



Instructions

Completing Project Coordination Request (PCR) for Historical Studies

The Historical Studies Project Coordination Request (PCR) gives information to the specialists on the Environmental Affairs Division (ENV) Cultural Resources Management Section's Historical Studies team (ENV-HIST). ECOS creates a PCR activity based on details entered into the Work Plan Development (WPD) Tool. TxDOT district staff (district) will not need a PCR for projects that do not require screening by ENV-HIST.¹

Additional info to have on hand when preparing a PCR:

- Environmental Guide, Volumes 1 and 2, found on [Environmental Toolkits](#) on txdot.gov.
- Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures found in the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#)
- List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic found in the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#)

Instructions

WPD Complete and Accurate: Prior to submitting a PCR, the District must ensure that all WPD information in ECOS is accurate. The PCR or supporting attachments must include a screenshot of the completed WPD1, including DCIS funding details and all content from all fields of the ENV clearance project description.

Main CSJ: Provide an active CSJ number against which environmental work can be charged.

Funding & Activities: This question determines PCR information needed.²

YES: On the Funding & Activities question, answer YES if any of the following statements are true about your project:

1. Has FHWA funding and includes only activities listed on the **FHWA 106 PA App. 4 list** (Appendix B of this guidance).
2. Has state and/or local funding (no FHWA funding), and all project activities appear on **List 2: Non-FHWA projects** (Appendix C of this guidance).

When you answer YES, the form opens the Modified PCR questions.

NO: On the Funding & Activities question, answer NO if any of the following statements are true about your project:

1. Has FHWA funding and has project activities and components that are not included on the **FHWA PA App. 3 or App. 4** activity lists (Appendix B of this guidance).
2. Has federal funds other than FHWA (e.g., FTA, FRA, FEMA, etc.)³

¹ ENV-HIST reviews projects that have the potential to affect historic properties protected by state and federal laws. For additional guidance, see Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures found in the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#) on txdot.gov. If a district believes that the project does not require Historical Studies PCR, contact the ENV-HIST reviewer who can confirm and help close out ECOS activities created in error.

² ENV-HIST needs certain information based on existing state and federal regulatory agreements.

³ Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Federal Railroad Administration, Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), etc.



3. Has state and/or local funding, with no FHWA funding, and needs federal approval from agencies such as USACE, USCG, IBWC, etc.⁴

When you answer NO, the form opens the Full PCR questions.

Modified PCR questions

When you answer YES to the Funding & Activities question, the form opens “Modified PCR...” questions (M#s):

- M.1. Check this box after reviewing the appropriate maps that indicate the presence of known historic properties.⁵ The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for these types of projects is typically the existing right-of-way (ROW) and any abutting parcels, review APE definitions in Appendix A of this document for more information. Check the box if no known historic properties are present in the APE. Note:
 - a. Most metal historical markers are not considered to be historic properties, but some indicate a designated historic property, such as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) or a city landmark.
 - b. Most granite markers, such as those from the Texas Centennial, are considered to be historic properties.
 - c. Regardless of marker type, TxDOT may need to seek approval from the Texas Historical Commission (THC) on plans to store, relocate, or protect any that could be affected by project.
- M.2. Review the Guidance to determine if the project requires County Historical Commission consultation and select YES or NO based on the guidance. Ensure that any appropriate coordination is in Environmental Compliance Oversight System (ECOS).
- M.3. Upload the appropriate supporting documentation into ECOS for review, following the file name conventions listed in the Environmental Guide, Volume 2. **Note that ENV-HIST does not require screen captures of the maps in question M.1**, just verification that the preparer(s) of the PCR reviewed them. Add the file names to the PCR form as appropriate for each piece of documentation.

Full PCR questions

When you answer NO to the Funding & Activities question, the form will open “Full PCR...” questions (F#s):

- F.1. *Targeted ENV clearance date*: When does the district want to have all environmental documents completed? This date assists ENV-HIST in prioritizing project review. This date should be more than three months after the submittal date of the PCR.
- F.2. *Anticipated letting date*: When is projected let date? This date is important because it helps determine how old properties must be to be considered “historic age,” which is any that will be 45 years or older at the time of let. If a project misses the anticipated letting date by more than 5 years, districts must re-coordinate the project finding with ENV-HIST.
- F.3. *“Historic-age” date (let date minus 45 years)*: Automatically populated based on letting date.

⁴ Corps of Engineers (USACE), Coast Guard (USCG), International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC), etc.

⁵ Links to key Texas historic property maps can be found in the Historic Resources Toolkit: Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT’s Historic Resources Aggregator.



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- F.4. **Federal Permits:** If the project will need any type of federal permit for work, select YES in this drop-down box. This question is important because it indicates to ENV-HIST which federal and state laws and agreements apply to the project. For example, a project may have solely state funds and agreements apply to the project. As another example, the project may have solely state funds but need an USACE permit, and the USACE may review it or require additional information for their compliance with Section 106 regulations.
- Describe the needed federal permit in the box provided. This could include indicating which Nationwide Permit will cover the project for the USACE, indicate if an easement is necessary to do work along the international border, or indicate if a USCG permit is needed to demolish a bridge.
 - If the project will not have any additional federal permitting, select NO in the drop-down box.
- F.5. **New ROW or Easements:** If the project needs any type of new ROW or temporary or permanent easements⁶, select YES in this drop-down box. This question is important because it determines the APE for the project. It can also indicate a potential need to comply with the Department of Transportation (DOT) Section 4(f) regulations governing historic sites.
- Complete the table with the appropriate parcel IDs (if known) and amounts of new ROW, temporary easements, and permanent easements. You can also attach a table to the PCR and indicate “see attached table” in the Parcel ID column; make sure the attached table breaks down the parcels with needed ROW and easements.
 - If the project does not need any type of new ROW or temporary or permanent easements, select NO. **If this changes**, ENV-HIST needs to review the project again.
- F.6. **Maps:** Upload all appropriate background research maps used for this project either within the PCR or as a separate attachment.
- New ROW or easement locations help establish project APE. Indicating these on aerial photos can help ENV-HIST understand the age of buildings on parcels with new ROW or easements and whether TxDOT will need a historic resources survey.
 - Parcel boundary maps help ENV-HIST understand the extent of a potential historic property. It may be difficult to acquire parcel boundary maps at the PCR stage. If so, contact your assigned ENV-HIST contact to see if maps are necessary at this stage of project review.
 - Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT Historic Resources Aggregator maps: The Historic Resources Toolkit on TxDOT.gov has links to TxDOT-maintained historic property maps. ENV-HIST does not require screenshots of these maps.
- F.7. **Photographs:** Clear project photographs provide the best information for ENV-HIST to get a sense of the project area, with the most important being providing images of:
- Known historic properties identified in background research,
 - Buildings that are likely to be at least 45 years old at time of project letting (“historic age”),
 - Properties where TxDOT will acquire new ROW or easements, and
 - General setting and overall project study area photographs.

Note: Photographs do not need to be taken by professional historians and can be taken by district environmental staff or engineering staff, as appropriate.

⁶ Driveway easements are not considered “easements” for HIST purposes and do not need to be included in any documentation.



