plant communities to mention a few.

Water Surface Classifications



Source: Engineering Pamphlet or EP 1130-2-550

Water Surface Classification	Definition
Open Recreation	Those waters available for year-round or seasonal water-based recreational use.
Restricted	Water areas restricted for project operations, safety, and security purposes.
Designated No-Wake	To protect environmentally sensitive shoreline areas, recreational water access areas from disturbance, and for public safety.
Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary	Annual or seasonal restrictions on areas to protect fish and wildlife species during periods of migration, resting, feeding, nesting, and/or spawning.

Water surface classifications are defined much like land classifications in that they reflect how the water surface is to be managed.

The water surface will be reviewed and classified using 4 classifications. The dominate classification is typically open recreation which allows year round use of the water surface. The other 3 classifications place restrictions on the water surface based on safety, access, shoreline protection, and wildlife needs. Restricted water surfaces do not allow access due to safety and security purposes. No-wake water surfaces limit vessel speeds to protect shorelines from wake damage, and are used near marina and boat ramps for public safety. Fish and wildlife sanctuary water surfaces can be employed on an annual or seasonal basis to restrict access to protect fish and wildlife species.

NEPA Compliance



National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Purpose of NEPA is to:

- Ensure federal agencies give proper **consideration to the environment** prior to undertaking a federal action
- **Involve the Public** (scoping) in the decision-making process
- **Document the process** by which agencies make informed decisions

NEPA Scoping Process:

- Opportunity for **Public comments and questions** on the potential impacts of proposed federal actions
- Includes comments from other federal, state, and local governments, and Tribal Nations



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NEPA is the National Environmental Policy Act.

Compliance with NEPA is required during the master plan revision process. NEPA is required so that federal agencies give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking a federal action. Scoping during NEPA involves the public in the decision-making process, while documenting the process by which federal agencies make informed decision.

The NEPA process provides the public with the opportunity to ask questions and comment on the potential impacts of proposed federal actions. It also includes comments from other federal, state and local governments, and Tribal Nations.

What is NOT part of a master plan?



- Facility **design details**
- Details of **daily project administration**
- Technical aspects of:
 - Water management for **flood risk management**
 - Regional **water quality**
 - **Water supply**
 - **Shoreline management**
 - **Water level management**
 - **Hydropower**
 - **Navigation**



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There are topics of public interest that will not be part of the master plan. The master plan does not include facility designs, daily project administration details, or any technical discussion regarding flood risk management, water quality, water supply, shoreline management, water level management, hydropower, or navigation.

What is changing in the plan?



At this point in the revision process **there are no proposed changes**

The Corps is **requesting written comments for RECOMMENDED changes** to the existing master plan



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The master plan will be changing from the current master plan.

However, at this point in the Scoping Phase of the process, nothing has been proposed to change. Scoping is where the federal agency asks for initial input from other agencies, citizens, and organizations regarding project area, resources and uses. The purpose of this public involvement presentation is to inform the Public that the master plan revision has started, and collect suggestions and written comment for possible changes to the master plan.

How can I participate?



Submit written comments!

Review all documents available on the USACE website:

<https://www.swf.usace.army.mil/About/Lakes-and-Recreation-Information/Master-Plan-Updates/Grapevine-Lake/>

Documents available for review on the website include:

- Master Plan documents
- Project maps
- Comment form
- Presentation



Spread the word by telling your colleagues, friends and neighbors to participate



You can participate in the process by reviewing the documents available on the website and submit written comments. The Corps will only accept comments in written format. The project website is hosting all the documents relevant to the master plan revision, including the current master plan documents, project maps, comment forms with instructions on how to submit a comment, and copies of this presentation for your review. As the project progresses, and new information is developed, it will be posted to this project website, so you may want to bookmark the site for future reference.

We are asking for your help to spread the word to others, letting them know the master plan revision has been initiated, and this is the opportunity to participate in the process.

How can I participate?



Comments will be accepted only in writing, some of the methods for submitting a comment include:

- You may **download the comment form** provided on the website, fill it out electronically, and email it to the Corps using the submit button on the comment form
- Or you may **print the comment form** provided on the website, fill it out by hand, and mail it to the Corps at the address on the comment form
- Or you may **write a comment or send an email** without using the comment form, and mail or email it to the Corps at the address provided on the website
- Comments are due by close of business on **June 26, 2020**



The Corps can accept any form of written comments and we have provided a few methods that may make it easier to submit.

A comment form has been prepared and is available on the website which you can download and fill out electronically. Hit the submit button on the form, and it will autofill the email address, and you can send it in.

Another method is to print the comment form provided on the website and fill it out by hand, or electronically, and mail it in to the Corps.

Or you can write a comment in a letter, or email, and send it in. You don't have to use the comment form.

We will except all of these methods, and any other, as long as it's a written comment.

The comment period is open for 45 calendar days from the initial announcement.

Who can I talk to about the plan?



Questions about the master plan can be addressed by:

Grapevine Lake Office at:

John Mathney, Acting Lake Manager

Email: John.L.Mathney@usace.army.mil

Phone: 817-865-2600

Fort Worth District Office at:

Joshua Quiring, Project Manager

Email: Joshua.A.Quiring@usace.army.mil

Phone: 817-886-1622

- OR -

Emailing the Corps at:

Email: CESWF-PER-Grapevine@usace.army.mil



If you have questions regarding the master plan, please call or email the following Corps project office or district staff.

You can also send questions to the Email address setup for this project as listed on this slide.

If you need to review a printed copy of the information please contact the lake office to make your request.

When will the master plan be done?



- The master plan will take **18-24 months** to complete
- Projected milestones/schedule

Milestones	Schedule
Public Notification for Scoping	11 MAY 2020
Public Comment Period (45 days)	11 MAY to 26 JUN 2020
Draft Master Plan/EA Public Notification	MAY 2021
Public Comment Period (30 days)	JUN 2021
Final Master Plan/EA Approved	SEP 2021

The master plan will take 18-24 months to complete.

Public notification for scoping initiated on 11 May 2020. The 45-day comment period when written comment are accepted will remain open until 26 Jun 2020.

The draft document is scheduled to be available for public review by May 2021 followed by a public comment period.

The final approved master plan and EA is scheduled for September 2021

Thank you for viewing this presentation and participating in the master plan revision process at Grapevine Lake.



Website address:

<https://www.swf.usace.army.mil/About/Lakes-and-Recreation-Information/Master-Plan-Updates/Grapevine-Lake/>



Send comments to:

Email:

CESWF-PER-Grapevine@usace.army.mil

Grapevine Lake Office Address:

110 Fairway Drive, Grapevine, TX 76051



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Thank you for viewing this presentation and participating in the master plan revision process at Grapevine Lake.

Project documents are available at this website.

Please send your comments to the Email address, or Grapevine Lake Office Address listed here.

Thank you.