Welcome to the SH 66

Planning and Environmental Linkages Study

Public Meeting

APRIL 25 & 26, 2017

Thank you for attending! We are pleased you are here to hear more about the SH 66 Corridor! We are eager to hear your ideas to help shape the future vision for the corridor! How to get the most out of this meeting:

- View the displays and talk with our project team members to learn more and share your ideas
 - Participate in the interactive activities
 - Fill out a project comment card and drop it in the box



COLORADO

Department of Transportation

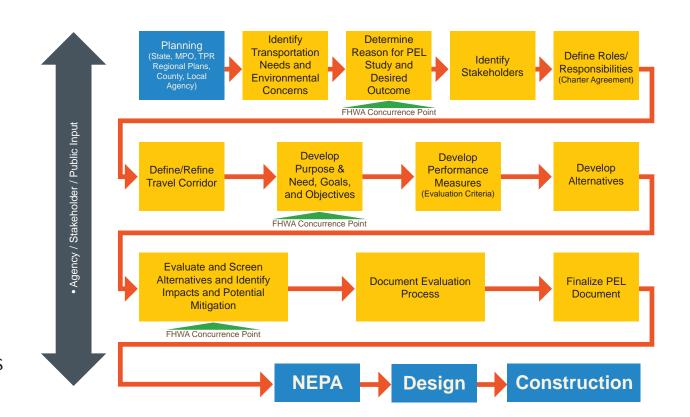


What is a PEL?

A Planning and Environmental Linkages (PEL) study is an approach to transportation decision-making that considers community, environmental and economic goals early in the planning stage and carry them through project development, design, and construction.

A PEL Study:

- Identifies transportation issues and environmental concerns
- Defines a clear purpose and need
- Results in useful information that can be carried forward into the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process



Project Purpose and Need

The SH 66 PEL will identify existing conditions, anticipated problem areas, safety, and operational needs to determine the short-term and long-term transportation priorities.

Purpose The purpose of transportation improvements along the SH 66 corridor is to improve safety, reduce existing and future traffic congestion, provide efficient access for existing and future development, and improve mobility and connectivity for all transportation modes that match the context of the adjacent communities.

Needs

SAFETY PROBLEM The corridor has experienced a number of safety concerns.

VEHICULAR Several intersection and mainline locations along the SH 66 corridor have a high number of crashes, when compared to other similar roadways.

BICYCLE Areas along the corridor have experienced bicycle safety concerns, from recorded incidents, physical characteristics, and cross-street connections.

PEDESTRIAN There are a number of pedestrian destinations in the corridor, which do not have sidewalks connecting them and can cause unsafe pedestrian movements.

MOBILITY PROBLEM The

movement of people, goods, and services along the corridor has resulted in a number of mobility problems that can be rooted in various transportation modes.

VEHICULAR Traffic congestion, inadequate intersections that fail to accommodate users' needs, highway design, and unreliable travel times substantially impact the ability of people to move across and along the corridor.

BICYCLE A majority of the SH 66 corridor is a heavily utilized for bicycles (recreational, commuter, and events). There are many areas of the corridor that have insufficient shoulders that can accommodate bicycles or non-advanced riders.

PEDESTRIAN There are a number of pedestrian destinations in the corridor, many of which do not have sidewalks between the destinations.

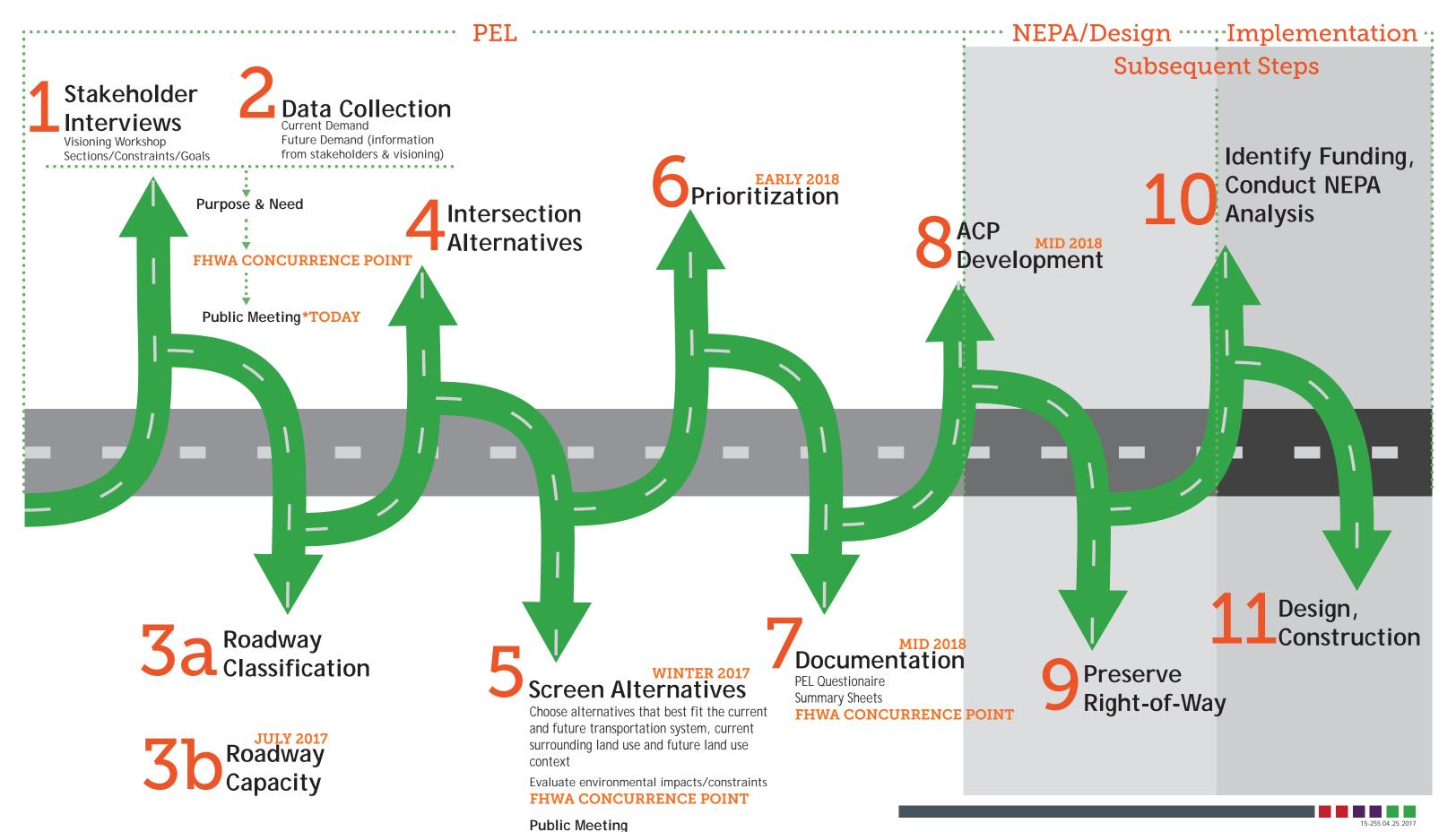
TRANSIT Transit service in the corridor is primarily focused on north-south connections and not local east-west service. There is currently a non-continuous connection of transit service providers in the corridor.

