

Colorado Transportation Facts



2003

Colorado
Department of Transportation

Transportation Facts

2003



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CDOT 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.

CDOT Mission

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

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).

The state’s transportation system is managed by CDOT under the direction of the state Transportation Commission. The Commission, statutorily authorized, is composed of 11 commissioners who represent specific districts. Each commissioner is appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate and serves a four-year term. To provide continuity on the Commission, the expiration dates of the terms are staggered.

District 1
Joe Blake,
Vice Chairman

District 2
Joseph Jehn
Chairman

District 3
Gregory McKnight

District 4
JoAnn Groff

District 5
Charles Archibeque

District 6
William Haight

District 7
Doug Aden

District 8
Steve Parker

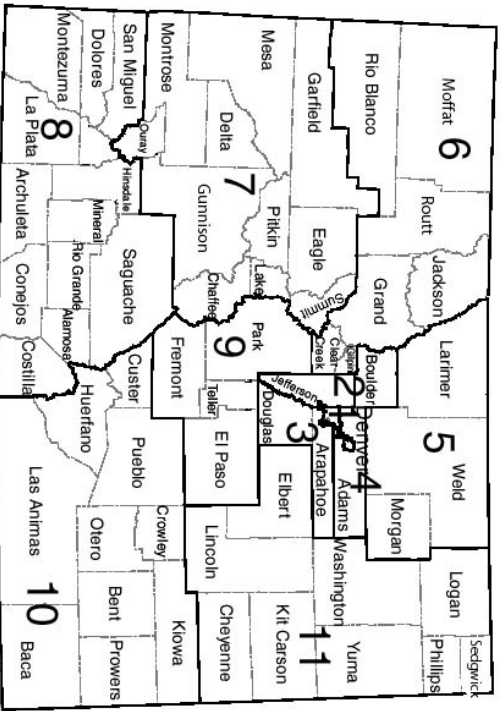
District 9
Dan Stuart

District 10
George Tempel

District 11
Donald Morrison

Secretary
Jennifer Webster

Transportation Commission Districts



Colorado Tolling Enterprise

Last year, 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, with the Transportation Commission serving as the Tolling Enterprise Board. The purpose 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 toll new or additional highway capacity.

CTE Board Members

Doug Aden, Chairman
Don Morrison, Vice Chairman
Joe Blake
Joseph Jehn
Gregory McKnight
JoAnn Groff
Charles Archibeque
William Haight
Steve Parker
Dan Stuart
George Tempel
Jennifer Webster, Secretary
Margaret (Peggy) Catlin, Acting Director

Colorado Aeronautical Board

The seven-member Colorado Aeronautical Board was created by statute in 1988 and works closely with the 78 public-use airports in Colorado to maintain, develop, and improve the state's aviation system.

CDOT-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

Corinne Nystrom, Vice Chair
Airport Management

Joe Keck, Secretary
Western Slope Governments

Harold Felderman
Eastern Plains Governments

Larry Romrell
Aviation Interest-at-Large

Patrick Wiesner
Pilot Organizations

Bob Anderson
Western Slope Governments

Aeronautics Division (303) 261-4418

Office of the Executive Director (303) 757-9201
Tom Norton, Executive Director
Margaret (Peggy) Catlin, Deputy Executive Director
Audrey Meer, Executive Assistant

Office of Chief Engineer (303) 757-9204
Vacant

Division of Staff Branches (303) 512-4009
Vacant

Regional Transportation Directors
Region 1 Jeff Kullman (303) 757-9371
Region 2 Robert Torres (719) 546-5452
Region 3 Owen Leonard (970) 248-7225
Region 4 Karla Harding (970) 350-2103
Region 5 Richard Reynolds (970) 385-1402
Region 6 John Muscatell (303) 757-9459
(T-REX) Larry Warner (303) 357-8570

