

Public Scoping Meetings
Presented October 21-29, 2014



Agenda

- Introductions
- Purpose of Scoping
- Proposed Project
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process
- Initial Screening Analysis
- Agency/Public Involvement
- Next Steps
- Public Comment Session



Purpose of Scoping

- To obtain public and agency input to be used in determining major issues and impacts
- This input is used in the proposed project decision-making process
- This is then documented in the Environmental Impact Statement





What is an EIS?

- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a document that describes the impacts on the environment as a result of a proposed action
- Mandated by NEPA for major federal projects
- The document provides project information, such as:
 - Reasons for the proposed project
 - Alternatives considered
 - Comparison of alternatives
 - Environmental study areas
 - Possible environmental impacts
 - Proposed mitigation of environmental impacts
 - Preferred Alternative



PROPOSED ACTION



What is High-Speed Rail (HSR)?

Streetcar

Light Rail Transit

Commuter Passenger Rail

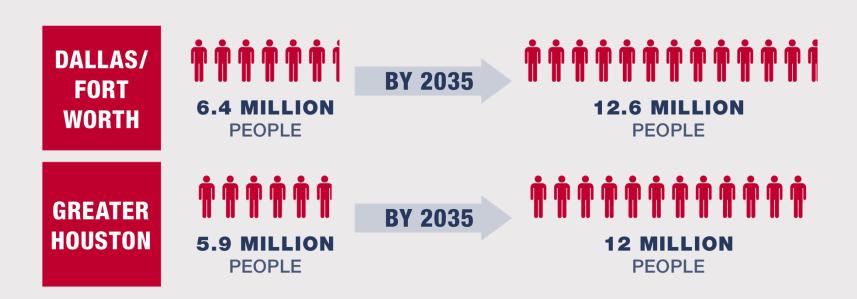
High-Speed Passenger Rail







Is There a Need for HSR between Dallas and Houston?



Is There a Need for HSR between Dallas and Houston?

CONGESTION

AVERAGE TRAVEL SPEED

AVERAGE TRAVEL TIME

4 HOURS

BY 2035

SPEED 60

BY 2035

BY 2035



\$PEED **40**

6.5 HOURS



Is There a Need for HSR between Dallas and Houston?

- Air travel between
 Dallas and Houston
 - 65 minute traveltime
 - Minimum 60 minutegate time
 - Subject to bad weather





Why Here?

- Need for alternative transportation option to serve significant and growing population centers
- Ideal distance
 - Dallas to Houston: 240 miles
 - Travel by HSR is less than 90 minutes
- Ideal location and topography
 - Straight
 - Flat
 - Undeveloped
 - No tunnels



What is the Proposed Project?

- 240-mile high-speed passenger rail between Dallas and Houston
- Bullet train technology N700-I Tokaido Shinkansen
- 90-minute travel time
- Speeds up to 205 mph
- "Closed" railroad system (dedicated to HSR)
- Terminal stations in Dallas and Houston with potential for an intermediate station
- Privately funded



Who is Involved?

Applicant

Approving Agencies







Contractors





NEPA PROCESS



What is NEPA?

- Federal law that outlines policies to consider the environment and
 - Provides environmental information to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken
 - Informs decision-makers and the public of reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment
- Public involvement is a key part of the NEPA process
 - Scoping
 - Draft EIS



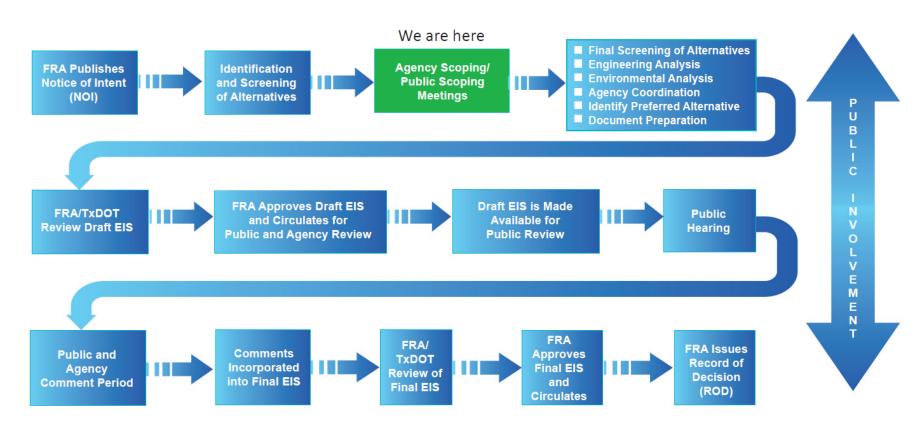
What is the Federal Action?

