

East Missoula Highway 200 Corridor Plan UPDATE



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- Provides overall vision for infrastructure and implementation process
- Building on past planning processes to provide necessary details needed to be eligible for state and federal funding and grants
- Plan will identify specific projects and provide planning-level design

Project Area



Schedule



Fall 2019	Introductory Framework Report - Summarizing previous studies and identifying needed information Begin Technical Analysis
Jan 2020	Technical Analysis Report – Detailed Analysis of Needs
Feb 2020	Open House #1 – Review findings and obtain comment
March - May 2020	Draft Design Alternatives
June 2020	Open House #2: Review alternatives and obtain comment
Sept 2020	Preferred Alternative Report Open House #3: Present Preferred Alternative and obtain comment
Nov 2020	Draft Plan released for public comment
Jan 2021	Plan Approval

- Received existing conditions summary
- Completed 2 advisory committee meetings
- Received draft technical analysis
- Open House #1 tonight

Open House #1



Thursday, February 6 from 5:30 until
7:30

@ East Missoula Fire Hall (E Msla
Ave)

Schedule:

5:30 Doors open

5:45 Brief presentation by WGM with
introduction by Aaron Wilson

6:15 Open House style stations by project
section with input opportunities

7:30 Event ends

- Initial issues identified by section
- Transportation Analysis
- ROW/Utilities Analysis
- Land Use/Development Potential Analysis
- Environmental/Pre-NEPA Planning

Access Management

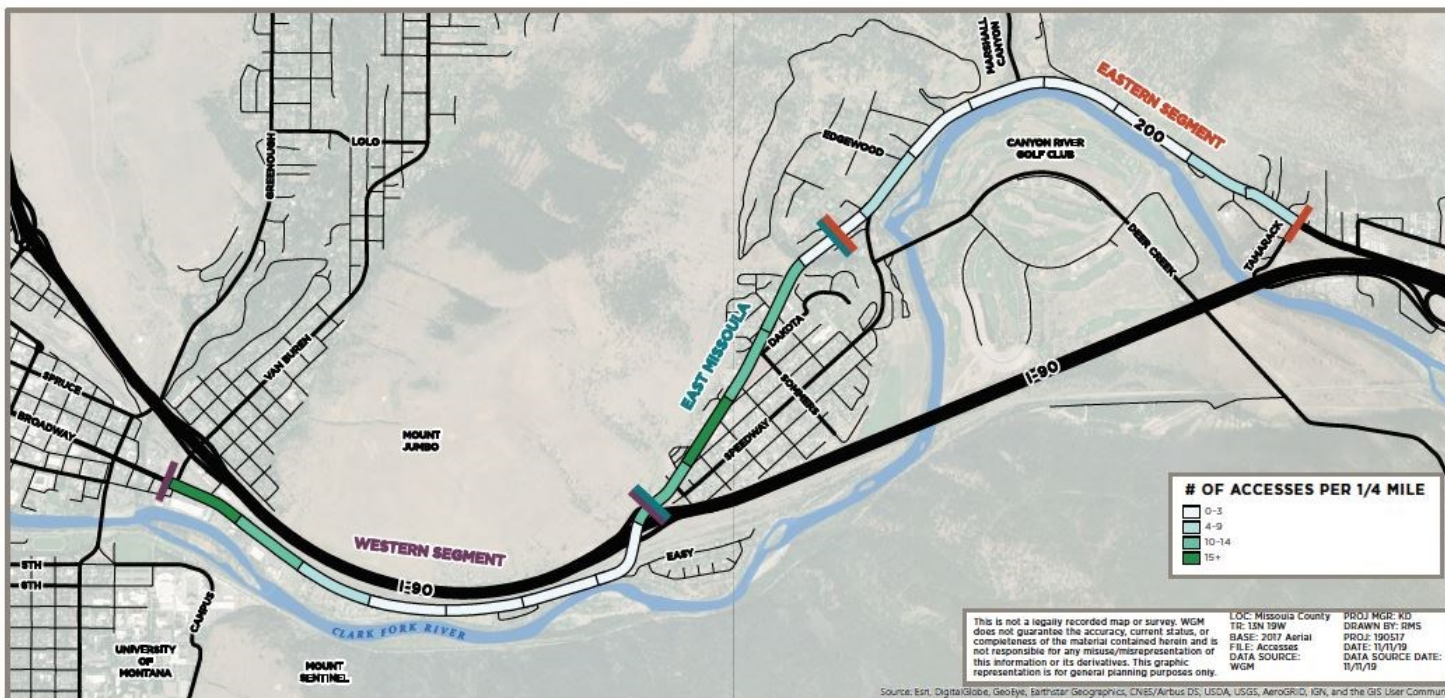


Figure 2: Access Management

Technical Analysis (Transportation Analysis)



