



Community Impacts Assessment Technical Report Form

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Project Name: SH 114 from FM 1938 to Dove Road

CSJ Number: 0353-03-100

District(s): Fort Worth

County(ies): Tarrant County

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Attach a map showing the community study area boundaries as well as the locations of any community facilities in the area (schools, places of worship, health care facilities, recreation centers, social services, libraries, etc).

I. General Information

What is the location of the community that may be impacted?

The proposed State Highway (SH) 114 improvements are located within the cities of Southlake, Westlake, and Trophy Club in Tarrant County. The project limits extend from Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Dove Road for approximately two miles. The community study area is comprised of census block geographies that intersect a 1,000-foot buffer of the proposed project footprint. A portion of the community study area falls within Denton County.

The following maps and other supporting data have been attached to this report. Figure 1 in the Supplemental Information attachment illustrates the proposed project limits and the community study area boundary. Figure 2 illustrates the project schematic. Figure 3 shows the community facilities within the community study area boundary. Figure 4 illustrates the census geographies traversed by the proposed project limits.

II. Project Description

Briefly describe the proposed project.

The Fort Worth District of the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) proposes to add continuous two-lane frontage roads along SH 114 from FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Dove Road to increase connectivity along this travel corridor, located in the City of Southlake, Town of Westlake, and Town of Trophy Club, Tarrant County, Texas. Additionally, the proposed project includes the reversal of the existing entrance and exit ramps from the "Diamond Configuration" to an "X Configuration" to increase mobility and safety along the SH 114 mainlanes and frontage roads. Along with these improvements, U-Turn lanes would be added along SH 114 for both eastbound and westbound directions at Kirkwood Boulevard and on the west side of Dove Road.

Additional right-of-way would be needed along certain areas of the project, and it is anticipated that the needed right-of-way would be dedicated by the City of Southlake. In other areas, the project would be designed such that no additional right-of-way would be needed. In total the proposed project is located on 113.23 acres of existing right-of-way, 4.64 acres of proposed right-of-way, and 5.70 acres of temporary construction easements.

III. General Character of the Community

What is the name and general character of the community (scattered rural, planned suburban, urban, mixed use)?

The proposed project traverses the cities of Southlake, Westlake, and Trophy Club in northern Tarrant County. The area is composed of a mix of single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, public utility, and open space/ undeveloped land uses. The residential communities consist of high-density neighborhoods, most of which are comprised of newer homes. The development of high-density neighborhoods around the proposed project area began in the early



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1980s and homes are still being constructed today.

There are numerous commercial businesses that offer a variety of goods and services, such as hotels, offices, banks, restaurants, and retail facilities. Community resources, such as places of worship, a daycare facility, an elementary school, and a town hall, are all within the community study area and can be accessed by SH 114. The community study area can be characterized as urban with dense residential and commercial corridors. There are discontinuous sidewalks located throughout the project area and no designated bicycle lanes. The community study area is home to an estimated total population of 2,710 people, based on adjacent census block geographies and 2010 census counts. A portion of the community study area falls within Denton County.

Describe the community facilities (shown on attached map) in the area:

Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Public or private?	Does the facility serve a specific population? If so, who?	Additional details, if necessary
Lake Cities Church of Christ	Place of Worship	Public	No	280 Indian Creek Drive Roanoke, Texas 76262 (Figure 3a)
Primrose School of Westlake at Entrada	Day Care and Educational Facility	Private	Children	26 Arta Drive Westlake, Texas 76262 (Figure 3a)
Walnut Grove Elementary School	Educational Facility	Public	Children	2520 N White Chapel Boulevard Southlake, Texas 76092 (Figure 3c)
Westlake Town Hall & Municipal Court	Government Facility	Public	No	1500 Solana Boulevard #7200 Westlake, Texas 76262 (Figure 3b)
Boy Scouts of America	Nonprofit Organization	Private	Children	1301 Solana Boulevard Westlake, Texas 76262 (Figure 3b)
Trophy Club Police Department	Police Department	Public	No	1 Trophy Wood Drive Trophy Club, Texas 76262 (Figure 3b)
Grace Community Church	Place of Worship	Public	No	251 Countryside Court Southlake, Texas 76092 (Figure 3c)
Countryside Bible Church	Place of Worship	Public	No	250 Countryside Court Southlake, Texas 76092 (Figure 3c)
Harmony Park	Recreational Park	Public	No	699 Indian Creek Drive Trophy Club, Texas 76262 (Figure 3a)



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Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Public or private?	Does the facility serve a specific population? If so, who?	Additional details, if necessary
The Terrace - Park & Walking Trail	Recreational Park	Public	No	1500 Solana Boulevard Westlake, Texas 76262 (Figure 3b)
Cliff Park	Recreational Park	Public	No	501 Ranch Laredo Trail Southlake, Texas 76092 (Figure 3b)
Baylor Scott & White Medical Center - Trophy Club	Medical Facility	Public	No	2850 East State Highway 114 Trophy Club, Texas 76262 (Figure 3a and 3b)
North Texas Center for Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	Medical Facility	Private	No	2800 East State Hwy 114 Suite 340 Trophy Club, TX 76262 (Figure 3a and 3b)

IV. Data

1. What data sources were used?

Yes U.S. Census Bureau

Yes American Community Survey (ACS)

No Texas State Data Center

Yes Other

If other, describe:

Aerial photography and site visits conducted 12/12/2018 and 1/18/2019 contributed to this analysis.

Attach tables or thematic maps detailing race (including Hispanics), language, income, disability, gender, and age data for the affected community study area. Tables and maps may be downloaded from FactFinder and the ACS Summary File. Instructions for navigating Fact Finder and ACS Summary File can be found in the Toolkit. A list of tables to use can be found in the Toolkit. If you prefer to use template tables see the Demographic Table Template in the Toolkit.

2. What is the current DHHS poverty level? \$25,750.00

3. Yes Do any of the census geographies show over a 50% minority population?

Describe:

Of the 42 populated Census blocks within the project area, nine contain a population of more than 50 percent minority persons. The census blocks with greater than 50 percent minority population are:

Block 4047, Block Group 4, Census Tract 203.05
Block 4052, Block Group 4, Census Tract 203.05
Block 4060, Block Group 4, Census Tract 203.05
Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1139.06



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Block 1007, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1139.06
 Block 1009, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1139.06 (60.0% - 3 out of 5 total population)
 Block 1010, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1139.06 (100% - 1 out of 1 total population)
 Block 2008, Block Group 2, Census Tract 1139.07
 Block 2062, Block Group 2, Census Tract 1139.07 (100% - 1 out of 1 total population)

The predominately minority census blocks contain a combined population of 113 minority persons. Three of these census blocks have total populations of less than 10 people, as noted above. See Table 1 in the Supplemental Information attachment for further details regarding race/ethnicity in the project area. Figure 4 in the Supplemental Information attachment illustrates the census geographies located adjacent to the project limits.

4. No **Do any of the census geographies show a median income below the DHHS poverty level?**

5. Yes **Do any of the census geographies show presence of persons who speak English "less than very well"?**

Describe:

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is defined as persons who speak English "less than very well." Of the 9,582 people over five years of age living in the adjacent four populated census block groups, approximately 2.5 percent speak English "less than very well." The LEP populations in individual Census block groups within the project area range from approximately 0.0 to 4.3 percent. The languages spoken by the total LEP population are Spanish (approximately 45.9 percent of the total LEP population) followed by Asian and Pacific Islander languages (approximately 44.2 percent) and Indo-European languages (approximately 9.9 percent).

Table 3 in the Supplemental Information attachment provides additional details about LEP persons within the census block group adjacent to the proposed project.

V. Site Visit

1. Yes **Was a site visit conducted?**

If yes, attach documentation, notes, and photographs from the field visit.

2. No **Were there any signs observed in languages other than English?**

3. No **Were there places of worship, businesses, or services that target or serve specific minority groups?**

4. No **Were there signs of disabled persons such as ramps on homes or public transportation vehicles or stops specifically designed for disabled persons?**

5. Yes **Were there signs of other vulnerable populations such as children or elderly (presence of day cares, elementary schools or assisted living facilities)?**

Describe:

There is one day care facility, one elementary school, and one youth organization within the community study area, all of which serve children. Additionally, there is one emergency medical facility that serves vulnerable populations such as the sick and injured. There are no facilities targeted towards serving elderly, disabled, or low-income persons within the community study area. The locations of facilities serving vulnerable populations within the community study area are listed below:

Primrose School of Westlake at Entrada
 26 Arta Drive
 Westlake, Texas 76262



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Walnut Grove Elementary School
 2520 N White Chapel Boulevard
 Southlake, Texas 76092

Boy Scouts of America
 1301 Solana Boulevard
 Westlake, Texas 76262

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center - Trophy Club
 2850 East TX-114
 Trophy Club, Texas 76262

6. No **Were there any signs of low-income families or neighborhoods (subsidized housing, homes or cars in need of repair, used goods stores, low-cost health care facilities)?**

7. Yes **Are there signs of other modes of transportation?**

No **Are there bus or train stops?**

No **Are there marked bike lanes or bicycle lane signage?**

No **Did you observe cyclists in the area?**

Yes **Are there sidewalks?**

Describe:

There are discontinuous sidewalks located throughout the project area.

No **Did you observe "goat paths" or dirt pathways adjacent to the project area?**

8. Yes **Is there any additional information about this community that will be helpful?**

Describe:

Project Photographs contained in the Supplemental Information attachment are provided to characterize conditions of the built and social environment.

9. Yes **Is public involvement planned for this project?**

Results from the Scope Development Tool

1. No **Did the Scope Development Tool identify the need for a residential displacements analysis?**

2. No **Did the Scope Development Tool identify the need for a commercial displacements analysis?**

3. No **Did the Scope Development Tool identify the need for an other displacements analysis?**

Medium risk access and travel patterns analysis



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4. Yes Did the Scope Development Tool identify the need for an access and travel patterns analysis?