Office of Policy (303) 757-9772
Jennifer Webster, Director

Office of Financial Mgmt. and Budget (303) 757-9262
Laurie Freedle, Director

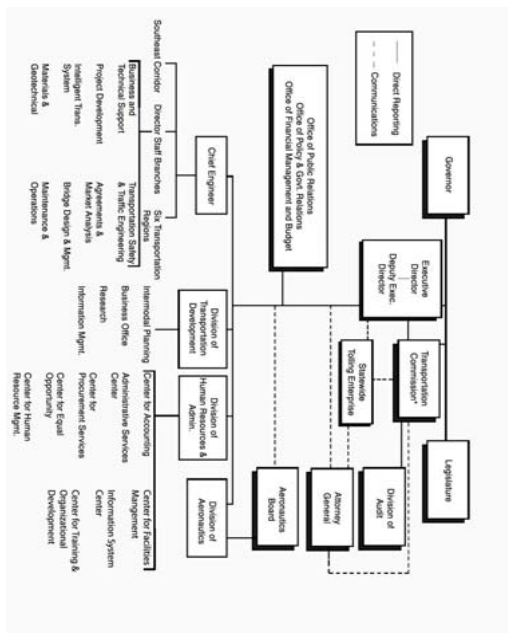
Office of Public Relations (303) 757-9228
Stacey Stegman, Director

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

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

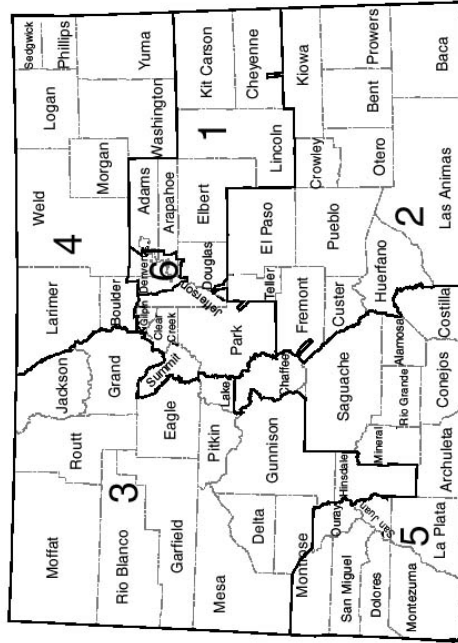
Division of Aeronautics (303) 261-4418
Travis Vallin, Director

Department Organization



* Pursuant to C.R.S. 43-4-803 (1), the 11-member Transportation Commission also serves as the Statewide Tolling Enterprise Board

12 Transportation Management Regions



Contact information: See page 10, Regional Transportation Directors

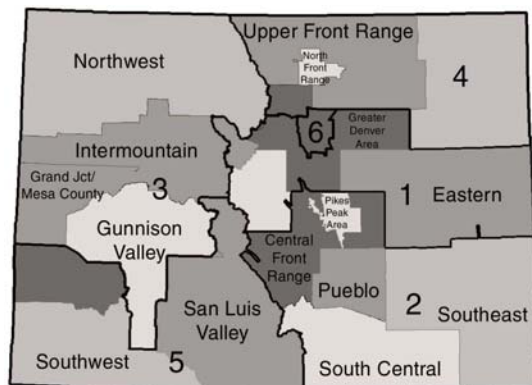
Each CDOT construction project is selected from the Statewide Transportation Plan based on its ability to solve or improve a particular problem in the transportation system such as congestion, safety or surface/bridge deterioration. Projects are selected and prioritized by local officials in coordination with CDOT through the Project Prioritization and Programming Process.