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- F.8. *Preliminary plans:* Schematics are not required at the PCR level typically, but proposed plans help ENV-HIST understand the project and determine APE and potential effects to historic properties. If there are project schematics, do not attach them to the PCR or attachments. Instead, have them in the general project files in ECOS and refer to document name and date.
- F.9. *Historic-age bridges:* Not all historic-age bridges are historically significant, and many are not subject to historic preservation regulations (such as bridges on the interstate system). List any historic-age bridges in the project area in this table, whether or not the project includes work on them. This table helps the ENV-HIST identify any potential historic properties.
- F.9.1. *County Historical Commission (CHC) consultation:* Certain bridge projects require coordination with County Historical Commissions, as determined by the tool to determine the level of review for bridge projects (see Appendix D of this guidance). Select YES if the project is a bridge project that requires this coordination. Ensure that any appropriate coordination is in ECOS. Otherwise, select NO.
- F.10 *Rock masonry features:* Structures such as rock walls, rock bridge abutments, rock-lined ditches, or masonry culverts may represent significant Depression-era programs in the area. TxDOT has not identified or surveyed all Depression-era (1933–1942) properties in the state, and these structures may warrant additional research. Photographs should include any “identifying marks” on the structures, including date stamps or plaques.
- F.11 *Historic-age rest area(s):* Not all historic-age rest areas/picnic areas/roadside parks are identified or surveyed in the state, and these places may warrant additional research. In some cases, ENV-HIST will use the map and any information provided on the PCR to make this determination.
- F.12 *Historical markers:* Historical markers come in a variety of types, materials, and sizes. The Texas Historical Commission, and in some cases the County Historical Commission (CHC), keeps an inventory of the location of these markers. If markers need relocation or storage as part of a project, TxDOT must coordinate with the local CHC. In some cases, markers are very site specific and may not be able to be moved far. If markers do need to be relocated for the project, the ENV-HIST will assist the district in reaching out to the CHC and completing any paperwork.
- F.13. *Historic Roadway Alignment:* Project roadway is known to be former historic highway alignment (Bankhead, Meridian, Old Spanish Trail, etc.). If unknown, leave blank.
- F.14. *Additional consulting parties:* Typical historic preservation consulting parties include:
- County Historical Commissions (find a list of CHC chairs on the THC’s website),
 - Certified Local Governments (find list of CLG contacts on the THC’s website),
 - Main Street communities (find a list of Main Street community contacts on the THC’s website),
 - Local preservation organizations (such as Preservation Austin, Houston Mod, etc.),
 - Preservation Texas (a statewide non-profit),
 - Historic Bridge Foundation,
 - Texas Freedom Colonies Project,
 - Historic neighborhood associations, and/or
 - Other parties identified through public involvement or public engagement.
- F.15. *Additional project comments:* Provide any additional information that may be relevant to ENV-HIST’s review, such as previous historic resource surveys in the project area, any previous coordinations, a detailed description of the project work as it relates to historic properties, etc.



Final Steps

District Personnel Certification: Whether the project called for a Modified or Full PCR, District should make sure that the information included in the PCR is accurate and updated with project details clearly captured in the WPD screenshots prior to assigning a review to ENV-HIST.

Once the PCR is complete, follow Environmental Guide, Vol. 2 instructions for the “Perform Historical Studies Project Coordination Request (PCR)” Activity, including assigning ENV-HIST a Review of the PCR under the Activity.

Appendix A: Definitions

Both the Section 106 PA for FHWA projects in Texas and the Memorandum of Understanding between TxDOT and the THC for the Antiquities Code of Texas include definitions relevant to cultural resource regulations.

Here are key terms as defined in the Section 106 PA:

- A. Historic properties – cultural resources that meet the definition outlined per 36 CFR 800.16(l) and that may include the following categories and examples:
 - 1. Archeological – artifacts, archeological sites (including archeological components of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a federally recognized Tribe), and cemeteries; or
 - 2. Non-archeological – buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, cemeteries, above-ground components of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a federally recognized Tribe, and cultural landscapes.
- B. Area of potential effects (APE) – the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR 800.16(d)) as defined below or identified through the consulting party process.
 - 1. Archeological – The APE for archeological properties will be confined to the limits of the proposed project right-of-way (including permanent and temporary easements), utility relocations designated by TxDOT, and project-specific locations designated by TxDOT. The APE also extends to the depth of impacts caused by the undertaking.
 - 2. Non-archeological – The APE for non-archeological properties shall be defined as follows and may vary within project limits based on proposed activities:
 - a. 300 feet beyond the proposed edge of new right-of-way (including new permanent and temporary easements), for projects or portions of projects constructed on new location not involving an existing transportation corridor.
 - b. 150 feet beyond the proposed edge of new and existing right-of-way (including new permanent and temporary easements), for
 - 1) trail projects on new location, and
 - 2) projects or portions of projects constructed in existing transportation corridors, including abandoned railroad lines, where new ROW is going to be acquired; or
 - c. Abutting features of adjacent parcels within 12 inches of the limits of construction for sidewalk or trail projects within existing ROW



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- 1) For purposes of this section, abutting features shall include, but are not limited to, building facades and landscape or streetscape features such as retaining walls, fencing, stairs, brick or other decorative pavement, or formal plantings;
 - 2) Utilitarian elements alone, such as grass lawns, concrete curbing, storm drains, and parking lots, shall not be considered abutting features.
- d. The existing right-of-way for project or portions of projects confined to existing right-of-way, excepting those projects with sidewalk components, as noted in letter c above.
- e. TxDOT and SHPO may consult on the need for specialized APEs to address:
- 1) Elevated roadways and multi-level interchanges
 - 2) Unusual design features and/or complexities
 - 3) Early project planning
 - 4) The potential for cultural landscapes; or
 - 5) Consulting party comments.
- C. Department delegate – the TxDOT organizational unit delegated responsibility for approval of environmental work and documents by the Executive Director as defined in TxDOT’s rules at 43 TAC 2.8.
- D. Minor widening – roadway projects resulting in pavement profile widened to less than double their original width within existing right-of-way, resulting from adding travel/center-turn lanes or paved shoulders.
- E. New right-of-way – includes land incorporated into transportation uses, including through permanent easements, as well as temporary easements for the purposes of constructing the project.
- F. Environmental Compliance toolkits – TxDOT’s online guidance that will be updated as needed to clarify procedures and maintain compliance with state and federal environmental regulations.

Appendix B: FHWA PA App 3 & App 4

Find these lists with additional context in sections 3.0 and 4.0 of Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures posted on the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#) webpage.

FHWA PA Appendix 3

The FHWA Section 106 PA Appendix 3 list is those types of projects that do not require screening by ENV-HIST for effects to historic properties. This list of activities is also “List 1” from the Lists of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance, found as both a standalone document on the Historic Resources Toolkit and within the appendices of Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures.

The following activities, when funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), do not require ENV-HIST to screen; projects with only these activities do not need Section 106 review or consultation regarding project effects on non-archeological historic properties.^{7 8}

⁷ TxDOT’s risk analysis, internal policies, and inventories conducted under Section 110 of the NHPA inventories shall reinforce any necessary exceptions for specific historic properties. Per the Section 106 PA, the SHPO or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation may review project files.

⁸ Refer to ENV guidance on Expedited (c)(22) Categorical Exclusions (CEs) for what projects might be eligible for that process.



