FHWA-MO-EIS-04-01-D

#### **INTERSTATE 70 CORRIDOR** SECOND TIER EIS **AND SECTION 4(F) EVALUATION Route BB to Eastern Columbia** Boone County, Missouri

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MoDOT JOB NO. J4I1341G

## Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Section 4(f) Evaluation

Submitted Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4332 (2) (c) and 49 U.S.C. 303 by the

#### U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration and The Missouri Department of Transportation

Cooperating Agencies: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Federal Highway Administration **Division Administrator** 

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The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are investigating improvements to Interstate Route 70 (I-70). In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a tiered approach was taken in the Improve I-70 investigation. A First Tier Environmental impact Statement (EIS) was initiated to examine the entire 200 mile (320 km) section of 1-70. The First Tier EIS was approved on 12/18/2001. This document is a Second Tier EIS and addresses Section of Independent Utility 4 (SIU 4). Section of Independent Utility 4 includes the portion of I-70 through Columbia, from just east of, but not including, the Missouri Route BB interchange (exit 115) to just east of the Missouri Route Z interchange (exit 133). This 18 mile (28.8 km) section of 4-lane divided highway has limited access and contains 10 interchanges. Section of Independent Utility 4 spans virtually the entire width of Boone County. This EIS discusses the project's purpose and need, identifies the decision-making process that led to the recommended preferred alternative and evaluates the social, environmental, and economic impacts associated with this project. The recommended preferred alternative proposes to completely reconstruct I-70 along its existing cerridor. The project will include additional through lanes, redesigned interchanges and all of the other improvements necessary to insure that I-70 meets the expectations of an interstate highway.

Comments on this Draft EIS are due by 3/24/05 and should be sent to the persons listed above.



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- I-A First Tier Summary
- I-B Traffic Accident and Safety Data
- II-A Design Criteria
- II-B Construction Staging and Typical Cross Sections
- II-C Preliminary Concept Evaluation Matrix
- II-D Alternatives Investigated and Rejected
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## **Documents Available Upon Request**

#### Documents Applicable to Entire 200-miles of I-70

Environmental Methodologies	-	GEC
Rest Area Study	-	GEC
Frontage Road Master Plan	-	GEC
Median Area Study	-	GEC
Design Criteria and Cost Estimating Guide	-	GEC
I-70 Corridor Enhancement Plan	-	GEC
Cultural Resources Methodologies	-	GEC
Geomorphologic Report	-	GEC

#### **Documents Applicable to I-70 SIU4**

Cultural Resources Reports	-	SEC
Wetland Delineation Report	-	SEC
North-South Rural Screening Evaluation	-	SEC
Conceptual Corridor Screening (June 2003)	-	SEC
CATSO Travel Model – Validation and Model Development SEC	-	SEC
Stakeholder Interview Summary Report (June 2002)	-	SEC
I-70 Hotline Calls – Questions and Comments	-	SEC
I-70 Website Contacts – Questions and Comments	-	SEC
Traffic Performance Screening (June 11, 2003)	-	SEC
Business Survey Form	-	SEC
Business Survey Form	-	SEC

To request available data, please contact: Kathryn P. Harvey, P.E. Technical Support Engineer/I-70 Project Manager Missouri Department of Transportation 105 West Capitol Avenue Jefferson City, MO 65102



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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEQCouncil on Environmental QualityCERCLAComprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability ActCERCLISComprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information SystemCFRCode of Federal RegulationsCOcarbon monoxideCOLTColumbia Terminal RailroadCORRACTSCorrective Action ReportsCRPConservation Reserve Program
CSRCode of State RegulationsCVISNcommercial vehicle electronic clearance systemCVOcommercial vehicle operations
CWA Clean Water Act
dBA decibels, A-weighted DOLIR Department of Labor and Industry Relations
DOT Department of Transportation
EDR Economic Development Research Group EIS environmental impact statement
EMS Emergency Medical Services
EO Executive Order
ERNS Emergency Response Notification System ESA Endangered Species Act
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA Federal Highway Administration
FINDS Facility Index System
FPPA Farmland Protection Policy Act FSA Farm Service Agency
FTA Federal Transit Administration
GEC general engineering consultant

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GIS HAR HCS HOV I-70 ITS km LF LOS LQG LUST LWCF m MDA MDC MDNR MEGA MIS MLTS MO	geographic information system highway advisory radio Highway Capacity Manual high-occupancy vehicle Interstate Route 70 intelligent transportation system kilometer Landfill Sites level of service large quantity generator Leaking Underground Storage Tank Land and Water Conservation Fund meter Missouri Department of Agriculture Missouri Department of Conservation Missouri Department of Natural Resources Missouri Environmental Geology Atlas Major Investment Study Material Licensing Tracking System Missouri route
MoDOT MOT	Missouri Department of Transportation maintenance of traffic
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mph	miles per hour
MRP	Major Roadway Plan
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PEM	palustrine emergent wetland
PF01	palustrine deciduous forested wetland
PFO	palustrine forested
PIC	public involvement consultant
PSR	Pavement Serviceability Rating
PSS	palustrine scrub-shrub wetland
PUB	palustrine unconsolidated bottom
PUD	Planned Unit Development
PWSD	Public Water Supply District
RCI	ride condition index
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RCRIS REDI ROD ROW RTP RWIS SARA SEC SEMA SFHA SHPO SHWS SIP SIU SMG SPUI SQG SSD STIP STRANET SWF TAZ TDM TIP TMDL TNM TSD TSM Uniform Act USACE USDA USDOT USEPA USFWS USGC USGS UST V/C VCP VFW VHT VMS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Regional Economic Development, Inc Record of Decision right-of-way Regional Transportation Plan road weather information systems Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act section engineering consultant State Emergency Management Agency Special Flood Hazard Area State Historic Preservation Office State Hazardous Waste Sites State Implementation Plan section of independent utility Study Management Group single point urban interchange small quantity generator Stopping Sight Distance State Transportation Improvement Program Strategic Highway Network Solid Waste Facilities traffic analysis zone transportation demand management Transportation Improvement Plan total maximum daily loads Traffic Noise Model transfer, storage and disposal transportation system management Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 United States Department of Agriculture United States Department of Agriculture United States Department of Agriculture United States Coast Guard United States Coast Guard United States Geological Survey Underground Storage Tank volume to capacity ratio Voluntary Cleanup Program Veterans of Foreign Wars vehicle hours of travel variable messaoe sions
VMS VMT	variable message signs vehicle miles of travel
WRP	Wetland Reserve Program