Project Planning and Building Steps

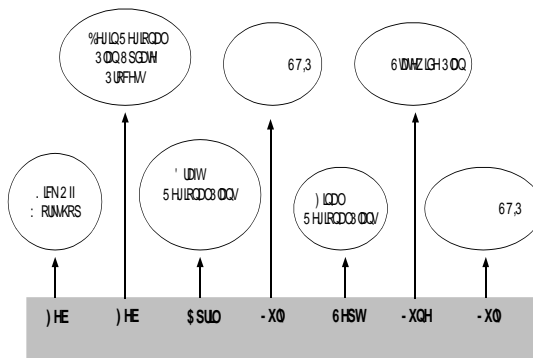
1. Determine appropriate Transportation Planning Region (TPR) and Regional Planning Commission (RPC) representative (see page 14.)
2. Propose project to RPC representative.
3. Participate in planning and programming activities held by RPC and CDOT.
4. Through planning meetings, regional values, vision, goals, and strategies are determined; inventory of existing transportation system is conducted, establishing regional needs.
5. Research is conducted on socioeconomic and environmental factors to maintain the quality of the environment and find good land use. An analysis of the current and future travel demands is conducted.
6. The RPC representative takes projects to the TPR where alternatives are introduced and analyzed. A preferred plan is chosen and projects are selected and prioritized for the regional plan and inclusion in the statewide plan.
7. CDOT and all TPRs meet to prioritize plans to fall within CDOT regional budgets and into the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program or STIP (a fiscally-constrained, six-year plan.)
8. The final plan is reviewed to ensure state and federal regulations are being met; federal environmental clearance required.
9. Project is designed.
10. Project advertised for contractors, contractor selected, and project begins construction.

Division of Transportation Development: (303) 757-9525

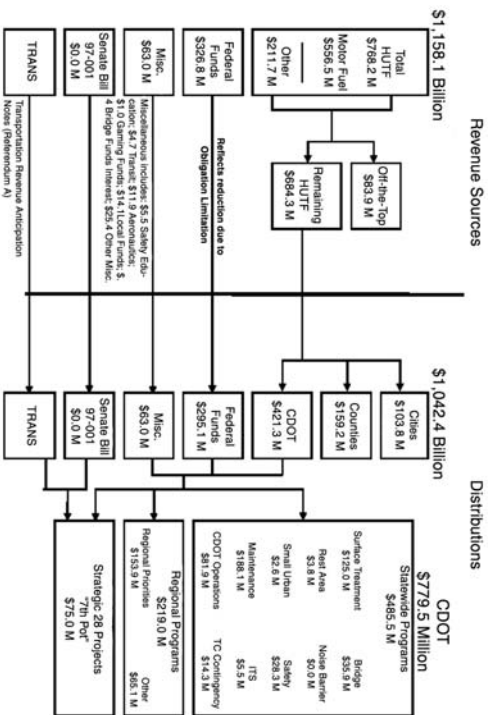
Transportation Planning Regions



Transportation Planning Timeline

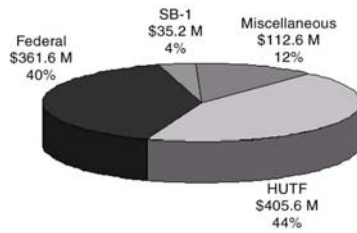


Revenue Sources and Distribution



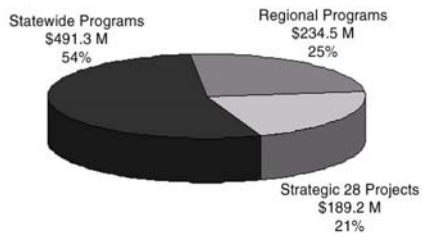
As of May 15, 2007 and based on TRANSP

FY 2002 Revenue \$915.0 Million



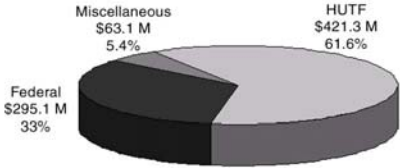
HUTF: Highway Users Trust Fund

FY 2002 Allocation \$915.0 Million



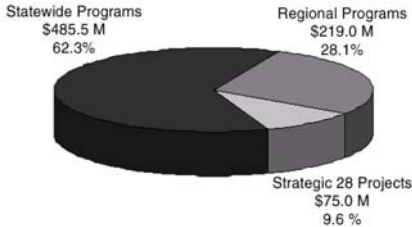
Source: Office of Financial Management and Budget
Office of Management and Budget (303) 757-9262