Select the level of analysis identified on the Scope Development Tool:

High risk access and travel patterns analysis

5. No Did the Scope Development Tool identify the need for a community cohesion analysis?

ACCESS AND TRAVEL PATTERNS

1. How do people currently access adjacent parcels (car, walking, cycling, mass transit)?

While some sidewalks do exist in the community study area, they are discontinuous. Due to the discontinuous nature of the sidewalks, several areas lack pedestrian infrastructure and thus discourage pedestrian use. Additionally, bicycle lanes were not observed in the proposed project area.

There is no public transit within the community study area. Consequentially, there are no bus stops within the community study area. There is a non-profit transportation services provider that operates within the community study area, Call a Ride Southlake (CARS), that provides free non-emergency transportation to Southlake seniors and disabled adult citizens. CARS volunteers use their own vehicles and stops are made at the users' residences and destinations. CARS is not a bus service and does not have designated stops.

The area is highly car-oriented, as driveways and city streets tie directly to the existing SH 114 frontage roads. Thus, community members generally access parcels along SH 114 with cars.

2. Describe the permanent changes to access and/or travel patterns.

Permanent changes to access and travel patterns are anticipated due to the addition of continuous two-lane frontage roads from FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Dove Road, the proposed reversal of the entrance and exit ramps from the existing "Diamond Configuration" to a "X Configuration, and the addition of U-Turn lanes along SH 114 at Kirkwood Boulevard and the west side of Dove Road. Crossing traffic would be limited to three major grade-separated intersections: (1) FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard); (2) Kirkwood Boulevard; and (3) Dove Road. In some cases, travelers would have to travel in the opposite direction then complete a legal U-turn, or turnaround, in order to reach their destination.

The reconfiguration of the existing ramps on and off of SH 114 would increase mobility and safety. Traffic going eastbound from FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Kirkwood Boulevard and either eastbound or westbound between Kirkwood Boulevard and Dove Road would be able to continuously travel on the frontage roads rather than merge onto the high-speed main lanes as the existing "Diamond Configuration" mandates. The existing ramp configuration has vehicles exiting the SH 114 main lanes directly before the intersections of FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard), Kirkwood Boulevard, and Dove Road. The proposed configuration would have vehicles exiting a minimum of approximately 0.5 mile prior to the upcoming intersections. The additional distance between the point in which one would exit off of SH 114 to the location of the upcoming intersection in which one would either make a left-hand turn, right-hand turn, U-Turn, or stop would allow for slower, more controlled and ultimately safer travel through the intersections. The proposed intersections at Kirkwood Boulevard and Dove Road would consist of protected U-Turn lanes, right-hand turn lanes, as well as two continuous lanes. The addition of U-Turn lanes for the eastbound and westbound directions at Kirkwood Boulevard and on the west side of Dove road would also create connectivity between frontage roads flowing in opposite directions.

The addition of continuous frontage roads from FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Kirkwood Boulevard and between Kirkwood Boulevard and Dove Road would allow the entire corridor to be traversable by way of the frontage roads. Traffic accessing neighboring commercial and residential developments would be able to travel along the slower, ultimately safer frontage roads rather than merge off and on the high-speed, existing SH 114 main lanes. There are currently no streets nor driveways that connect directly with SH 114 in these segments that lack existing frontage roads.



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Figure 2 illustrates the project design documents from which this analysis is based.

3. What neighborhoods and businesses will be affected by these changes?

The proposed changes to the SH 114 corridor would affect the access and travel patterns to a number of businesses and residences in the community study area. The proposed reconfiguration of exit and entrance ramps on and off of the existing SH 114 main lanes could potentially cause a slight increase or decrease in travel times to neighborhoods and businesses depending on the destination's proximity to the proposed ramps. The examples provided below show the extent to which the proposed ramp reconfiguration could potentially increase or decrease travel times.

The existing location of the exit ramp between FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) and Kirkwood Boulevard allows residence and visitors to an apartment complex called The Vineyards of Trophy Club to exit the westbound SH 114 main lanes and immediately turn into the complex. The proposed location of the reconfigured exit ramp would require travelers to exit onto the frontage road approximately 0.7 mile ahead prior to making a right-hand turn into the complex. The increase in travel distance along the frontage road as opposed to along the main lanes could cause a slight increase in travel time.

The existing location of the off ramp between Dove Road and Kirkwood Boulevard requires westbound travelers to Trophy Wood Drive to exit the SH 114 main lanes prior to the intersection of Kirkwood Boulevard. By doing so, vehicles are subject to crossing the Kirkwood Boulevard prior to making a right-hand turn onto Trophy Wood Drive. The proposed location of the exit ramp allows traffic to avoid the Kirkwood Boulevard intersection before turning onto Trophy Wood Drive. Trophy Wood Drive provides access to numerous commercial developments such as a hotel, office, restaurant, and police station. Furthermore, Trophy Wood Drive provides access to several large residential neighborhoods. Residence and visitors to this area would potentially experience a decrease in travel time by avoiding the intersection of Kirkwood Boulevard.

4. Yes No Are any community facilities affected?

Are any of them "essential services" such as clinics, schools, or emergency responders?

Yes. Travelers to the both the Trophy Club Police Department and Baylor Scott & White Medical Center would experience a safer and more efficient route from SH 114 due to the proposed ramp reconfiguration. Westbound travelers would have direct access to these two essential services without having to travel through the Kirkwood Boulevard intersection, as the existing ramp configuration mandates. This would potentially cause slight decreases in travel times to and from the police department and the medical center.

5. How will emergency response times be affected?

The proposed addition of continuous frontage roads, U-Turn lanes, and ramp reconfiguration along SH 114 would improve mobility for emergency vehicles and reduce delays. The population living or working along the corridor could experience slight decreases in response times due to the availability of U-Turn lanes and the proposed reconfiguration of on and off ramps that avoid unnecessary wait times at the intersections of FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard), Kirkwood Boulevard, and Dove Road. However, the potential changes in access and travel patterns due to the reconfiguration of off and on ramps could result in slightly longer emergency response times of one to three minutes to few residences and businesses directly accessed by these ramps.

6. For mass transit, walking, cycling impacts, which mode(s) will be permanently impacted?

There are no existing bus stops, bicycle lanes, or continuous sidewalks within the proposed project limits. There would not be any negative nor positive impacts to these modes of transportation. Continuous sidewalks would be constructed to the north and south of the project area to tie into the existing discontinuous sidewalk network at the intersections of FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard), Kirkwood Boulevard, and Dove Road. This addition of a continuous sidewalk would promote connectivity for pedestrians along the corridor.



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7. How far will the user of this/these modes have to travel to find a comparable route/service? How much time will be added to their trips?

No impacts to travel times are expected.

8. No Are any design elements proposed to mitigate adverse impacts to these modes?

NOTE: The conclusion statement should be included in the NEPA document if one is being produced. Upon completion, upload this Documentation Standard to the Community Impacts and EJ section of the Documents page in ECOS.

Conclusion: Based on the information above, how will the proposed project impact access and travel patterns for the community?

Overall, the proposed project is anticipated to result in beneficial impacts to access and travel patterns for the immediate community in the cities of Southlake, Westlake, and Trophy Club. The proposed construction of continuous frontage roads would increase access and mobility for the traveling public. The addition of a U-Turn lanes at the intersections of Kirkwood Boulevard and Dove Road would facilitate safe and efficient travel. The potential changes in access and travel patterns due to the reconfiguration of off and on ramps could result in slightly longer travel times of one to three minutes for few residents, employers, or business patrons; however, many commuters could experience shorter travel times due to the increased capacity and mobility of the proposed roadways. Mobility and access would be enhanced for all users of the roadways, including emergency vehicles, due to addition of the proposed continuous frontage roads, reconfiguration of ramps, and addition of U-Turn lanes. The addition of continuous sidewalks would increase pedestrian accessibility throughout the SH 114 corridor.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

- 1. No Will there be displacements?
2. Yes Will there be access and travel pattern impacts?

What types of impacts are in predominantly minority and/or low income census geographies versus non-minority and non-low income geographies?

There are nine predominantly minority census blocks located throughout the project area, three of which contain total populations of less than 10 persons. The predominately minority census blocks contain a combined population of 113 minority persons. There are no low-income census geographies within the community study area. All 42 populated census blocks along the project limits would equally experience both positive and negative impacts from the improvements through increased mobility along SH 114 frontage roads, changes to access points onto and off of the highway, and increased access for pedestrians in the form of sidewalk facilities between residential areas and schools, retail, and commercial areas.

- 3. No Will there be community cohesion impacts?
4. No Will the community experience any negative impacts to air quality or water quality from increased noise level or from hazardous materials?
5. No Has the community experienced substantial impacts from past transportations projects such as a new roadway causing large number of displacements or introducing a barrier and separating parts of the community?
6. No Has the community experienced substantial impacts from any other major projects such as utilities, industry, etc?



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- 7. No Is there any mitigation proposed to specifically lessen the severity of these impacts on EJ populations?
- 8. No If there are any impacts to minority or low-income populations would these impacts still be considered disproportionately high and adverse after mitigation has been applied?

NOTE: The conclusion statement should be included in the NEPA document if one is being produced. Upon completion, upload this Documentation Standard to the Community Impacts and EJ section of the Documents page in ECOS. If it is concluded that there will be disproportionately high and adverse impacts to EJ communities, consult the CIA handbook or further guidance.

Conclusion: Based on the information above and information in the community profile, will the proposed project have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and/or low-income populations?