## Summary

#### A. Location and Termini

The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are investigating improvements to Interstate Route 70 (I-70) across Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis. This effort is known as Improve I-70. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a tiered approach was taken in the Improve I-70 investigation. A First Tier Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was initiated to examine the entire 200-mile (321.9-kilometer [km]) section of I-70. The First Tier EIS focused on identifying the most appropriate types of improvements for I-70 on a conceptual level. It also identified seven Sections of Independent Utility (SIU) within the 200-mile (321.9-km) First Tier study area. A series of Second Tier studies was undertaken to identify specific improvements most appropriate to each SIU. This document addresses SIU 4.

Section of Independent Utility 4 includes the city of Columbia and the portions of I-70, from just east of, but not including, the Missouri Route BB interchange (MO-BB, exit 115) to just east of the MO-Z interchange (exit 133). The MO-J/O interchange (exit 117) is the western-most interchange within SIU 4. This 18-mile (29.0-km) section of four-lane divided highway has limited access and contains 10 interchanges. Section of Independent Utility 4 spans virtually the entire width of Boone County. The logical termini for SIU 4 were initially established in the First Tier EIS and confirmed during the Second Tier EIS (**see Figure S-1**).

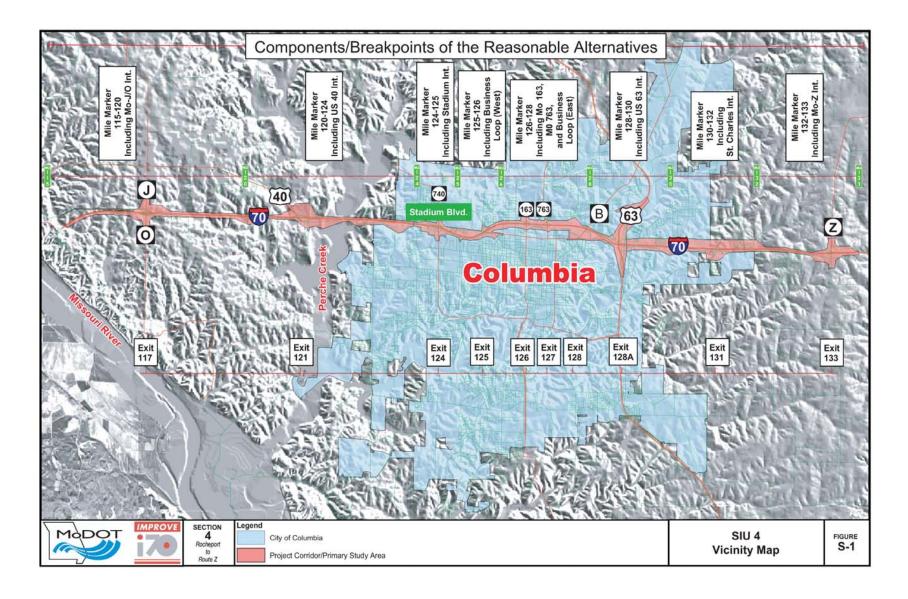
## **B.** Proposed Action

The proposed action is the implementation of the recommended preferred alternative for the SIU 4 portion of the Improve I-70 project. As stated in the First Tier EIS, the overall goal of the Improve I-70 project is "to provide a safe, efficient, environmentally sound and cost-effective transportation facility that responds to corridor needs as well as expectations of a national interstate."

Within SIU 4, the recommended preferred alternative specifies the improvement of I-70 along its existing alignment. Improvements include increasing the number of through lanes on I-70 from three to six, west of the U.S. 40 interchange and east of the MO-Z interchange, and from four to eight from U.S. 40 interchange to the MO-Z interchange. In addition, the recommended preferred alternative would include the reconstruction/reconfiguration of the existing interchanges.

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#### Figure S-1: SIU 4 Vicinity Map



#### C. Purpose of and Need for Proposed Action

Purpose and need are the transportation-related problems that the project is intended to address. The generation and evaluation of alternatives are conducted to develop the most appropriate solution to the identified problems. A preferred alternative would be selected, in part, on the basis of how well it satisfies the project's purpose and need.

