

# COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



2008-2009  
FACT BOOK

Colorado  
Department of Transportation

## Transportation Facts

2009



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## Vision

To enhance the quality of life and the environment of the citizens of Colorado by creating an integrated transportation system that focuses on moving people and goods by offering convenient linkages among modal choices.

## Mission

To provide the best multi-modal transportation system for Colorado that most effectively moves people, goods, and information.

## Values

**Safety- We work and live safely!** We protect human life, preserve property and put employee safety before production.

**People- We value our employees!** We acknowledge and recognize the skills and abilities of our coworkers, place a high priority on employee safety, and draw strength from our diversity and commitment to equal opportunity.

**Integrity- We earn Colorado's trust!** We are honest and responsible in all that we do and hold ourselves to the highest moral and ethical standards.

**Customer Service- We satisfy our customers!** With a can-do attitude we work together and with others to respond effectively to our customer's needs.

**Excellence- We are committed to quality!** We are leaders and problem solvers, continuously improving our products and services in support of our commitment to provide the best transportation system for Colorado.

**Respect- We respect each other!** We are kind and civil with everyone, and we act with courage and humility.

## Department History

**Late 1800s** The majority of Colorado's roads were privately built by stage or mining companies or built as toll roads by individuals.

**1909** A three-member Highway Commission was formed to approve highway work and allocate funds.

**1913** The state Legislature created the Internal Improvement Fund solely for highway purposes. Revenue from highway user fees was allocated to the state and counties at a 50/50 ratio.

**1916** The Federal Road Act was passed and funds were allocated to the states based on specific criteria.

**1917** The State Highway Fund was created and a department was formed to approve highway construction projects. The department consisted of a five-member Highway Commission, executive director, and staff.

**1921** The State Highway Department was created, as well as a seven-member advisory Commission.

**1952** A new eight-member, policy-making Highway Commission was established.

**1971** An amendment to the Colorado Constitution permitted the Governor to appoint all Highway Department directors.

**1983** The Colorado State Patrol was removed from the Highway Department and placed within the newly created Department of Public Safety.

**1987** The General Assembly increased the number of highway commissioners to 11.

**1991** The Department of Highways became the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT).

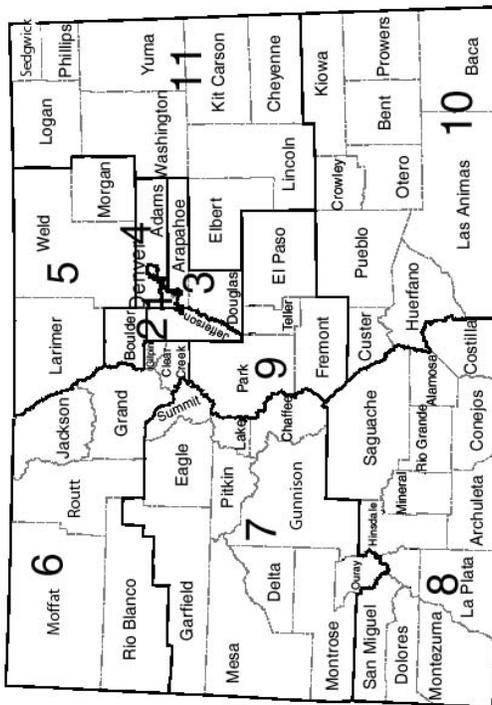
**2002** The Colorado General Assembly passed legislation creating the Colorado Tolling Enterprise (CTE), a division within CDOT.

Colorado’s transportation system is managed by CDOT under the direction of the state Transportation Commission. The Commission, non-partisan and statutorily authorized, is comprised of 11 commissioners who represent specific districts (listed on page 8). Each commissioner is appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate and serves a four-year term.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>District 1</b><br>Henry Sobanet         | <b>District 7</b><br>Doug Aden                    |
| <b>District 2</b><br>Jeanne Erickson       | <b>District 8</b><br>Steve Parker                 |
| <b>District 3</b><br>Gregory McKnight      | <b>District 9</b><br>Les Gruen                    |
| <b>District 4</b><br>Heather Barry         | <b>District 10</b><br>George Tempel               |
| <b>District 5</b><br>Bill Kaufman<br>Chair | <b>District 11</b><br>Kimbra Killin<br>Vice Chair |
| <b>District 6</b><br>George Krawzoff       | <b>Secretary</b><br>Stacey Stegman                |

Source: Commission Office (303) 757-9025

# Transportation Commission Districts



Source: Commission Office (303) 757-9025

## Colorado Tolling Enterprise

In 2002, the Colorado General Assembly passed legislation creating the Colorado Tolling Enterprise (CTE), a government-owned, nonprofit business operating within, and as a division of CDOT. The Transportation Commission serves as the Tolling Enterprise Board. The purpose of the CTE is to finance, construct, operate, regulate and maintain a system of toll highways in Colorado.

The CTE has the authority to conduct all aspects of building and operating toll highways, including setting and adjusting tolls, issuing revenue bonds, overseeing maintenance and entering into public/private partnerships. The enterprise may only toll new or additional highway capacity.

In June 2006, the CTE opened its first toll facility, which is located on I-25 between Downtown Denver and US 36. The HOV/tolled *Express Lane* facility is free to carpoolers with variable toll prices for solo drivers (more information on page 39).

### CTE Board Members

Gregory McKnight- Chair  
Henry Sobanet- Vice Chair  
Steve Parker  
Les Gruen  
Jeanne Erickson  
Doug Aden  
George Krawzoff  
Kimbra Killin  
Bill Kaufman  
Heather Barry  
George Tempel  
Margaret (Peggy) Catlin, Acting Director  
Stacey Stegman, Secretary

*Source: CTE Office (303) 757-9208*

## Colorado Aeronautical Board

The seven-member Colorado Aeronautical Board was created by statute in 1988 and works closely with the 76 public-use airports in Colorado to maintain, develop, and improve the state's aviation system.

CDOT's Aeronautics Division, created in 1991, supports Colorado's general aviation community through fuel tax entitlement refunds, a discretionary aviation grant program, and long-range system planning in partnership with Colorado's general aviation airports. The Colorado Aeronautical Board provides direction and oversight to CDOT Aeronautics.