Environmental justice populations are present in the proposed project area. Nine census blocks in both community study areas show over a 50 percent minority population. However, there are no predominantly low-income census block groups in the study area. The proposed project would generally increase mobility for existing and future residences, businesses, and public facilities within the the project vicinity. The proposed project would increase operational efficiency and safety due to the addition of continuous frontage routes throughout all blocks within the corridor. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts to minority and/or low income populations.

Limited English Proficiency

- 1. Yes Were there LEP persons identified in the project area?

What languages do they speak?

LEP persons account for 2.5 percent of the total population of people over the age of five living within the adjacent four census block groups. The languages spoken by the total LEP population are Spanish (approximately 45.9 percent of the total LEP population) followed by Asian and Pacific Islander languages (approximately 44.2 percent) and Indo-European languages (approximately 9.9 percent).

See Table 3 in the Supplemental Information attachment for further details.

- 2. What public involvement techniques were used or is planned to be used?

Please note in the response whether public involvement notices are available to view under the Public Involvement or Community Impacts section of ECOS.

An open house public meeting was held for the proposed project on October 23, 2018 at the Walnut Grove Elementary School. Notices for the public meeting were published in English in the Star Telegram Newspaper. Notices of the meeting were also posted to the Town of Westlake's website. Additionally, notices printed in English were mailed to adjacent property owners and local officials. The public notices for the public meetings are included in the Supplemental Information attachment.

A Notice Affording the Opportunity for a Public Hearing will be prepared for the proposed project at a future date to be announced.

- 3. No Was assistance in a language other than English requested or is it anticipated to be requested?



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4. How were LEP persons accommodated during the public involvement process?

Please note in the response if copies of public involvement materials are available to view under the Public Involvement or Community Impacts section of ECOS.

TxDOT is committed to providing language interpreters or special communication needs if requested by the public. No translation services were requested for the October 2018 public meeting.

5. Yes Is any more public involvement planned?

Yes Will LEP persons continue to be accommodated?

NOTE: The conclusion statement should be included in the NEPA document if one is being produced. Upon completion, upload this Documentation Standard to the Community Impacts and EJ section of the Documents page in ECOS.

Conclusion: Based on the information above and public involvement documentation, were LEP persons given the opportunity for meaningful involvement in the NEPA process?

Yes, LEP persons have been afforded the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. A public meeting was held for the proposed project on October 23, 2018 and no translation services were requested. Reasonable steps will continue to be taken to ensure all persons have meaningful access to the programs, services, and information TxDOT provides.

Prepared By:

Caroline Marlett / Courtney Filer, AICP
Preparer Name

Env Specialist / CIA Expert, QC Review
Title

Courtney H. Filer
Preparer Signature

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email=courtneyf@coxmcclain.com, c=US
Date: 2019.03.25 14:55:07 -0500

March 25, 2019
Date



Supplemental Information Community Impacts Analysis

SH 114 from FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Dove Road

CSJ: 0353-03-100
Tarrant County, Texas
TxDOT Fort Worth District

March 2019

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 16, 2014, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT

Figures

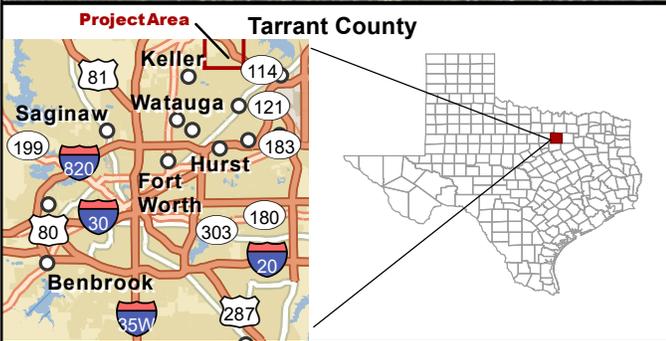
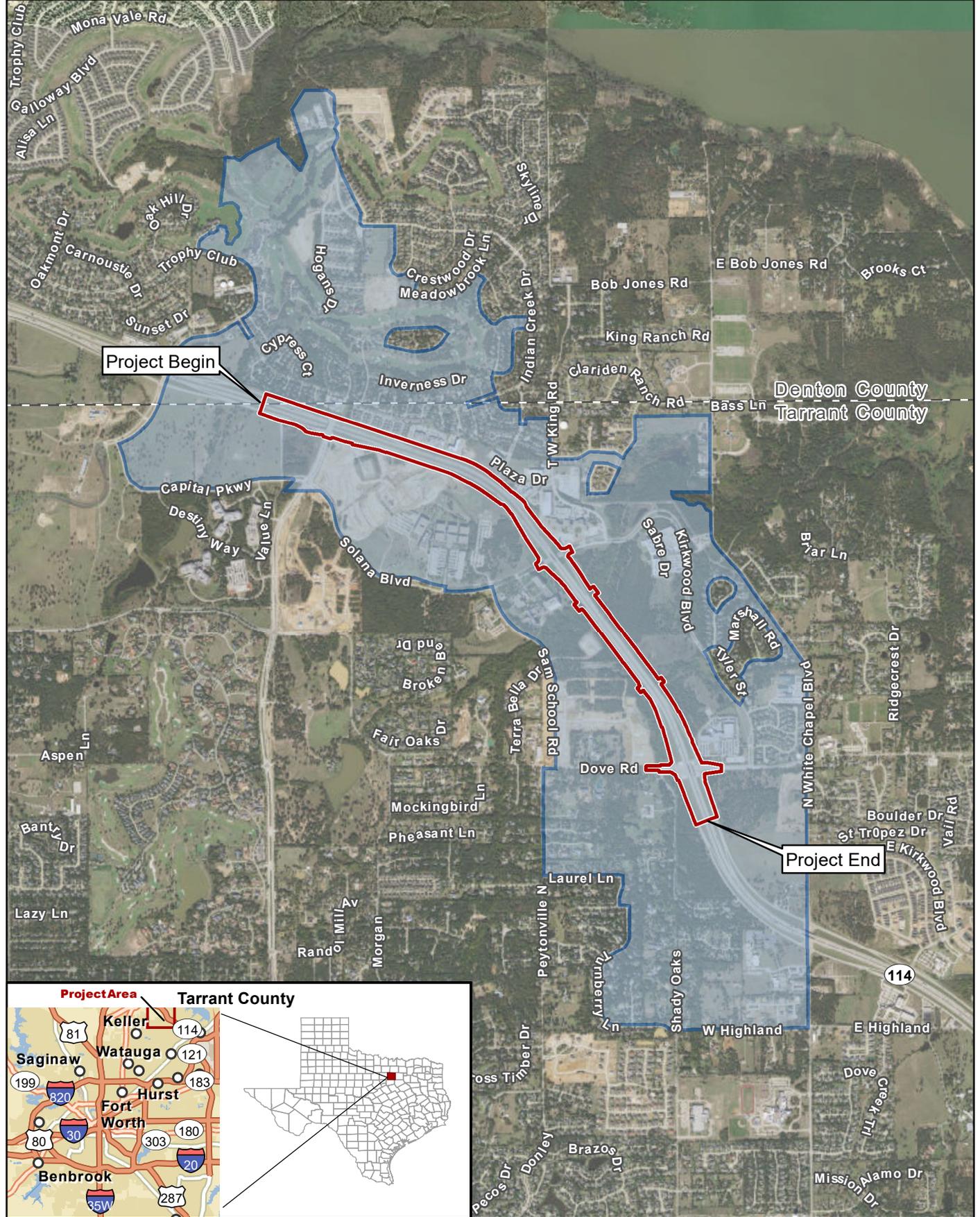


Figure 1
Project Location (Aerial)
 SH 114 from FM 1938 to Dove Rd

Project Location
 Community Study Area
 Data Source: CMEC (2018)
 Basemap Source: Google (2018)

	0	0.5 Mile
	0	0.75 Kilometer
Prepared for: TxDOT		
Scale: 1:31,680		
Date: 3/22/2019		
CSJ: 0353-03-100		

Figure 2: Project Schematic

Texas Department of Transportation
 DISTRICT ENGINEER
 LLOYD C. RUSSELL, P.E.
 DESIGN SCHEMATIC
 JANUARY 3, 2019

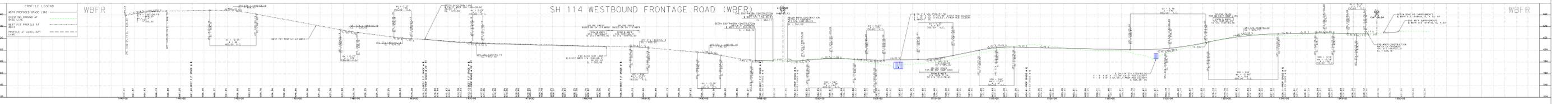
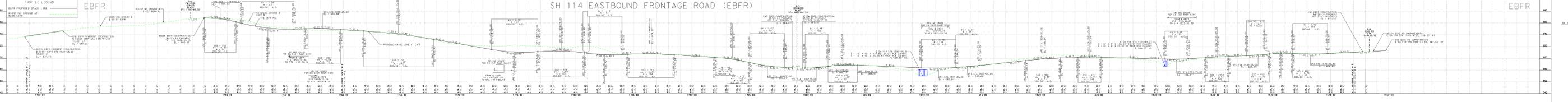
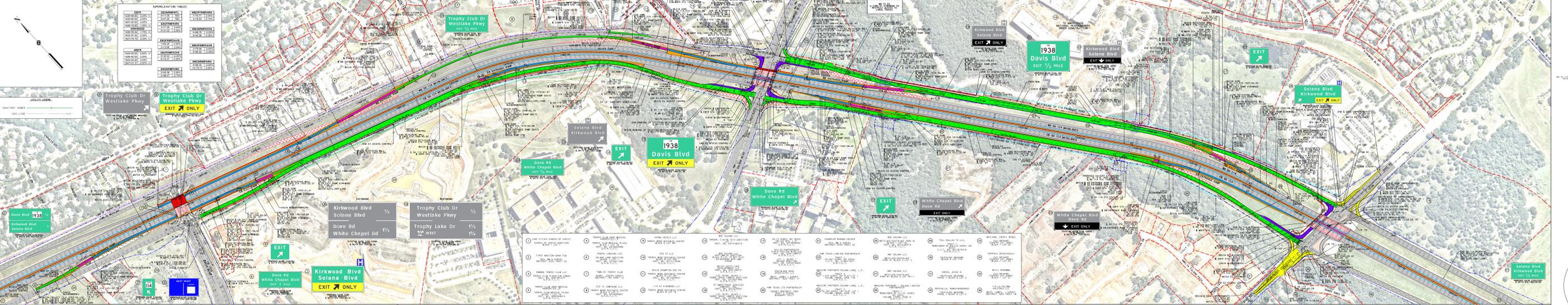
SH 114
 FROM FM 1938 (DAVIS BLVD)
 TO DOVE ROAD
 CSJ# 0353-03-100
 PROJECT LENGTH = 2.44 MILES
 ROADWAY = 2.44 MILES