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1. installation, repair, or replacement of fencing, signage, traffic signals, railroad warning devices, safety end treatments⁹, cameras and intelligent highway system equipment
2. in-kind repair, replacement of lighting, signals, and non-native stone curbs and gutters
3. maintenance, repair, or replacement of non-brick roadway surfacing, including crack seal, overlay, milling, grooving, resurfacing, and restriping¹⁰
4. removing sediment, debris, and vegetation from drainage ditches and swales
5. addition or removal of turn lanes, crossovers, shoulders within current paved ROW
6. purchase, construction, replacement, or rehabilitation of ferry vehicles
7. installation, repair, or replacement of ferry fenders on docks or fenders/dolphins near any bridge
8. installation, repair, widening, or replacement of non-masonry culverts less than 45 years old at time of let date.
9. replacement, upgrade, and repair of safety barriers, non-irrigation ditches, and storm drains
10. replacement of or repair/rehabilitation of buildings and structures at TxDOT facilities and picnic and rest areas that are less than 45 years old at time of let date or have been previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
11. installation of landscaping and cable barriers within current right-of-way
12. relocation or new construction of turn lanes and exit ramps between existing main lanes and existing frontage roads within current right-of-way (ROW)
13. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Level 1, 2, or 3 charging stations if proposed for existing parking facilities and that meet the following conditions, as defined by the 2022 ACHP exemption (87 FR 66201):
 - a. use reversible, minimally invasive, non-permanent techniques to affix the infrastructure.
 - b. minimize ground disturbance to the maximum extent possible and ensure that it does not exceed previous levels of documented ground disturbance.
 - c. use the lowest profile EVSE reasonably available that provides the necessary charging capacity.
 - d. place the EVSE in a minimally visibly intrusive area; and
 - e. use colors complementary to surrounding environment, where possible.
14. Certain bridge projects that require no new ROW and are not within or adjacent to a historic district, as detailed in Appendix D: Bridges of this guidance.

TxDOT District staff shall review project descriptions and other project information as necessary to evaluate whether all of a project's activities are included in the PA Appendix 3 list. The department delegate has authority to approve a finding that the project is an Appendix 3 type requiring no screening by ENV-HIST. The department delegate, as defined by TxDOT's Environmental Guide (Volume 1), shall retain documentation. This documentation is the project description in the ECOS Work Plan Development process, which establishes the basis of any such findings. Project types listed in Appendix 3 shall not be

⁹ Appendix 3 allows the extending of a culvert to apply the safety end treatments.

¹⁰ "Maintenance" in this instance refers to all work completed within the existing roadbed, as long as vertical changes are less than 5 feet. Restriping may include restriping to add turn lanes, as long as there is no new pavement added to the roadbed.



further reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. Districts do not need to complete a Project Coordination Request (PCR) for ENV-HIST for a project that only includes activities on the PA Appendix 3 list.

If a project includes activities that do not fit the PA Appendix 3 categories listed above, the department delegate shall determine if it is an Appendix 4 project.

FHWA PA Appendix 4

Appendix 4 from the FHWA Section 106 PA lists those project types and activities that require ENV-HIST to screen for effects to historic properties. The following project types, when funded by FHWA, require the department delegate to contact the appropriate ENV-HIST staff member to discuss the project and ensure there are no sensitive property types in the APE (see **Appendix A: Definitions** for standard APEs). Sensitive property types (per the Section 106 PA) may include courthouse squares, historic downtown commercial areas, historic residential neighborhoods, farmsteads, historic road corridors (including masonry culverts or brick streets), historic parks or recreation areas, and bridges.¹¹ These property types are likely previously identified in local, state, or national registers of historic properties and can be found by checking existing records or through public involvement efforts.

These activities require minimal identification efforts to evaluate the project's potential to affect historic properties. The department delegate shall retain documentation that establishes the basis of any such findings.

1. routine structural maintenance and repair of highways, railroad crossings, picnic areas and rest areas
2. maintenance, repair, reconfiguration, or correction of roadway geometrics, including intersection improvements and driveway and street connections.
3. maintenance, repair, installation or modification of pedestrian and cycling-related features, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) ramps and landings, trails, sidewalks, and bicycle and pedestrian lanes.
4. maintenance, repair, relocation, addition, or minor widening of roadway, highway, or freeway features, including turn bays, center turn lanes, shoulders, U-turn bays, right turn lanes, travel lanes, interchanges, medians, and ramps; and/or
5. maintenance, repair, replacement, or relocation of features at crossings of irrigation canals, including bridges, new vehicle crossings, bank reshaping, pipeline and standpipe components, canal conversion to below-grade siphons, and utilities.
6. installation of new safety or mast lighting
7. intersection improvements within existing ROW outside of historic districts
8. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) not included in 2022 ACHP exemption (87 FR 66201), as outlined in the **Section 106 PA Appendix 3** (item 13)
9. Certain bridge projects that require less than 2 acres of new ROW and are not within or adjacent to a historic district, as detailed in **Appendix D: Bridges** of this guidance.

¹¹ See Appendix B for specific bridge project guidance.



Appendix C: Non-FHWA Projects

For projects with no FHWA involvement, TxDOT must still consider the effects of the projects under the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) and possibly to notify or meet requirements for other federal agencies.¹²

This appendix is excerpted from content found in Section 8.0 of Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures and presented here assuming that ECOS generated a PCR activity for a project based on the response to the Historical Studies question on the WPD Section II-Tool.

For non-FHWA projects, the project needs a Historical Studies PCR¹³ if any of the following are true:

1. The department delegate anticipates that the project will use non-FHWA federal funds or will require any federal approvals, permits, licenses, or properties; or
2. There are previously recorded historic properties or county courthouses within the project location; or¹⁴
3. The project activities do not all appear on List 2 of the List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance, duplicated below.

This List appears in a stand-alone document—List of Projects that Do Not Require Review...”—and as an appendix in Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures, both of which can be found on the Historic Resources Toolkit.

List 2: Non-FHWA projects...¹⁵

Use List 2 for a non-FHWA project on non-federal public land, such as a state- or locally funded project occurring within TxDOT ROW. This list includes activities with limited potential to affect non-archeological historic properties as defined under the Antiquities Code of Texas. Note that projects with state or local funding but non-FHWA federal permits may still require additional consideration.

- A. Maintenance, repair, installation, or replacement, of transportation-related features, including fencing, signage, traffic signals, railroad warning devices, safety end treatments, cameras and intelligent highway system equipment, non-historic bridges, railroad crossings, lighting, curbs and gutters, safety barriers, ditches, storm drains, non-historic culverts, overpasses, channels, rip rap, and noise barriers.
- B. Maintenance and in-kind repair of designated historic bridges, picnic areas, rest areas, roadside parks, and culverts

¹² Other federal agencies are also subject to Section 106 and may have their own requirements and procedures. If the department delegate anticipates that the project will use non-FHWA federal funds or will require any federal approvals, permits, licenses, or properties, ENV-HIST may look for potential effects to historic properties protected under Section 106. ENV-HIST will also work with district to determine if extra steps are needed to notify the other federal agency(ies) of results of TxDOT review of project.

¹³ If the District believes that the project does not require Historical Studies PCR, contact the ENV-HIST reviewer who can confirm and help close out ECOS activities created in error.

¹⁴ Check the following historic resources maps (Texas Historic Sites Atlas, TxDOT Historic Resources Aggregator for previously recorded historic properties or county courthouses within the project location.

¹⁵ The Antiquities Code of Texas governs activities that could affect cultural resources on public property. TxDOT and the Texas Historical Commission agreed to a process for TxDOT processes using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Pursuant to the MOU, codified at 43 TAC 2.270, TxDOT excludes certain projects from review for non-archeological historic resources. The List 2 activities in this guidance are those that do not require ENV-HIST to review for work on non-federal public property in Texas. Note that projects with state/local funding but with federal permits other than FHWA may require additional consideration.



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- C. Maintenance, repair, or replacement of roadway surfacing, including crack seal, overlay, milling, grooving, resurfacing, and restriping.
- D. Maintenance, repair, reconfiguration, or correction of roadway geometrics, including intersection improvements and driveway and street connections.
- E. Maintenance, repair, installation, or modification of pedestrian and cycling-related features, including American with Disabilities Act ramps, trails, sidewalks, and bicycle and pedestrian lanes, unless they are on historic properties protected as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), county courthouse, or by preservation easement or covenant.
- F. Maintenance, repair, relocation, addition, or minor widening (less than double original pavement profile) of roadway, highway, or freeway features, including turn bays, center turn lanes, shoulders, U-turn bays, right turn lanes, left turn lanes, travel lanes, interchanges, medians, and ramps.
- G. Maintenance, repair, replacement, or relocation of features at crossings of irrigation canals, including bridges, new vehicle crossings, bank reshaping, pipeline and standpipe components, canal conversion to below-grade siphons, and utilities.
- H. Repairs needed as a result of an event, natural or man-made, which causes damage to a designated state highway, resulting in an imminent threat to life or property of the traveling public, or which substantially disrupts or may disrupt the orderly flow of traffic or commerce.
- I. Design changes for projects that have completed all applicable review and consultation where the new project elements comprise only one or more of the activities listed above.