Level of Service

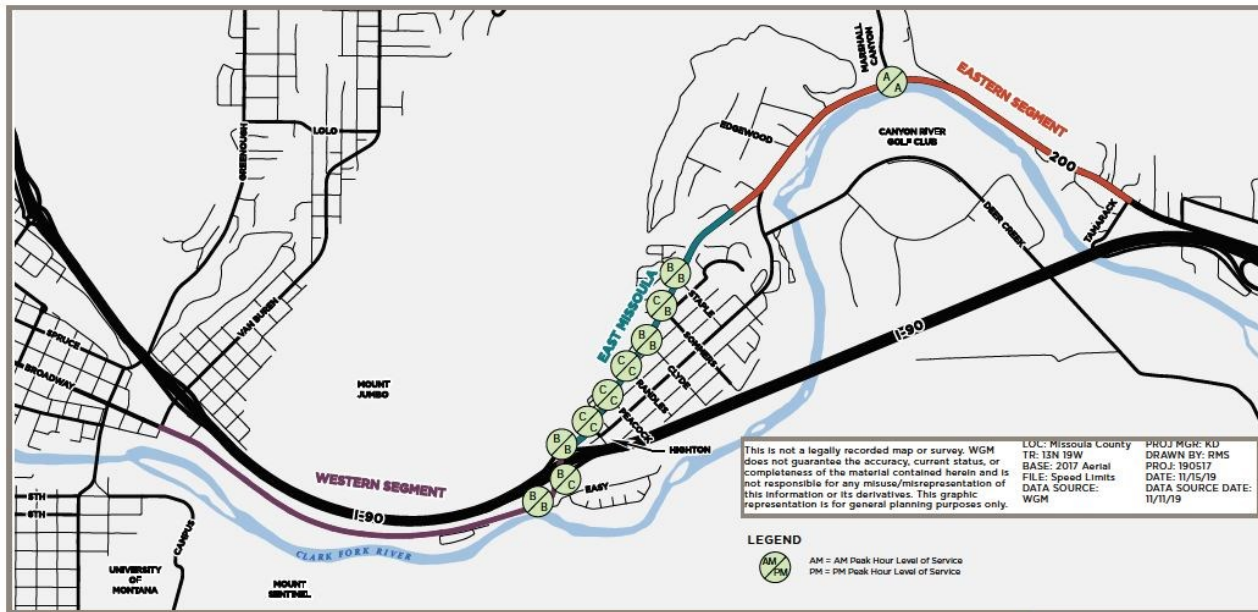
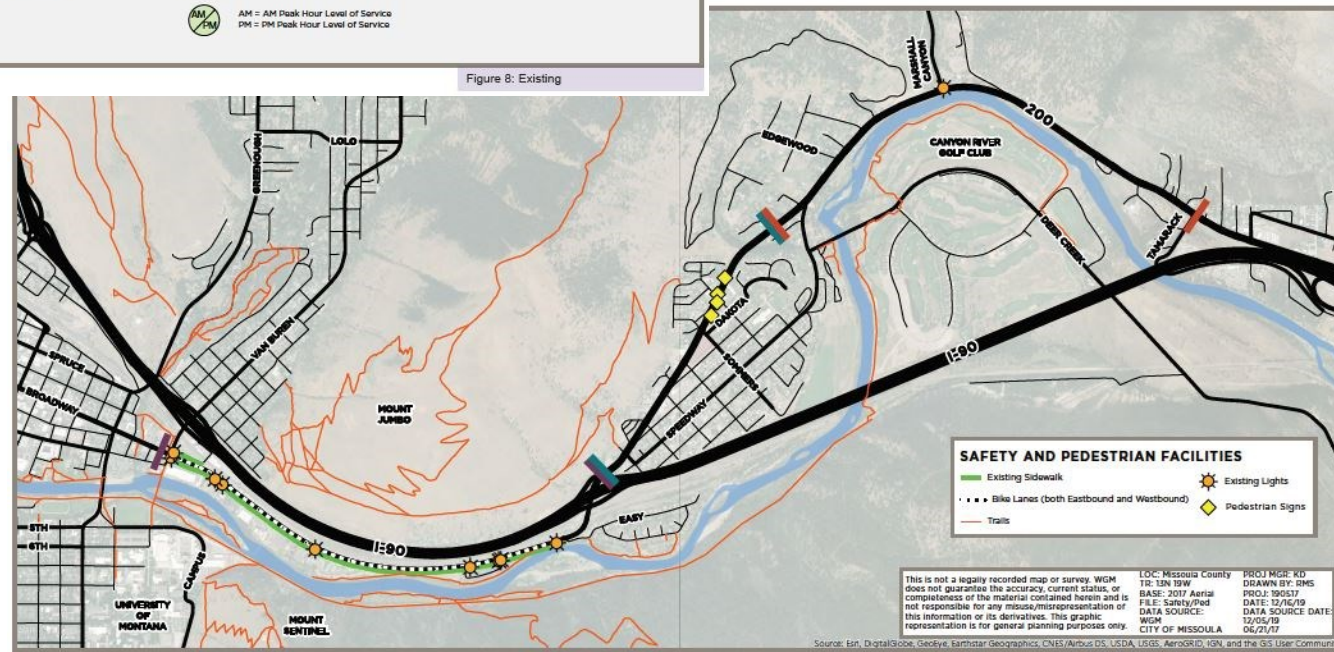


