

SUMMARY

THE I-69 LOCATION STUDY

The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is proposing to construct a four-lane fully controlled access highway on new location designed to Interstate standards. The proposed project, hereafter referred to as the I-69 Project, is part of the planned improvements to Congressionally designated High Priority Corridor 18 (Corridor 18) which would link Indianapolis, Indiana to the lower Rio Grande Valley. The I-69 Project extends between U.S. Highway 171 (U.S. 171) near the Town of Stonewall in Desoto Parish and Interstate Highway 20 (I-20) near the Town of Haughton in Bossier Parish, a distance of approximately 35 miles. The routing and logical termini are identified and described in the Corridor 18 Special Issues Study (1997) and in the I-69 (Corridor 18) Special Environmental Study, Task C Report - Sections of Independent Utility (SIU) report (1999) for SIU 15.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for this project in the July 20, 2000 Federal Register. The current study of alternatives and the environmental consequences of the proposed action were initiated by DOTD in April 2001. This study is fully documented in the remaining sections of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND THE PREFERRED ALIGNMENT

The development of alternatives for the I-69 Project followed a multi-step study approach that evaluated possible highway locations in several stages so that only the most practicable alternatives, i.e., those that met the project purpose and need and that had the potential to minimize environmental impacts, were advanced to the next phase of study. Initially, a GIS-based Environmental Inventory map was created for the Study Area by collecting available environmental information from federal and state sources. This information was used to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive environmental resources, while considering engineering design criteria.

The Corridor Study involved the development of seven distinct corridors within the Study Area. Corridor development used the environmental inventory mapping as a guide to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive resources in addition to consideration of appropriate engineering design criteria and local community leader concerns. All corridors were analyzed and screened against the sensitive resources, and reviewed by the public, local community leaders, participating Native American tribes, and resource agencies, including the cooperating federal agencies.

A comprehensive public involvement program was conducted during the Corridor Studies that involved the public, local community leaders, appropriate

state and federal resource agencies, and participating Native American Tribes. Comments from those involved resulted in an expanded Study Area in order to evaluate additional corridors closer to the Port of Shreveport-Bossier. Once individual corridors or portions of corridors were eliminated from further study, a multi-corridor combination, the Preferred Corridor, was identified that provided the best opportunity to develop highway alignments within it which would avoid or minimize impacts to the social, natural, and cultural environments.

The Alignment Study initially developed four preliminary alignment alternatives, approximately 300 feet in width, within the Preferred Corridor to enhance the transportation services and economic vitality of the Study Area, and accommodate the overall purpose of the National I-69 Corridor.

The Preferred Corridor was divided into three discrete sections to allow a more detailed analysis of potential impacts. Section 1 begins at U.S. 171 and extends northward to the Kansas City Southern Railway (KCS) line at Frierson in DeSoto Parish, a distance of approximately 9.1 miles. Section 2N and Section 2S are the northern and southern routes of the Preferred Corridor respectively, and include the Red River crossing. These sections extend from the KCS line at Frierson to LA 157 in Bossier Parish. Section 2N and Section 2S are approximately 15.9 and 15.4 miles in length, respectively. Section 3 begins at LA 157 and extends northward to I-20, a distance of approximately 10.6 miles.

The alignment development process first emphasized avoidance, if practical, and then considered efforts to insure that the alternatives minimized impacts to sensitive resources such as wetlands, threatened and endangered species, and residential areas. This phase of study also included updating and refining the environmental inventory based on specific field investigations within the Preferred Corridor.

A comprehensive public involvement program was conducted during the Alignment Studies that involved the public, local community leaders, appropriate state and federal resource agencies, and participating Native American Tribes. Comments from those involved resulted in revisions to the preliminary highway alignments and the addition of a fifth and sixth alignment were developed that combined portions of the four preliminary alignments. As a result of this program, sufficient information and public opinion was available to identify a Preferred Alignment for the I-69 project. The basis for the identification of the Preferred Alignment in each section is discussed in detail in Section 2.

The Preferred Alignment satisfies the project Purpose and Need, minimizes wetland impacts to the greatest extent practicable in accordance with Section 404 b(1) Guidelines, has a moderate estimated overall cost, is endorsed by the Northwest Louisiana Council of Governments, the regional Metropolitan Planning Organization, and

best balances the expected project benefits with the overall impacts.

The six alignments, including the Preferred Alignment, are shown on Exhibit S-1.

A No-Action alternative was retained throughout the study as a basis for comparing the relative benefits and impacts of the alternatives. Under this alternative, the only projects undertaken would be currently planned safety and capacity improvement projects in the Study Area. Safety projects generally involve shoulder widening and curve realignment where necessary and would be implemented regardless of the decision to construct the proposed highway. This project would not be completed under the No-Action alternative.

The final selection of an alignment for the I-69 Project will not be made until after Public Hearings have been held to present the findings and conclusions presented in this Draft EIS. All comments received from the public, local community leaders, federal and state resource agencies, and participating Native American Tribes will be fully evaluated and included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement as part of the administrative record for this project.