Appendix D: Bridges

TxDOT has special considerations for Bridges. This Bridge Projects question-and-answer tool can be found as a standalone document and as Appendix D of the Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures, both posted on the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#) webpage; some references have been updated for use in this document.



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Additional info to have on hand when preparing a PCR:

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Main CSJ: Provide an active CSJ number against which environmental work can be charged.

Funding & Activities: This question determines PCR information needed.²

YES: On the Funding & Activities question, answer YES if any of the following statements are true about your project:

1. Has FHWA funding and includes only activities listed on the **FHWA 106 PA App. 4 list** (Appendix B of this guidance).
2. Has state and/or local funding (no FHWA funding), and all project activities appear on **List 2: Non-FHWA projects** (Appendix C of this guidance).

When you answer YES, the form opens the Modified PCR questions.

NO: On the Funding & Activities question, answer NO if any of the following statements are true about your project:

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2. Has federal funds other than FHWA (e.g., FTA, FRA, FEMA, etc.)³

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3. Has state and/or local funding, with no FHWA funding, and needs federal approval from agencies such as USACE, USCG, IBWC, etc.⁴

When you answer NO, the form opens the Full PCR questions.

Modified PCR questions

When you answer YES to the Funding & Activities question, the form opens “Modified PCR...” questions (M#s):

- M.1. Check this box after reviewing the appropriate maps that indicate the presence of known historic properties.⁵ The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for these types of projects is typically the existing right-of-way (ROW) and any abutting parcels, review APE definitions in Appendix A of this document for more information. Check the box if no known historic properties are present in the APE. Note:
 - a. Most metal historical markers are not considered to be historic properties, but some indicate a designated historic property, such as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) or a city landmark.
 - b. Most granite markers, such as those from the Texas Centennial, are considered to be historic properties.
 - c. Regardless of marker type, TxDOT may need to seek approval from the Texas Historical Commission (THC) on plans to store, relocate, or protect any that could be affected by project.
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Full PCR questions

When you answer NO to the Funding & Activities question, the form will open “Full PCR...” questions (F#s):

- F.1. *Targeted ENV clearance date*: When does the district want to have all environmental documents completed? This date assists ENV-HIST in prioritizing project review. This date should be more than three months after the submittal date of the PCR.
- F.2. *Anticipated letting date*: When is projected let date? This date is important because it helps determine how old properties must be to be considered “historic age,” which is any that will be 45 years or older at the time of let. If a project misses the anticipated letting date by more than 5 years, districts must re-coordinate the project finding with ENV-HIST.
- F.3. *“Historic-age” date (let date minus 45 years)*: Automatically populated based on letting date.

⁴ Corps of Engineers (USACE), Coast Guard (USCG), International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC), etc.

⁵ Links to key Texas historic property maps can be found in the Historic Resources Toolkit: Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT’s Historic Resources Aggregator.



Instructions: Completing Project Coordination Request (PCR) for Historical Studies

- F.4. **Federal Permits:** If the project will need any type of federal permit for work, select YES in this drop-down box. This question is important because it indicates to ENV-HIST which federal and state laws and agreements apply to the project. For example, a project may have solely state funds and agreements apply to the project. As another example, the project may have solely state funds but need an USACE permit, and the USACE may review it or require additional information for their compliance with Section 106 regulations.
- Describe the needed federal permit in the box provided. This could include indicating which Nationwide Permit will cover the project for the USACE, indicate if an easement is necessary to do work along the international border, or indicate if a USCG permit is needed to demolish a bridge.
 - If the project will not have any additional federal permitting, select NO in the drop-down box.
- F.5. **New ROW or Easements:** If the project needs any type of new ROW or temporary or permanent easements⁶, select YES in this drop-down box. This question is important because it determines the APE for the project. It can also indicate a potential need to comply with the Department of Transportation (DOT) Section 4(f) regulations governing historic sites.
- Complete the table with the appropriate parcel IDs (if known) and amounts of new ROW, temporary easements, and permanent easements. You can also attach a table to the PCR and indicate “see attached table” in the Parcel ID column; make sure the attached table breaks down the parcels with needed ROW and easements.
 - If the project does not need any type of new ROW or temporary or permanent easements, select NO. **If this changes**, ENV-HIST needs to review the project again.
- F.6. **Maps:** Upload all appropriate background research maps used for this project either within the PCR or as a separate attachment.
- New ROW or easement locations help establish project APE. Indicating these on aerial photos can help ENV-HIST understand the age of buildings on parcels with new ROW or easements and whether TxDOT will need a historic resources survey.
 - Parcel boundary maps help ENV-HIST understand the extent of a potential historic property. It may be difficult to acquire parcel boundary maps at the PCR stage. If so, contact your assigned ENV-HIST contact to see if maps are necessary at this stage of project review.
 - Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT Historic Resources Aggregator maps: The Historic Resources Toolkit on TxDOT.gov has links to TxDOT-maintained historic property maps. ENV-HIST does not require screenshots of these maps.
- F.7. **Photographs:** Clear project photographs provide the best information for ENV-HIST to get a sense of the project area, with the most important being providing images of:
- Known historic properties identified in background research,
 - Buildings that are likely to be at least 45 years old at time of project letting (“historic age”),
 - Properties where TxDOT will acquire new ROW or easements, and
 - General setting and overall project study area photographs.

Note: Photographs do not need to be taken by professional historians and can be taken by district environmental staff or engineering staff, as appropriate.

⁶ Driveway easements are not considered “easements” for HIST purposes and do not need to be included in any documentation.



Instructions: Completing Project Coordination Request (PCR) for Historical Studies

- F.8. *Preliminary plans:* Schematics are not required at the PCR level typically, but proposed plans help ENV-HIST understand the project and determine APE and potential effects to historic properties. If there are project schematics, do not attach them to the PCR or attachments. Instead, have them in the general project files in ECOS and refer to document name and date.
- F.9. *Historic-age bridges:* Not all historic-age bridges are historically significant, and many are not subject to historic preservation regulations (such as bridges on the interstate system). List any historic-age bridges in the project area in this table, whether or not the project includes work on them. This table helps the ENV-HIST identify any potential historic properties.
- F.9.1. *County Historical Commission (CHC) consultation:* Certain bridge projects require coordination with County Historical Commissions, as determined by the tool to determine the level of review for bridge projects (see Appendix D of this guidance). Select YES if the project is a bridge project that requires this coordination. Ensure that any appropriate coordination is in ECOS. Otherwise, select NO.
- F.10 *Rock masonry features:* Structures such as rock walls, rock bridge abutments, rock-lined ditches, or masonry culverts may represent significant Depression-era programs in the area. TxDOT has not identified or surveyed all Depression-era (1933–1942) properties in the state, and these structures may warrant additional research. Photographs should include any “identifying marks” on the structures, including date stamps or plaques.
- F.11 *Historic-age rest area(s):* Not all historic-age rest areas/picnic areas/roadside parks are identified or surveyed in the state, and these places may warrant additional research. In some cases, ENV-HIST will use the map and any information provided on the PCR to make this determination.
- F.12 *Historical markers:* Historical markers come in a variety of types, materials, and sizes. The Texas Historical Commission, and in some cases the County Historical Commission (CHC), keeps an inventory of the location of these markers. If markers need relocation or storage as part of a project, TxDOT must coordinate with the local CHC. In some cases, markers are very site specific and may not be able to be moved far. If markers do need to be relocated for the project, the ENV-HIST will assist the district in reaching out to the CHC and completing any paperwork.
- F.13. *Historic Roadway Alignment:* Project roadway is known to be former historic highway alignment (Bankhead, Meridian, Old Spanish Trail, etc.). If unknown, leave blank.
- F.14. *Additional consulting parties:* Typical historic preservation consulting parties include:
- County Historical Commissions (find a list of CHC chairs on the THC’s website),
 - Certified Local Governments (find list of CLG contacts on the THC’s website),
 - Main Street communities (find a list of Main Street community contacts on the THC’s website),
 - Local preservation organizations (such as Preservation Austin, Houston Mod, etc.),
 - Preservation Texas (a statewide non-profit),
 - Historic Bridge Foundation,
 - Texas Freedom Colonies Project,
 - Historic neighborhood associations, and/or
 - Other parties identified through public involvement or public engagement.
- F.15. *Additional project comments:* Provide any additional information that may be relevant to ENV-HIST’s review, such as previous historic resource surveys in the project area, any previous coordinations, a detailed description of the project work as it relates to historic properties, etc.