The purpose and need elements associated with the Second Tier of the I-70 (SIU 4) EIS are to:

- Accommodate existing and future traffic volumes on I-70—Within SIU 4, the overall volume of traffic on I-70 is projected to at least double between 2000 and 2030. With the No-Build Alternative, these increases would result in future operational difficulties for travelers on I-70. Consequently, one element of the purpose of and need for improvements to I-70 is to develop alternatives that accommodate existing and projected traffic volumes.
- Improve existing I-70 design—Interstate 70 has been in place for many decades and several design features do not meet the standards required of modern roadway facilities. In order to satisfy future transportation demand, there is a need to correct outdated design elements. Consequently, one element of the purpose and need is to improve the existing facility by developing it in accordance with current design standards.
- Accommodate all users of I-70—Section of Independent Utility 4 is roughly equidistant between the major population centers of Missouri (St. Louis and Kansas City). Interstate 70 plays an important role in freight movement and general inter/intra-state travel. Because SIU 4 also traverses the city of Columbia, it plays an important role in the local roadway network. This creates a situation where the existing traffic streams are in conflict. Trucks present an additional operational challenge because of their size and operating characteristics. It is the intent of this project to accommodate the various traffic streams to the extent practical. Consequently, one element of the purpose and need for SIU 4 is to develop alternatives that accommodate all users of I-70. All other things being equal, the alternative that best accommodates all users of I-70 would be superior.
- Improve user safety<sup>1</sup>—Both the frequency and severity of crashes on I-70 have been increasing over time. Because traffic volumes on SIU 4 are expected to at least double by the design year of 2030, the number of crashes can also be expected to increase. Consequently, one purpose and need element for SIU 4 is to develop alternatives that improve user safety on I-70.

## **D.** Alternatives

A tiered screening process was used to develop and evaluate alternatives. At the end of each tier, a selection process was undertaken whereby the most appropriate alternatives were advanced for further consideration. At each tier, the amount of data collected (to assist with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Crash statistics and safety data summarized or presented in this paragraph are protected under federal law. See Appendix I-B.

decision-making) was increased. The overall decision-making process of the project started with the corridors that emerged from the First Tier EIS. The three corridors evaluated included improving the existing I-70 corridor, a Near North Corridor and a Far North Corridor. Ultimately, improving the existing I-70 corridor was the only corridor advanced for further evaluation.

Within the existing I-70 corridor, concept development focused on the mainline widening alternatives and the interchange configurations. The First Tier evaluation and subsequent technical studies recommended that the mainline in the subsections west of U.S. 40 be widened to the south of the existing eastbound lanes, establishing a 124-foot (37.8-meter [m]) median width. The westbound lanes would remain in their current location. This approach minimized the impacts in this section of the corridor. East of U.S. 40 to the eastern project limits, the roadway would be widened symmetrically around the existing centerline with a raised median barrier. Slight asymmetrical widening to the north between MO-740 and Business Loop West, and to the south between Business Loop West and MO-163 minimized impacts in these locations. See **Appendix II-B** for typical and special sections.

General design criteria for the mainline include a design speed of 75 miles per hour (mph) in the rural sections and 70 mph in the urban sections. Horizontal curves have a maximum degree of curvature of 1°30'. Vertical clearance for side roads over I-70 is 19'-0" (5.8 m). Ramp design speeds are 50 mph at the gore and 30 mph for loops. Full design criteria information for all roadways is presented in **Appendix II-A**.

Relative to through lane needs, it was determined that three lanes of travel in each direction would need to be provided between the project's western terminus and the U.S. 40 interchange, and east of the MO-Z interchange to the eastern terminus to accommodate 2030 traffic volumes. Between the U.S. 40 interchange and the MO-Z interchange, four lanes of travel in each direction would be required to accommodate 2030 traffic volumes. In addition, room has been allocated throughout SIU 4 for construction beyond 2030 of an additional lane in each direction, or for an alternative mode of transportation. Unless otherwise noted, references to the number of through lanes are for the year 2030, and do not include these potential extra lanes.

In order to properly accommodate the access needs within SIU 4, numerous concepts were considered. Initially, preliminary concepts were developed and evaluated. This was followed by a detailed concept phase. At this stage, a one-way frontage road concept, a two-way frontage road concept and a collector/distributor concept were developed. The detailed concepts included complete engineering depictions, iterative traffic evaluations and guantitative impact assessments. Ultimately, it was determined that none of these individual concepts alone were optimal. Instead, a hybrid or combination of concepts would be needed. The hybrids emerging from the concept-stage are also referred to as the reasonable alternatives. The reasonable alternatives have benefits that the individual concepts cannot attain. The reasonable alternatives were organized by location. Each of the individual components could be combined in every possible way. A detailed evaluation of the costs, benefits and impacts associated with the reasonable alternatives resulted in the identification of the recommended preferred alternative. The recommended preferred alternative satisfies the project's purpose and need, minimizes negative environmental impacts (eliminates avoidable significant negative impacts) and, overall, best balances the costs and benefits of project development. An extensive public involvement process also accompanied the development and evaluation of alternatives. By the time the recommended preferred alternative was announced, at least 19 public involvement events were held.

The recommended preferred alternative consists of the following reasonable alternative elements:

#### Western Part of Project Area: Western Terminus to Stadium Interchange

This portion of I-70 extends between mile 116.2 to 124.6, including the MO-J/O interchange and the U.S. 40 interchange. The mainline widening would occur to the south and the widened rural median would be maintained. The widening to the south minimizes impacts and allows for a seamless transition to the Missouri River crossing that occurs in SIU 3 (approximately 1.3 miles [2.1 km] west of the SIU 4 termini). It also reduces construction delays and cost by allowing for the maximum reuse of the existing lanes.

The MO-J/O interchange would be constructed as a diamond interchange (**Exhibit II-12**)<sup>2</sup> and the U.S. 40 interchange would be reconstructed as an enhanced diamond interchange (**Exhibit II-13**).

#### Central Part of Project Area: Columbia between Stadium and U.S. 63

This portion of the study area extends from mile markers 124.6 to 130.0, including the Stadium Boulevard, Business Loop West, MO-763, MO-163, Business Loop East, U.S. 63 and Business 63 interchanges. Overall, the mainline widening occurs symmetrically on each side for the existing highway<sup>3</sup>. Room for a maximum of eight lanes would be available. An urban median would be used for impact reductions. The existing frontage roads would be maintained and, in some cases, improved.