SUMMARY OF BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE IMPACTS

Construction of the proposed project would:

- Complete Section of Independent Utility (SIU) 15 of the Congressionally-mandated Interstate Highway 69, expanding Interstate

linkage between Shreveport / Bossier City and the rest of the Nation

- Improve international and interstate movement of freight and people
- Facilitate economic development and enhance economic growth opportunities domestically and internationally
- Improve the intermodal connectivity of existing truck, rail and port transportation modes, including the Port of Shreveport-Bossier
- Complete transportation system improvements identified in the Shreveport-Bossier Metropolitan Area Transportation Plan and have independent utility or independent significance, i.e., be usable and be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional transportation improvements in the area are made.

Table S-1 summarizes the direct impacts for the developed alignments. The shaded information in Table S-1 represents the Preferred Alignment. Direct, secondary (indirect), and cumulative impacts are discussed in Section 4. The alignments were developed in a corridor that allowed impact avoidance and minimization for a number of resources while providing feasible engineering alternatives. Adverse impacts to the social, economic, natural, and cultural environments would result if any of the alignments were constructed.

OTHER PROPOSED MAJOR ACTIONS IN THE REGION

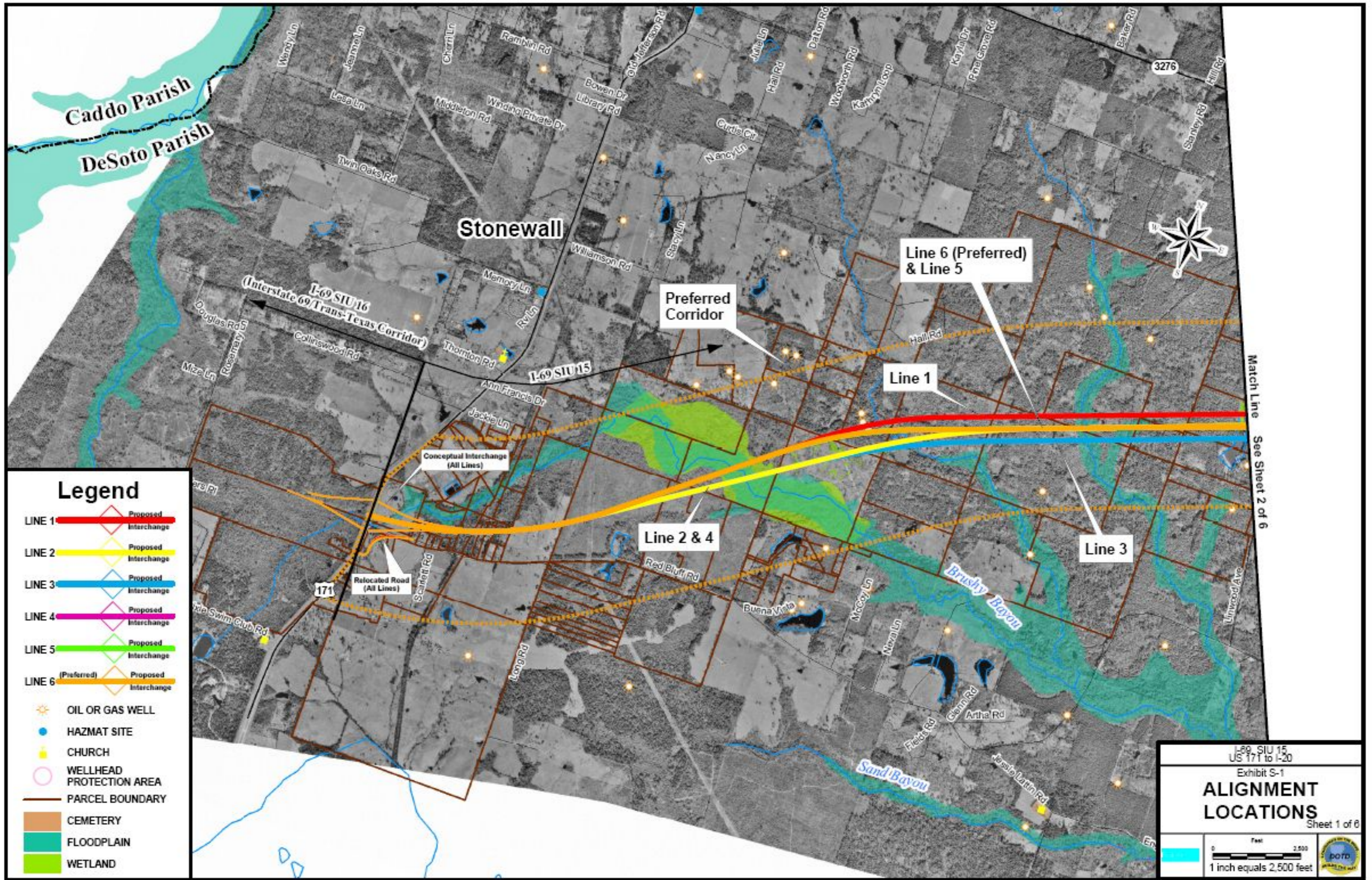
Other proposed federal and state actions in the Project Area include:

The National I-69 Corridor – SIU 14. A Notice of Intent (NOI) was issued by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in March 2003 to prepare an EIS on a proposal to construct SIU 14 of the National I-69 Corridor from I-20 near Haughton in Bossier Parish, Louisiana to U.S. Highway 82 near El Dorado in Union County, Arkansas. SIU 14 lies to the north of, and connects with, the I-69 Project. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (FHWA LA-EIS-05-01-D) has been prepared and was distributed for public comment in April 2005.