Final Steps

District Personnel Certification: Whether the project called for a Modified or Full PCR, District should make sure that the information included in the PCR is accurate and updated with project details clearly captured in the WPD screenshots prior to assigning a review to ENV-HIST.

Once the PCR is complete, follow Environmental Guide, Vol. 2 instructions for the “Perform Historical Studies Project Coordination Request (PCR)” Activity, including assigning ENV-HIST a Review of the PCR under the Activity.

Appendix A: Definitions

Both the Section 106 PA for FHWA projects in Texas and the Memorandum of Understanding between TxDOT and the THC for the Antiquities Code of Texas include definitions relevant to cultural resource regulations.

Here are key terms as defined in the Section 106 PA:

- A. Historic properties – cultural resources that meet the definition outlined per 36 CFR 800.16(l) and that may include the following categories and examples:
 - 1. Archeological – artifacts, archeological sites (including archeological components of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a federally recognized Tribe), and cemeteries; or
 - 2. Non-archeological – buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, cemeteries, above-ground components of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a federally recognized Tribe, and cultural landscapes.
- B. Area of potential effects (APE) – the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR 800.16(d)) as defined below or identified through the consulting party process.
 - 1. Archeological – The APE for archeological properties will be confined to the limits of the proposed project right-of-way (including permanent and temporary easements), utility relocations designated by TxDOT, and project-specific locations designated by TxDOT. The APE also extends to the depth of impacts caused by the undertaking.
 - 2. Non-archeological – The APE for non-archeological properties shall be defined as follows and may vary within project limits based on proposed activities:
 - a. 300 feet beyond the proposed edge of new right-of-way (including new permanent and temporary easements), for projects or portions of projects constructed on new location not involving an existing transportation corridor.
 - b. 150 feet beyond the proposed edge of new and existing right-of-way (including new permanent and temporary easements), for
 - 1) trail projects on new location, and
 - 2) projects or portions of projects constructed in existing transportation corridors, including abandoned railroad lines, where new ROW is going to be acquired; or
 - c. Abutting features of adjacent parcels within 12 inches of the limits of construction for sidewalk or trail projects within existing ROW



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- 1) For purposes of this section, abutting features shall include, but are not limited to, building facades and landscape or streetscape features such as retaining walls, fencing, stairs, brick or other decorative pavement, or formal plantings;
 - 2) Utilitarian elements alone, such as grass lawns, concrete curbing, storm drains, and parking lots, shall not be considered abutting features.
- d. The existing right-of-way for project or portions of projects confined to existing right-of-way, excepting those projects with sidewalk components, as noted in letter c above.
- e. TxDOT and SHPO may consult on the need for specialized APEs to address:
- 1) Elevated roadways and multi-level interchanges
 - 2) Unusual design features and/or complexities
 - 3) Early project planning
 - 4) The potential for cultural landscapes; or
 - 5) Consulting party comments.
- C. Department delegate – the TxDOT organizational unit delegated responsibility for approval of environmental work and documents by the Executive Director as defined in TxDOT’s rules at 43 TAC 2.8.
- D. Minor widening – roadway projects resulting in pavement profile widened to less than double their original width within existing right-of-way, resulting from adding travel/center-turn lanes or paved shoulders.
- E. New right-of-way – includes land incorporated into transportation uses, including through permanent easements, as well as temporary easements for the purposes of constructing the project.
- F. Environmental Compliance toolkits – TxDOT’s online guidance that will be updated as needed to clarify procedures and maintain compliance with state and federal environmental regulations.

Appendix B: FHWA PA App 3 & App 4

Find these lists with additional context in sections 3.0 and 4.0 of Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures posted on the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#) webpage.

FHWA PA Appendix 3

The FHWA Section 106 PA Appendix 3 list is those types of projects that do not require screening by ENV-HIST for effects to historic properties. This list of activities is also “List 1” from the Lists of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance, found as both a standalone document on the Historic Resources Toolkit and within the appendices of Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures.

The following activities, when funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), do not require ENV-HIST to screen; projects with only these activities do not need Section 106 review or consultation regarding project effects on non-archeological historic properties.^{7 8}

⁷ TxDOT’s risk analysis, internal policies, and inventories conducted under Section 110 of the NHPA inventories shall reinforce any necessary exceptions for specific historic properties. Per the Section 106 PA, the SHPO or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation may review project files.

⁸ Refer to ENV guidance on Expedited (c)(22) Categorical Exclusions (CEs) for what projects might be eligible for that process.



Instructions: Completing Project Coordination Request (PCR) for Historical Studies

1. installation, repair, or replacement of fencing, signage, traffic signals, railroad warning devices, safety end treatments⁹, cameras and intelligent highway system equipment
2. in-kind repair, replacement of lighting, signals, and non-native stone curbs and gutters
3. maintenance, repair, or replacement of non-brick roadway surfacing, including crack seal, overlay, milling, grooving, resurfacing, and restriping¹⁰
4. removing sediment, debris, and vegetation from drainage ditches and swales
5. addition or removal of turn lanes, crossovers, shoulders within current paved ROW
6. purchase, construction, replacement, or rehabilitation of ferry vehicles
7. installation, repair, or replacement of ferry fenders on docks or fenders/dolphins near any bridge
8. installation, repair, widening, or replacement of non-masonry culverts less than 45 years old at time of let date.
9. replacement, upgrade, and repair of safety barriers, non-irrigation ditches, and storm drains
10. replacement of or repair/rehabilitation of buildings and structures at TxDOT facilities and picnic and rest areas that are less than 45 years old at time of let date or have been previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
11. installation of landscaping and cable barriers within current right-of-way
12. relocation or new construction of turn lanes and exit ramps between existing main lanes and existing frontage roads within current right-of-way (ROW)
13. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Level 1, 2, or 3 charging stations if proposed for existing parking facilities and that meet the following conditions, as defined by the 2022 ACHP exemption (87 FR 66201):
 - a. use reversible, minimally invasive, non-permanent techniques to affix the infrastructure.
 - b. minimize ground disturbance to the maximum extent possible and ensure that it does not exceed previous levels of documented ground disturbance.
 - c. use the lowest profile EVSE reasonably available that provides the necessary charging capacity.
 - d. place the EVSE in a minimally visibly intrusive area; and
 - e. use colors complementary to surrounding environment, where possible.
14. Certain bridge projects that require no new ROW and are not within or adjacent to a historic district, as detailed in Appendix D: Bridges of this guidance.