ACCESS PROBLEM The

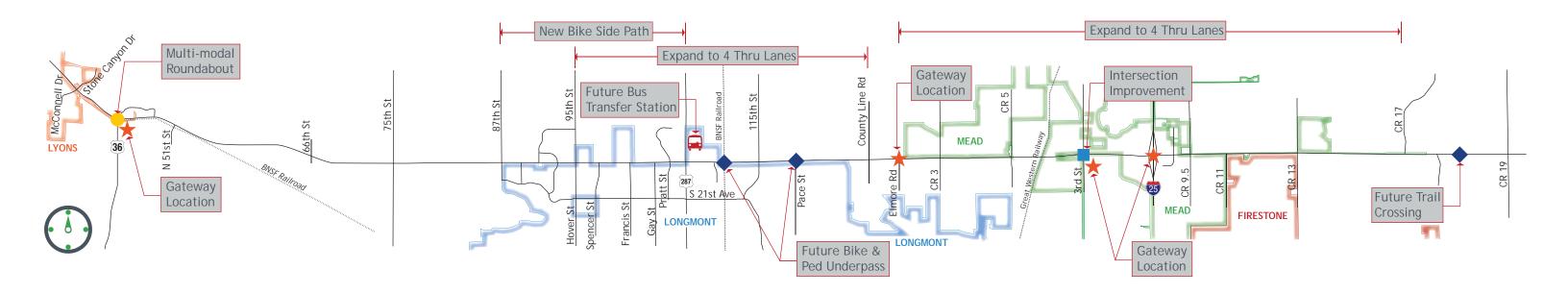
current number, locations, and design of public roadway accesses have contributed to traffic operational and safety deficiencies along the corridor. There are individual private driveways, business accesses directly onto SH 66, and inconsistent access spacing, which leads to mobility and safety problems.



Process Flowchart







Existing Plans Reviewed in the Context of SH 66 PEL

Town of Lyons Primary Planning Area Master Plan (2016)

Town of Lyons Comprehensive Plan (2010)

City of Longmont Envision Longmont (2015)

Town of Mead Comprehensive Plan (2009)

Town of Mead Transportation Plan (2013)

Carbon Valley Transit Service Feasibility Study (2011)

Firestone Master Plan (2013)

Boulder County Transportation Master Plan (2011)

Boulder County Mountain Town Transit Feasibility Study (2011)

Weld County Transportation Plan (2011)

DRCOG Metro Vision Plan (2017)

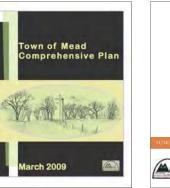
CDOT North I-25 Environmental Impact Statement (2011)

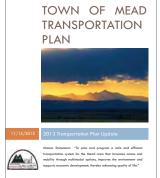
Saint Vrain Trail Master Plan (2004)