FY 2003 Revenue \$779.5 Million



HUTF: Highway Users Trust Fund

FY 2003 Allocation \$779.5 Million



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

Colorado's Fuel Tax History

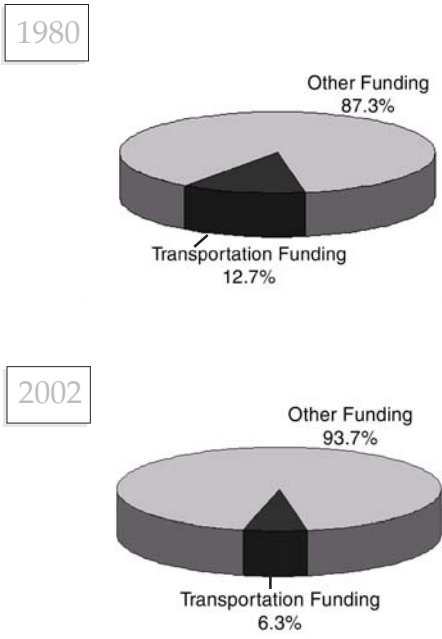
	Fuel Tax	Diesel Tax
1969	.07	.07
1981	.09	.09
1983	.12	.13
1986	.18	.205
1989	.20	.18
1991	.22	.18
1992	.22	.205

State Motor Fuel Tax Rates for Colorado and Surrounding States*

	Fuel Tax	Diesel Tax
Colorado	.22	.205
Kansas	.21	.23
Nebraska	.245	.245
New Mexico	.185	.195
Utah	.245	.245
Wyoming	.14	.14
National Average (Weighted)	.1908	.1987

* Colorado's transportation system is funded primarily by fuel tax. Some states also receive sales and severance tax revenue for transportation.

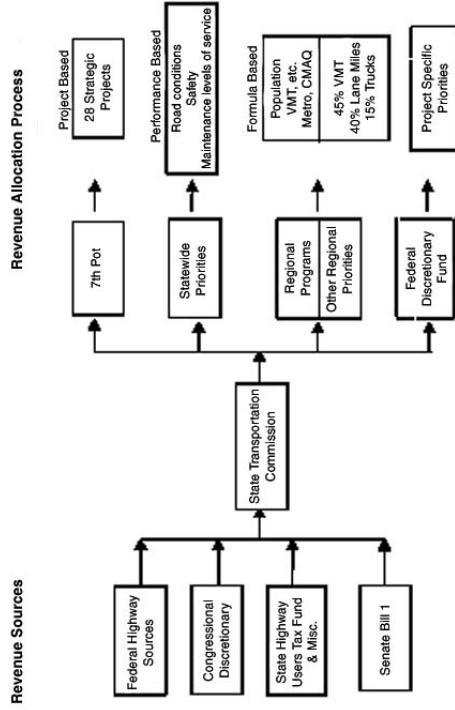
Percentage of State Budget Going Towards Transportation