TxDOT District staff shall review project descriptions and other project information as necessary to evaluate whether all of a project's activities are included in the PA Appendix 3 list. The department delegate has authority to approve a finding that the project is an Appendix 3 type requiring no screening by ENV-HIST. The department delegate, as defined by TxDOT's Environmental Guide (Volume 1), shall retain documentation. This documentation is the project description in the ECOS Work Plan Development process, which establishes the basis of any such findings. Project types listed in Appendix 3 shall not be

⁹ Appendix 3 allows the extending of a culvert to apply the safety end treatments.

¹⁰ "Maintenance" in this instance refers to all work completed within the existing roadbed, as long as vertical changes are less than 5 feet. Restriping may include restriping to add turn lanes, as long as there is no new pavement added to the roadbed.



further reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. Districts do not need to complete a Project Coordination Request (PCR) for ENV-HIST for a project that only includes activities on the PA Appendix 3 list.

If a project includes activities that do not fit the PA Appendix 3 categories listed above, the department delegate shall determine if it is an Appendix 4 project.

FHWA PA Appendix 4

Appendix 4 from the FHWA Section 106 PA lists those project types and activities that require ENV-HIST to screen for effects to historic properties. The following project types, when funded by FHWA, require the department delegate to contact the appropriate ENV-HIST staff member to discuss the project and ensure there are no sensitive property types in the APE (see **Appendix A: Definitions** for standard APEs). Sensitive property types (per the Section 106 PA) may include courthouse squares, historic downtown commercial areas, historic residential neighborhoods, farmsteads, historic road corridors (including masonry culverts or brick streets), historic parks or recreation areas, and bridges.¹¹ These property types are likely previously identified in local, state, or national registers of historic properties and can be found by checking existing records or through public involvement efforts.

These activities require minimal identification efforts to evaluate the project's potential to affect historic properties. The department delegate shall retain documentation that establishes the basis of any such findings.

1. routine structural maintenance and repair of highways, railroad crossings, picnic areas and rest areas
2. maintenance, repair, reconfiguration, or correction of roadway geometrics, including intersection improvements and driveway and street connections.
3. maintenance, repair, installation or modification of pedestrian and cycling-related features, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) ramps and landings, trails, sidewalks, and bicycle and pedestrian lanes.
4. maintenance, repair, relocation, addition, or minor widening of roadway, highway, or freeway features, including turn bays, center turn lanes, shoulders, U-turn bays, right turn lanes, travel lanes, interchanges, medians, and ramps; and/or
5. maintenance, repair, replacement, or relocation of features at crossings of irrigation canals, including bridges, new vehicle crossings, bank reshaping, pipeline and standpipe components, canal conversion to below-grade siphons, and utilities.
6. installation of new safety or mast lighting
7. intersection improvements within existing ROW outside of historic districts
8. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) not included in 2022 ACHP exemption (87 FR 66201), as outlined in the **Section 106 PA Appendix 3** (item 13)
9. Certain bridge projects that require less than 2 acres of new ROW and are not within or adjacent to a historic district, as detailed in **Appendix D: Bridges** of this guidance.

¹¹ See Appendix B for specific bridge project guidance.



Appendix C: Non-FHWA Projects

For projects with no FHWA involvement, TxDOT must still consider the effects of the projects under the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) and possibly to notify or meet requirements for other federal agencies.¹²

This appendix is excerpted from content found in Section 8.0 of Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures and presented here assuming that ECOS generated a PCR activity for a project based on the response to the Historical Studies question on the WPD Section II-Tool.

For non-FHWA projects, the project needs a Historical Studies PCR¹³ if any of the following are true:

1. The department delegate anticipates that the project will use non-FHWA federal funds or will require any federal approvals, permits, licenses, or properties; or
2. There are previously recorded historic properties or county courthouses within the project location; or¹⁴
3. The project activities do not all appear on List 2 of the List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance, duplicated below.

This List appears in a stand-alone document—List of Projects that Do Not Require Review...”—and as an appendix in Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures, both of which can be found on the Historic Resources Toolkit.

List 2: Non-FHWA projects...¹⁵

Use List 2 for a non-FHWA project on non-federal public land, such as a state- or locally funded project occurring within TxDOT ROW. This list includes activities with limited potential to affect non-archeological historic properties as defined under the Antiquities Code of Texas. Note that projects with state or local funding but non-FHWA federal permits may still require additional consideration.

- A. Maintenance, repair, installation, or replacement, of transportation-related features, including fencing, signage, traffic signals, railroad warning devices, safety end treatments, cameras and intelligent highway system equipment, non-historic bridges, railroad crossings, lighting, curbs and gutters, safety barriers, ditches, storm drains, non-historic culverts, overpasses, channels, rip rap, and noise barriers.
- B. Maintenance and in-kind repair of designated historic bridges, picnic areas, rest areas, roadside parks, and culverts

¹² Other federal agencies are also subject to Section 106 and may have their own requirements and procedures. If the department delegate anticipates that the project will use non-FHWA federal funds or will require any federal approvals, permits, licenses, or properties, ENV-HIST may look for potential effects to historic properties protected under Section 106. ENV-HIST will also work with district to determine if extra steps are needed to notify the other federal agency(ies) of results of TxDOT review of project.

¹³ If the District believes that the project does not require Historical Studies PCR, contact the ENV-HIST reviewer who can confirm and help close out ECOS activities created in error.

¹⁴ Check the following historic resources maps (Texas Historic Sites Atlas, TxDOT Historic Resources Aggregator for previously recorded historic properties or county courthouses within the project location.

¹⁵ The Antiquities Code of Texas governs activities that could affect cultural resources on public property. TxDOT and the Texas Historical Commission agreed to a process for TxDOT processes using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Pursuant to the MOU, codified at 43 TAC 2.270, TxDOT excludes certain projects from review for non-archeological historic resources. The List 2 activities in this guidance are those that do not require ENV-HIST to review for work on non-federal public property in Texas. Note that projects with state/local funding but with federal permits other than FHWA may require additional consideration.



Instructions: Completing Project Coordination Request (PCR) for Historical Studies

- C. Maintenance, repair, or replacement of roadway surfacing, including crack seal, overlay, milling, grooving, resurfacing, and restriping.
- D. Maintenance, repair, reconfiguration, or correction of roadway geometrics, including intersection improvements and driveway and street connections.
- E. Maintenance, repair, installation, or modification of pedestrian and cycling-related features, including American with Disabilities Act ramps, trails, sidewalks, and bicycle and pedestrian lanes, unless they are on historic properties protected as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), county courthouse, or by preservation easement or covenant.
- F. Maintenance, repair, relocation, addition, or minor widening (less than double original pavement profile) of roadway, highway, or freeway features, including turn bays, center turn lanes, shoulders, U-turn bays, right turn lanes, left turn lanes, travel lanes, interchanges, medians, and ramps.
- G. Maintenance, repair, replacement, or relocation of features at crossings of irrigation canals, including bridges, new vehicle crossings, bank reshaping, pipeline and standpipe components, canal conversion to below-grade siphons, and utilities.
- H. Repairs needed as a result of an event, natural or man-made, which causes damage to a designated state highway, resulting in an imminent threat to life or property of the traveling public, or which substantially disrupts or may disrupt the orderly flow of traffic or commerce.
- I. Design changes for projects that have completed all applicable review and consultation where the new project elements comprise only one or more of the activities listed above.

Appendix D: Bridges

TxDOT has special considerations for Bridges. This Bridge Projects question-and-answer tool can be found as a standalone document and as Appendix D of the Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures, both posted on the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#) webpage; some references have been updated for use in this document.