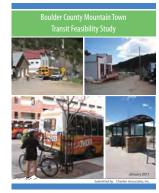




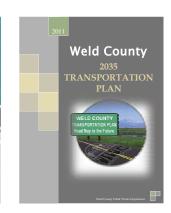










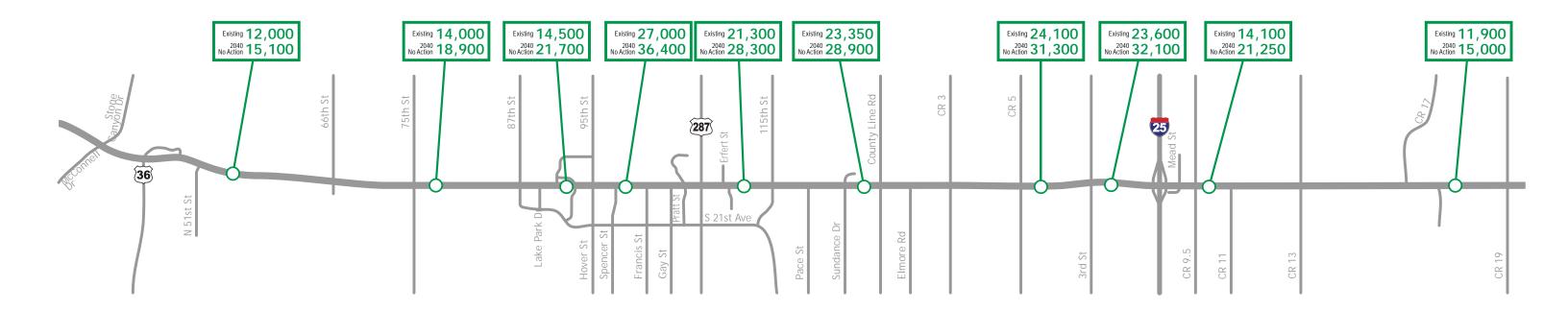






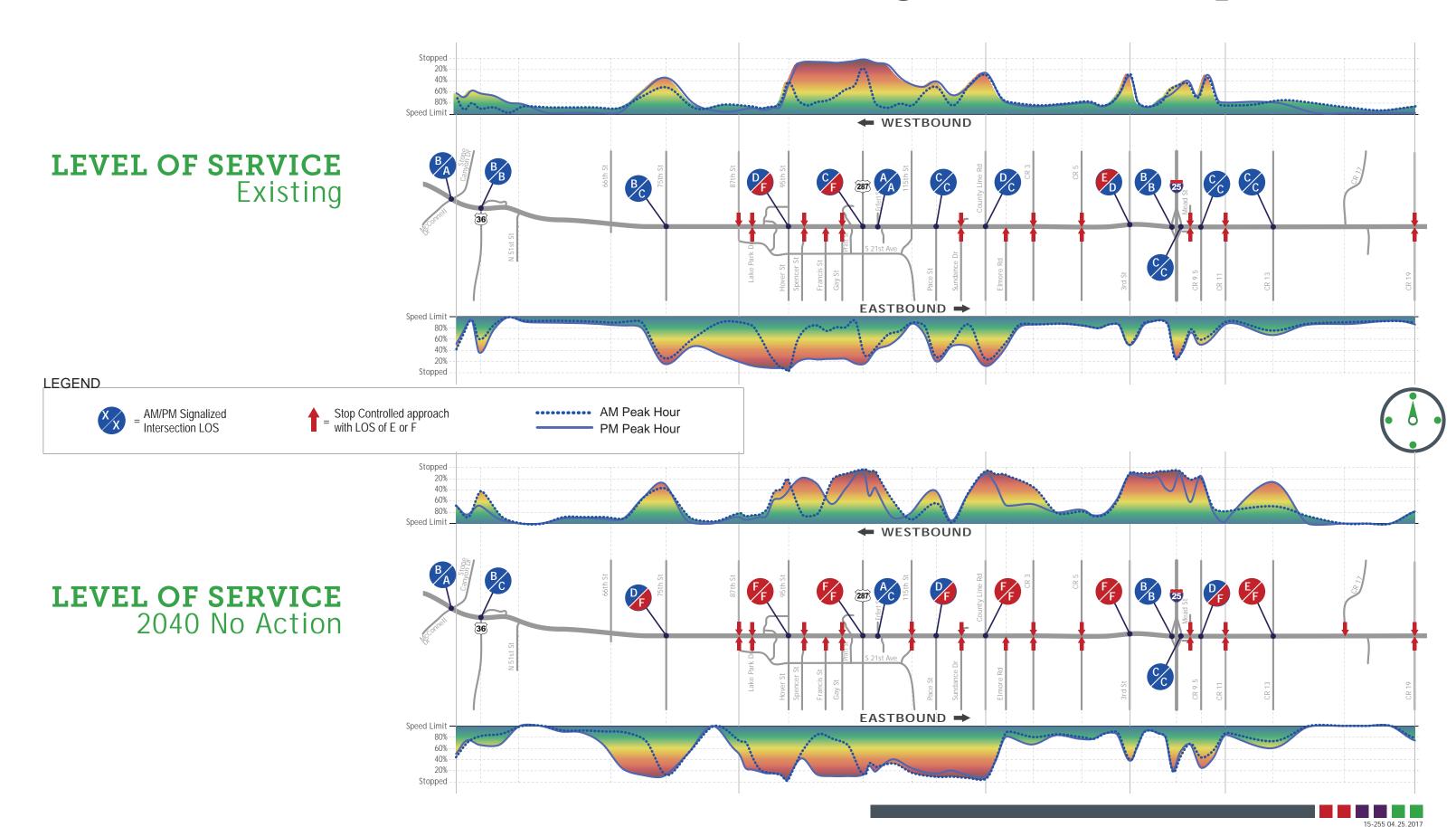
AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC