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

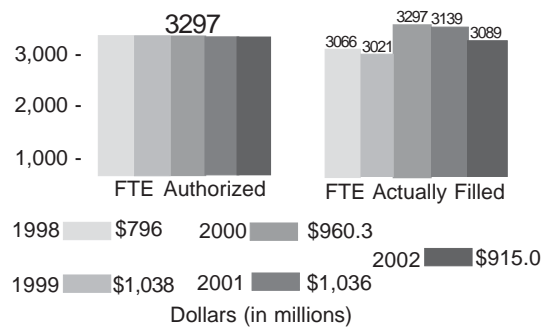
Revenue Allocation

Allocation of CDOT Revenues

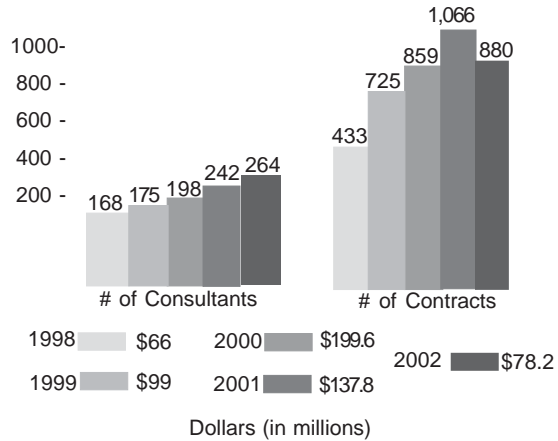


VMT: Vehicle Miles Traveled
 CMAQ: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality

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



Consultant Project Contracts



Source: Office of Financial Management and Budget

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 completion of the Strategic Transportation Projects. This program is funded by several sources of revenue in addition to bonding.

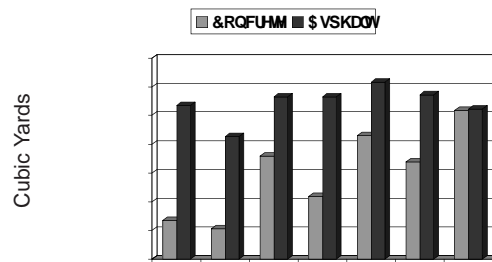
Already/Nearly Completed or Fully Funded

- I-25/US 50/SH 47 Interchange
- I-25, Owl Canyon Road to Wyoming
- C-470 Extension
- US 34, I-25 to US 85
- Santa Fe Corridor
- I-76/120th 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

Projects with Remaining Work

- I-25- Through Colorado Springs
- US 287- Campo to Hugo
- I-25/US 36/I-270
- US 160- Wolf Creek Pass
- US 160- SH 3 to the Florida River
- US 550- New Mexico State Line to Durango
- US 40- Berthoud Pass and in Winter Park
- US 50- Grand Junction to Delta
- Powers Boulevard- Colorado Springs
- I-70 West, Denver to Eagle County
- I-25 North, Denver to Fort Collins
- I-25, Denver to Colorado Springs
- East and West Corridors undergoing necessary environmental clearance to identify future projects.

Road Surface Concrete VS. Asphalt



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

Source: Division of Staff Branches

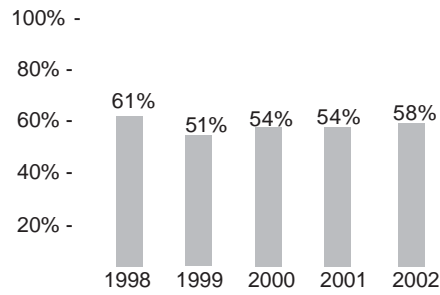
Bridge Conditions (State-Owned Bridges Only)

Functional Classification	Total Bridges	Rehabilitation Needed	Replacement Needed
Principal Arterial (Interstate, Expressways, & Freeways)	1,945	251	44
Other Principal Arterial	322	56	17
Minor Arterial	817	68	40
Collector	405	53	12
Local	209	24	5
Total	3,698	452	118

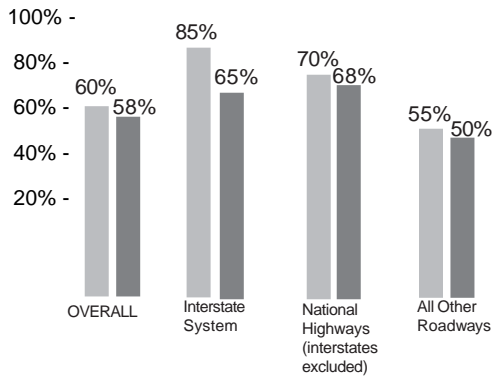
Source: Division of Staff Branches

Condition of Roadways

Chart shows all Colorado roadways in ifair or igoodf condition. (Condition data based on number of years remaining in service life.)