Guidance

Determining Appropriate Level of Non-Archeological Historic Properties Review for Bridge Projects

TxDOT has special considerations for Bridges. This Bridge Projects question-and-answer tool can help identify the right steps for FHWA-funded bridge projects, some of which may fit under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Appendix 3 or Appendix 4 activity types. For more information, review the *Guidance: Historical Studies Review Procedures*, found in the Historic Resources Toolkit.

When the TxDOT District identifies a highway/vehicular bridge in the project area and proposes work on the bridge to include...

- a. Routine maintenance, such as asphalt overlays, cleaning deck drains and vegetation, sealing concrete, installing rip rap and other scour protection, and cleaning the bridge,
- b. Widening,
- c. Upgrades, including rail/guardrail repair and replacement,
- d. Repair,
- e. Replacement,

...then answer the following questions to determine the appropriate clearance for non-archeological historic properties for the project:

1. Does TxDOT or the project sponsor require any new right-of-way (ROW) or easements to construct the project?
 - a. If yes, is the new ROW less than two acres?
 - If no, then the project does not fall under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement's Appendix 3 or Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering NO to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
 - If yes, then continue to the next question.
 - b. If no, then continue to the next question.
2. Is the bridge within or adjacent to a National Register of Historic Places-listed or -eligible historic district?
 - a. If yes or maybe, then the project does not fall under Appendix 3 or Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering NO to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
 - b. If no, then continue to the next question.
3. Is the bridge less than 45 years old at the time of the project letting?
 - a. If yes, and no new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under Appendix 3.
 - b. If yes, and less than 2 acres of new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering YES to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
 - c. If no, then continue to the next question.
4. Is the bridge on the interstate system?
 - a. If yes, is the bridge listed in Appendix A of this Guidance?
 - If yes, then the project does not fall under Appendix 3 or Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering NO to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.

- If no, and no new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under the *List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance* (Appendix 3), and the District does not create a PCR unless other project activities require it.
 - If no, and less than 2 acres of new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering YES to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
 - If no and more than 2 acres of ROW is necessary, then continue to the next question.
- b. If no, then continue to the next question.
5. Is the bridge a concrete bridge-class culvert or a timber stringer bridge?
- a. If yes, and no new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under the *List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance* (Appendix 3), and the District does not create a PCR unless other project activities require it.
- b. If yes, and less than 2 acres of new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering YES to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
- c. If no, then continue to the next question.
6. Is the bridge a concrete or steel bridge constructed after 1945?
- a. If yes, is the bridge one of the bridges listed in Appendix B of this Guidance?
- If yes, the project does not fall under Appendix 3 or Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering NO to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
 - If no, and no new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under the *List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance* (Appendix 3), and the District does not create a PCR unless other project activities require it
 - If no, and less than 2 acres of new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering YES to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
- b. If no, then continue to the next question.
7. Is the bridge identified as a historic bridge on TxDOT's Historic Resources Aggregator? (The map is available online in the [Historic Resources Toolkit](#))
- a. If yes, the project does not fall under Appendix 3 or Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering NO to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
- b. If no, is the project considered to be routine maintenance, such as asphalt overlays, cleaning deck drains and vegetation, sealing concrete, installing rip rap and other scour protection, and cleaning the bridge?
- If yes, and no new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under the *List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance* (Appendix 3), and the District does not create a PCR unless other project activities require it.
 - If yes, and less than 2 acres of new ROW is necessary, then the project falls under Appendix 4. Complete a PCR, answering YES to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.
- c. If no, and the project is not considered to be routine maintenance, then the project does not fall under Appendix 3 or Appendix 4.



Guidance: Determining Appropriate Level of Review for Bridge Projects

- Prior to completing a PCR, contact the County Historical Commission (CHC) to determine if there is any local historic significance to the bridge or crossing. HIST can provide templates for this consultation letter, which may be sent to the CHC via email.
 - Copy the ENV-HIST team member assigned to your district on your message to the CHC. ENV-HIST will determine if they need to forward it to the Historic Bridge Foundation or other potential consulting parties.
- Upload any responses to the consultation letters to ECOS and then complete a PCR, answering NO to the PCR form Funding & Activities question.



Appendix A

Interstate Bridges that Must Undergo Section 106 Consultation Due to Historical Significance:

Interstate Number	District	Resource Name	Year Construction Completed	NRHP Listed/Eligible
I-40	AMA	NBI: 252420027513001	1932	Listed
I-20	BWD	NBI: 230680031405018	1934	Eligible
I-20	BWD	NBI: 230680031405020	1934	Eligible
I-20	FTW	NBI: 021840031401006	1934	Listed
I-35	LAR	NBI: 221420001708030	1929	Eligible
I-10	ODA	NBI: 061860014003021	1933	Eligible
I-10	SAT	NBI: 150150002502011	1933	Listed
I-10	SJT	NBI: 071340014201035	1938	Listed



Appendix B

Post-1945 Historic Bridges that Must Undergo Section 106 Consultation

County	Bridge Number	Facility	Bridge Type	Year Built
Bee	160130073805012	FM 2441 over Medio Creek	I-beam cantilevered with suspended span	1946
Bexar	150150B24750003	Nogalitos St ML over San Pedro Creek	Prestressed concrete girder multiple/I-beam	1959
Bexar	150150B07510004	W Commerce St over RRs, Medina, Comal, Etc.	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Bexar	150150B21985011	W Martin St over Alazan Creek	Continuous prestressed concrete slab-full depth	1964
Bosque	090180051903001	SH 174 over Steele Creek	I-beam cantilevered with suspended span	1948
Bosque	090180042201025	FM 927 over Bosque River	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/cantilevered	1962
Brazoria	120200AA0862004	CR 210 over Austin Bayou	Tee beam	1959
Brazos	170210031505051	SH 105 over Brazos River	Continuous plate girder	1954
Brazos	170210223601001	FM 2038 over Bowman Creek	Prestressed concrete girder	1957
Calhoun	130290017910061	SH 35 over Lavaca Bay	Continuous plate girder	1961
Cameron	210310063002003	FM 106 Lift over Arroyo Colorado	Vertical lift	1953
Coke	070410040701057	SH 70 NB over US 277 SB	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Colorado	130450026608043	BU 71 F over Colorado River	Parker through truss	1949
Dallas	180570K01415002	Cedar Hill Rd over Ten Mile Creek	Box girder-multiple	1950
Dallas	1805709I5100009	Inwood Rd over Freeman Branch	Variable depth rigid frame concrete slab	1953
Dallas	180570009510123	Big Town Blvd over US 80	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Dallas	180570058101038	Loop 12 over Lawther Drive	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Dallas	180570009201048	S.H. 310 over T&NO RR	Continuous I-beam	1953
Dallas	180570009201327	US 175 SB over Metropolitan	Variable depth rigid frame concrete tee beam	1956