Figure 8: Existing

Pedestrian Facilities & Safety



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 3: Safety and Pedestrian Facilities

Technical Analysis (Pre-NEPA)



RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACT	AVOIDANCE/MINIMIZATION
Surface Water	Erosion, sedimentation, or disturbance of Marshall and Mitter Creek or the Clark Fork River, especially in locations where there may be additions of or modification to existing culverts, or widening toward the Clark Fork River.	Use best management practices as part of erosion control planning to limit introduction of sediment into waterways. Comply with the DEQ Stormwater Construction General Permit requirements if proposed disturbance areas total more than one acre, and federal Section 404 permit and DEQ Section 401 certification requirements if future proposed project design excavates or fills any wetlands or waters of the state.
Groundwater Resources	Existing wellheads and storm drainage sumps providing a pathway for groundwater contamination from spills, contaminants in stormwater runoff from adjacent land uses, and de-icing operations.	Use erosion and sediment control best management practices, especially with respect to existing sumps and wells, to limit pathways to groundwater.
Visual Resources	Construction impacts include dust and debris, traffic congestion, construction equipment and materials in staging and construction areas, and disturbed areas pending revegetation.	Require the use of dust suppression, choose re-vegetation plant material compatible with existing vegetation.
Socioeconomic	Positive impacts include improved safety and non-motorized connectivity, decreased congestion, increases in property values, and better delivery of community services. Adverse impacts include potential for loss of affordable housing as East Missoula Segment redevelops	Outside of design measures, community decision for future developers to include units for low-income populations in residential redevelopment.
Threatened & Endangered Species	Disrupted local travel patterns between areas of preferred habitat during construction activity. The potential impact to Bull Trout from Corridor improvements is habitat loss in the Clark Fork River due to construction practices increasing sediment loading, which in turn degrades habitat.	Minimize total project footprint. For terrestrial species, avoid creating human-generated attractants by promptly cleaning up any project-related spills, litter, garbage and debris; appropriately storing and handling food, drinks, petroleum products, and other attractants; and notifying project managers of any animal carcasses found in the area. For aquatic species, maintain a minimum five-foot buffer along streambanks to prevent destabilization and sedimentation; site staging areas outside of riparian areas; limit unnecessary removal of toe material; plant revegetation in contact with the low water table to encourage survival, rapid growth, and effective bank reinforcement; and use best management practices as part of erosion control planning to limit introduction of sediment into waterways.

- Focus Groups (Feb/March)
 - Recreation
 - Business/Landowners
 - Traveling public
 - Housing Development Interests
 - Other?
- Resource Agency Group
- Compile public input
- Begin design phase

Questions ?

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