Interstate 69/Trans-Texas Corridor. A NOI was issued by the FHWA in January 2004 to prepare a Tier One EIS to determine the location of an I-69/Trans-Texas Corridor. The Corridor Study includes SIU 16 of the National I-69 Corridor from U.S. Highway 171 near Stonewall in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana to U.S. Highway 59/U.S. Highway 259 near Nacogdoches in Nacogdoches County, Texas. SIU 16 lies to the south of, and connects with, the I-69 Project. After the Tier One decision has been made, the FHWA will proceed with the I-69 highway component by performing project-level studies in a Tier Two decision process. Other federal, state, and/or local agencies would pursue project decisions for the non-highway modes after the Tier One decision. This project is just beginning the environmental process.

The DOTD and the FHWA – Louisiana Division have consulted and coordinated with the FHWA Arkansas and Texas Division offices, the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, and the Texas Department of Transportation throughout the project development process.

Southwest Arkansas Navigation Study. Authority for the feasibility is contained in Section 402 of the Water Resources Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-303) as a follow-on to a reconnaissance study that was completed in November 1995 to determine the feasibility of extending the navigation along the Red River above Shreveport-Bossier City, Louisiana into southwest Arkansas. The study is being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Vicksburg District in cooperation with the Arkansas Red River Commission.



Legend

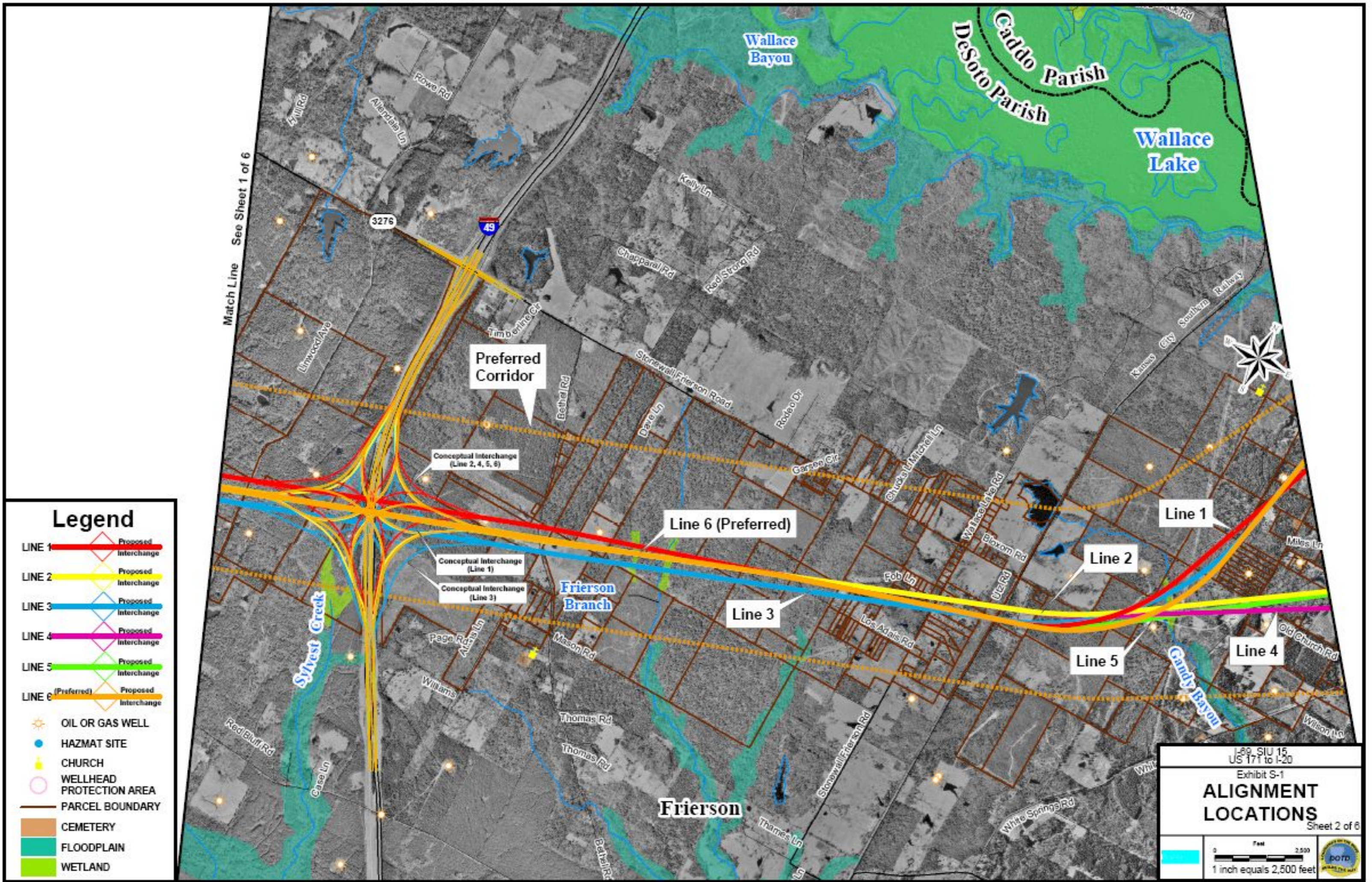
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- LINE 2 Proposed Interchange
- LINE 3 Proposed Interchange
- LINE 4 Proposed Interchange
- LINE 5 Proposed Interchange
- LINE 6 (Preferred) Proposed Interchange
- OIL OR GAS WELL
- HAZMAT SITE
- CHURCH
- WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- CEMETERY
- FLOODPLAIN
- WETLAND