The Stadium interchange would be reconstructed as a tight diamond<sup>4</sup> (**Exhibit II-16**), and the Business Loop West interchange would be reconstructed as a two-point interchange (**Exhibit II-19**). The 163/763/Business Loop East interchanges would be part of a one-way frontage road system (**Exhibit II-20**) and the U.S. 63 interchange would be a four-movement system interchange combined with Business 63 as a tight diamond (**Exhibit II-22**).

#### Eastern Part of Project Area: U.S. 63 to MO-Z

This portion of the study area extends from mile marker 130.0 to the eastern terminus (mile marker 134.0), including the St. Charles Road and MO-Z interchanges. The mainline widening would occur symmetrically on each side for the existing highway and the urban median would be used. The existing frontage roads would be maintained and, in some cases, improved. West of the MO-Z interchange, there would be eight through lanes and east of the interchange there would be six through lanes.

The St. Charles interchange would be reconstructed as a tight diamond interchange (**Exhibit II-23**), and the MO-Z would be a standard diamond interchange (**Exhibit II-26**).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Exhibit II-27 depicts the entire recommended preferred alternative at a smaller scale.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> One important exception occurs in the vicinity of the Business Loop West interchange. An existing substandard curve would be corrected in this area, resulting in widening to the north for the portion of I-70 west of the Business Loop and widening to the south for the portion of I-70 east of the Business Loop.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> With additional ramps to and from the east at Fairview Road.

### E. Impacts

The process that led to the identification of the recommended preferred alternative included evaluations of impacts. The impact analysis included right of way impacts, environmental impacts, community impacts, displacement impacts, engineering impacts and issues along with an examination of the compatibility with local transportation priorities. An extensive public involvement plan was also used in the decision-making process.

Impacts associated with the reasonable alternatives include the conversion of farm land, the acquisition of land and structures, stream and floodplain crossings, wetland impacts, woodland impacts and potential impacts to protected species. **Table S-1** is an impact summary for the recommended preferred alternative. **Table S-2** is a more detailed impact matrix for all reasonable alternatives within the western portion of SIU 4 (western terminus to Stadium interchange). **Table S-3** is a more detailed impact matrix for all reasonable alternatives within the central portion of SIU 4 (Columbia between Stadium and U.S. 63). **Table S-4** is a more detailed impact matrix for all reasonable alternatives within the central portion of SIU 4 (U.S. 63) to MO-Z/eastern terminus).

## F. Lead Agency/Cooperating Agencies

The lead agency of the EIS is FHWA in consultation with MoDOT. Missouri Department of Transportation and its consultants are responsible for conducting the environmental and engineering evaluations, carrying out the public involvement activities, coordinating with state and federal review agencies and preparing the EIS in consultation with FHWA. The federal cooperating agencies include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The SIU 4 Study Team, which included staff and representatives from MoDOT Headquarters and MoDOT District Five, met regularly with staff from Columbia Area Transportation Study Organization (CATSO), the City of Columbia and Boone County to determine and study the alternatives developed for the Columbia area. The group met regularly to review land use and traffic data, widening concepts and emerging alternatives. This collaborative effort provided guidance and insight throughout the process. The study team also made at least quarterly presentations to the CATSO board to update them on study progress and seek direction on Columbia-specific issues.

Resource agency coordination was also a priority throughout the Improve I-70 Second Tier studies. A Study Management Group (SMG) was convened to ensure proactive coordination. Group activities included regularly scheduled SMG meetings, phone calls, e-mails, correspondence and face-to-face meetings on SIU-specific issues. Included in the SMG are representatives from the MoDOT headquarters and division offices, FHWA, USACE, USEPA, Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Coast Guard (USCG) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Four SMG meetings involving SIU 4 have been held to date.

## G. Regulatory Compliance/Pending Action

The planning, agency coordination, public involvement and impact evaluation for the project were coordinated in accordance with the NEPA, the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Farmland Provision Policy Act, Executive Order 11988 on Wetland and Floodplain Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and other state and federal laws, policies and procedures for environmental impact analyses and preparation of environmental documents.

This document complies with United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) and FHWA policies to determine whether a proposed project would have disproportionate impact on minority or low-income populations. It meets the requirements of the Presidential Executive Order on Environmental Justice 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*. Neither minority nor low-income populations would receive disproportionately adverse impacts under the reasonable range of alternatives.

River and wetland impacts associated with the range of reasonable alternatives are subject to permitting and associated water quality certification under Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. This project is being processed in accordance with the policy of merging the NEPA review and compliance with the CWA. Key to merging the review is the coordination between the MoDOT and FHWA with the USACE and MDNR at several concurrence points. In this way, the full rationale of the decisions by the MoDOT and FHWA can be shared with the regulators as the decisions are made, reducing the potential for having to revisit critical planning decisions at a later time.

Relocation Assistance Plans for all potential acquisitions and displacements would require approval before being implemented. The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, provides for payment of just compensation for property acquired for a federal aid project. The relocation program provides assistance to displaced persons in finding comparable housing that is decent, safe and sanitary. This applies to businesses, farms, nonprofit organizations and residential properties.

Upon selection of a preferred alternative, further investigation would be done to verify that the improvements would not affect important archaeological resources. If the proposed improvements affect archaeological or historical resources eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the requirements under Section 106 of the NHPA would be completed. Additionally, the project team is coordinating with FHWA to satisfy Section 4(f) requirements associated with historic site impacts (see Chapter IV).

Informal coordination with the MDC would be continued to determine whether the proposed improvements would affect state-protected species discussed in Chapter III. Coordination would also be continued with the USFWS to determine whether the project would adversely affect federally protected species.