## Aeronautical Board Members

**Harold Patton**, Chair- Eastern Plains Governments

**Dale Hancock**- Vice Chair- Western Slope Governments

**Dennis Heap**, Secretary- Airport Management

**Dave Ubell**- Western Slope Governments

**Louis Spera**- Eastern Plains Governments

**Joseph Thibodeau**- Pilot Organizations

**Debra Wilcox**- Aviation Interests-at-Large

**Director**- Travis Vallin

**Office of the Executive Director** (303) 757-9201  
 Russell George, Executive Director  
 Margaret (Peggy) Catlin, Deputy Executive Director

**Office of the Chief Engineer** (303) 757-9204  
 Pam Hutton, Chief Engineer

**Division of Staff Branches** (303) 512-4009  
 Rick Gabel, Director

**Regional Transportation Directors**

- Region 1** Tony DeVito (303) 365-7001
- Region 2** Tim Harris (719) 546-5452
- Region 3** Weldon Allen (970) 683-6202
- Region 4** Bob Garcia (970) 350-2103
- Region 5** Richard Reynolds (970) 385-1402
- Region 6** Randy Jensen (303) 757-9459

**Office of Government Relations** (303) 757-9077  
 Herman Stockinger, Director

**Office of Public Relations** (303) 757-9228  
 Stacey Stegman, Director

**Information Technology Office** (303) 757-9602  
 Kim Heldman, Chief Information Officer

**Division of Accounting and Finance** (303) 757-9262  
 Heather Copp, Chief Financial Officer

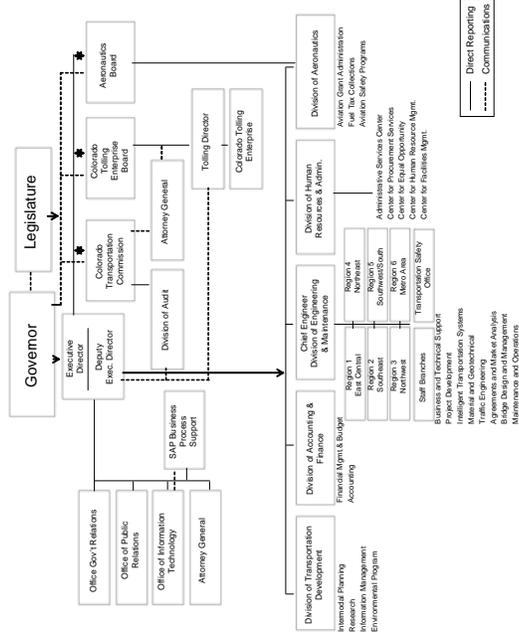
**Division of Transportation Development** (303) 757-9525  
 Jennifer Finch, Director

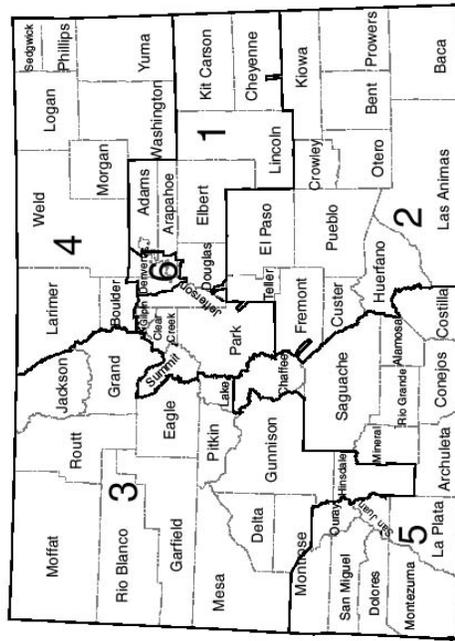
**Division of Human Resources and Admin.** (303) 757-9163  
 Celina Benavidez, Director

**Division of Audit** (303) 757-9687  
 Casey Tighe, Director

**Division of Aeronautics** (303) 261-4418  
 Travis Vallin, Director

# 12 Department Organization





Contact information: See page 11, Regional Transportation Directors

Every CDOT project is identified in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) based on its ability to solve or improve a particular mobility, safety or system quality-related problem. Projects must be consistent with the Corridor Visions, Goals and Strategies set forth in the long-range Statewide and Regional Transportation Plans.

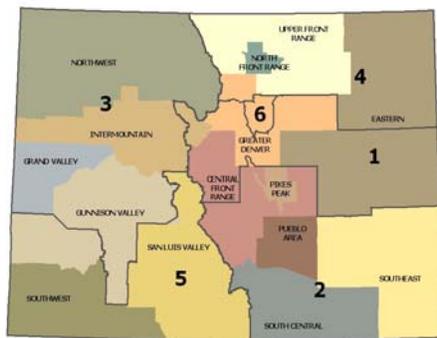
**Long-Range Planning Process – Statewide and Regional Transportation Plans – 20+ year plans**

1. Determine appropriate Transportation Planning Region (TPR) and Regional Planning Commission (RPC) representative (see page 15.)
2. Participate in the corridor vision development and prioritization process held by the RPC and CDOT to determine the vision, goals, and strategies for all regional transportation corridors for the purpose of addressing the transportation needs for each planning region.
3. Regional Transportation Plans are adopted by respective RPC and integrated into the Statewide Transportation Plan which is adopted by the Transportation Commission. Public involvement is encouraged at the regional and statewide level.

**Deciding Which Projects Get Built – 6-Year STIP Program**

4. The STIP process determines how available funds will be programmed over the next six years. In the process, regional representatives from CDOT conduct public participation called the Project Priority Programming Process (4P), consisting of optional county hearings, as well as mandatory individual and joint TPR meetings, to discuss recent accomplishments and identify local and regional funding priorities for the next few years.
5. Projects that are selected to be in the STIP must be consistent with the corridor strategies in the regional and statewide transportation plans and CDOT’s regional constrained budget. CDOT prepares the draft STIP that identifies how projects will be funded.
6. The Draft STIP is reviewed to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations; made available for public comment, and approved for release to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) by the Colorado Transportation Commission. FHWA and FTA approve the STIP.
7. STIP projects are then budgeted and designed.
8. In the case that STIP projects are advertised, a contractor is selected and work begins.

## Transportation Planning Regions



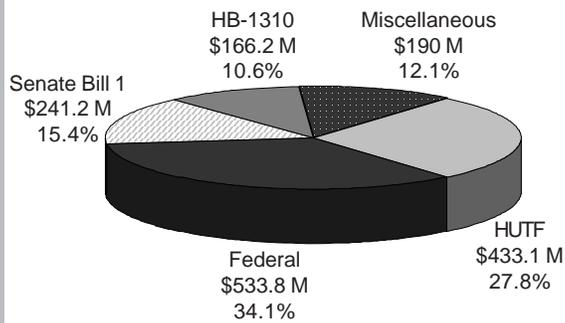
Transportation Planning regions are shaded and labeled accordingly. The numbers represent CDOT's management regions.