- FRA must approve system safety
- Rule of Particular Applicability (RPA)
 - No HSR regulations currently exist in US
 - Will describe how system will be regulated
- Project will require approvals from numerous federal agencies
 - FRA USACE
 - FHWA EPA
 - USFWS FTA
- Thus, NEPA applies



What is the NEPA Process?

National Environmental Policy Act Process





Purpose and Need

Purpose

To construct and operate reliable, safe and economically viable passenger high-speed rail service between Dallas and Houston

Need

To address mobility- and congestion-related issues in the 1-45 corridor

To approve the Applicant's proposed high-speed rail investment and meet FRA's mission to "enable the safe, reliable movement of people and goods for a strong America, now and in the future"

To provide connectivity to regional transportation systems

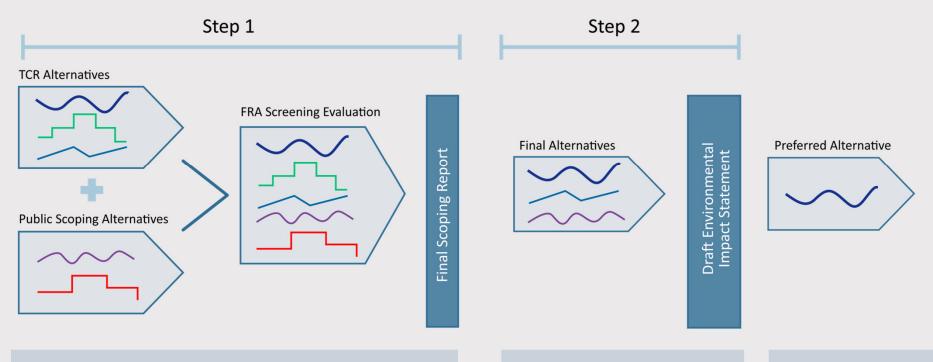
To support all federal approvals and permits



ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED



Screening and Evaluation Process



Preliminary alternatives are identified as those that meet the operational, technical, and economic goals of the applicant. Additional alternatives identified through public scoping may be also evaluated. Evaluation measures may be qualitative at this stage. FRA will conduct an initial screening analyis to identify which alternatives will be carried forward into the draft EIS.

Final alternatives are those that best meet the purpose and need of the project. In addition to the evaluation measures used in the preliminary step, additional analysis will be required to quantitatively measure potential impacts. Through the DEIS, a preferred alternative will emerge that meets the business case requirements and the project's purpose and need.



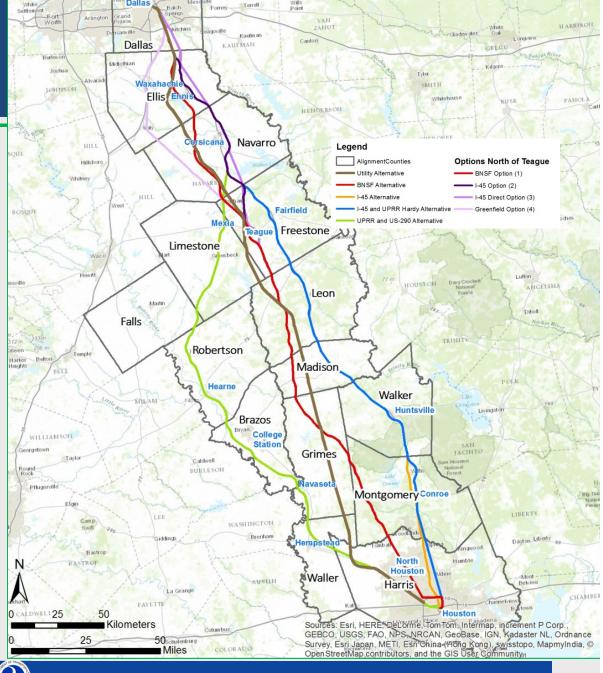
Development of Alternatives

- Our approach to developing alignments
 - Optimize alignment for maximum operating speed
 - Minimize right-of-way requirements
 - Minimize risks to safe train operations
 - Maximize connectivity to regional transportation systems
 - Minimize required grade separations with roadways and freight rail
 - Minimize construction impacts and costs
 - Minimize environmental impacts



Identifying Alternatives

- Four primary corridors
 - -1-45
 - UPRR
 - BNSF RR
 - Utility
- Nine
 alternatives