## H. Environmental Commitments

During the design and implementation of the selected alternatives, MoDOT is committed to obtaining necessary permits and performing other actions that would minimize and mitigate the impacts of the project on the environment. Those commitments are summarized below:

- Relocation assistance would be provided for all businesses, nonprofit organizations and residents that must be relocated. Assistance would be provided by MoDOT in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act. Relocation assistance under the program would be made available without discrimination to all who would be relocated.
- The I-70 Study Team would continue to coordinate with local planning agencies, including CATSO and the Columbia Planning and Building Department.
- This project will comply with the American Disabilities Act of 1990.
- A MoDOT approved maintenance of traffic plan would be developed and implemented for the construction phases of the project. Through traffic would be maintained along I-70 and at access points to the interstate from cross roads. It is likely that some interchange ramps and cross roads would be closed and temporary detours required. Construction schedules, road closures and detours would be coordinated with police forces and emergency services to reduce impact to response times of these agencies.
- Provisions would be made for bike, pedestrian and wheelchair access across I-70 wherever possible and reasonable.
- The design of roadway crossings over I-70 and bridges over streams in the Columbia area would be coordinated with the City Planning and Building Department and the Parks and Recreation Department to make the crossings as compatible as possible with plans to extend bicycle and pedestrian trails and pathways along the roadways and stream corridors.
- Detailed design of the project would include early coordination with City and County
  public works departments and the Missouri One-Call System to identify utilities in the
  project area. The design process would include periodic consultation of utility owners
  to ensure compatibility of the roadway design with continued service, proper design
  of any utilities requiring relocation, construction techniques and timing and technical
  assistance during construction.
- During the final design process, the MoDOT would consider options to minimize new right of way acquisition.
- The MoDOT would coordinate with the USACE to ensure compliance with Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA. This would address impacts to streams, wetlands and other waters of the United States during the design process. Clean Water Act permits would require a detailed delineation and evaluation of waters and wetlands affected by the project and minimization of impacts. In accordance with established procedure, the wetland delineation results will be presented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. During the design phase specific impacts to wetland and other waters of the United States would be assessed to determine if those impacts can be avoided or further minimized. Unavoidable impacts to wetland and streams would require mitigation. Development of mitigation strategies would be determined through the permitting process with the USACE and the MDNR.
- Best management practices would be implemented to prevent and reduce soil erosion and sedimentation in local waterways and sinkholes. Missouri Department of

Transportation would employ methods for stormwater management during and after construction in accordance with its *Standard Specifications Book for Highway Construction* and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit, as well as methods included in the joint Columbia/Boone County NPDES Phase II stormwater permit. Disturbed areas would be restored with suitable vegetation to stabilize the area over the long term.

- Floodplain permits would be obtained from the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).
- Landscaping would be in accordance with the statewide *I-70 Corridor Enhancement Plan.* In accordance with MoDOT standards, new seed mixes, mulch and plant materials would be free of invasive weedy species to the extent possible to reduce the spread of invasive species along the highway to natural areas and adjacent properties.
- To avoid potential negative impacts on the Indiana bat, coordination with the USFWS would be conducted. The USFWS advocates reviewing projects on a case-by-case basis focusing on the following criteria: the project's proximity to known hibernacula; maternity, male roosts and/or important foraging areas; the composition of the woodland; the land use of the area after the project is complete; location in Knox, Macon and Shelby counties and consideration of the magnitude, scope, frequency and duration of the proposed action with regard to the importance of the area to the Indiana bat. To address USFWS and MDC concerns, MoDOT would review the Natural Heritage Data Base periodically during the project development process to identify any new locations of Indiana bat activity. Missouri Department of Transportation would continue consultation with the USFWS to avoid or minimize potential impacts to this species.
- Surveys for populations or potential habitat of the Running Buffalo clover would be performed prior to construction activities.
- Missouri Department of Transportation is cooperating with MDNR, MDC and USFWS to relocate the population of bristled cyperus known to occur within the right of way to other publicly owned lands prior to construction.
- Additional study and proper remediation of hazardous waste sites that would be
  encountered by construction would be performed as needed to minimize exposure of
  construction workers and the public to hazardous wastes and to ensure proper
  disposal of contaminated earth and other substances. This includes proper disposal
  of demolition debris in accordance with state law.
- Dust control during construction would be performed in accordance with MoDOT's standard methods, which require application of water or approved dust control measures on haul roads and during grading. Pavement material batch plants would be situated in accordance with the *Standard Specifications* or any special provisions developed during coordination with MDNR regarding air quality standards and emissions. Portable material plants would be operated in accordance with MDNR air quality requirements/guidelines. A permit must be obtained from the MDNR to open burn or open burn with restrictions.

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- Noise barriers would be further investigated at five locations, as identified in the study of sensitive receptors, where their installation is feasible and the cost of the barriers does not exceed the state guidelines. This process would comply with MoDOT standard procedures and include more detailed evaluations of cost and effectiveness, public involvement and outreach and, potentially, barrier design and implementation.
- Missouri Department of Transportation would coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.
- The design of new structures such as bridges and noise barrier walls would incorporate the elements contained in the I-70 Corridor Enhancement Plan to the maximum extent possible.
- Missouri Department of Transportation would consult with emergency responder agencies involved in traffic incident management on I-70 in the future design and maintenance of traffic plan development as the Improve I-70 program progresses.