Guidance: Determining Appropriate Level of Review for Bridge Projects

County	Bridge Number	Facility	Bridge Type	Year Built
Dallas	180570009201076	US 175 NB over Metropolitan	Variable depth rigid frame concrete tee beam	1956
Dallas	180570009201075	US 175 WB over Pennsylvania Ave	Variable depth rigid frame concrete slab	1956
Dallas	180570009201326	US 175 SB over Pennsylvania Ave	Variable depth rigid frame concrete slab	1956
Dallas	180570009201325	SB US 175 over Hatcher St	Variable depth rigid frame concrete slab	1956
Dallas	180570009201054	NB US 175 over Hatcher St	Variable depth rigid frame concrete slab	1956
Dallas	180570009201074	MLK JR Blvd over US 175	Variable depth rigid frame concrete tee beam	1956
Dallas	1805709H7350001	Santa Fe Ave over Ervay St	Variable depth rigid frame concrete slab	1950
Dallas	180570K01740001	Joe Wilson Rd over Bentle Branch	Box girder-multiple	1950
DeWitt	130620234601001	FM 884 over Smith Creek	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
El Paso	240720000212079	SH 20 EB over US 62	Continuous I-beam	1949
Goliad	160890288501001	FM 2441 over Sarco Creek	Prestressed concrete box girder-multiple	1955
Grayson	010920C02620001	W Pecan St over Post Oak Creek	Continuous I-beam	1949
Grayson	010920AA0109002	Craft Rd over Draw	Half-through Camelback truss	1950
Hall	250970031102006	SH 70 over Mulberry Creek	Continuous I-beam	1949
Hamilton	090980025101054	US 281 over Leon River	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Hamilton	090980012001011	SH 22 over Pecan Creek	I-beam cantilevered with suspended span	1948
Hamilton	090980012001012	SH 22 over Leon River	Steel I-beam	1948
Hamilton	090980018303051	SH 36 over Pecan Creek	Continuous I-beam	1948
Harris	121020B53960647	Reseda Rd over HCFCD Ditch	Box girder-multiple	1965
Harris	121020B57009003	San Felipe Rd over Bering Ditch	Prestressed concrete box girder-multiple	1962
Harris	121020B44185016	Ped Crossing over Memorial Dr	Prestressed concrete box girder-single, spread	1955
Harris	121020002710063	US 90A SB over Buffalo Bayou & St	Continuous plate girder	1956
Harris	121020002710062	US 90A NB over Buffalo Bayou & St	Continuous plate girder	1956



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Harris	121020B44185009	Waugh Dr over Memorial Dr	Post-tensioned concrete slab	1955
Hays	141060028503003	RM 12 over Blanco River	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Hidalgo	211090G00090001	SB US 281 over Rio Grande River	Other prestressed concrete	1965
Hill	091100001405083	US 81 over Island Creek	Continuous I-beam	1948
Hill	091100051902005	SH 174 over Brazos River	Continuous truss-deck	1950
Jack	021200039107056	FM 4 over Keechi Creek	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Johnson	021270159904015	FM 916 over Nolan River	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Kaufman	181300009504108	CR 217 over US 80 ML	Rigid frame	1958
Kaufman	181300009504109	FR Crossover over US 80 ML	Rigid frame	1958
Lampasas	231410103201016	FM 580 over Lampasas River	I-beam cantilevered with suspended span	1965
Lavaca	131430044601007	US 90A over Navidad River	Steel I-beam	1949
Leon	171450064301027	FM 39 over BNSF RR	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Marion	191550056903017	SH 43 over Big Cypress Bayou	Plate girder	1965
Maverick	221590B00290001	Garrison St over Rio Grande River	Continuous I-beam	1954
McCulloch	231600007101065	US 87 NB over Brady Creek	Variable depth continuous concrete slab	1960
McCulloch	231600007101072	US 87 SB over Brady Creek	Variable depth continuous concrete slab	1960
McLennan	091610004901141	Spur 484 SB over US 77 BUS NB	Continuous plate girder	1958
McLennan	091610004901124	US 77 BUS NB over SP 484 SB CONN	Continuous I-beam	1958
McLennan	091610005515001	US 77 (BUS) SB over US 84 FR	Continuous I-beam	1955
McLennan	091610005515380	US 84 over US 77 BUS	Continuous I-beam	1955
McLennan	091610005515006	US 77 (BUS) NB over US 84 FR	Continuous I-beam	1955
Menard	071640039605025	US 190 over Dry Creek	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Nolan	081770026401043	E First St over BUS 70	I-beam	1954



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County	Bridge Number	Facility	Bridge Type	Year Built
Nueces	161780226302004	SH 361 over Gulf Intra-Coastal W-Way	Continuous plate girder	1959
Nueces	161780010106041	US 181 over CC Ship Channel	Continuous cantilever tied arch steel truss	1959
Nueces	161780010106044	US 181 over BURLESON ST	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Nueces	161780010106043	US 181 NBFR CONN over US 181	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Nueces	161780007406050	US 181 southbound over Belden Street	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Nueces	161780007406171	US 181 southbound off-ramp over BU 44 D	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Nueces	161780007406170	US 181 northbound over BU 44 D	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Nueces	161780007406169	US 181 northbound over BU 44 D	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1959
Orange	201810AA2690006	E Round over Cow Bayou	Horizontal swing	1960
Palo Pinto	021820039108057	FM 4 over Keechi Creek	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Palo Pinto	021820000710057	US 180 over Brazos River	Multiple plate girder	1948
Presidio	241890AA0107001	Pinto Canyon Rd over Arroyo Escondido	steel multi-plate arch bridge	1960
Red River	011940018901034	SH 37 over Red River	Continuous plate girder	1954
Refugio	161960044704029	SH 202 over Blanco Creek	I-beam cantilevered with suspended span	1947
Robertson	171980020409061	US 79 / US 190 over Brazos River	Continuous plate girder	1956
Robertson	171980026203045	FM 485 over Brazos River	Continuous plate girder	1957
Smith	102120042401030	Saunders Ave over SH 31	Rigid frame	1960
Smith	102120042401031	Fleishel Ave over SH 31	Rigid frame	1960
Somervell	022130077801001	FM 199 over Georges Creek	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Somervell	022130025903046	US 67 over Brazos River	Continuous truss-through	1947
Stephens	232150103101022	FM 578 over Hubbard Creek	Continuous I-beam	1949
Tarrant	022200009405030	SH183 WBL over Carswell Access Rd	Variable depth concrete flat slab	1954
Tarrant	022200009405029	SH183 EBL over Carswell Access Rd	Variable depth concrete flat slab	1954



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Tarrant	022200106803020	White Settlement Rd over Spur 341	Rigid frame	1953
Travis	142270015106031	Loop 111 over MKT RR	Steel I-beam	1947
Travis	142270B00022001	E 7TH ST EB over Tillery St and Austin NWRR	Steel I-beam	1948
Travis	142270B00022003	E 7TH ST WB over Tillery St and Austin NWRR	Steel I-beam	1948
Travis	142270B01381001	Speedway over West Waller Creek	Reinforced concrete closed-spandrel arch	1946
Travis	142270B00099013	E 38th St over Waller Creek	Variable depth concrete tee beam	1951
Travis	142270070003004	SH 71 WB over Pedernales River	Continuous truss-deck	1949
Val Verde	222330002209070	US 90 over Devils Riv/Amistad Resv	Plate girder-cantilever with suspended span,	1965
Val Verde	222330002206068	US 90 over Pecos River	Continuous deck truss	1957
Washington	172390018606043	Old Mill Creek Rd over US 290	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/I-beam	1958
Webb	222400B00250001	Convent Ave over Rio Grande River	Prestressed concrete girder-multiple/cantilever	1956
Young	032520AA0237001	CR 237/ Hot Wells over Clear Fork of Brazos R.	T beam	1954



Appendix E: Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this interim guidance document.

Revision History	
Effective Date Month, Year	Reason for and Description of Change
March 2024	Version 5 was released. Updated following execution of 2023 FHWA PA and to clarify and improve information presented. Added appendices to include any lists or guidance previously only referenced.
May 2022	Version 4 was released. Minimal changes made to coincide with changes made to research design and HRSR documents in toolkit.
July 2021	Version 3 was released. Added instructions regarding attaching WPD I screen information to all PCRs.
February 2021	Version 2 was released. Added clarification about ROW parcels, plans, and added a question regarding historic roads.
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