## 2035 Transportation Planning Timeline



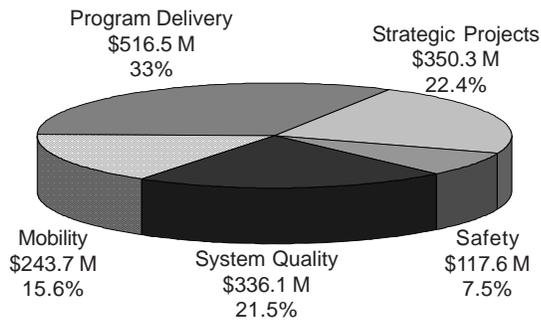
Source: Division of Transportation Development (303) 757-9525

**FY 2008 Actual Revenue  
\$1.5 Billion**

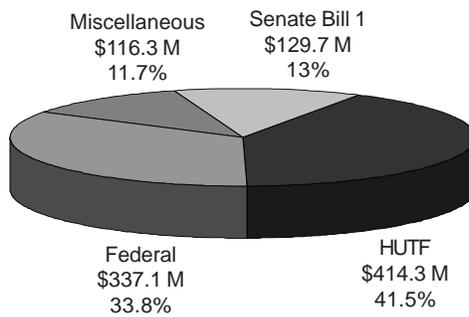


HUTF: Highway Users Trust Fund

**FY 2008 Allocations  
\$1.5 Billion**

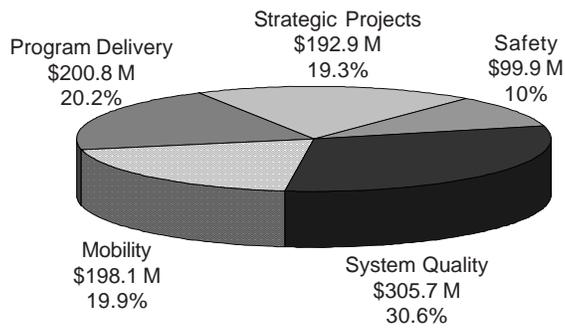


**FY 2009 Estimated Revenue  
\$997.5 Million**



HUTF: Highway Users Trust Fund

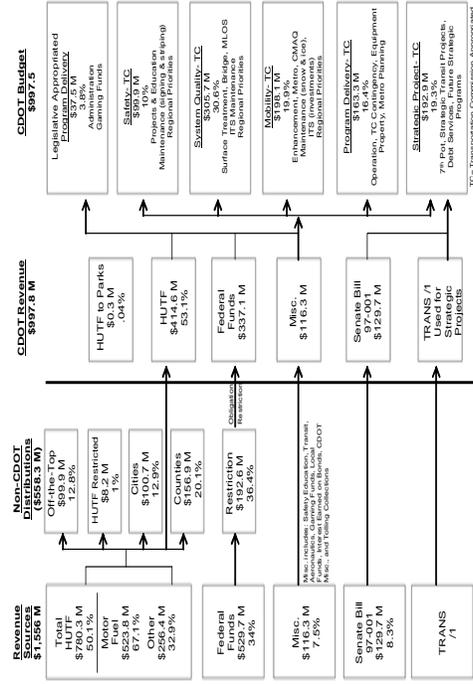
**FY 2009 Allocations  
\$997.5 Million**



Source: Division of Financial Management and Budget (303) 757-9262

# Revenue Distribution

## Estimated FY 2008 Financing System by Investment Category

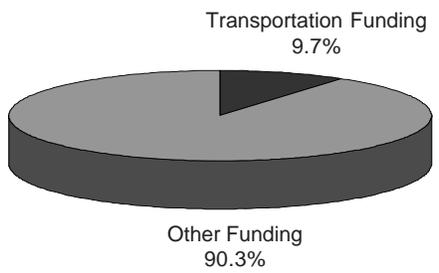


<sup>1</sup> Other does not include Bond proceeds

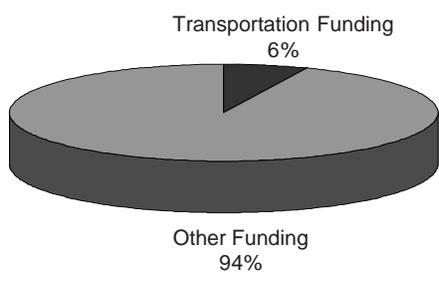
Source: Division of Financial Management and Budget (303) 757-9262

### Percentage of State Budget Going Towards Transportation

FY 1988



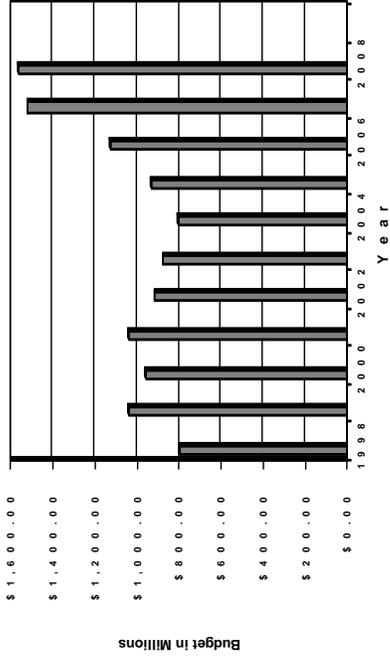
FY 2008



Source: Division of Financial Management and Budget (303) 757-9262

# CDOT Budget History

### CDOT's Budget Over 10 Years



Source: Division of Financial Management and Budget (303) 757-9262

### Colorado's Fuel Tax History

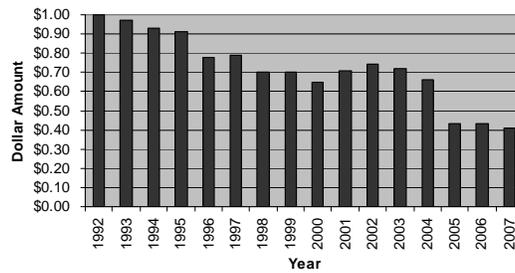
|      | Fuel Tax | Diesel Tax |
|------|----------|------------|
| 1969 | .07      | .07        |
| 1981 | .09      | .09        |
| 1983 | .12      | .13        |
| 1986 | .18      | .205       |
| 1989 | .20      | .18        |
| 1991 | .22      | .18        |
| 1992 | .22      | .205       |