I-69 SIU 15
US 171 to I-20
Exhibit S-1
ALIGNMENT LOCATIONS
Sheet 1 of 6

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1 inch equals 2,500 feet

Match Line See Sheet 2 of 6

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Match Line See Sheet 1 of 6

Legend

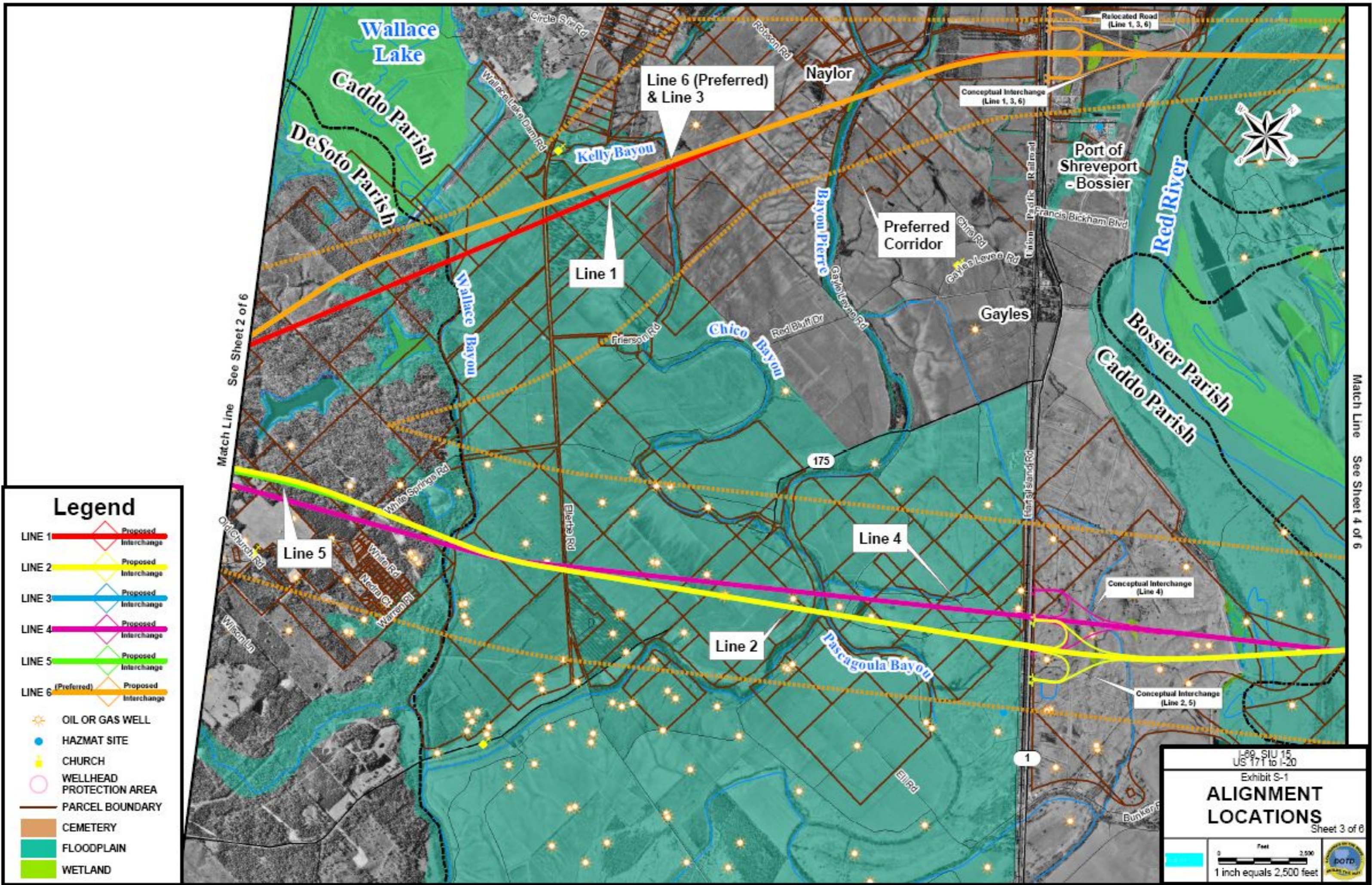
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US 171 to I-20
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Sheet 2 of 6