Present Condition of Roadways



Objectives
 Actual Condition

Colorado's Interstate System

- Colorado's interstate system has 953 designated miles.
- Nearly 50% of the current interstate system was built before 1965.
- Nearly 75% of the current interstate system was built before 1970. With a 20-year design life, much of it now requires extensive repairs.

Source: Division of Transportation Development

Typical Costs to Build/ Maintain Highways (Per Mile)

New 4-Lane Interstate (including interchanges)
Rural/Light Urban \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000

Reconstruct 4-Lane Interstate (based on center lane miles)
Moderate Urban (widen) \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000*
Per Interchange \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000*
Rural (non widening) \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000*

Resurface 4-Lane Interstate (based on lane miles)
Rural \$250,000 to \$350,000*
Urban \$500,000 to \$700,000*

Resurface 2-Lane State Highway (based on lane miles)
Rural \$120,000 to \$180,000*

Costs include engineering, bridge, roadway, auxiliary lane, interchange, and indirect costs. The costs do not include preliminary engineering or right-of-way, which can vary significantly depending on location and guardrail and bridge variables.

** Primary variables are soil conditions and terrain*

Source: Division of Staff Branches

Colorado's Public Roads (2002)

	Roadway Center Line Miles	Number of Bridges
State	9,135	3,702
County	54,833	3,250
City	13,492	1,371
Other*	8,392	204
Total	85,852	8,527

*Other includes Forest Service and E-470 bridges.

Source: Division of Transportation Development

Highway Miles and Vehicle Miles of Travel

State Highway System		Change*
Center-line miles	9,135	-.09%
Lane-miles	22,814	-.02%
Vehicle miles traveled	25.8 billion	3.93%

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 on all Colorado roads were 43.0 billion; VMT on state highways accounts for more than 60% 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.

* Average percentage difference over the last 10 years.

Source: Division of Transportation Development

Colorado Population

Colorado Total Population= 4,301,261
 Growth Rate = 30.6% over last 10 years;
 ranked third behind Nevada and Arizona

Source: FHWA, *Highway Statistics*, 2001

Registered Vehicles in Colorado 2001

Automobiles	2,367,565
Buses	5,875
Trucks	2,275,380
Motorcycles	194,856
Total	4,843,676

Number of Licensed Drivers in Colorado 2001

Male	1,706,950	51.92%
Female	1,580,972	48.08%
Total	3,287,922	

Source: FHWA, *Highway Statistics*, 2001

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 2002 fiscal year, members of the Maintenance Program staff tended more than 26,000 lane miles by:

- Repairing and maintaining more than 9.1 million square yards of roadway surface
- Utilizing 364,600 tons of asphalt and 3.2 million gallons of liquid asphalt in asphalt preservation activities
- Striping more than 37,000 miles of roadway and creating 993,000 square feet of pavement markings using 1.95 million pounds of glass beads, 293,000 gallons of paint and 182,000 pounds of thermoplastics
- Snowplowing, sanding, and/or deicing 4.55 million miles of highway
- Applying 296,400 tons of salt/sand and 9.5 million gallons of liquid deicer to the highways
- Repairing and installing 375,000 feet of snow fence
- Disposing of 140,000 cubic yards of trash off the right-of-way with help of 20,000 Adopt-A-Highway volunteers
- Replacing and repairing 99,466 signs and sign posts
- Replacing, installing, and repairing over 16.5 million linear feet of fencing along CDOT right-of-way
- Providing more than 45,000 hours of traffic surveillance along the I-70 corridor, which provided quick response to the 467 emergencies that occurred

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 highways by addressing impaired driving, lack of seat belt and child car seat use and improving safety among young drivers, ages 16 to 20.