### State Motor Fuel Tax Rates for Colorado and Surrounding States

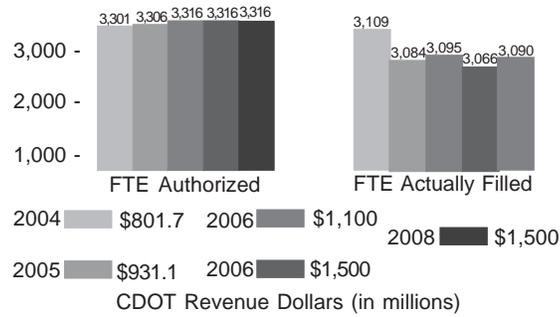
|                  | Fuel Tax   | Diesel Tax  |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Colorado</b>  | <b>.22</b> | <b>.205</b> |
| Kansas           | .24        | .26         |
| Nebraska         | .239       | .233        |
| New Mexico       | .1888      | .2288       |
| Utah             | .245       | .245        |
| Wyoming          | .14        | .14         |
| National Average | .2185      | .2265       |
| Federal          | .184       | .244        |

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators, March 2008

### Relative Value of Motor Fuel Tax



### CDOT Revenue (Millions) VS Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Count



In 1996, the Transportation Commission adopted this program identifying 28 high-priority projects for accelerated construction, establishing a minimum annual level of funding. In 1999, Colorado voters passed Referendum A, allowing CDOT to issue Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS bonds) to speed up the completion of the Strategic Transportation Projects. This program is funded by several sources of revenue in addition to bonds.

### Already Completed or Fully Funded

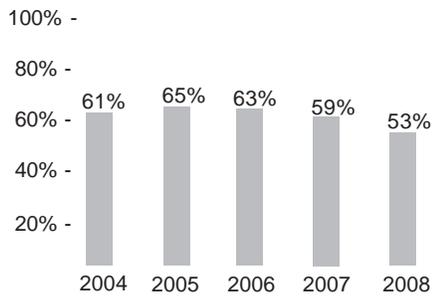
I-25/US 50/SH 47 Interchange  
 I-25/US 36/I-76/I-270  
 I-25- Owl Canyon Road to Wyoming  
 C-470 Extension  
 US 34- I-25 to US 85  
 Santa Fe Corridor  
 I-76/I20th Avenue  
 I-70/I-25 Mousetrap  
 US 285- Goddard Ranch Court to Foxton Road  
 SH 82- Basalt to Aspen  
 I-225 and Parker Road (State Highway 83)  
 I-70 East- Tower Road to Kansas  
 I-25- SH 7 to SH 66  
 US 287- Broomfield to Loveland  
 T-REX- Transportation Expansion Project I-25/I-225  
 US 40- Berthoud Pass and in Winter Park  
 US 50- Grand Junction to Delta  
 I-25 through Colorado Springs  
 US 160- Wolf Creek Pass

### Projects with Remaining Work

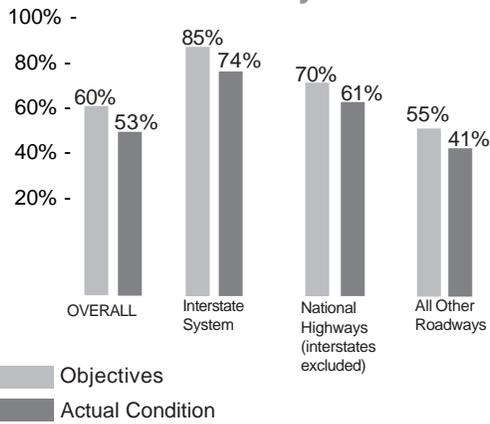
US 287- Campo to Hugo  
 US 160- SH 3 to the Florida River  
 US 550- New Mexico State Line to Durango  
 Powers Boulevard in Colorado Springs  
 I-70 West- Denver to Eagle  
 I-25 North- Denver to Fort Collins  
 I-25- Denver to Colorado Springs  
 East and West Corridors- environmental clearance will identify future projects.

### Condition of Colorado Roadways

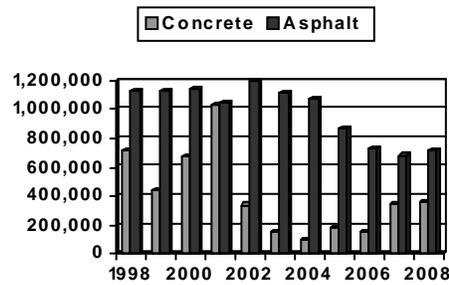
Chart shows all Colorado roadways in "fair" or "good" condition (condition data based on number of years remaining in service life).



### Present Condition of Colorado Roadways



### Highway Road Surface Concrete VS. Asphalt



All volume data is presented in cubic yards, for asphalt, 1.98 tons= 1 cubic yard (CDOT Design Manual.)

### Bridge Conditions (Major Vehicle State-Owned Bridges)

| Functional Classification                                | Total Bridges | Good         | Fair       | Poor       |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Principal Arterial (Interstate, Expressways, & Freeways) | 1,341         | 1,156        | 138        | 47         |
| Other Principal Arterial                                 | 795           | 668          | 92         | 35         |
| Minor Arterial   | 773           | 669          | 76         | 28         |
| Collector  | 404           | 346          | 43         | 15         |
| Local  | 93            | 81           | 12         | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,406</b>  | <b>2,920</b> | <b>361</b> | <b>125</b> |

Source: Division of Staff Branches (303) 512-4009

### Colorado's Public Roads (2007/2008)

|              | Roadway Center<br>Line Miles | Number of<br>Bridges |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| State        | 9,134                        | 3,406                |
| County       | 58,822                       | 3,198                |
| City         | 15,329                       | 1,460                |
| Other*       | 4,878                        | 109                  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>88,163</b>                | <b>8,173</b>         |

\*Includes E-470 and Northwest Parkway

### Highway Miles and Vehicle-Miles of Travel (2007)

| State Highway System   |              | Change* |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Center-line miles      | 9,134        | -.29%   |
| Lane-miles             | 23,000       | -.46%   |
| Vehicle-miles traveled | 28.7 billion | .20%    |

Center-line miles measure roadway miles without accounting for the number of lanes.

Lane-miles, which measure the total distance of all roadway lanes, are a better indicator of CDOT's actual maintenance requirements.

Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on all Colorado roads were 48.7 billion; VMT on state highways accounts for 59% of this total.

The interstate system accounts for 10% of the total state system mileage, yet 40% of all VMT takes place on the interstate system.

\*Difference over the last year.