 Table S-1
 Recommended Preferred Alternative Impact Summary

Table S-2Reasonable Alternative Impact Summary Western Portion of Project Area:MO-BB to Stadium Interchange

Table S-3: Reasonable Alternative Impact Summary Central Portion of Project Area:Columbia between Stadium Interchange and US-63

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Table S-4: Reasonable Alternative Impact Summary Eastern Portion of the Project Area: US-63 to MO-Z



# Table S-1 Recommended Preferred Alternative Impact Summary Improve I-70: Columbia Area (SIU 4)

CATEGORY	MEASURE	RECOMMENDED PREFERRED ALTERNATIVI
RIGHT OF WAY IMPACTS (Existing Land Use within Required Right of Way)		
Residential	acres	54
Commercial	acres	63
Industrial	acres	9
Agricultural (Wooded/Vacant)	acres	249
Public (Parks and other publicly owned parcels)	acres	11
Other (e.g. utilities, institutional, fraternal organizations)	acres	11
Total Right of Way Required	acres	397
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS		
Wetland Impacts	acres	8.3
Non-Wetland Pond Impacts	acres	2.2
100-Year Floodplain Impacts	acres	72
Stream Crossings	#	73
Natural Community Impacts	acres	143
Potential Threatened/Endangered Species Impacts	Yes/No	Yes
Number of Sites Requiring Additional Hazardous Material Assessment	#	15
Secondary and Cumulative Impacts	rating	0
Visual Impacts - Existing vs. Proposed	rating	+
COMMUNITY IMPACTS		
National Register of Historic Places Impacted	#	1 - Bowling Napier Estate
Important Community Resources - Displacement of Structures	#	5
Important Community Resources - Property Acquisition	acres	15.7
Potential Impacts to Low Income or Minority Populations (EJ)	rating	0
Potential for Noise Walls	Yes/No	Yes
DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS		
Residential Impacts (Displacement of Dwelling Units)	#	299
Total Number of Structures Acquired	#	142
Business Operation Impacts (Displacement of at Least One Structure)	#	66
Total Number of Tax Map Parcels Affected	#	612
ENGINEERING ISSUES		
Comply with MoDOT Access Management Criteria	rating	0
Construction Staging	rating	0
Traffic Operations	rating	0
Maintenance of Traffic	rating	0
Phased Implementation of Full Build	rating	N/A
Project Costs	-	
New Construction Cost	2005 Dollars	\$469,630,000
Right of Way Cost, including displacements	2005 Dollars	\$134,886,000
Maintain Existing Travel Patterns	rating	0
Ability to Accommodate Future Expansion	rating	-
COMPATIBILITY WITH CATSO PRIORITIES		
Conformance with Adopted Local Plans	rating	0
Impact on Local Street System	rating	0
Impact on Land Use Patterns	rating	+
Impact on Neighborhood Stability	rating	
	ianng	U U

RATING SYSTEM	
Positive Impact/Performs Better than other Alternatives	+
Neutral Impact/No Differentiator	0
Negative Impact/Performs Poorer than other Alternatives	-





# Table S-2: Reasonable Alternative Impact Summary Western Portion of Project Area: MO-BB to Stadium Interchange Improve I-70: Columbia Area (SIU 4)

		Solullibla Alea (Sio 4)		
		MO-J/O Interchange	U.S. 40 In	terchange
		(Mile Markers 116.2 to 120.0)	(Mile Markers 120.0 to 124.6)	
IMPACT		Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #2:
CATEGORY	MEASUREMENT	Diamond Interchange	Enhanced Diamond Interchange	Diamond Interchange w/ SW Loop
RIGHT OF WAY IMPACTS (Existing Land Use within Required Right of Way)				
Residential	acres	14	8	7
Commercial	acres	2	8	9
Industrial	acres	0	1	2
Agricultural (Wooded/Vacant)	acres	64	44	62
Public (Parks and other publicly owned parcels)	acres	3	0	1
Other (e.g. utilities, institutional, fraternal organizations)	acres	0	1	1
Total Right of Way Required	acres	83	62	82
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS				
Wetland Impacts	acres	0	4.3	4.3
Non-Wetland Pond Impacts	acres	0.5	0	0.3
100-Year Floodplain Impacts	acres	6	43	41
Stream Crossings	#	18	17	17
Natural Community Impacts	acres	51	36	48
Potential Threatened/Endangered Species Impacts	Yes/No	No	No	No
Number of Sites Requiring Additional Hazardous Material Assessment	#	0	3	3
Secondary and Cumulative Impacts	rating	0	+	-
Visual Impacts - Existing vs. Proposed	rating	-	+	+
COMMUNITY IMPACTS				
National Register of Historic Places Impacted	#	0	0	0
Important Community Resources - Displacement of Structures	#	0	0	0
Important Community Resources - Property Acquisition	acres	0	0.2 acres (CPS Services Building)	0.3 acres (CPS Services Building)
Potential Impacts to Low Income or Minority Populations (EJ)	rating	0	0	0
Potential for Noise Walls	Yes/No	No	No	No
DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS				
Residential Impacts (Displacement of Dwelling Units)	#	5	4	5
Total Number of Structures Acquired	#	11	17	21
Business Operation Impacts (Displacement of at Least One Structure)	#	1	5	7
Total Number of Tax Map Parcels Affected	#	64	88	94
ENGINEERING ISSUES				
Comply with MoDOT Access Management Criteria	rating	N/A	0	0
Construction Staging	rating	N/A	+	+
Traffic Operations	rating	N/A	0	+
Maintenance of Traffic	rating	N/A	+	+
Phased Implementation of Full Build	rating	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project Costs	_			
New Construction Cost	2005 Dollars	\$47,857,000	\$73,348,000	\$82,788,000
Right of Way Cost, including displacements	2005 Dollars	\$2,415,000	\$3,522,000	\$4,306,000
Maintain Existing Travel Patterns	rating	N/A	+	+
Ability to Accommodate Future Expansion	rating	N/A	+	-
COMPATIBILITY WITH CATSO PRIORITIES				
Conformance with Adopted Local Plans	rating	+	+	-
Impact on Local Street System	rating	0	+	-
Impact on Land Use Patterns	rating	0	+	-
Impact on Neighborhood Stability	rating	0	+	-
<u> </u>		Recommended	Recommended	