Alternatives Screening Process

- Qualitative and quantitative criteria tied to Purpose and Need
- Criteria grouped into three categories
 - Financial and Project Delivery Considerations
 - Engineering Considerations
 - Environmental Considerations
- "Stop Light" chart used to visually assess strengths and weaknesses of each alternative
- FRA reviewed and verified criteria used to identify the alternative alignments for detailed evaluation in the DEIS



Scoring - Equally Weighted Results

Alternative Evaluation Stoplight Chart		Alternative								
		BNSF w/ Option 1	BNSF w/ Option 2	BNSF w/ Option 3	BNSF w/ Option 4	I-45 w/ Hardy Option	I-45	UPRR	Utility Corridor w/ I-45	Utility Corridor
Weighting	Group	Results Summary								
1	Financial Considerations	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.9
1	Engineering Considerations	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.6
1	Environmental Considerations	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1
	FINAL Alternative Score		5.6	5.8	6.1	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.1	7.5

Secommended for further evaluation

5.0 - 6.4 Not recommended for further evaluation, but these alternatives may be re-evaluated upon introduction of new data.

Not recommended for further evaluation

- Applicant's focus is on financial and project delivery considerations
- FRA evaluated from a number of perspectives



Scoring – Sensitivity Analysis

Alternative Evaluation Stoplight Chart		Alternative								
		BNSF w/ Option 1	BNSF w/ Option 2	BNSF w/ Option 3	BNSF w/ Option 4	I-45 w/ Hardy Option	I-45	UPRR	Utility Corridor w/ I-45	Utility Corridor
Weighting	Group	Results Summary								
1	Financial Considerations	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.9
1	Engineering Considerations	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.6
2	Environmental Considerations	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2
	FINAL Alternative Score		7.4	7.6	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.7	7.8	9.7

LEGEND >8.0 Recommended for further evaluation

7.0 - 7.9 Not recommended for further evaluation, but these alternatives may be re-evaluated upon introduction of new data.

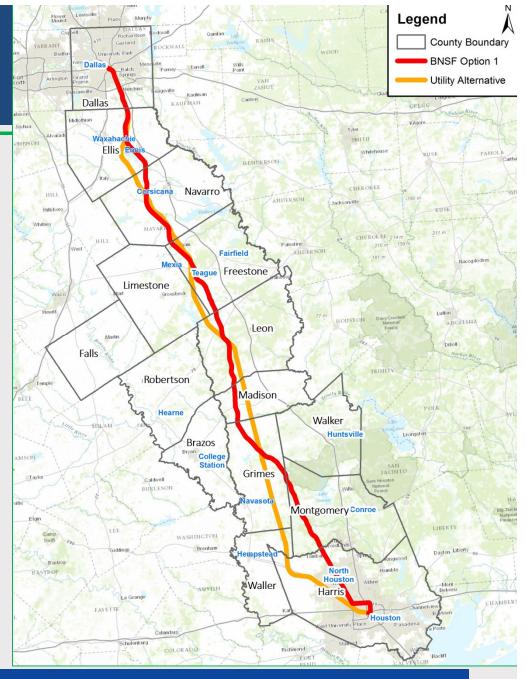
<7.0 Not recommended for further evaluation

- Sensitivity analysis to determine strength of these two alternatives
- Weighting did not impact their ranking with the other seven alternatives



Screening Results

- Alternatives for detailed evaluation
 - BNSF Option 1
 - UtilityAlternative





Screening Results

- Alternatives considered, but eliminated from further evaluation
 - BNSF Option 2
 - BNSF Option 3
 - BNSF Option 4
 - I-45 Hardy Option
 - -1-45
 - UPRR
 - Utility Corridor with I-45