- In 2001, 741 people died on Colorado highways. Alcohol was involved in 267 (36%) of the deaths.
- Drivers and passengers accounted for 565 deaths and 354 of the victims were not buckled up. If everyone had buckled up, at least half of the victims should have lived. The 565 deaths include 38 child passengers from birth through age 15. Of the children who died, 26 (68%) were riding unrestrained. In 2002, the adult seat belt use rate in Colorado was 73.2%. For children under age four, car seat use was 79.6% and seat belt use for children ages four through 15 was 59.7%.
- Younger, less experienced drivers are more likely to be involved in a traffic crash than older drivers. Colorado's Graduated Driver Licensing Law (GDL) took effect in 1999 and requires young drivers to gain more experience behind the wheel before they are licensed. Preliminary data demonstrate the early results of the law's impact. In 1998, 33 people died in crashes involving 16-year-old drivers, compared to 18 such deaths in 2000. The rate of fatal crash involvement per 100,000 16-year-olds dropped from 46 in 1998 to 28 in 2000.

Economic Impacts

Traffic safety is a top priority for CDOT and its many partners in law enforcement, health care and community organizations across Colorado. Traffic deaths and injuries cost our nation and state in huge economic losses as well as in the pain and suffering of victims. According to the latest study of the economic impact of traffic crashes, Americans pay \$230.6 billion each year, or \$820 per person, to cover the cost of injuries and deaths on our highways. Based on statistics in 2000, the report puts the cost of a traffic fatality at \$977,000 and the costs for a critically injured crash survivor at \$1.1 million.

Who pays the bills for traffic crashes? Crash victims pay for about 26 percent of the cost. Through insurance premiums, taxes and travel delays, the public pays for nearly 75 percent of the cost. In 2000, that amounted to \$170 billion. Traffic crash costs include lost workplace and household productivity, property damage, medical care and travel delays.

By continuing to increase seat belt use and reduce impaired driving on our highways, Colorado can save lives, prevent the pain and suffering of victims and protect critical financial resources.

Source: The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes, U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Traffic Fatalities

State Highway Fatalities

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL TRAFFIC FATALITIES	612	628	626	681	741
Alcohol-Related Fatalities	186	203	193	209	267
<i>Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatalities</i>	30.6	32.3	30.8	30.7	36.3
Occupant Fatalities (both drivers and passengers)	499	497	491	513	574
Fatalities per 100 million VMT*	1.62	1.63	1.54	1.63	1.71

Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System and Safety and Traffic Engineering Branch

*Vehicle miles traveled

Scenic and Historic Byways

Scenic and Historic Byways are nominated by local partnership groups designated by the Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways Commission for their exceptional scenic, historic, cultural, recreational, and natural features. Currently, Colorado has 24 Scenic and Historic Byways, with the most recent one designated in August 2002. The new byway follows a loop from Golden, then to Evergreen and Morrison, back to Golden. For more information on this program call 303-757-9786 for a brochure or visit <http://www.coloradobyways.org/Main.cfm>.

Adopt-A-Highway

This program brings together individuals, families, and groups such as service clubs, churches, scout groups, and employee associations, in order to clean up litter along our highways. To support the program, CDOT provides litter bags, safety vests, and an informational video, and will haul the litter bags away. To get involved, contact your area coordinator:

Alamosa - (719) 589-3616

Aurora - (303) 365-7086

Craig - (970) 824-5104

Denver - (303) 757-9514

Durango - (970) 385-8360

Eagle - (970) 328-6385

Glenwood Springs - (970) 947-9361

Grand Junction - (970) 248-7361

Greeley - (970) 353-1232

Montrose - (970) 249-5285

Pueblo - (719) 546-5426

CDOT provides 24-hour “real-time” traveler information including road and weather conditions, chain laws, highway closures, and construction/maintenance schedules and accident detours.

CDOT Road Condition Numbers

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 or www.dot.state.co.us

Other DOT Road Condition Numbers

- Kansas (800) 585-7623
- Nebraska (402) 471-4533
- New Mexico (800) 432-4269
- Utah (800) 492-2400 or (801) 964-6000
- Wyoming (307) 772-0824

Chain Regulations

Colorado chain laws apply to every state highway, federal highway and interstate throughout the state.