Both Directions of Travel

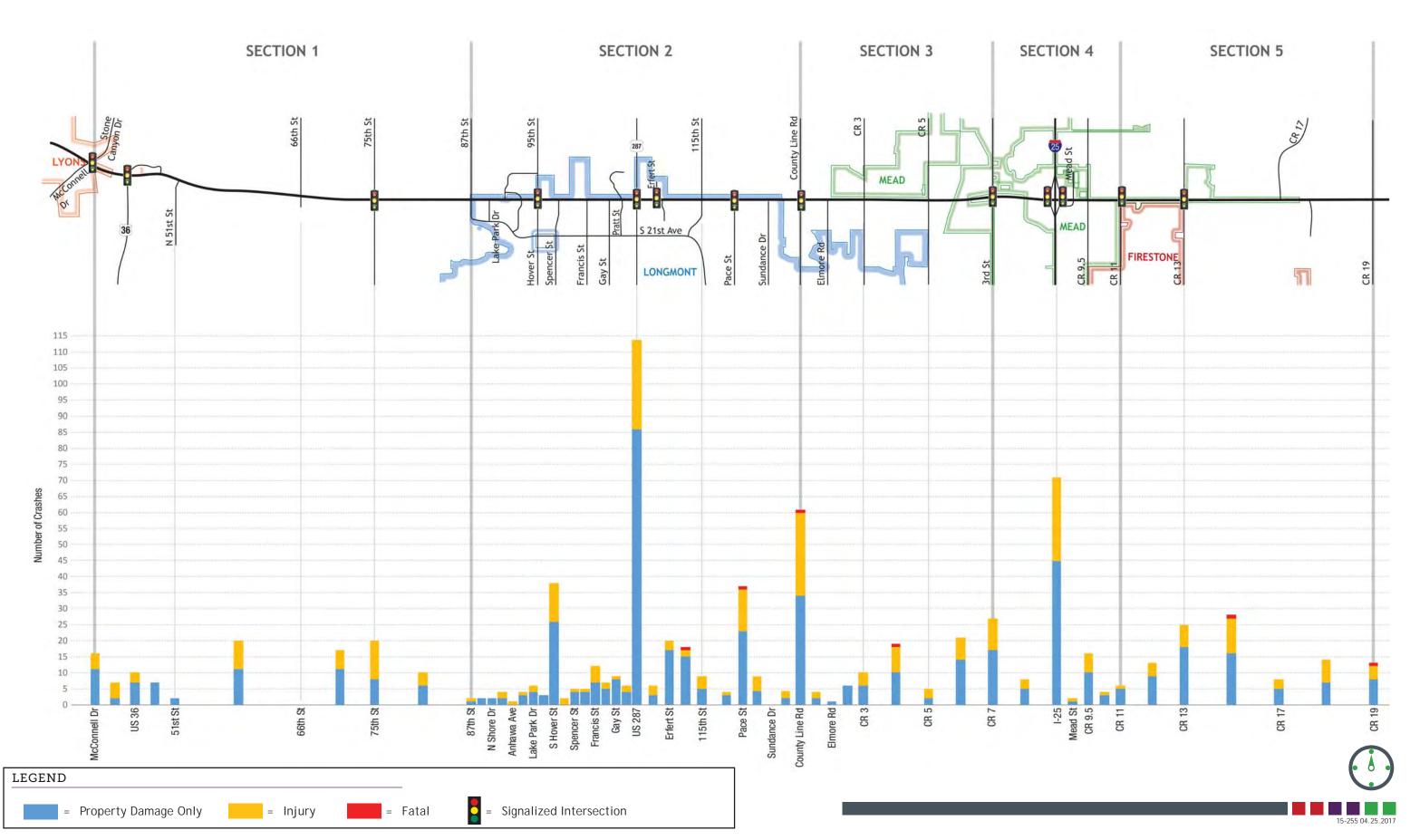






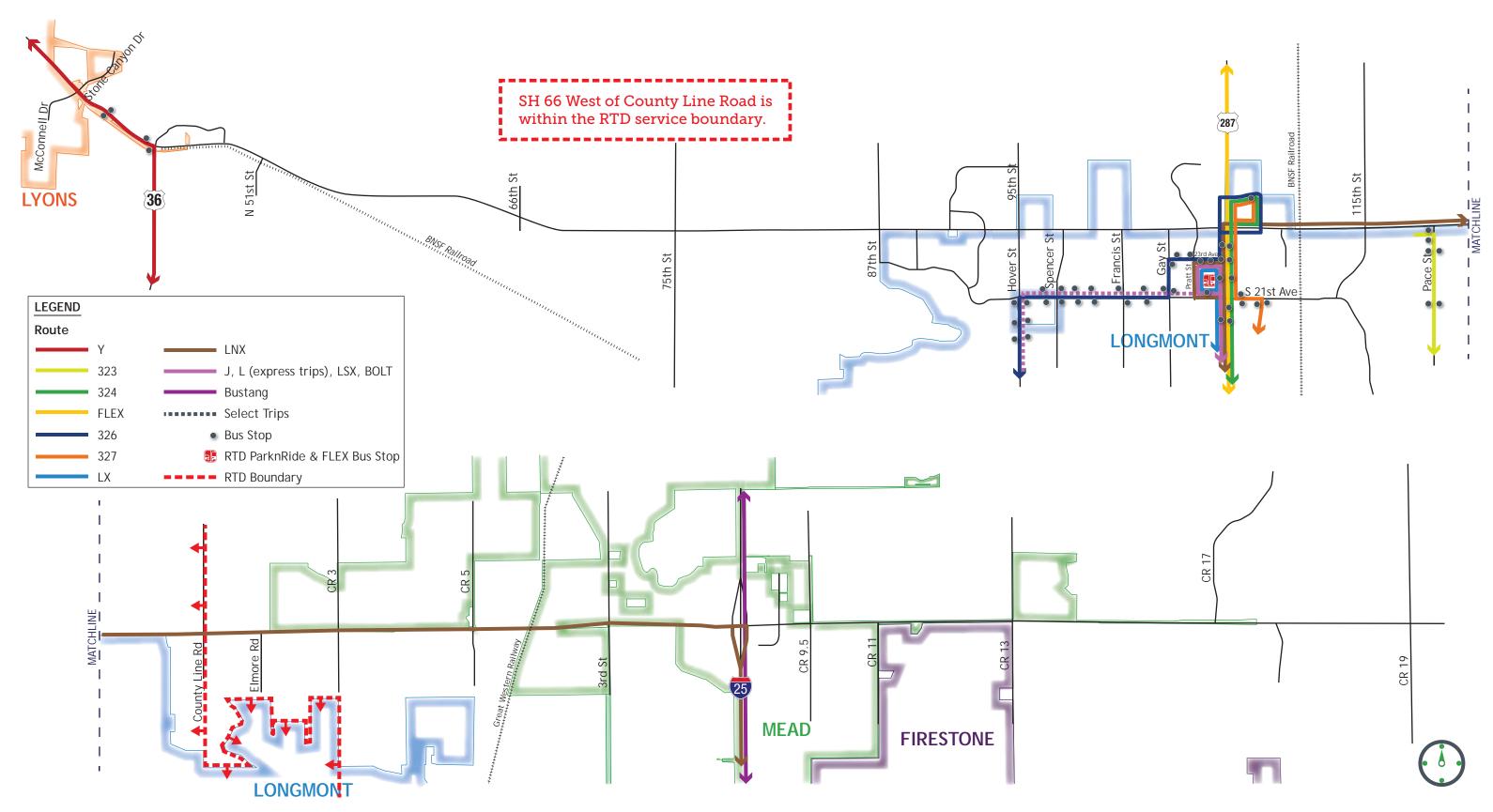






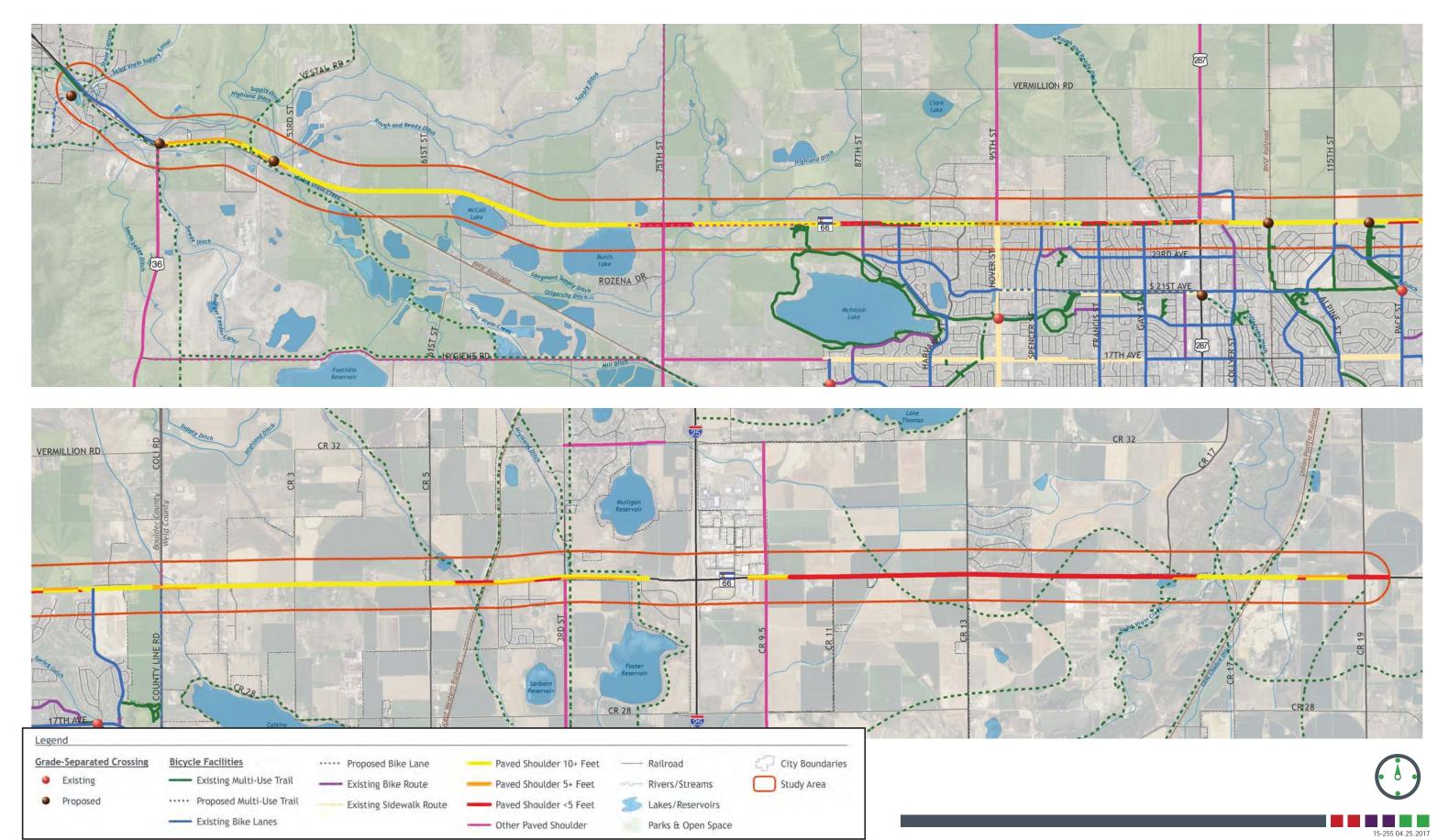






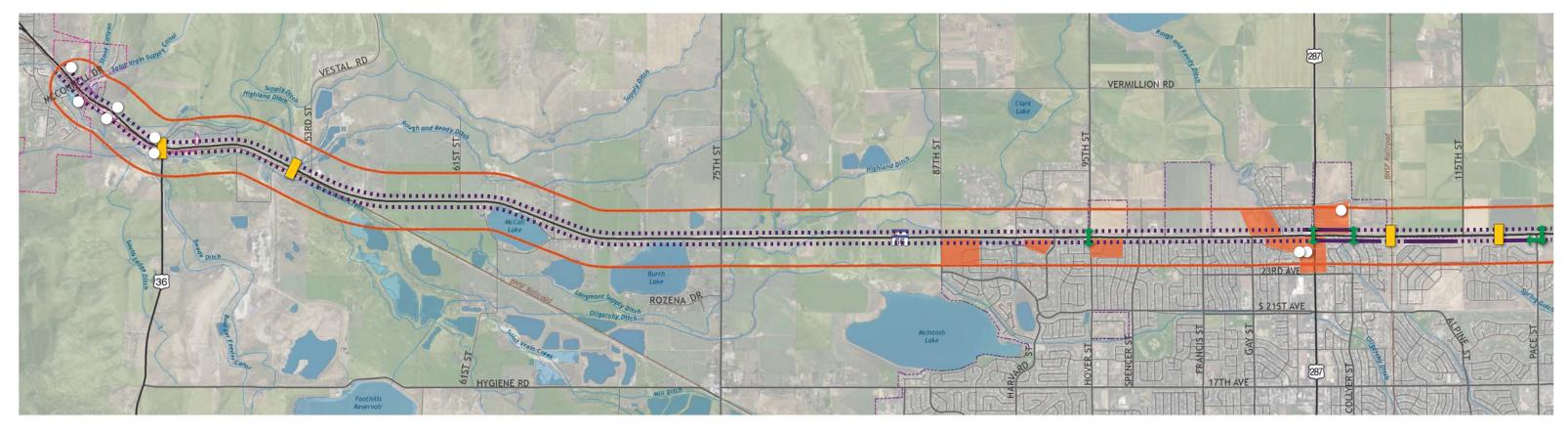


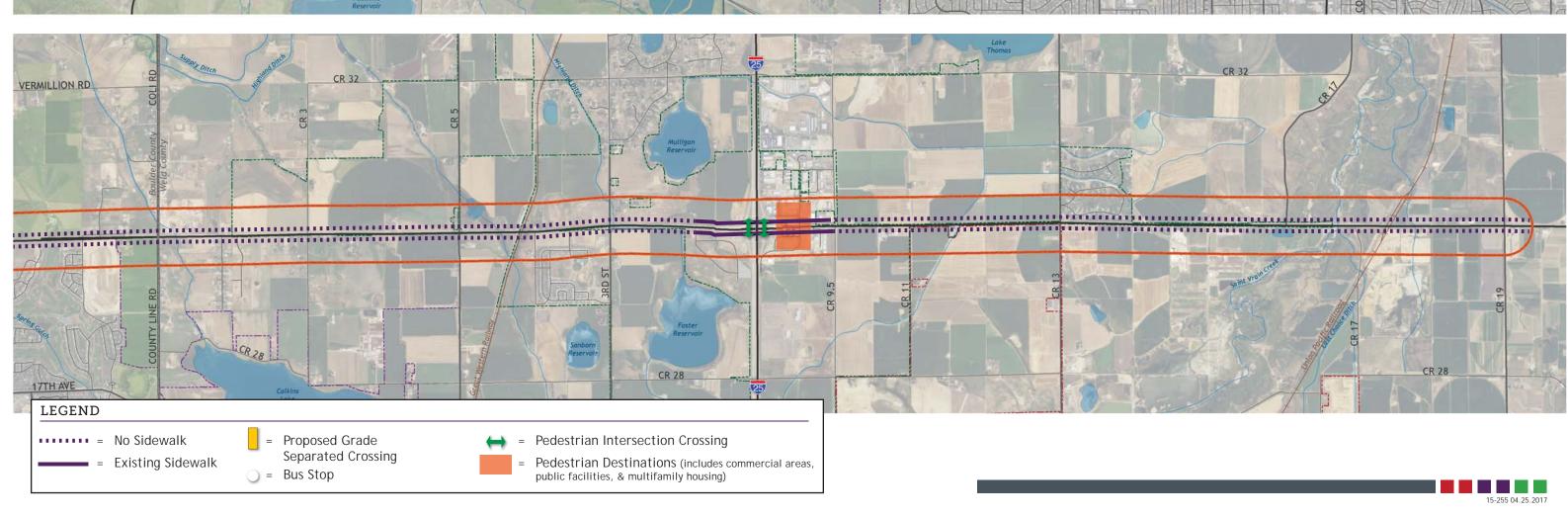