### Typical Costs to Build/Maintain Highways (Per Mile)

| Type of Improvement | Average Cost |
|---------------------|--------------|
| New Construction    | \$470,000    |
| Widening            | \$545,434    |
| Reconstruction      | \$578,665    |
| New Interchange     | \$7,938,917  |
| Resurfacing         | \$105,022    |

*Costs include Right of Way and Design for one mile of one lane only. Average costs are based on figures from Fiscal Year 2007.*

*Source: Division of Staff Branches (303) 512-4009*

### Typical Costs to Maintain/Plow Highways (Per Mile)

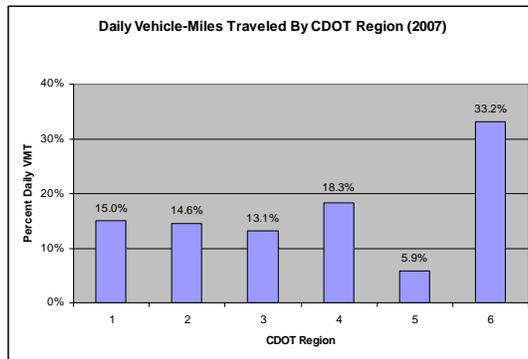
| Activity    | Average Cost           |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Maintain    | \$2,292 per lane mile* |
| Plow/De-Ice | \$4.85 per plow mile** |

*\* Cost includes all activities CDOT maintenance forces perform such as pavement repairs, minor resurfacing, sweeping, etc.*

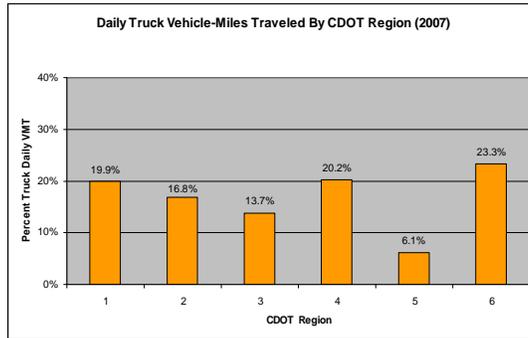
*\*\* Cost assumes one pass clears one full lane of highway. Cost is calculated on actual miles driven and includes product used in snow and ice control. All costs are based on Fiscal Year 2008 figures.*

*Source: CDOT Staff Maintenance (303) 512-5502*

### Daily Vehicle-Miles Traveled by CDOT Region (2007)



### Daily Truck Vehicle-Miles Traveled by CDOT Region (2007)



Source: Division of Transportation Development (303) 757-9525

### Registered Vehicles in Colorado 2007

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Automobiles  | 3,030,791        |
| Buses        | 10,810           |
| Trucks       | 1,018,174        |
| Motorcycles  | 157,430          |
| Other        | 675,718          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4,892,923</b> |

*Source: Colorado Department of Revenue*

### Number of Licensed Drivers in Colorado 2007

|              |                  |     |
|--------------|------------------|-----|
| Male         | 1,792,413        | 51% |
| Female       | 1,710,201        | 49% |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,502,614</b> |     |

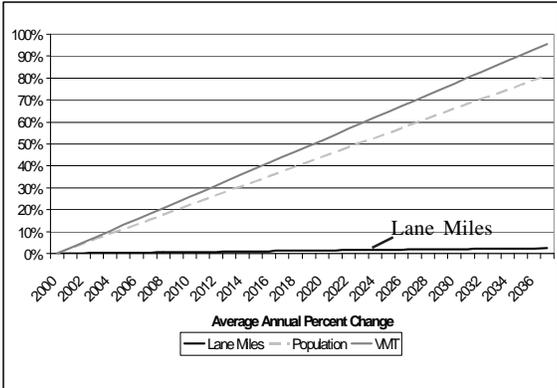
*Source: Colorado Department of Revenue*

### Colorado Population

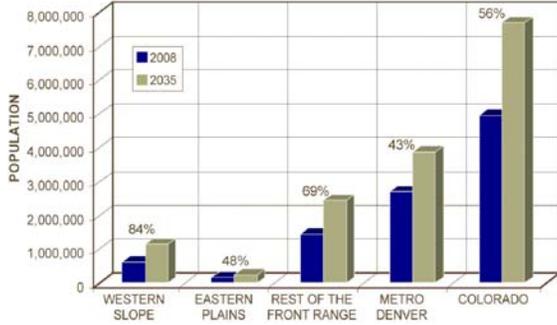
Colorado's population increased by 44% from 1990 to 2006, from approximately 3.3 million to 4.8 million. This rate increase was more than double the national average. The State Demographer's official projection for 2007 is 4,908,152.

*Source: The Road Information Program*

### VMT Growing Faster Than Population & Lane Miles



### Regional Growth Chart 2008-2035



Source: Division of Transportation Development (303) 757-9525

## Congestion Statistics

In 2007, 27% of Colorado's urban highways were congested (based on lane miles). Congested roadway miles are projected to more than triple by 2035.

From 1990 to 2007, vehicle miles of travel on Colorado's Interstates increased by 70% while the number of lane miles of Interstates increased by 2%.

Vehicle travel on Colorado State Highways increased by 62% between 1990 and 2007, from 17.7 billion vehicle miles of travel (VMT) to 28.7 billion VMT. Vehicle travel on Colorado State Highways is projected to increase by another 69% by 2035, to 48.4 billion vehicle miles of travel.

In 2007, the average delay in congested corridors was 18 minutes per commuter. That average delay is expected to increase to 70 minutes by 2035.

Traffic congestion in Colorado costs licensed drivers \$1.35 billion a year in delays and wasted fuel. In the Denver metro area, the annual average cost is \$909 per person, in Colorado Springs it is \$490 per person and in Boulder it is \$277 per person. These figures are from Texas Transportation Institute's 2007 Urban Mobility Report.

## Overview and Statistics

The maintenance program is split into two major categories. Regular maintenance covers items such as blading, revegetation, rockfall mitigation and much more. Snow and ice control involves plowing, sanding, and avalanche control.

*During the 2008 fiscal year, members of the Maintenance Program staff tended more than 23,000 lane miles by:*

- Repairing and maintaining more than 8.7 million square yards of roadway surface
- Utilizing 248,018 tons of asphalt and 178,841 gallons of liquid asphalt in asphalt preservation activities
- Striping more than 22,540 miles of roadway and creating 167,596 square feet of pavement markings using 1.7 million pounds of glass beads, 218,959 gallons of paint
- Snowplowing, sanding, and/or deicing 7.2 million miles of highway
- Applying 326,517 tons of salt/sand and 11.4 million gallons of liquid deicer to the highways
- Repairing and installing 146,823 feet of snow fence
- Disposing of 82,222 cubic yards of trash off the right-of-way with the help of 10,512 Adopt-A-Highway volunteers and another 13,569 bags of trash with the support of 26 corporate sponsors
- Replacing and repairing 67,830 signs and sign posts
- Replacing, installing, and repairing over 17,125 million linear feet of fencing along CDOT right-of-way

## Avalanche Management Program

CDOT's Maintenance Program has developed and implemented an avalanche management program to maintain a level of safety for the traveling public and maintenance personnel.