Preferred Alternative	Preferred Alternative
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RATING SYSTEM	
Positive Impact/Performs Better than other Alternatives	+
Neutral Impact/No Differentiator	0
Negative Impact/Performs Poorer than other Alternatives	-



## Table S-3: Reasonable Alternative Impact Summary Central Portion of Project Area: Columbia between Stadium Interchange and US-63 Improve I-70: Columbia Area (SIU 4)

Improve I-70: Columbia Area (SIU 4)									
IMPROVE		Stadium Interchange (MO-740)			Business Loop West Interchange MO-163, MO-763 and Business Loop East Interchanges			U.S. 63 Interchange	
:70			(Mile Markers 124.6 to 125.2)			(Mile Markers 125.2 to 126.0)	(Mile Markers 126.0 to 128.0)		(Mile Markers 128.0 to 130.0)
ІМРАСТ		Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #2:	Reasonable Alt. #3:	Reasonable Alt. #4:	Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #2:	Reasonable Alt. #1:
CATEGORY	MEASUREMENT	NW Loop	Tight Diamond Interchange	Single Point Urban Interchange	Split Diamond Interchange	Two-Point Diamond Interchange	One-Way Frontage Road System	Collector-Distributor System	Tight R/W Interchange Design
RIGHT OF WAY IMPACTS (Existing Land Use within Required Right of Way)									
Residential	acres	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	2
Commercial	acres	11	5	5	6	6	18	18	12
Industrial	acres	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2
Agricultural (Wooded/Vacant)	acres	27	23	23	29	0	15	15	8
Public (Parks and other publicly owned parcels)	acres	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	2
Other (e.g. utilities, institutional, fraternal organizations)	acres	1	1	1	1	0	7	7	1
Total Right of Way Required	acres	54	41	41	48	10	59	59	27
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS									
Wetland Impacts	acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
Non-Wetland Pond Impacts	acres	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0
100-Year Floodplain Impacts	acres	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
Stream Crossings	#	9	7	7	10	1	2	2	7
Natural Community Impacts	acres	23	16	16	19	0	12	11	7
Potential Threatened/Endangered Species Impacts	Yes/No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Number of Sites Requiring Additional Hazardous Material Assessment	#	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	1
Secondary and Cumulative Impacts	rating	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0
Visual Impacts - Existing vs. Proposed	rating	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
COMMUNITY IMPACTS									
National Register of Historic Places Impacted	#	0	0	0	0	0	1 - Bowling Napier Estate	1 - Bowling Napier Estate	0
Important Community Resources - Displacement of Structures	#	2 - Boone Co. Fire Dist. and American Heart Assn	1 - American Heart Assn	1 - American Heart Assn	1 - American Heart Assn	0	3 - VFW Post, Parole Board and Social Services Building, OATS, Inc.	3 - VFW Post, Parole Board and Social Services Building, OATS, Inc.	0
Important Community Resources - Property Acquisition	acres	Boone County Fire District - 4.0a American Heart Assn - 2.4a Columbia United Church of Christ - 0.9a	Boone County Fire District - 0.8 a American Heart Assn - 3.0a Columbia United Church of Christ - 0.9a	Boone County Fire District - 0.8a American Heart Assn - 3.0a Columbia United Church of Christ - 0.9a	Boone County Fire District - 0.7a, American Heart Assn - 2.7a, Columbia United Church of Christ - 0.9a	Memorial Services of Columbia -0.1a US Army Reserve - 1.6a	Rusk Rehabilitation Center - 1.6a Social Services Building - 1.4a Church of God of Columbia - 0.6a OATS, Inc 0.9a VFW Post - 1.9a Columbia Utilities & RR - 1.5a	Rusk Rehabilitation Center - 1.2a Social Services Building - 1.0a Church of God of Columbia - 0.9a OATS, Inc 0.9a VFW Post - 1.8a Columbia Utilities & RR - 2.3a	Grand Lodge of Masons - 0.2a Praise Assembly of God - 0.1a
Potential Impacts to Low Income or Minority Populations (EJ)	rating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential for Noise Walls	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Parkade	Yes - Parkade	Yes - Parkade	Yes - White Gate and Pine Grove Village
DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS									Village
Residential Impacts (Displacement of Dwelling Units)	#	135 (West Village Manor - 120 units)	135 (West Village Manor - 120 units)	135 (West Village Manor - 120 units)	135 (West Village Manor - 120 units)	128 (Terrace Retirement Apartments	6	26	17
Total Number of Structures Acquired	#	33	31	31	31	128 units) 7	33	38	20
Business Operation Impacts (Displacement of at Least One Structure)	#	14	13	13	13	5	26	26	5
Total Number of Tax Map Parcels Affected	#	91	86	86	89	46	85	86	96
ENGINEERING ISSUES	π	51	00		00	TO	00		
Comply with MoDOT Access Management Criteria	rating	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Construction Staging	rating	0	0	-	0	N/A	0	-	N/A N/A
Traffic Operations	rating	0	-		+	N/A	0	+	N/A
Maintenance of Traffic	rating	0	0	-	0	N/A	-	-	N/A N/A
Phased Implementation of Full Build	rating	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Project Costs	. anny	<b></b>			<b>.</b>			<u> </u>	
New Construction Cost	2005 Dollars	\$52,588,000	\$53,642,000	\$79,986,000	\$50,941,000	\$23,159,000	\$104,017,000	\$120,950,000	\$81,370,000
Right of Way Cost, including displacements	2005 Dollars	\$55,605,000	\$42,509,000	\$42,509,000	\$45,274,000	\$16,682,000	\$34,543,000	\$37,781,000	\$22,030,000
Maintain Existing Travel Patterns	rating	0	0	0	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Ability to Accommodate Future Expansion	rating	+	-	-	+	N/A		+	N/A
COMPATIBILITY WITH CATSO PRIORITIES		r			r			т	
Conformance with Adopted Local Plans	rating	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Impact on Local Street System	rating					<del>_</del>	+	0	+
Impact on Land Use Patterns	rating	-	+/-	+/-		0	+	0	+
Impact on Neighborhood Stability	rating		-	-		0	+/-	+/-	+
	. aung	<u> </u>	- Recommended		-	Recommended	Recommended	<u> </u>	Recommended
			Preferred Alternative			Preferred Alternative	Preferred Alternative		Preferred Alternative
			Trefeffeu Alternative	1		Treferreu Aiternative	Trefefreu Alternative	J	Treferreu Alternative