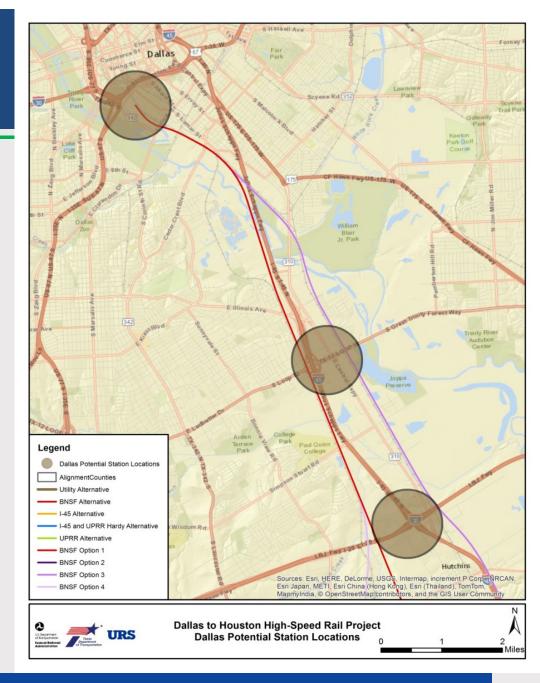
Initial Station Screening Criteria

- Tied to specific alternative alignments
- Screening criteria
 - Availability of property
 - Access to rail alignment corridors being studied
 - Access to public transportation network
 - Access to highway/roadway network
 - Annual ridership and revenue potential
 - Relative "Last Mile" Costs
 - Station area development potential



Station Alternatives

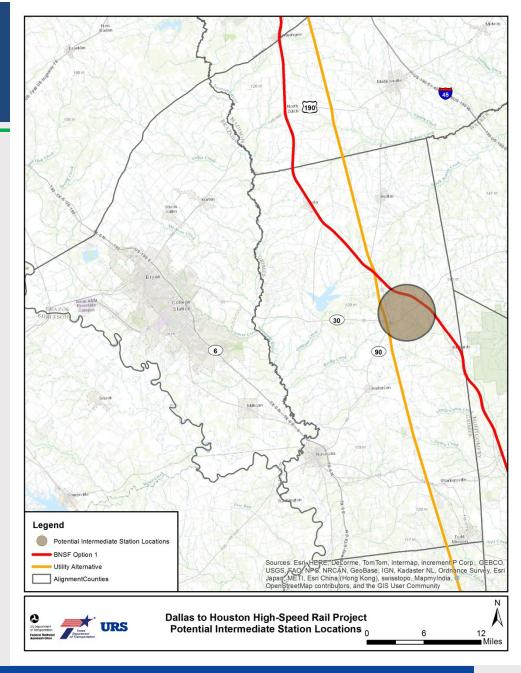
- Dallas Station
 Alternatives
 - Threealternatives
 - Each served by all alternative alignments





Station Alternatives

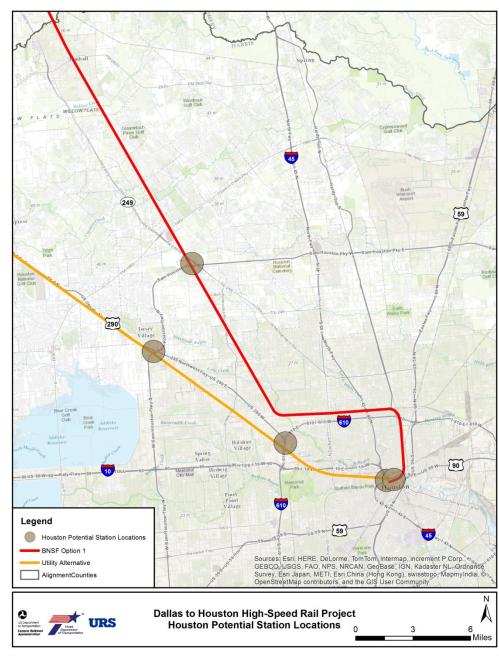
IntermediateStationAlternative





Station Alternatives

- Houston Station
 Alternatives
 - Several alternatives
 - Stationsdependent on alternativealignment





Additional Analyses Required

- Property availability
- Access to transportation network
- Refined annual ridership and revenue potential
- Refined relative "Last Mile" costs
- Potential impacts to the surrounding communities
- Station area development potential



ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS



Environmental Resource Areas

- Transportation
- Land Use
- Socioeconomic & Demographic Conditions
- Neighborhoods, Community Services & Facilities
- Cultural, Historic & Archaeological Resources
- Water Quality
- Floodplains
- Waters of the US (wetlands)
- Natural Resources & Ecosystems
- Soils & Geology

- Hazardous Materials
- Noise & Vibration
- Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)
- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG)/Climate Change
- Safety & Security
- Utilities
- Construction
- Environmental Justice
- Energy



PUBLIC AND AGENCY INVOLVEMENT



Agency/Public Involvement

- Agency Stakeholder Involvement Plan (ASIP)
- Public Scoping Meetings
- Agency Coordination
- Opportunities for specific geographic and issue input
- Project Website
- Toll-free telephone hotline



