

Environmental Screening Criteria

As part of the qualitative screening analysis, environmental impacts were estimated for each alternative and compared against each other to help determine which alternatives to carry forward and which ones to elimination from further consideration.



● Bicycle/Pedestrian Trail

- ~ The C-470 trail runs parallel to the highway from I-25 beyond Kipling Parkway
- ~ Efforts will be made to provide connectivity of this trail to other trail systems and to make the trail more commuter friendly by providing better access to businesses adjacent to the C-470 Corridor
- ~ There will be some impacts to the existing C-470 trail, but impacts to the trail as a result of the alternatives will be mitigated

● Right of Way

- ~ Highway right of way refers to property owned and maintained by CDOT for transportation purposes (interchanges, roads, bikelanes, etc.)
- ~ Additional land needed to expand the highway is often purchased from adjacent property owners to provide the needed space for the highway facility
- ~ Minimal amounts of additional Right of way will be required for the C-470 alternatives under consideration



● Wetlands and Waters of the US

- ~ Wetlands are communities where soils are saturated or covered with water at least part of the year, creating distinct habitat for specific plant and animal communities species
- ~ Wetlands also provide flood and water quality control along waterways
- ~ Locations of wetlands along the C-470 Corridor are typically associated with drainageways, such as the South Platte River, Dad Clark Gulch, and Big Dry Creek



● Threatened & Endangered (T&E) Species Habitat

- ~ T&E species habitat identified in the C-470 Corridor include the Black-Tailed Prairie Dog, the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse, Ute Ladies Tresses (orchid plant), and Colorado Butterfly Plant
- ~ T&E species are protected by federal law, and require close coordination with the Fish and Wildlife service to avoid impacts to critical habitat