### Facts:

- CDOT's Avalanche Atlas has over **522** known avalanche paths
- CDOT regularly monitors and/or controls over **278** avalanche paths
- For avalanche season 2007-2008
  - CDOT triggered more than **500 avalanches** with explosives, of which, **160 impacted** Colorado highways
  - CDOT experienced **1,128 hours** of road closures, at various locations statewide, due to avalanche control
  - CDOT spent **8,406 hours** performing avalanche mitigation activities and cleanup

### Alcohol/Seat Belts/Young Drivers

CDOT administers the state's federally-funded traffic safety program. The goal of the program is to reduce traffic deaths on Colorado's highways. Primary focuses of the program include reducing alcohol-related traffic deaths, increasing adult seat belt use and car seat and seat belt use for children, and reducing teen driving deaths.

In 2007, (the most recent statistics available), traffic deaths increased 3.6% to 554 compared to 535 in 2006. However, Colorado is still showing a downward trend in fatalities from 742 in 2002 to 554 in 2007.

In 2007, alcohol was involved in 226 (40.8%) of Colorado's 554 fatalities. On July 1, 2004, a .08 blood alcohol content (BAC) law took effect, lowering a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) charge from .10 BAC to .08 BAC. Colorado also retains a Driving With Ability Impaired (DWAI) offense at .05 BAC.

In 2007, drivers and passengers accounted for 480 of the traffic-related deaths, in which 90 were motorcycle fatalities and 390 were drivers and passengers in other motor vehicles. Of the 390 fatalities, 206 (53%) were not buckled up. If everyone had buckled up, about half of those victims should have survived. The 390 driver and passenger deaths included 23 children under the age of 16. Twelve or 52% of these young victims were riding unrestrained.

Overall seat belt use in Colorado increased from 81.1% in 2007 to 81.7% in 2008. For children under age five, car seat use decreased from 83.1% in 2007 to 86.9% in 2008. Seat belt use for children ages five through 15 increased from 69.7% in 2007 to 71.3% in 2008.

In 2007, 45 young drivers and passengers, ages 16 to 20, died on Colorado highways and 28 or 62% of these victims were not using seat belts. In 2007, 42 or 93% of these fatalities occurred with teen drivers at the wheel. Of these 42 fatalities, 26 were the teen drivers themselves and 16 were teen passengers. An additional four teens, ages 16-20, died in motorcycle crashes in 2007. The 2008 seat belt usage rate for ages 16 to 20 was 79.2%, which is about 2.5% lower than the overall usage rate for Colorado, but a 6.3% from 2007.

## State Highway Fatalities

|                                 | 2003       | 2004       | 2005       | 2006       | 2007       |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>TOTAL TRAFFIC FATALITIES</b> | <b>644</b> | <b>667</b> | <b>606</b> | <b>535</b> | <b>554</b> |
| Alcohol-Related Fatalities      | 258        | 249        | 242        | 219        | 226        |
| Motor Vehicle Fatalities        | 575        | 586        | 549        | 461        | 480        |
| Motorcycle Fatalities*          | 70         | 81         | 87         | 74         | 90         |
| Bicycle Fatalities              | 3          | 11         | 8          | 10         | 11         |
| Pedestrian Fatalities           | 62         | 70         | 48         | 59         | 58         |
| Other Fatalities                | 4          | 0          | 1          | 5          | 5          |
| Fatalities per 100 million VMT* | 1.48       | 1.46       | 1.26       | 1.10       | 1.14       |

\*Motorcycle Fatalities are also included in Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Source: CDOT Safety and Traffic Engineering Branch, DTD and FARS

### Scenic and Historic Byways

Scenic and Historic Byways are nominated by local partnership groups and designated by the Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways Commission for their exceptional scenic, historic, cultural, recreational, and natural features. Currently, Colorado has 25 Scenic and Historic Byways. Ten of the byways are also designated nationally by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation (eight are National Scenic Byways and two are All-American Roads.)  
<http://www.coloradobyways.org>.

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### Adopt-A-Highway

This program relies on volunteer groups such as service clubs, churches, scout groups, and employee associations, in order to clean up litter along our highways. CDOT provides litter bags, safety vests, and an informational video, and will haul the litter bags away.  
<http://www.dot.state.co.us/AdoptAHighway/>.

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### Sponsor-A-Highway

In 2004, the Adopt-A-Highway program was expanded to include corporate sponsorships for litter removal on Front Range highways. The program includes approximately 383 miles of highway and allows the program contractor to erect signs recognizing a corporation's financial contribution for litter removal. In exchange, the contractor will provide removal services on that sponsored segment of highway, typically once or twice a month. Contact Karrie Jones at 800-530-7168.  
<http://www.dot.state.co.us/AdoptAHighway/Sponsor.cfm>.

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### Roadside Memorial Signage

This signage program offers families of fatal crash victims an opportunity to honor and remember their loved ones while reminding motorists of their responsibility to drive safely and sober. An application must be completed and the applicant will be required to pay \$100 for the signs costs, installation, maintenance and removal.  
[http://www.dot.state.co.us/Safety/memorial\\_signs.asp](http://www.dot.state.co.us/Safety/memorial_signs.asp)

## Chain Regulations

Colorado chain laws apply to every state highway, federal highway and interstate throughout the state. In addition, Colorado law requires that chains be carried in/on a commercial vehicle traveling on I-70 between mileposts 163 and 259 (Edwards to Morrison) from September 1st through May 31st and they must be used when required.

A vehicle is considered commercial if it is used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

- Has a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 lbs. or more, inclusive of a towed unit with a gross vehicle rating of more than 10,000 lbs.; or
- Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds; or
- Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver.