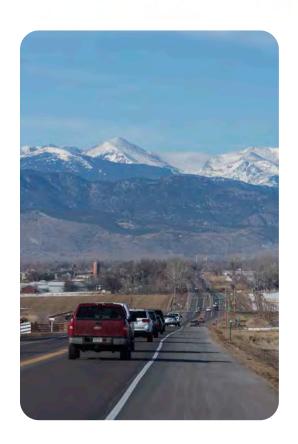








SH 66 Planning and Environmental Linkages Study



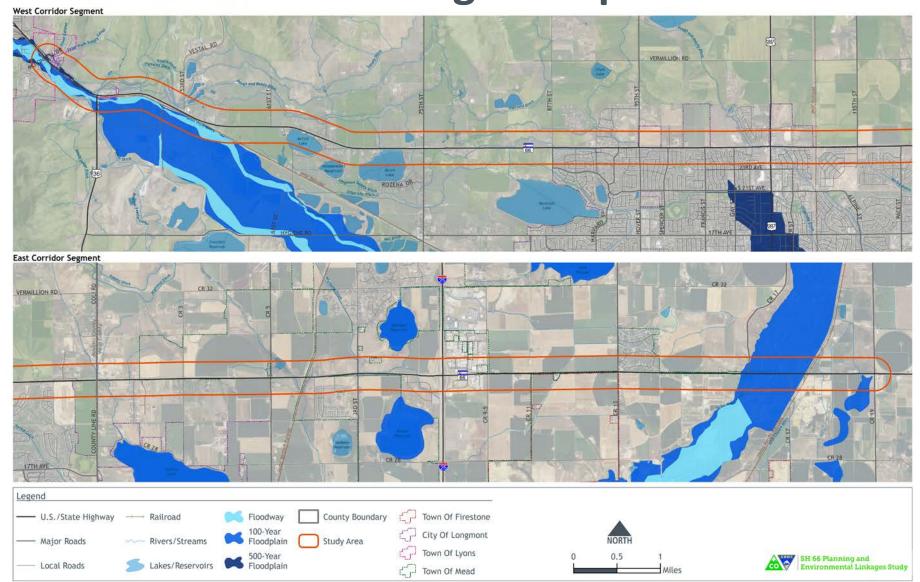




Environmental Resources and Other Context

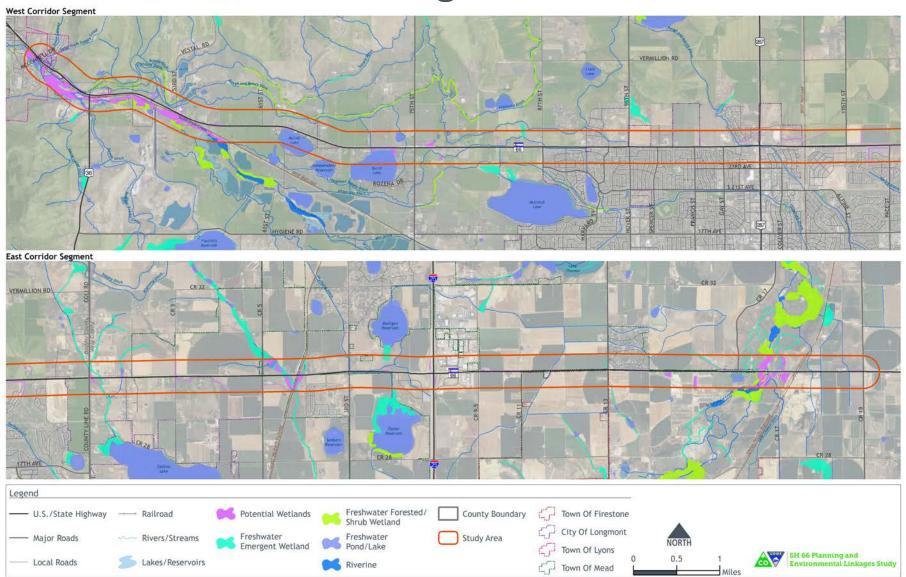