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Leg. SIU 15
US 171 to I-20
Exhibit S-1
ALIGNMENT LOCATIONS
Sheet 3 of 6

0 1 2 3 4 5
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Match Line See Sheet 2 of 6

Match Line See Sheet 4 of 6

Line 6 (Preferred) & Line 3

Line 1

Preferred Corridor

Conceptual Interchange (Line 1, 3, 6)

Port of Shreveport - Bossier

Gayles

Line 5

Line 4

Line 2


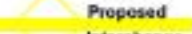












Conceptual Interchange (Line 4)

Conceptual Interchange (Line 2, 5)

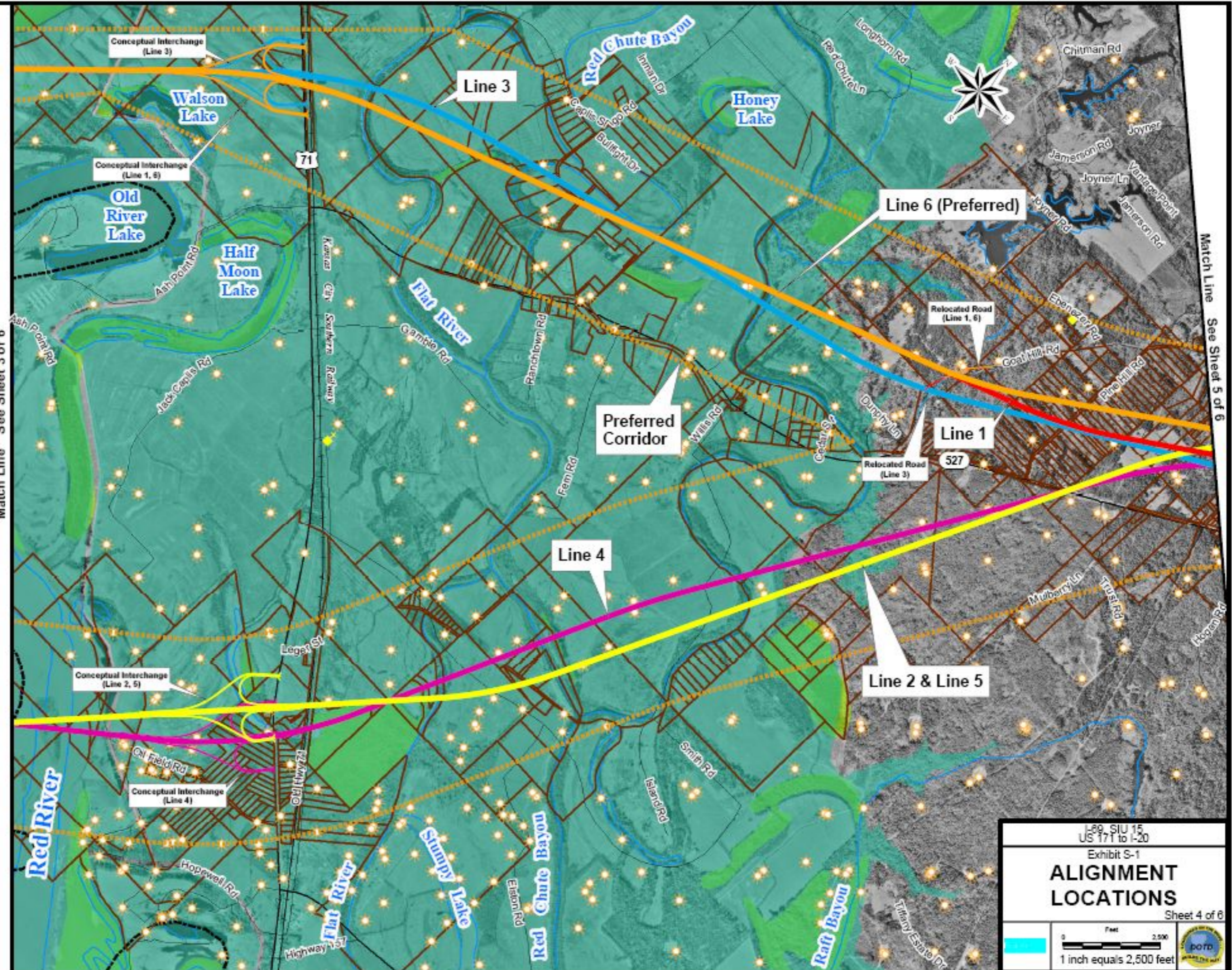


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Match Line See Sheet 3 of 6



Match Line See Sheet 5 of 6

Leg. SIU 15
US 171 to I-20

Exhibit S-1

ALIGNMENT LOCATIONS

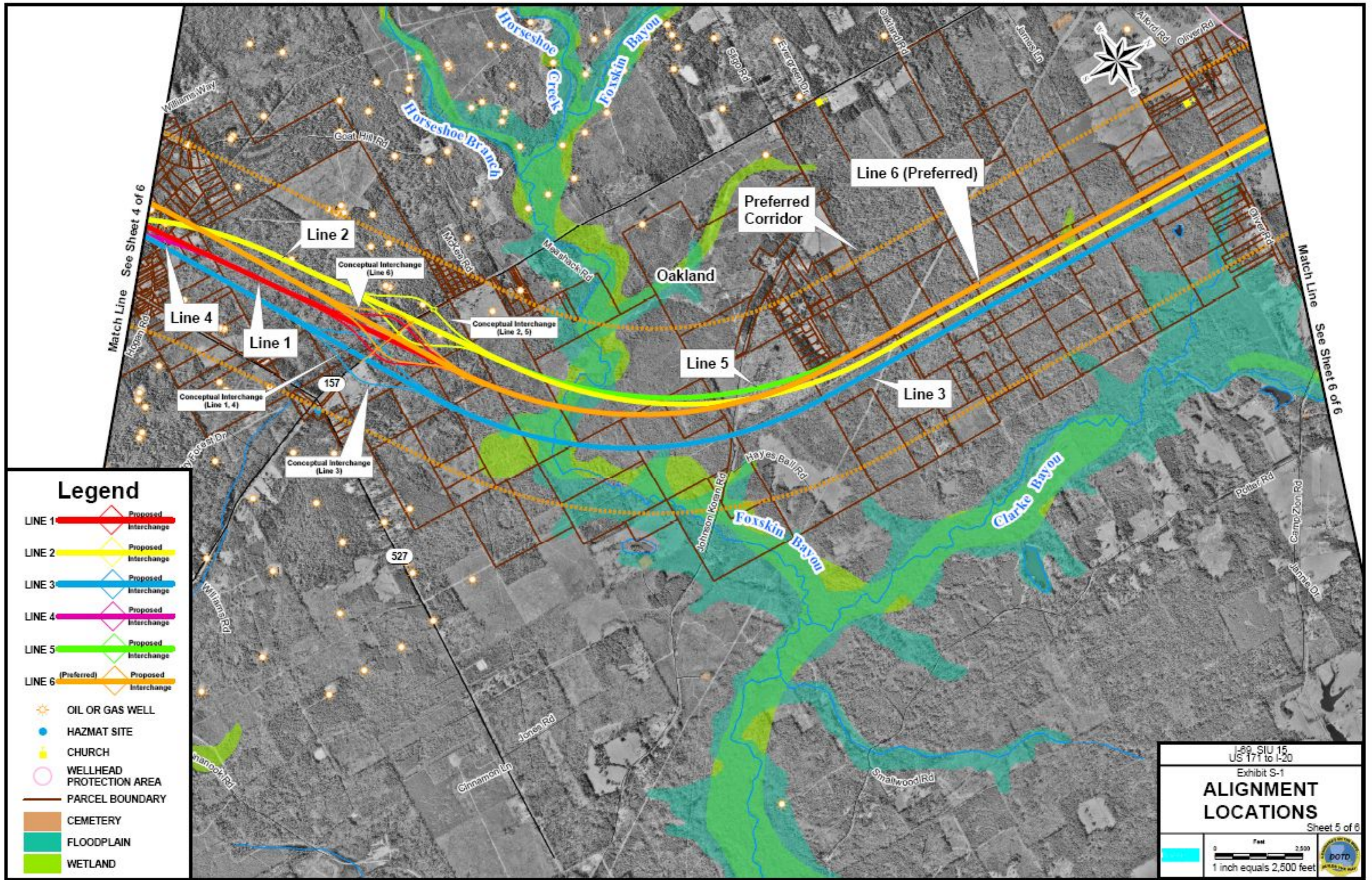
Sheet 4 of 6

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







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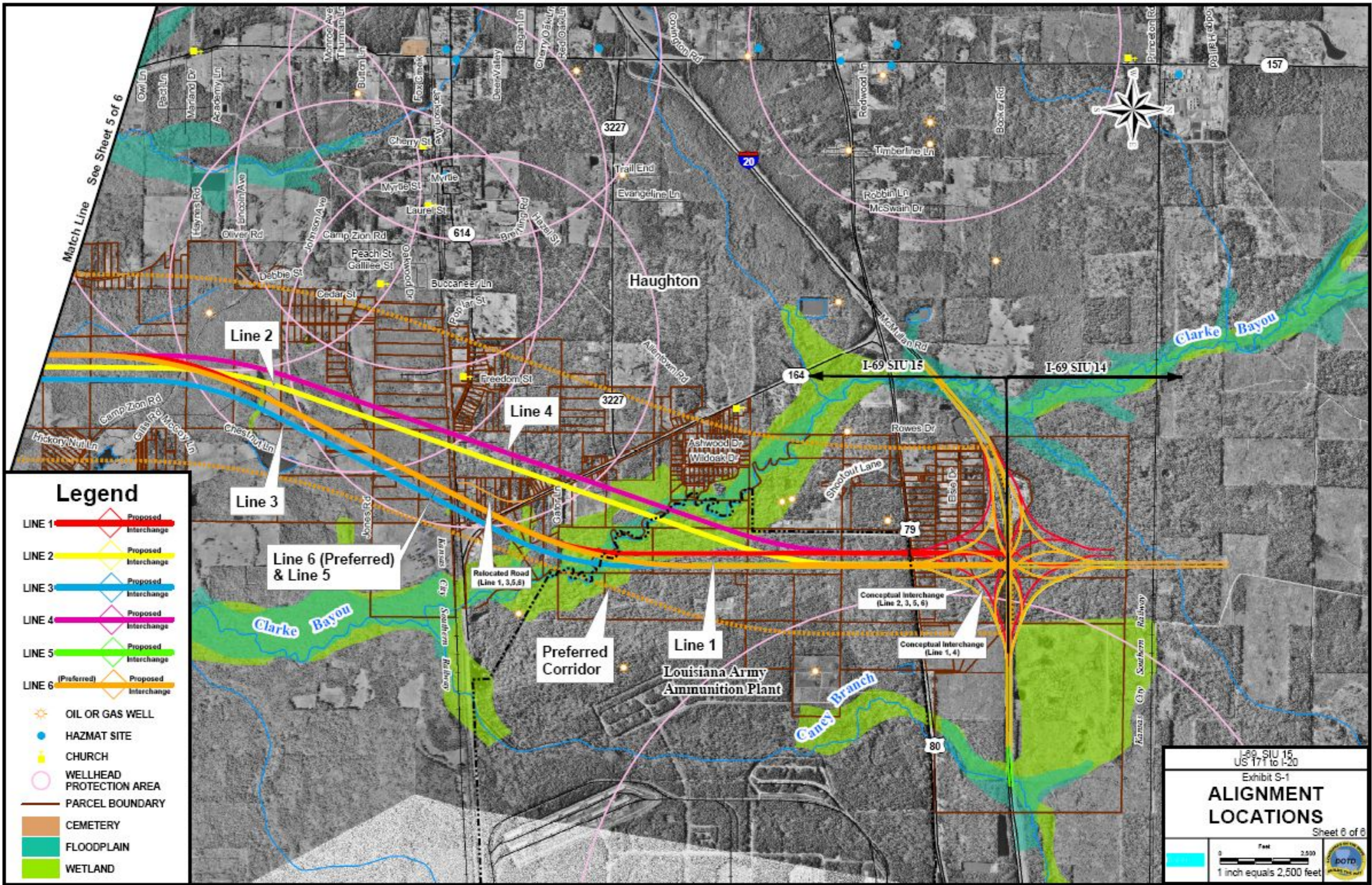
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**ALIGNMENT
LOCATIONS**
Sheet 5 of 6

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Sheet 6 of 6

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OTHER LOCAL ACTIONS

The FHWA, the DOTD, and the Caddo-Bossier Parishes Port Commission entered into a Corridor Preservation Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to preserve Commission land, in an unimproved state, along the route of the Preferred Alignment subject to