### Levels of Chain Law:

**Level 1** All single-axle combination commercial vehicles must chain-up

**Level 2** All commercial vehicles are required to chain-up

### I-70 Chain-up Stations (MM=mile marker)

#### Eastbound I-70:

MM 178, MM 183, MM 184, MM 187, 195, MM 203, MM 205, MM 219, MM 228, and MM 241, MM 251, MM 289 and MM 343

#### Westbound I-70:

MM 358, MM 263, MM 260, MM 254, MM 228, MM 223, MM 221, MM 219, MM 213, MM 197 and 179

### I-25 Chain-up Stations (MM=mile marker)

**Southbound I-25:** MM 157

**Northbound I-25:** MM 172

*Source: Permits (303) 757-9539*

## General Size and Weight Information Based on State Statute

**Legal Width:** 8'6"

**Legal Height:** 13'; vehicles with a height of 14'6" shall be operated only on highways designated by CDOT

**Legal Length:**

- 45' maximum – single unit – measured from extreme front bumper to extreme rear bumper
- 70' maximum – tractor/trailer(s) combination, not to exceed four total units
- No overall length limit for a tractor/trailer combination with a single trailer length of 57'4" or less
- No overall length limit for a combination of units with two trailers 28'6" or less in length ("Western Doubles")
- Colorado Law: 75' maximum (Saddlemounts) not exceed four total units
- Colorado Law: 75' maximum (Saddlemounts with Fullmount combination) not to exceed three pulled units
- 75' maximum specialized equipment used in combination for transporting automobiles or boats

**Legal Axle Weights:**

- Single axle – 20,000 lbs.
- Tandem axles – 36,000 lbs.; 40,000 lbs. non-interstate
- Tridem axles – 54,000 lbs.

**Legal Weight Limits (Total weight must be distributed so that no axle grouping exceeds the maximum gross weight per legal axle weight limits):**

- Two axle/Single unit – 36,000 lbs.
- Three or more axles/Single unit – 54,000 lbs.
- Three or more axles/Combination units – 80,000 lbs. Interstate highways; 85,000 lbs. Colorado non-interstate highways

[www.dot.state.co.us/truckpermits/](http://www.dot.state.co.us/truckpermits/)

## I-25 HOV/Tolled Express Lanes

### I-25- Downtown Denver to US 36

*Carpoolers and Motorcyclists:* Access to the HOV lanes remains free. Remain in the lane marked "HOV" when passing through the clearly marked toll collection zone, the only section in the facility where you must drive in the designated lane.

*Solo Drivers:* **Must have a transponder** and will be charged the designated toll rate. Remain in the *Express Lane* marked "toll" when passing through the toll collection zone, the only section in the facility where you must drive in the designated lane. Tickets will be issued for driving in the wrong lane and evading the toll or for not having a transponder.

#### Operation Schedule:

##### Morning: Between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Southbound)

*Enter:* I-25 at 84th Avenue; 70th Avenue; US 36 at Pecos St. (HOVs can enter at Sheridan Blvd., but solo drivers cannot enter until Pecos Street)  
*Exit:* 19th Street at Wynkoop Street; I-25 south of the 20th Street Bridge

##### Afternoon: Between noon and 3 a.m. (Northbound)

*Enter:* I-25 south of the 20th Street Bridge; 20th Street by Coors Field  
*Exit:* I-25 north of US 36; 70th Avenue; US 36 at Pecos St.

#### Toll Rates:

| AM         |        | PM         |        |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 5:00-6:00  | \$0.50 | Noon-3:00  | \$0.50 |
| 6:00-6:45  | \$1.75 | 3:00-3:30  | \$1.50 |
| 6:45-7:15  | \$2.75 | 3:30-4:30  | \$2.00 |
| 7:15-8:15  | \$3.50 | 4:30-6:00  | \$3.50 |
| 8:15-8:45  | \$2.75 | 6:00-7:00  | \$1.50 |
| 8:45-10:00 | \$1.25 | 7:00-3:00a | \$0.50 |

#### To obtain a transponder:

- Go to [www.expresstoll.com](http://www.expresstoll.com)
- Call EXpressToll® customer service locally at (303) 537-3470 or 888-946-3470



## HOV Lanes

### US 36/Boulder Turnpike

HOV lanes on US 36 are restricted to carpools, buses and motorcycles at all times every day throughout the year.

The HOV lanes begin at I-25 or Pecos St. (there is a small portion east of Pecos St. where toll-paying vehicles are allowed) and continue until Federal Blvd. for westbound traffic. For eastbound traffic, the HOV lanes begin at Sheridan Blvd. and end at Pecos St.

### US 85/Santa Fe Drive

Buses, carpools, motorcycles and all vehicles making left turns are permitted during restricted hours.

The HOV lanes begin at Bowles Ave. and end at Alameda Ave. for northbound traffic. For southbound traffic, the HOV lanes begin at Platte River Dr. and end at Bowles Ave.

Hours of operation: 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. for northbound traffic and 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. for southbound traffic.

### State Highway 82

Buses, carpools, and motorcycles are permitted during restricted hours.

The HOV lanes extend from Basalt (milepost 23.9) to the Buttermilk Ski Area/Owl Creek Road (milepost 38.8).

Hours of operation: Monday through Friday, 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. for eastbound traffic and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for westbound traffic.

## Hybrid/Alternate Fuel Vehicle HOV Permits

A limited number of hybrid vehicles and vehicles using the following dedicated alternate fuels may use HOV lanes, with an approved CDOT permit, regardless of the number of occupants: **natural gas, propane, electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and compressed natural gas**. The required decal for HOV lane usage may be obtained from CDOT by calling 303-757-9539. Applications for a hybrid permit can also be obtained at <http://www.dot.state.co.us/hybrids/>

CDOT provides 24-hour “real-time” traveler information including road and weather conditions, chain laws, highway closures, and construction/maintenance schedules and accident detours. In calendar year 2007, the road condition web site received 605 million hits and 1.72 million people called the road condition hotline.

### CDOT Road Condition Numbers

Call 511 (see note below)

**In Denver Metro or Outside Colorado**  
(303) 639-1111

**Outside Denver but within Colorado**  
(877) 315-7623 (toll-free)

### Internet Road Condition Report

[www.cotrip.org](http://www.cotrip.org) or [www.dot.state.co.us](http://www.dot.state.co.us)

### Other DOT Road Condition Numbers

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| Kansas     | (800) 585-7623* |
| Idaho      | (888) 432-7623* |
| Nebraska   | (800) 906-9069* |
| New Mexico | (800) 432-4269  |
| Utah       | (866) 511-8824* |
| Wyoming    | (888) 996-7623* |

\*Has implemented 511 via your cellular phone. This service does not work with all cellular phone carriers.