Existing Floodplains and Floodways





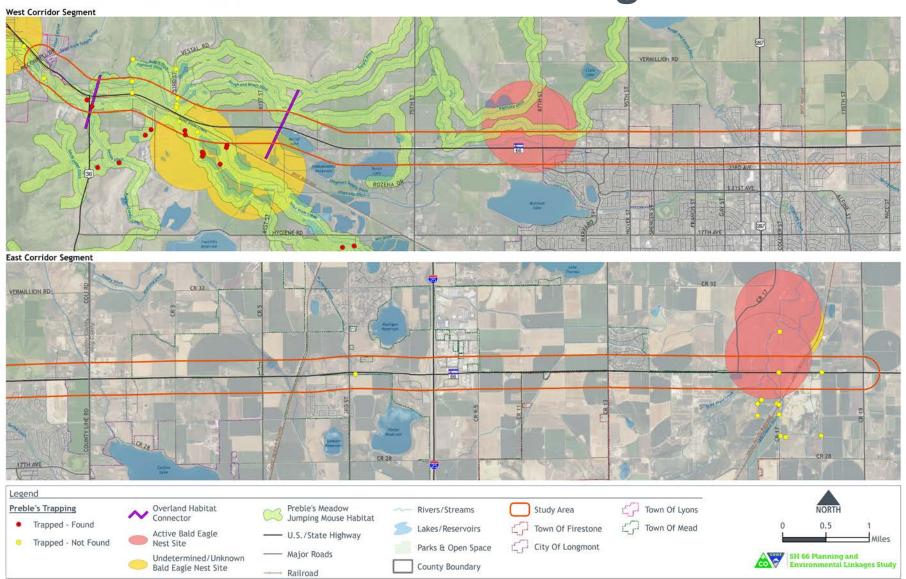
Existing Wetlands and Waters of the US







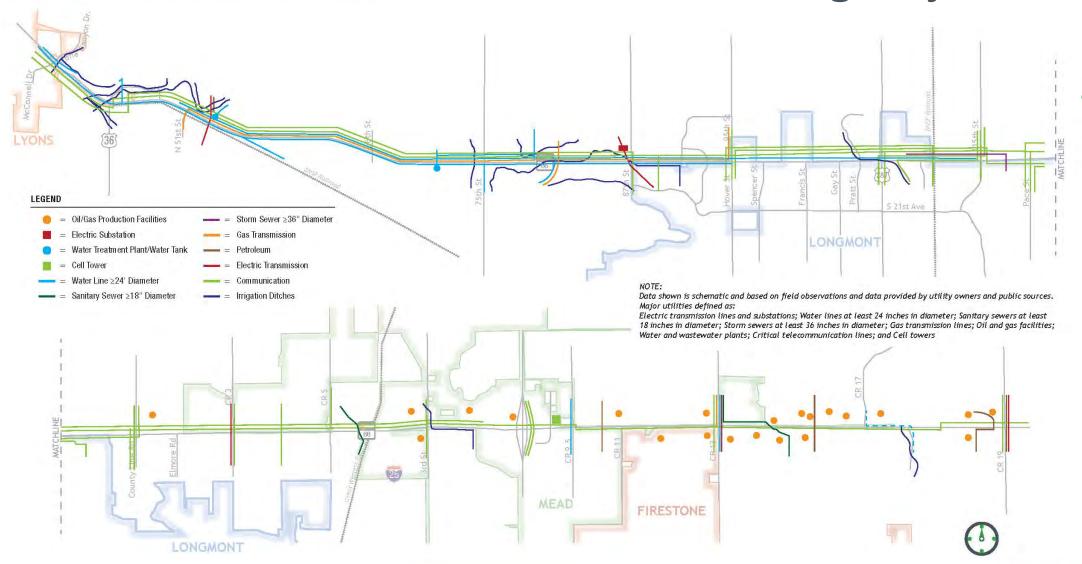
Existing Wildlife Resources





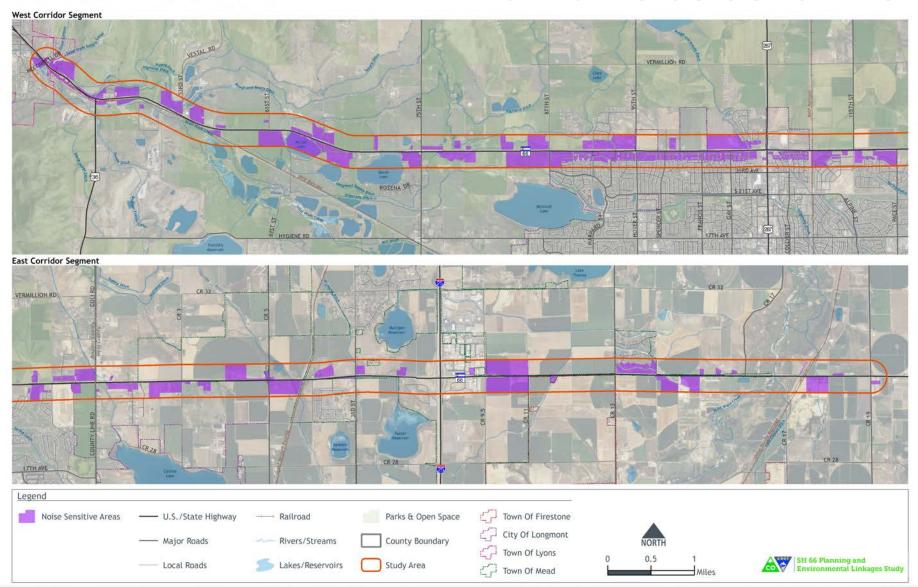