TARRANT COUNTY

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FRONTAGE ROAD FROM FM 1938 TO SOLANA/WHITE CHAPEL TO DOVE
 AND REPAIR AND IMPROVE EXISTING FROM SOLANA/WHITE CHAPEL TO DOVE
 CONSISTING OF:
 RECONSTRUCTING EXISTING STRUCTURES, SIGNING AND PAVEMENT MARKING AND ITS.

ROLL 1 OF 2

DATE: 01/03/2019



Texas Department of Transportation
 DISTRICT ENGINEER
 LLOYD C. RUSSELL, P.E.
 DESIGN SCHEMATIC
 JANUARY 3, 2019

SH 114
 FROM FM 1938 (DAVIS BLVD)
 TO DOVE ROAD
 CSJ# 0353-03-100
 PROJECT LENGTH = 2.44 MILES
 ROADWAY = 2.44 MILES

TARRANT COUNTY

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FRONTAGE ROAD FROM FM 1938 TO SOLANA/WHITE CHAPEL TO DOVE
 AND REPAIR AND IMPROVE EXISTING FROM SOLANA/WHITE CHAPEL TO DOVE
 CONSISTING OF:
 RECONSTRUCTING EXISTING STRUCTURES, SIGNING AND PAVEMENT MARKING AND ITS.

ROLL 1 OF 2

DATE: 01/03/2019

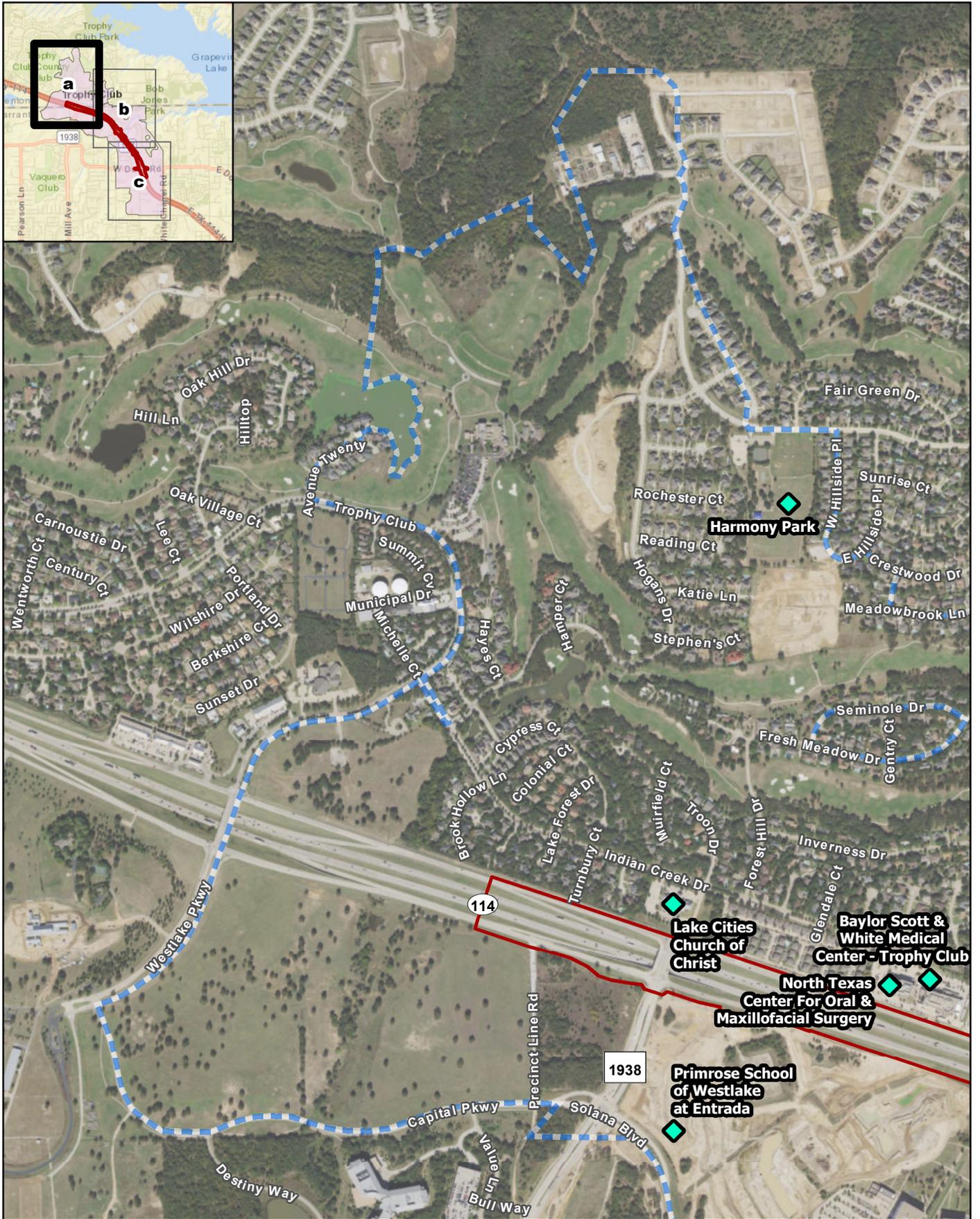


Figure 3a
Community Facilities
 SH 114 from FM 1938 to Dove Rd

-  Community Facility
-  Community Study Area
-  Project Location

Data Source: CMEC (2018)
 Aerial Source: Google (2018)

	0	1,000 Feet
	0	300 Meters
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 1,000 feet	
	Scale: 1:12,000	
CSJ: 0353-03-100	Date: 3/21/2019	

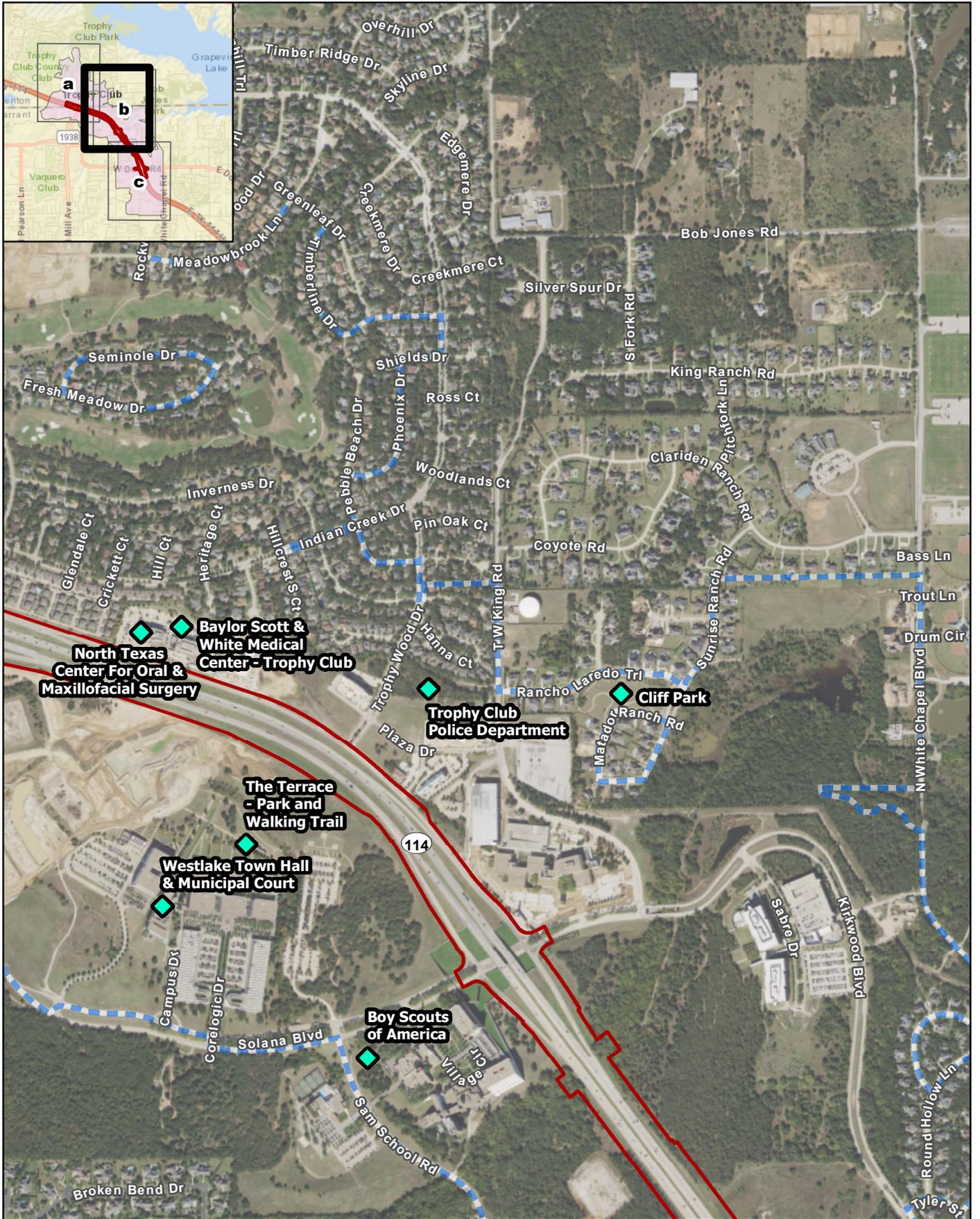


Figure 3b
Community Facilities
 SH 114 from FM 1938 to Dove Rd

-  Community Facility
-  Community Study Area
-  Project Location

Data Source: CMEC (2018)
 Aerial Source: Google (2018)