RATING SYSTEM	
Positive Impact/Performs Better than other Alternatives	+
Neutral Impact/No Differentiator	0
Negative Impact/Performs Poorer than other Alternatives	-



## Table S-4: Reasonable Alternative Impact Summary Eastern Portion of the Project Area: US-63 to MO-Z Improve I-70: Columbia Area (SIU 4)

Improve I-70: Columbia Area (SIU 4)						
IMPROVE	St. Charles Interchange		Ŭ	MO-Z Interchange		
			130.0 to 132.0)		132.0 to 134.0)	
ІМРАСТ		Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #2:	Reasonable Alt. #1:	Reasonable Alt. #2:	
CATEGORY	MEASUREMENT	Tight Diamond Interchange	Offset Diamond Interchange	Diamond Interchange	Diamond Interchange w/ NW Loop	
RIGHT OF WAY IMPACTS (Existing Land Use within Required Right of Way)						
Residential	acres	2	4	4	5	
Commercial	acres	3	8	9	6	
Industrial	acres	0	0	1	1	
Agricultural (Wooded/Vacant)	acres	21	29	74	62	
Public (Parks and other publicly owned parcels)	acres	0	0	0	0	
Other (e.g. utilities, institutional, fraternal organizations)	acres	0	0	1	1	
Total Right of Way Required	acres	26	41	89	75	
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS						
Wetland Impacts	acres	1	1	0.6	0.6	
Non-Wetland Pond Impacts	acres	0	0.5	1.2	0.7	
100-Year Floodplain Impacts	acres	7	7	1	1	
Stream Crossings	#	13	14	8	8	
Natural Community Impacts	acres	13	15	8	7	
Potential Threatened/Endangered Species Impacts	Yes/No	No	No	No	No	
Number of Sites Requiring Additional Hazardous Material Assessment	#	0	0	1	1	
Secondary and Cumulative Impacts	rating	+	-	0	0	
Visual Impacts - Existing vs. Proposed	rating	0	0	+	+	
		<b>_</b>		-	•	
National Register of Historic Places Impacted	#	0	0	0	0	
Important Community Resources - Displacement of Structures	#	1 - Regional Sewer Line Structure	2 - Regional Sewer Line Structures	0	0	
Important Community Resources - Property Acquisition	acres	Prairie Assembly of God - 0.5 acres	Prairie Assembly of God - 0.5 acres	Prairie Grove Baptist - 0.4 acres	Prairie Grove Baptist - 0.4 acres	
Potential Impacts to Low Income or Minority Populations (EJ)	rating	-	-	0	0	
Potential for Noise Walls	Yes/No	Yes - Fairway Meadows	Yes - Fairway Meadows	No	No	
DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS	100/110				110	
Residential Impacts (Displacement of Dwelling Units)	#	2	4	2	2	
Total Number of Structures Acquired	#	5	12	18	16	
Business Operation Impacts (Displacement of at Least One Structure)	#	1	4	10	10	
Total Number of Tax Map Parcels Affected	#	91	101	56	58	
ENGINEERING ISSUES	#	51	101		30	
Comply with MoDOT Access Management Criteria	rating		-	•	-	
	rating		0	0	0	
Construction Staging	rating	0	+	0	0	
Traffic Operations	rating	0	0	0	0	
Maintenance of Traffic	rating	0	+	0	0	
Phased Implementation of Full Build	rating	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Project Costs		<u> </u>		A 40 05 - 222	A 477 0000 000	
New Construction Cost	2005 Dollars	\$43,383,000	\$40,048,000	\$42,854,000	\$47,096,000	
Right of Way Cost, including displacements	2005 Dollars	\$3,793,000	\$8,273,000	\$9,392,000	\$3,912,000	
Maintain Existing Travel Patterns	rating	0	0	0	0	
Ability to Accommodate Future Expansion	rating	-	0	0	-	
COMPATIBILITY WITH CATSO PRIORITIES						
Conformance with Adopted Local Plans	rating	<u> </u>	0	0	0	
Impact on Local Street System	rating	0	0	0	0	
Impact on Land Use Patterns	rating	+	-	+	-	
Impact on Neighborhood Stability	rating	0	0	0	0	
		Recommended		Recommended		
		Preferred Alternative		Preferred Alternative		

RATING SYSTEM	
Positive Impact/Performs Better than other Alternatives	+
Neutral Impact/No Differentiator	0
Negative Impact/Performs Poorer than other Alternatives	-