Existing Major Utilities





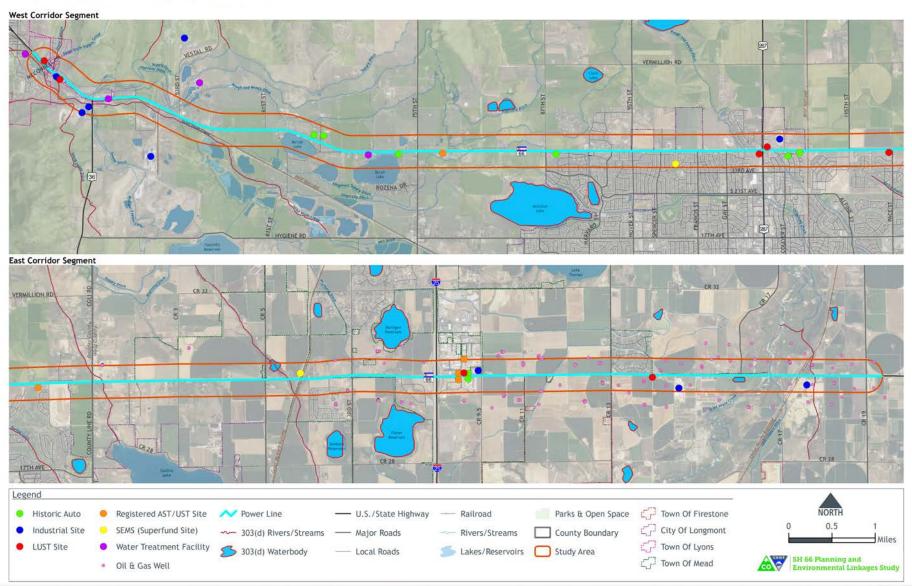
Traffic Noise Sensitive Areas





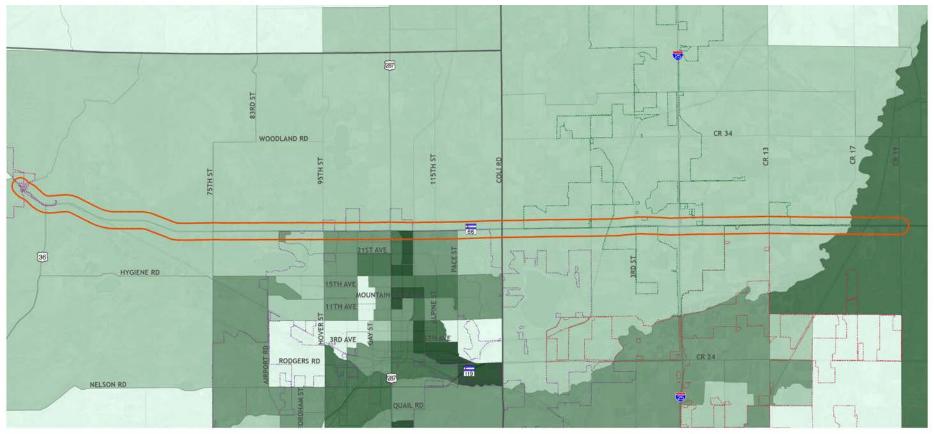


Hazardous Material Concerns





Minority Population Percentage

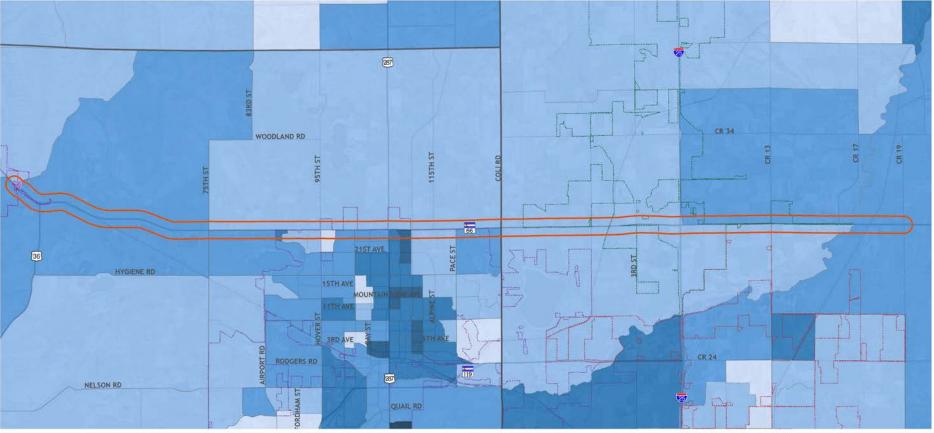