## Colorado Rest Areas

| Route  | MM     | Location                       |
|--------|--------|--------------------------------|
| US 40  | 101    | Hayden+                        |
| US 50  | 388.69 | Hadley (E. of La Junta)        |
| US 50  | 467.39 | Holly                          |
| SH 139 | 55.9   | Rangely                        |
| US 160 | 46.42  | Cortez (6 mi East)             |
| US 160 | 191.39 | Shaw Creek*                    |
| US 287 | 55.20  | Gobblers Knob                  |
| US 287 | 383.5  | Virginia Dale+                 |
| US 287 | 407.8  | Hugo                           |
| I-25   | 17.72  | El Moro                        |
| I-25   | 74.39  | Cuerno Verde- Colorado City*   |
| I-25   | 111.69 | Pueblo (Southbound)            |
| I-25   | 114.99 | Pueblo (Northbound)            |
| I-25   | 170.27 | Larkspur (Northbound)          |
| I-25   | 170.89 | Larkspur (Southbound)          |
| I-25   | 268    | Prospect Road, Fort Collins*   |
| SH 340 | .3     | Fruita Welcome Center*         |
| I-70   | 90     | Rifle*                         |
| I-70   | 114.92 | West Glenwood Springs          |
| I-70   | 118.64 | No Name, Glenwood Canyon       |
| I-70   | 121.02 | Grizzly Creek, Glenwood Canyon |
| I-70   | 125.13 | Hanging Lake, Glenwood Canyon  |
| I-70   | 128.5  | Bair Ranch, Glenwood Canyon    |
| I-70   | 160    | Edwards                        |
| I-70   | 190    | Vail Pass Rest Area+           |
| I-70   | 226.51 | Georgetown Overlook Pull-Out   |
| I-70   | 254    | Genessee Buffalo Herd Pull-Out |
| I-70   | 306.85 | Bennett                        |
| I-70   | 332.01 | Deer Trail                     |
| I-70   | 383.3  | Arriba                         |
| I-70   | 437.6  | Burlington*                    |
| I-76   | 180.5  | Julesburg*                     |
| I-70   | 125    | Sterling*                      |
| I-76   | 66     | Wiggins                        |

MM = Mile Marker

\*Visitor information available

+Seasonal rest area

## Types of Airports

**Commercial Service Airports** provide scheduled air carrier and/or commuter service to surrounding communities. Commercial passengers are offered a multitude of terminal services including concessions, ground transportation options and parking. Many commercial service airports also provide an array of general aviation services and facilities for both the recreational and corporate traveler. Available services include refueling, instrument approaches, full-service fixed based operators, corporate hangars and general aviation terminal facilities. Colorado has 14 commercial service airports.

**General Aviation Airports** provide a full range of aviation facilities and services to business and recreational users. Full-service fixed base operations, instrument approaches, refueling, corporate hangars and general aviation terminals are the services provided. Some general aviation airports known as reliever airports even reduce congestion at large commercial service airports in certain metro areas by providing general aviation pilots with comparable landside and airside facilities. Colorado has 62 general aviation airports.

The State's airports have a variety of uses:

- Search and rescue
- Aerial fire fighting
- Air medical transport
- Public safety
- Agriculture
- Recreation
- Just-In-Time Shipping

*Source: Aeronautics Division (303) 261-4418*

# Aeronautics Division- Airports

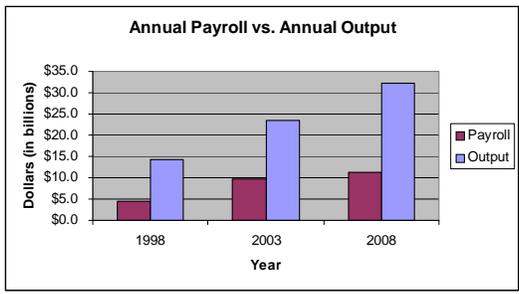
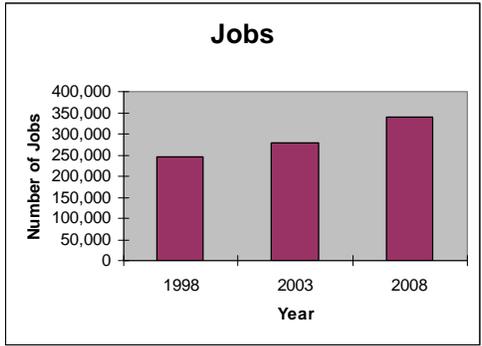


Source: Aeronautics Division (303) 261-4418

### Economic Impact

In Colorado, in 2008, aeronautics or airports resulted in:

- Jobs- 340,786
- Wages- \$11.2 billion
- Economic Activity- \$32.2 billion
- Annual Tax Benefits- \$1.7 billion



Source: Aeronautics Division (303) 261-4418

## Frequently Called Numbers

|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Road Conditions                 | 511                 |
| Road Conditions                 | (303) 639-1111      |
| In-State Toll Free              | (877) 315-7623      |
| Websites                        | www.cotrip.org      |
|                                 | www.dot.state.co.us |
| CDOT Public Relations Office    | (303) 757-9228      |
| Traffic Operations Center       | (303) 512-5826      |
| (24-hours/day)                  |                     |
| RTD Schedules/Routes            | (303) 299-6000      |
| Colorado State Patrol           | (303) 239-4500      |
| Motor Carrier Enforcement       | (303) 273-1875      |
| Hazard Material Routes          | (303) 239-4546      |
| Colorado Motor Vehicle Division |                     |
| Driver Licenses                 | (303) 205-5613      |
| Vehicle Registration            | (303) 205-5607      |
| Vehicle Titles                  | (303) 205-5608      |
| Ports of Entry                  | (303) 205-5691      |
| Emissions Program               | (303) 205-5603      |
| E-470 Highway Authority         | (303) 537-3470      |
| Northwest Parkway               | (303) 533-1200      |
| Public Utilities Commission     | (303) 894-2000      |
| US DOT/FHWA                     | (720) 963-3000      |
| Motor Carriers Association      | (303) 433-3375      |
| Permits (Oversize/Overweight)   |                     |
| Local                           | (303) 757-9539      |
| Statewide Toll-Free             | (800) 350-3765      |
| Risk Management                 | (303) 866-3848      |
| State Map Requests              | (303) 757-9228      |
| Bicycle Information             | (303) 757-9982      |
| Colorado Tourism Board          | (800) 265-6723      |

Inquiries about this fact book may be directed to  
Mindy Crane in the Public Relations Office  
Colorado Department of Transportation  
4201 E. Arkansas Ave., Room 277  
Denver, CO 80222  
[www.dot.state.co.us](http://www.dot.state.co.us)