 0 1,000 Feet 0 300 Meters	Prepared for: TxDOT
	1 in = 1,000 feet
Scale: 1:12,000	
Date: 3/21/2019	
CSJ: 0353-03-100	

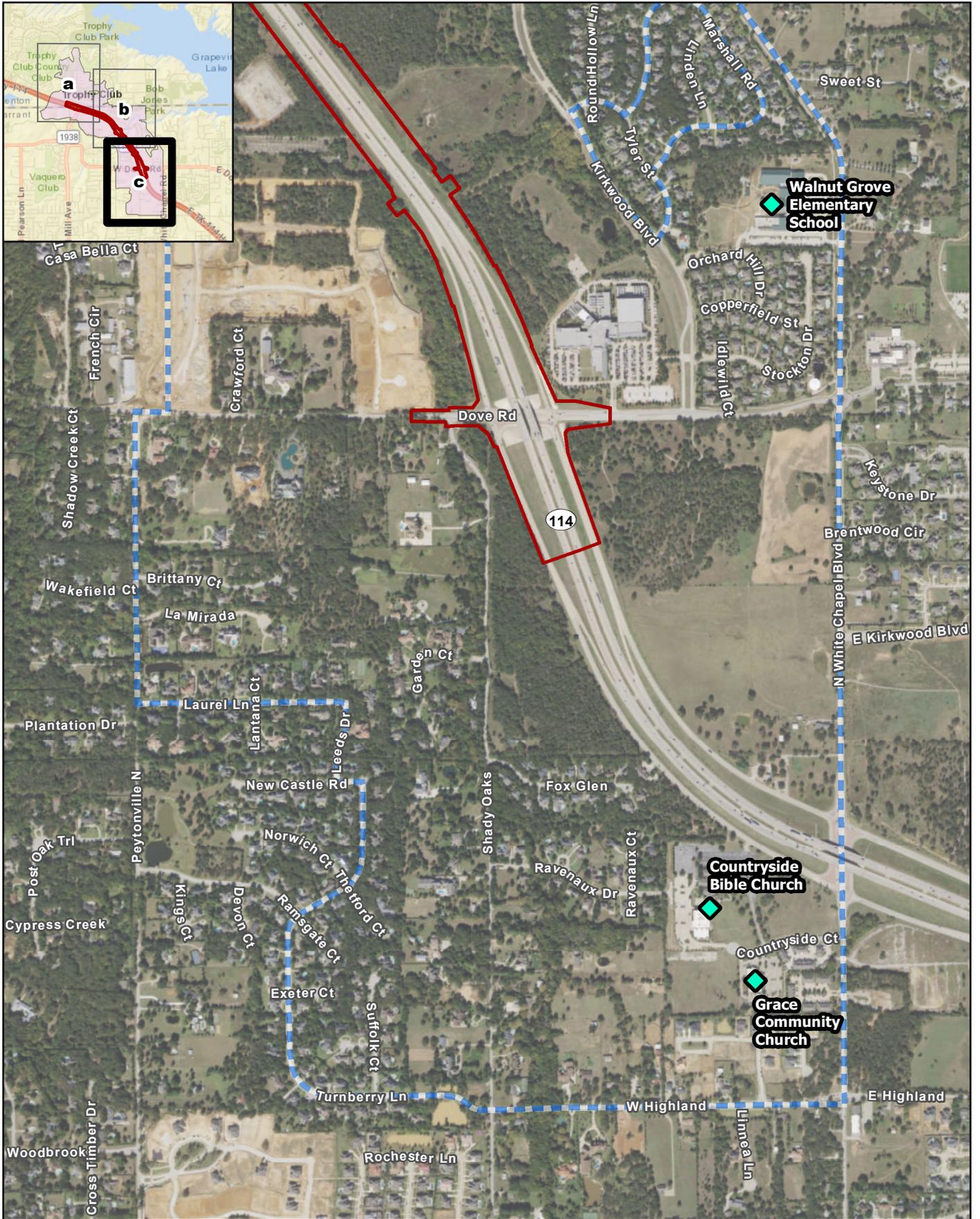


Figure 3c
Community Facilities
 SH 114 from FM 1938 to Dove Rd

-  Community Facility
-  Community Study Area
-  Project Location

Data Source: CMEC (2018)
 Aerial Source: Google (2018)

	0	1,000 Feet
	0	300 Meters
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 1,000 feet	
CSJ: 0353-03-100	Scale: 1:12,000	
	Date: 3/21/2019	

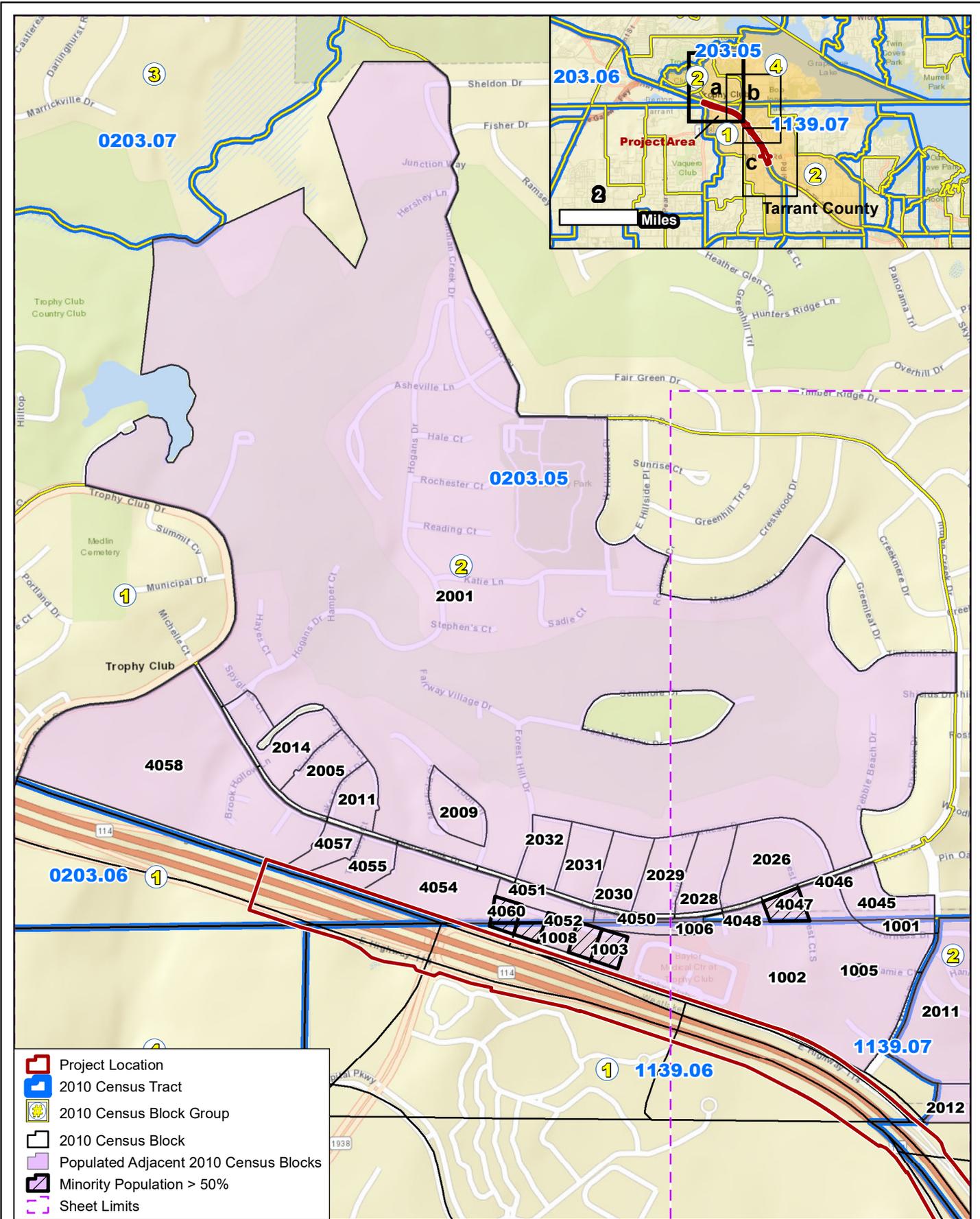
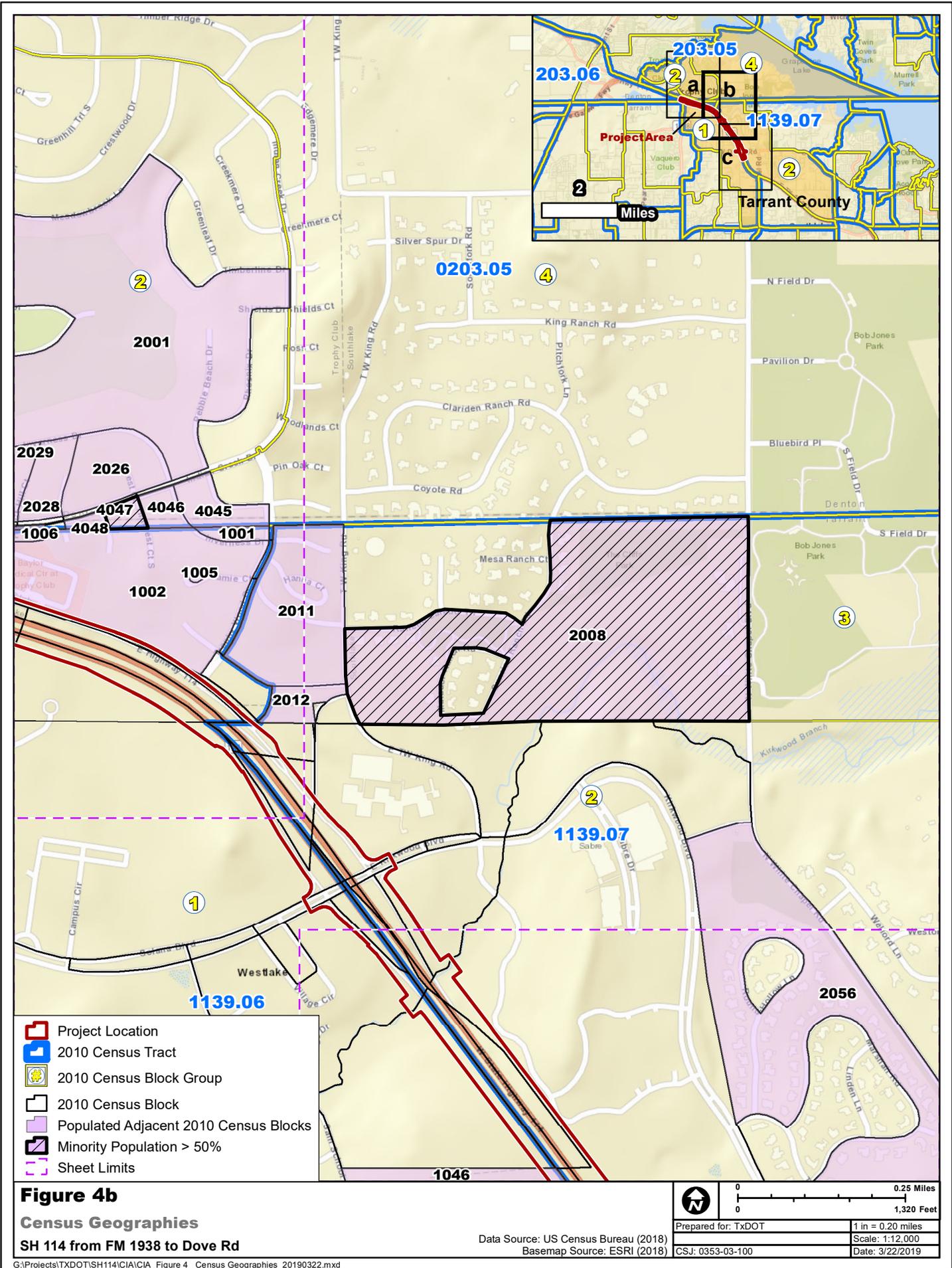