public, local officials, resource agency, and Native American tribe review and completion of the NEPA process. In the event that the alignment ultimately selected does not pass through Commission property, the MOA will terminate upon execution of the Record of Decision. This agreement is included in the Appendix.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION, COMMITMENTS AND PERMITS

Throughout this project, the DOTD and FHWA have consulted and coordinated with several federal and state agencies, as well as the public, regarding important issues. Many issues have been resolved throughout the course of the preparation of this Draft EIS. The resolution of other issues cannot be completed until the project moves forward into the next phase of design, when additional information becomes available. These issues have been resolved by agreeing to the manner in which they will be addressed at a later date. The following summarizes the required permits, and the agreements and commitments that have been reached for this project.

Permits

- State Water Quality Certification issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, as required by Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.
- Clean Water Act Section 404 permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the placement of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States. A draft Section 404 permit application for the Selected Alignment will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.
- A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit required by Section 402 of the Clean Water Act issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.
- Louisiana Water Discharge Permit System (LWDPS) permit issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.
- A Bridge Permit issued by the U.S. Coast Guard, pursuant to the General Bridge Act of 1946, for crossing the Red River, a navigable waterway.

Relocations

- During final design of the highway, further consideration will be given to reducing all residential and business displacements. All displaced residents will be provided with relocation assistance by the DOTD and every reasonable effort will be made to relocate affected residents within their immediate community.

- ❑ The DOTD will provide relocation assistance to residences and businesses displaced during acquisition of right-of-way in accordance with the Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Policies Act of 1970. The DOTD is committed to assist with locating replacement housing within the occupant's financial means and within the general area of the project and when necessary providing housing of last resort. Real estate availability will be reassessed once final design of the highway has been completed. The DOTD publication, "Acquisition of Right of Way and Relocation Assistance" is included in the Appendix for further information.