Scoping Meetings

October 21, 2014

Dallas Infomart 1950 N. Stemmons Frwy #7000, Dallas, TX

October 22, 2014
 IOOF Event Center

601 N. 45th St., Corsicana, TX

October 23, 2014

Teague Community Center 511 Main St., Teague, TX

October 27, 2014

Brazos Center 3232 Briarcrest Dr., Bryan, TX

October 28, 2014
 Veterans Conference Center

455 SH 75 N. Huntsville, TX

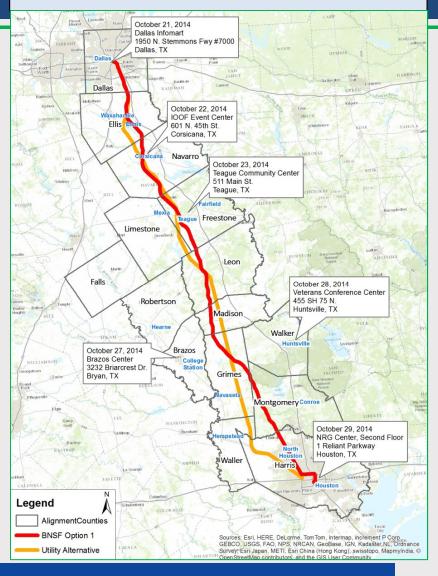
October 29, 2014

NRG Center, Second Floor
1 Reliant Parkway, Houston, TX

Open House: 4:30 - 6:30 pm

Presentation: 6:30 – 7:00 pm

Public Comment Session: 7:00 – 8:00 pm





EIS Website



Dallas to Houston High-Speed Rail Environmental Impact Statement

FAST FACTS

WHAT'S NEW

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ABOUT THE PROJECT ▶

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

PROJECT DOCUMENTS

MAPS AND PICTURES

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

RELATED LINKS

Join Us for Public Scoping Meetings on the Dallas to Houston High-Speed Rail

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a 240-mile high-speed rail project from Dallas to Houston proposed by the Texas Central High-Speed Railway, LLC (TCR)

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

Please join us for a Public Scoping Meeting on the Dallas to Houston High-Speed Rail Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Upcoming Meetings:

• Follow







Agency Coordination

- Federal
 - DOI/NPS
 - EPA*
 - FHWA*
 - FTA*
 - HUD
 - USACE*
 - USCG
 - USDA
 - USFWS*
 - Tribal entities

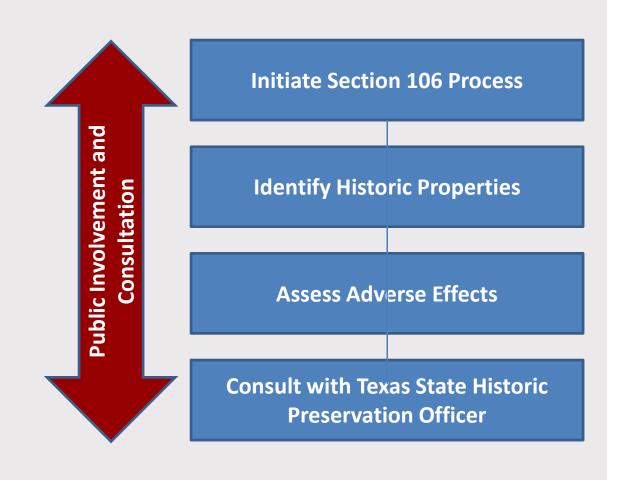
- State
 - THC initiated October7th
 - TPWD
 - TCEQ
 - GLO
- Local stakeholders
 - DART/Houston Metro
 - Municipalities/counties
 - MPOs



^{*} Indicates preliminary desire to act as Cooperating Agency

Cultural Resources and Public Involvement

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- Must consider the effects of proposed action on historic properties
- Public participation is required throughout the process





NEXT STEPS



What Can You Do?

- Scoping Period Ends November 14
 - Submit a comment today
 - Email a comment (<u>DallasHoustonHSR@urs.com</u>)
 - Submit a comment on the website
- For comments to be included in the Scoping Report they must be submitted by November 14
- Comments after November 14 will still be considered
- Follow us on dallashoustonhsr.com
- Questions? Call our project hotline at 1-844-541-1875



Schedule

- Detailed Evaluation of Alternatives (Dec 2014)
- Preliminary Draft EIS (Spring 2015)
- Draft EIS (Summer/Fall 2015)
- Public Hearing (Fall 2015)
- Final EIS (Spring 2016)
- ROD (Summer 2016)



PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION



Public Comment Session

- Each speaker granted three minutes
- Comments should relate to
 - NEPA process
 - Alternatives
 - Anticipated issues and impacts
- Comments will be documented



THANK YOU