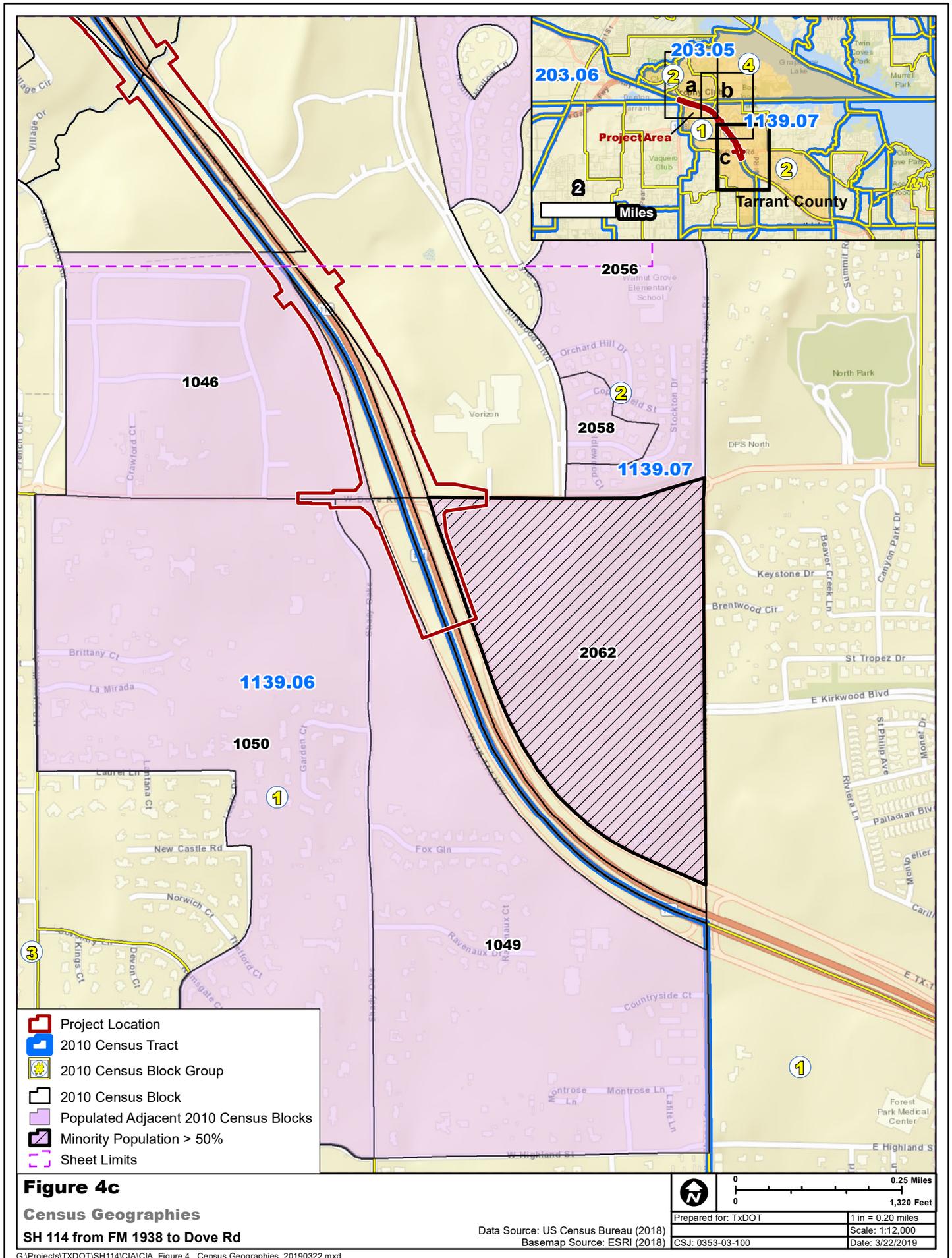
Figure 4a
Census Geographies

SH 114 from FM 1938 to Dove Rd

Data Source: US Census Bureau (2018)
 Basemap Source: ESRI (2018)

	0	0.25 Miles
	0	1,320 Feet
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 0.20 miles	
CSJ: 0353-03-100	Scale: 1:12,000	
	Date: 3/22/2019	





Tables

Table 1: Race/Ethnicity in the Community Study Area (2010 Decennial Census)

Census Tract/ Block Group	Block	Total Pop.	White		Black*		American Indian*		Asian		Pacific Islander*		Other*		Two*		Hispanic**		Total Minority***	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	4050	14	9	64.3%	-	-	-	-	3	21.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14.3%	5	35.7%
	4051	43	40	93.0%	-	-	-	-	1	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4.7%	3	7.0%
	4052	29	12	41.4%	9	31.0%	-	-	3	10.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17.2%	17	58.6%
	4053	31	28	90.3%	2	6.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.2%	-	-	3	9.7%
	4054	14	11	78.6%	-	-	-	-	3	21.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21.4%
	4055	17	15	88.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11.8%	2	11.8%
	4057	14	14	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4058	64	60	93.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6.3%	4	6.3%
	4060	39	16	41.0%	3	7.7%	-	-	14	35.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15.4%	23	59.0%
Tarrant County		1,809,034	937,135	51.8%	262,522	14.5%	7,037	0.4%	83,378	4.6%	2,938	0.2%	2,491	0.1%	28,622	1.6%	482,977	26.7%	869,965	48.1%
1139.06 / 1		1,752	1,446	82.5%	45	2.6%	5	0.3%	147	8.4%	-	-	-	-	25	1.4%	81	4.6%	303	17.3%
	1001	16	16	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1002	135	114	84.4%	1	0.7%	-	-	15	11.1%	-	-	-	-	3	2.2%	2	1.5%	21	15.6%
	1003	33	13	39.4%	-	-	1	3.0%	16	48.5%	-	-	-	-	1	3.0%	2	6.1%	20	60.6%
	1005	2	2	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1006	23	14	60.9%	-	-	-	-	4	17.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21.7%	9	39.1%
	1007	45	19	42.2%	4	8.9%	-	-	16	35.6%	-	-	-	-	1	2.2%	5	11.1%	26	57.8%
	1008	6	6	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1009	5	2	40.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	60.0%	3	60.0%

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			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	1046	8	8	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1049	175	164	93.7%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	-	-	-	-	1	0.6%	5	2.9%	11	6.3%
	1050	370	317	85.7%	8	2.2%	1	0.3%	18	4.9%	-	-	-	-	8	2.2%	18	4.9%	53	14.3%
1139.07 / 2		2,573	1,967	76.4%	71	2.8%	13	0.5%	291	11.3%	-	-	13	0.5%	45	1.7%	173	6.7%	606	23.6%
	2008	24	11	45.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	54.2%	13	54.2%
	2011	82	72	87.8%	2	2.4%	-	--	1	1.2%	-	-	-	-	2	2.4%	5	6.1%	10	12.2%
	2012	10	6	60.0%	-	-	1	10.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30.0%	4	40.0%
	2056	347	260	74.9%	12	3.5%	5	1.4%	43	12.4%	-	-	3	0.9%	4	1.2%	20	5.8%	87	25.1%
	2058	55	38	69.1%	3	5.5%	-	-	10	18.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.3%	17	30.9%
	2062	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%

Note: Only populated census blocks are shown. All blocks except for those highlighted are contained in both community study areas; Preferred Alternative Community Study Area and Additional Alternative Community Study Area.

Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1—Texas [machine-readable data files]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011. Table P9.

* The complete Census race descriptions are as follows: White alone; Black or African American alone; American Indian and Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone; Some Other Race alone; and Two or More Races.

** See 2010 Census Summary File 1 Technical Documentation for additional information about race and origin here: <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

*** Blocks in bold have more than 50 percent minority persons.

Income Information within the Community Study Area

Table 2: Median Household Income (American Community Survey 2013-2017)			
Census 2010 Geography	Total Households	Median Household Income in the Past 12 months (in 2017 inflation adjusted dollars)	2018 DHHS Poverty Guideline (family of four)
Denton County	275,164	\$80,290	\$25,100
Census Tract 203.05	2,714	\$134,219	
Block Group 2	862	\$124,630	
Block Group 4	916	\$139,773	
Tarrant County	689,921	\$62,532	
Census Tract 1139.06	1,918	\$226,250	
Block Group 1	573	\$229,688	
Census Tract 1139.07	2,412	\$232,555	
Block Group 2	883	\$250,000+	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Tables B11001 and B19013

Note: ACS data are estimates; they are not counts. Income data is provided in 2017 inflation adjusted dollars.

Limited English Proficiency Information within the Community Study Area

Table 3: Persons Who Speak English Less Than Very Well (American Community Survey 2013-2017)

Census Tract/ Block Group	Population 5 years & over	No. LEP	Total Percent LEP	Languages Spoken by LEP Populations							
				No. Spanish	Percent Spanish of LEP Pop.	No. Indo- European	Percent Indo- European of LEP Pop.	No. Asian & Pacific Islander	Percent Asian & Pacific Islander of LEP Pop.	No. Other	Percent Other of LEP Pop.
Denton County	729,780	58,573	8.0%	38,789	66.2%	5,467	9.3%	13,150	22.5%	1,167	2.0%
Census Tract 203.05	7,278	221	3.0%	-	-	16	7.2%	205	92.8%	-	-
Block Group 2	2,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block Group 4	2,683	115	4.3%	-	-	16	13.9%	99	86.1%	-	-
Tarrant County	1,840,364	225,854	12.3%	169,756	75.2%	15,192	6.7%	31,267	13.8%	9,639	4.3%
Census Tract 1139.06	6,004	102	1.7%	32	31.4%	8	7.8%	54	52.9%	8	7.8%
Block Group 1	1,685	21	1.2%	13	61.9%	8	38.1%	-	-	-	-
Census Tract 1139.07	8,002	229	2.9%	98	42.8%	50	21.8%	81	35.4%	-	-
Block Group 2	3,022	106	3.5%	98	92.5%	-	-	8	7.5%	-	-
TOTAL (Block Groups)	9,582	242	2.5%	111	45.9%	24	9.9%	107	44.2%	-	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) Table B16004.

Note: ACS data are estimates; they are not counts.

Project Photographs



Photo 1: Western terminus of the project area at the SH 114 westbound frontage road, facing east.



Photo 2: Western terminus of the project area at the SH 114 westbound frontage road, facing west.



Photo 3: SH 114 eastbound frontage road intersection at Solana Blvd., facing southwest.



Photo 4: SH 114 eastbound frontage road intersection at Solana Blvd., facing northeast.



Photo 5: SH 114 westbound frontage road intersection at Kirkwood Blvd., facing northwest.



Photo 6: Entry to commercial development, Verizon Wireless Corporate Office, from Dove Road facing north.



Photo 7: Location of multi-family residential development, "The Vineyards of Trophy Club", from SH 114 westbound frontage road facing northwest.



Photo 8: Location of "The Vista" commercial development, from Kirkwood Blvd. facing northeast.



Photo 9: Location of a hotel, "Woodspring Suites", from SH 114 westbound frontage road facing northwest.



Photo 10: Location of medical center, "Baylor Scott & White Medical Center - Trophy Club", from SH 114 westbound frontage road facing north.

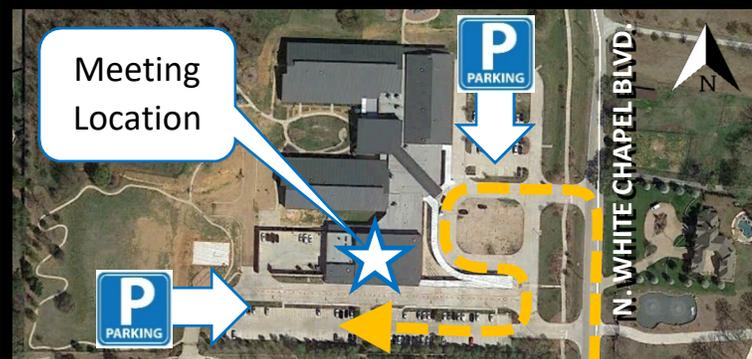
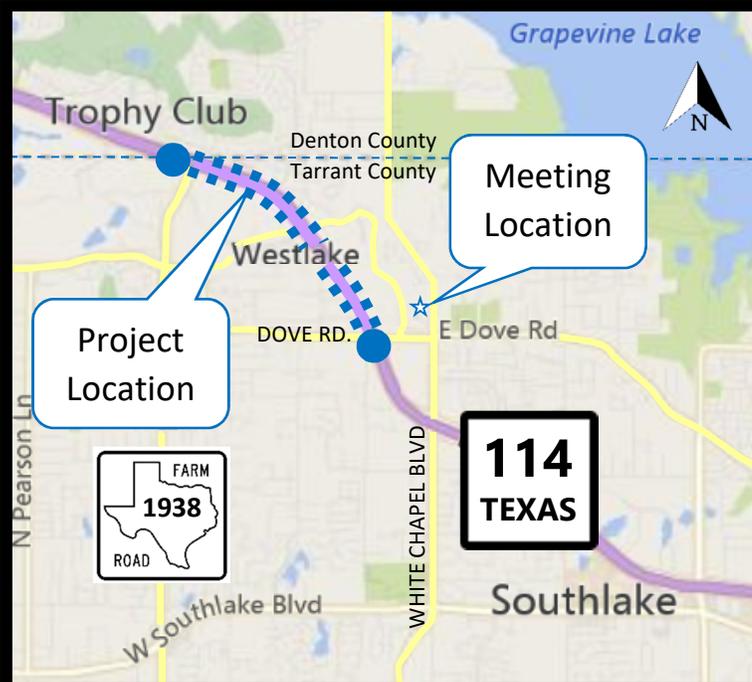


Photo 11: Eastern terminus of the project area at the SH 114 eastbound frontage road, facing southeast.



Photo 12: Eastern terminus of the project area at the SH 114 eastbound frontage road, facing northwest.

Public Involvement Notices



SH 114

Frontage Road, Ramp and Intersection Improvements

From FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard)
To Dove Road

PUBLIC MEETING

Tuesday
Oct. 23, 2018
6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Walnut Grove
Elementary School
2520 N. White Chapel Blvd.
Southlake, TX 76092



P PARKING
Parking Available

FROM EASTBOUND SH 114 WEST OF DOVE ROAD:

1. Take the "DOVE RD" exit ramp, turn LEFT on Dove.
2. At the traffic circle, take the third (3rd) exit onto North White Chapel Boulevard.
3. Take the second entrance to the school parking lot.
4. Follow signage to the TxDOT Public Meeting.

FROM WESTBOUND SH 114 EAST OF DOVE ROAD:

1. Take the "DOVE RD" exit ramp, turn RIGHT on Dove.
2. At the traffic circle, take the third (3rd) exit onto North White Chapel Boulevard.
3. Take the second entrance to the school parking lot.
4. Follow signage to the TxDOT Public Meeting.



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
SH 114 Frontage Road, Ramp and Intersection Improvements
CSJ: 0353-03-100
Tarrant County, Texas

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) is proposing to construct continuous frontage roads, including ramp and intersection improvements, along SH 114 from FM 1938 (Davis Boulevard) to Dove Road in Tarrant County. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for the public to view the proposed improvements and to comment on the proposed project. The meeting will be an open house format, allowing visitors to come and go at their availability, to be held on:

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 2018
6 p.m. – 8 p.m.
Walnut Grove Elementary School at White Chapel Boulevard
2520 N. White Chapel Blvd.
Southlake, Texas 76092

The proposed project would also reverse the existing entrance and exit ramps to increase mobility and safety along the mainlanes and frontage roads. Along with these improvements, the eastbound entrance ramp from Westlake Parkway/Trophy Club Drive would be reconstructed and the cross street of Dove Road would be widened near the frontage road intersections. U-Turn lanes would be added for both eastbound and westbound directions at Kirkwood Boulevard/Solana Boulevard and for the eastbound-to-westbound direction at Dove Road.

Layouts reflecting the proposed frontage road, ramp and intersection improvements will be displayed at the Public Meeting. Verbal and written comments relative to the proposed improvements may be presented at the meeting.

Written comments may also be submitted on or before Nov. 7, 2018 to Texas Department of Transportation, Attention: Tom Marquardt, P.E., Project Manager, 2501 SW Loop 820, Fort Worth, Texas 76133, to be included in the Public Meeting Record. If you have any general questions or concerns regarding the proposed project or the meeting please contact Tom Marquardt, P.E. at (817) 370-6772.