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 180 (East Vail)
- MM 182.6 (East Vail)
- MM 183.8 (shoulder only, East Vail)
- MM 186.2 (East Vail)
- MM 203 (Frisco scenic overlook)
- MM 210.8 (three miles below Eisenhower Tunnel)

Westbound I-70:

- MM 228 (Georgetown)
- MM 221 (Bakerville)
- MM 218.5 (Herman Gulch interchange)
- MM 195 (Copper Mountain Overlook)

General Permit 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 trailers 28' 6" or less in length ("Western Doubles")
- 75' maximum (Saddlemounts) not exceed four total 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.

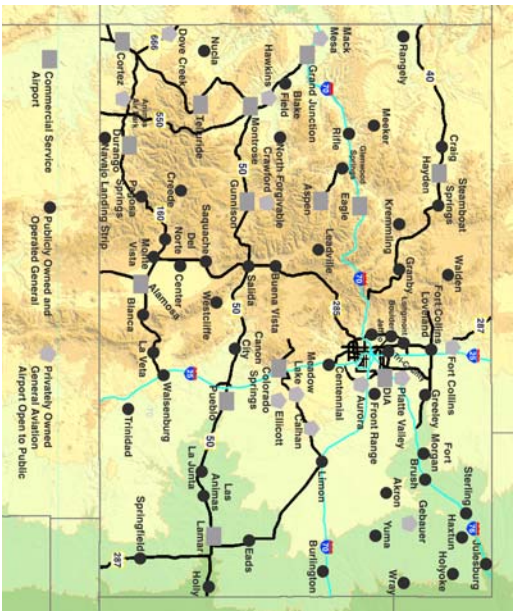
Legal Weight Limits (Total weight must be distributed so that no axle grouping exceeds the maximum gross weight per legal axle weight limits):

- 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

Oversize/Overweight Permit Office (303) 757-9539

Colorado Rest Areas

Route	Location
SH 13	Rifle*
US 34	Junction 144 & US 34
US 34	Yuma East
US 40	Hayden
US 50	Hadley (E. of La Junta)
US 50	Holly
SH 139	Rangely
US 160	Cortez (6 mi East)
US 160	Shaw Creek
US 287	Virginia Dale
US 287	Hugo
I-25	El Moro
I-25	Cuerno Verde- Colorado City*
I-25	Pueblo (Southbound)
I-25	Pueblo (Northbound)
I-25	Larkspur (Northbound)
I-25	Larkspur (Southbound)
I-25	Poudre Rest Area (Southbound)*
I-25	Poudre Rest Area (Northbound)
I-70	Fruita Welcome Center*
I-70	West Glenwood Springs
I-70	No Name, Glenwood Canyon
I-70	Grizzly Creek, Glenwood Canyon
I-70	Hanging Lake, Glenwood Canyon
I-70	Bair Ranch, Glenwood Canyon
I-70	Edwards
I-70	Vail Pass Rest Area
I-70	Georgetown Overlook Pull-Out
I-70	Genessee Buffalo Herd Pull-Out
I-70	Bennett
I-70	Deer Trail
I-70	Arriba
I-70	Burlington*
I-76	Julesburg*
I-76	Sterling*
I-76	Wiggins



Source: CDOT Division of Aeronautics

Frequently Called Numbers

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 (24-hours/day)	(303) 512-5826
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) 466-0567
Public Utilities Commission	(303) 894-2000
US DOT/FHWA	(303) 969-6730
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) 757-9207
Bicycle Information	(303) 757-9982
Colorado Tourism Board	(800) 265-6723
T-REX Information	(303) 786-8739
Website	www.trexproject.com

Inquiries about this fact book may be directed to
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Colorado Department of Transportation
4201 E. Arkansas Ave., Rm 277
Denver, CO 80222
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Colorado Department of Transportation