Oil and Gas Resources

- ❑ In conjunction with the right-of-way acquisition process, a qualified petroleum engineer will conduct a feasibility study for each impacted well to determine the estimated reserves.
- ❑ All wells impacted by the proposed highway would be properly abandoned according to procedures established by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.
- ❑ During final design of the highway, individual gas and oil collector lines would be identified. When possible, these lines would be avoided or relocated to continue service to these well sites.

Water Quality

- ❑ The DOTD will minimize non-point discharge water quality impacts and will comply with all

requirements of the Clean Water Act, as amended, for the construction of this proposed highway. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared in conjunction with the NPDES permitting. This Plan will include all specifications and best management practices (BMPs) necessary for control of erosion and sedimentation due to construction-related activities.

- ❑ Mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the design and construction of the Project to reduce impacts resulting from stormwater runoff. These measures will include:
 - Implementation of a LADEQ approved Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan
 - Use of properly sized and engineered culverts for stream crossings to minimize impacts attributed to flood height and flood duration
 - Construction of detention treatment facilities where necessary
 - Perpendicular stream crossings where practicable
 - Scheduling construction activities to minimize exposed areas and duration of exposure
 - Prompt re-vegetation of all disturbed areas
 - Minimize duration of in-stream work by heavy equipment
 - Control of runoff within the right-of-way limits using temporary stormwater management ponds before discharging into receiving streams

- Use of gentle slopes and wide shallow channels for grassed swales to remove pollutants through filtration, settling, and infiltration
- Designation of impervious areas for construction equipment, vehicle storage, and fuel to minimize accidental spills.
- Storing fuels, other similar materials, and construction vehicles and equipment away from designated Well Head Protection Areas.

Floodplains

- Detailed hydraulic studies will be performed during the final design of the Project to determine any changes in flood elevations due to construction. DOTD and FHWA will review these studies to confirm that adequate measures have been taken to insure that floodplain encroachment does not increase the risk of flooding to adjacent properties.

Wetlands

- The DOTD will attempt to further minimize wetland impacts during the final design phase of the project when practicable. All unavoidable wetland impacts will be mitigated for by the DOTD and the FHWA. Final mitigation ratios and requirements will be determined during an evaluation of the Project pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This evaluation process will take place after issuance of the Record of Decision.
- The DOTD and its contractors will not excavate, fill, or perform land clearing activities within Waters of the United States or any areas

under jurisdiction of the COE, except as authorized by the COE. The DOTD will require its contractors to comply with all local, state, and federal regulations.

- Construction-related wetland impacts will be avoided through implementation of mitigation measures, including:
 - Wetlands outside the construction limits will not be used for construction support activities (borrow sites, waste sites, storage, parking access, etc.) unless the contractor obtains Section 404 permits from the Corps of Engineers
 - Clearing of wetland vegetation will be limited to the minimum required for job completion
 - Coordination with the contractor to ensure that all appropriate measures will be taken to protect the water quality of adjacent wetlands through the use of straw bales, silt fencing, and seeding and mulching.

Threatened and Endangered Species

- The DOTD and the FHWA will conduct biological assessments for the Interior least tern (*Sterna antillarum*) and Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) and will complete the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to the issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The Record of Decision will address the status of the ESA Section 7 consultation.

Cultural Resources

- The DOTD and the FHWA will conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey to identify

archaeological and historic resources along the Preferred Alignment. The survey findings and National Register of Historic Places eligibility will be coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer and summarized in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

- ❑ A commitment letter identifying continuing efforts for completion of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106 process with respect to the Project's effect on cultural resources will be prepared by the DOTD and the FHWA, and accepted by the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer prior to issuance of the Record of Decision.

Hazardous Materials

- ❑ The DOTD and the FHWA will conduct a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment along the Preferred Alignment. If areas of hazardous materials contamination are present, appropriate measures would be taken to remediate the area prior to construction.

Traffic Analysis

- ❑ The regional traffic model maintained by the North Northwest Louisiana Council of Governments (Shreveport-Bossier City area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)) is being expanded to include the entire Study Area. When completed, a revised traffic analysis will be performed to evaluate and verify the serviceability of the highway system and the I-69 conceptual interchanges. The predictive noise model will also be revised and

the traffic noise analysis verified. The results will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Noise Analysis

- ❑ The regional traffic model maintained by the North Northwest Louisiana Council of Governments (Shreveport-Bossier City area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)) is being expanded to include the entire Study Area. When completed, the predictive noise model will be revised, the traffic noise analysis verified, and a preliminary noise abatement analysis will be performed. The results will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Navigation

- ❑ In accordance with 23 USC 144(h), (23 CFR Section 650.805), the DOTD and FHWA have made a preliminary determination that U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) bridge permits are only required for portions of the project spanning the Red River. A final joint determination on the locations requiring a bridge permit will be made with the USCG prior to issuance of the Record of Decision.
- ❑ The DOTD will coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard to provide information relative to navigation and the effects the bridges will have on navigation interests using the waterways. Pier locations, horizontal and vertical navigation clearances, and the alignment of the navigational openings for the Red River bridge

crossing will be established in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Coast Guard and included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Detailed navigation studies and fendering or collision design alternatives will be coordinated with the U.S. Coast Guard during final design.