The meeting will be conducted in English. Persons interested in attending the meeting who have special communication or accommodation needs, such as the need for an interpreter, are encouraged to contact Tanya Fitzgerald at (817) 370-6610. Requests should be made at least five days prior to the public meeting. Every reasonable effort will be made to accommodate these needs.

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated Dec. 16, 2014, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and TxDOT.



Benjamin Alvarez, 18, a senior at the Young Men's Leadership Academy in Fort Worth, said he plans to vote for the first time on Nov. 6.

FROM PAGE 1A VOTERS

is done in person and only on certain days — and most younger voters were raised in a technological era where you can do anything online at just about any time," said Brandon Rottinghaus, a political science professor at the University of Houston.

"Younger voters need to be mobilized through various channels and that must revolve around issues of importance to them like school loans, healthcare, home ownership and jobs," he said. "Savvy candidates will target younger voters with clever technology but (also) with honest and genuine insight into their lives."

Each election, candidates and election officials appeal to young voters, encouraging them to head to the polls. This year is no exception.

Many say they are ready to heed the call.

Solomon Norred, a 22-year-old from Arlington who is an active cam-

paigner, said his generation can use technology to amplify its voice. "We now have platforms where kids can shout their opinions," he said.

CRUNCHING THE NUMBERS

There are 15.6 million registered voters in Texas, 3.1 million of them are between 18 and 29. That's about 4,000 more than those who are 65 and older.

Despite their larger numbers, just a fraction of young voters actually cast ballots in the last two mid-term elections, the Star-Telegram analysis of voter data provided by the Texas Secretary of State's Office shows.

In 2014, just 323,094 voted in the general election, compared with 1.4 million voters who were 65 and older. In 2010, only 202,929 young voters cast ballots, compared with 768,415 voters who were 65 and older.

And earlier this year,



COURTESY Charles Williams

Charles Williams, 18, a senior at Western Hills High School, said he's going to the polls Nov. 6.

only around 60,000 young voters cast ballots in the primary election, compared with the 723,252 ballots cast by Texans who are 65 and older.

"National turnout among young voters is low in presidential elections and even lower in the midterms," said Matthew Eshbaugh-Soha, who heads the political science department at the University of North Texas in Denton. "Texas voter turnout is among the lowest in the nation, regard-

less of whether it is presidential or midterm."

Generally, presidential elections tend to draw the most enthusiasm from young voters.

"Midterms are more about who stays home than who turns out," Eshbaugh-Soha said. "I remain skeptical and given the trends, if I were a candidate for elected office, I wouldn't bet my campaign on young voters."

"They are just not reliable voters."

But Benjamin Alvarez, 18, a senior at the Young Men's Leadership Academy in Fort Worth, said he plans to break that perception. He said he won't miss voting this election. "It's my first time,"

Alvarez said. "I'm ready to vote. I want to practice my right as an American citizen."

Election workers are doing everything they can think of to draw younger voters to the polls on Election Day.

High schools are doing voter registration drives to encourage 18-year-olds to vote. And state lawmakers, including state Rep. Charlie Geren, even have delivered voter registration forms to schools to help out.

Geren, R-Fort Worth, doesn't know if younger voters will head to the polls this November.

But he wanted to do his part to help get as many registered as possible. So he delivered voter registration forms to high schools in his district, to help principals helping to grow the number of new

voters. Texas law lets high school principals serve as deputy voter registrars to help register students who will be 18 by Election Day.

"We need to try to get younger people registered so they'll vote," he said. "But we also need to get all people who are registered to vote."

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media may be the name of the game for younger voters. Snapchat is getting involved, kicking off a voter registration initiative.

The popular app is sending "Register to Vote" links to the profile pages of all users over the age of 18 — and releasing a voter registration filter to help non-voting users.

Facebook is encouraging voters to turn out, even displaying a reminder to register to vote at the top of many news feeds.

And a new social short-form series, called "Be Woke," has been launched to encourage Gen Z and millennial voters to head to the polls this year. This campaign includes a number of entertainers — from Kim Kardashian and Willam to Hilary Swank and Jamie Foxx — in the effort encouraging young voters, particularly those of color, to get involved in politics.

"There is a serious problem in our country surrounding our youngest generations and involvement in the political process," said Deon Taylor, a movie director who helped create this project that will air on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook. "We hope this movement is contagious and a broader national voice is heard during future elections."

Across the country, some are touting a #TurnoutTuesday campaign that documents weekly voter awareness efforts on social media.

Unike Stewart, 21, a junior who is the student body president at the University of North Texas at Dallas, said technology is a great tool, but many young people don't vote because they are still trying to figure out where they stand on issues. Often, they haven't decided if they are Democrat, Republican or Independent.

Stewart said their best

voter awareness efforts combine social media with frank discussions about how issues affect friends. She said some students registered after hearing this message from immigrant classmates: "I wish somebody told me that I could have a say."

Stewart said her generation knows they outnumber older voters, but like the experts, she too is waiting for her classmates to show up at the polls. "We can take over the world if we want to," Stewart said.

'TALKIN' ABOUT MY GENERATION'

Political experts say older voters are reliable and show up to state, local and national elections. Here is a general breakdown of the different generations that make up the nation's electorate.

Generation Z: Also known as Post Millennials, Digital Natives or Plurals. These young people were typically born in about 2000 or 2001. They are described as an emerging generation that is well-connected to technology, diverse and driven to help others.

Millennials: This generation is also called Generation Y or Echo Boomers. They are largely the children of baby boomers. Some experts say they were born in 1978-84, and others say they were born in 1982-2000.

Generation X: Also referred to as the MTV Generation or Slackers. This generation was typically born in 1965-80.

Baby boomers: These people are often described as being born in 1946-64. After World War II, the nation experienced a baby boom largely because couples could begin to start families after the conflict.

The Silent Generation: These people are also called the Greatest Generation.

VOTER 101

The deadline to register to vote is Oct. 9.

Voter registration applications are available online; at the Tarrant County Elections Administration, 2700 Premier St.; and at subcourthouses, city halls, libraries and post offices. They must be dropped off at the election office or clearly post-marked by Oct. 9.

If you don't know whether you're registered to vote, check your status online at the Texas Secretary of State's website, votetexas.gov, or by calling the local elections office at 817-831-8683.

If you are going to be out of town during early voting and on Election Day — or if you are at least 65 or disabled — you have until Oct. 26 to ask for a mail-in ballot.

Applications for mail-in ballots may be downloaded from the Texas Secretary of State's website and returned to county election officials by fax, mail or email.

To register to vote in Texas, you must be a U.S. citizen, at least 18 by Election Day, mentally sound and not a convicted felon unless the sentence has been completed, including parole or probation. For new residents in the state, there's no requirement stipulating how long you must live here before registering to vote.

Sample ballots are available online at the Tarrant County Election website. For more information, local voters may call the Tarrant County Elections Office at 817-831-8683 and voters statewide may call the Secretary of State's Office at 1-800-252-8683.

Diane Smith, 817-390-7675, @dianecasmi11

Anna Tinsley, 817-390-7610, @annatinsley



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING SH 114 Frontage Road, Ramp and Intersection Improvements CSJ: 0353-03-100 Tarrant County, Texas

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Paid Advertisement Paper Pulpit GAMBLING

Gambling is an addiction prompted by feelings of social inferiority, low self-esteem or a love of money. An alarming number of people, including many young people, are addicted to gambling, and each compulsive gambler affects an average of 10 to 12 others (family, friends, co-workers, etc.).

Gambling is often associated with other addictions such as drugs and alcohol, and often is associated with suicide and crime. Covetousness is sin. It is a desire for what belongs to another. "Do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived. Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor homosexuals, nor sodomites, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor evil-doers, nor extortionists will inherit the kingdom of God. And such were some of you. But you were washed, but you were sanctified, but you were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God" (I Cor 6:9-11). The Corinthians had been guilty of terrible sins, but God forgave them because they had been washed, sanctified and justified by the blood of Jesus.

The gambling addict can be forgiven the same way the Corinthians were forgiven when washed in the blood of

Christ. This occurs through repentance and baptism (for the remission of sins" (Acts 2:38). God's care and support are blessings available as he or she attempts to give up this addiction or sins of any kind. This may be difficult, but it is possible with the help of God. The apostle Paul wrote: "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me" (Phil 4:13).

The addicted gambler must realize that gambling must be abandoned forever. Moderate gambling is impossible because the addict is always "just one win away" from being seduced back into the compulsive lifestyle. Covetousness and getting something for nothing is at the heart of gambling, whereas the Bible says we are to "work with our own hands," doing good things so that we might be able to give to those who are in need (I Cor 4:12). The gambling Christian must learn that "godliness with contentment is great gain" (I Tim 6:6). The gambler must get away from his old gambling buddies, for "evil company corrupts good habits" (I Cor 15:33). Help is available for those addicted. The odds of beating this addiction without God are low, "But with God all things are possible" (Mt 19:26).

"Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which so easily ensnares us..." (Heb 12:1) Old and damaged Bibles are repaired and rebound. In genuine leather to help bring you the Paper Pulpit, \$12-\$22-\$49. Paper Pulpit book of 500 sermons \$12 postpaid. www.PaperPulpitForFortWorth.com; www.WorldBiblesSchool.net. FRUIT IN LOVE, Channel 21, 7-30 a.m., Channel 21, 8:00 a.m. Sundays. ADVENTININGS:SRG@GLOBALNET- 632 HILDVIEW DR, HURST, TX 76054. CHURCH OF CHRIST BOW 1636- FREDERICKSONAL, A CAPPELLA 10/07/18 SERMON # 542