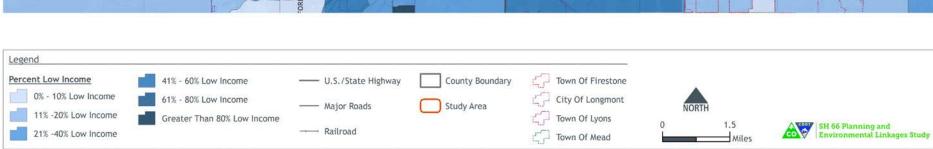






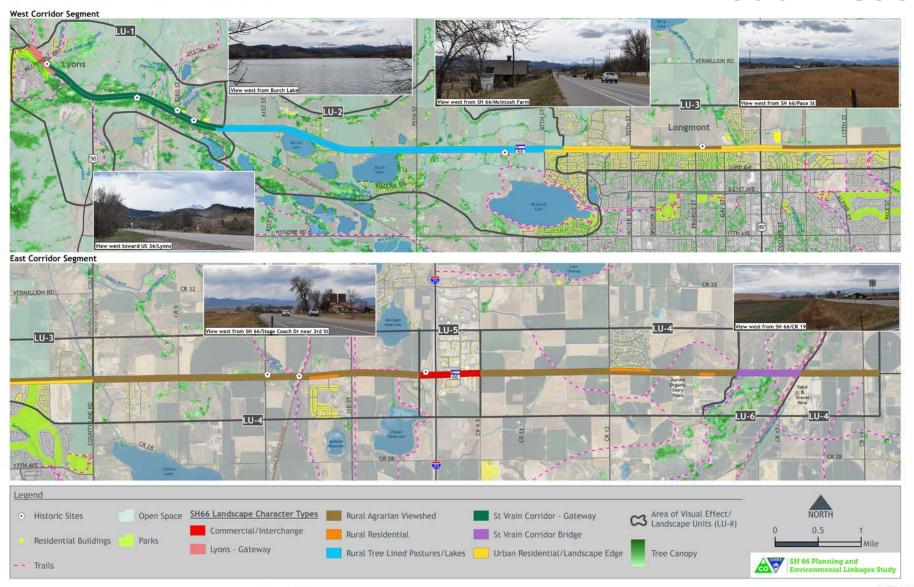
Low-Income Population Percentage





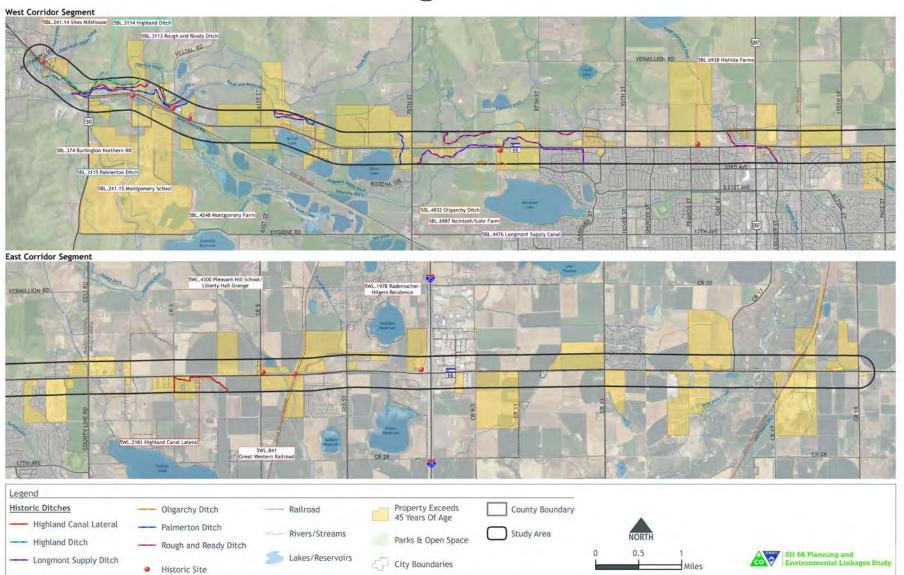


Visual Resources





Existing and Potential Historic Resources







Railroads

