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Regional Coordinated Public
Transit & Human Services
Transportation Plan





Coordinated Public Transit & Human Services Plans

- Planning requirements
 - Federal Transit Administration
 - Division of Transit & Rail
- Regional Plans will be an Appendix of the Regional Transportation Plans
- Developed based on data analysis and input from TPR members, key stakeholders transit agencies, public input and data analysis

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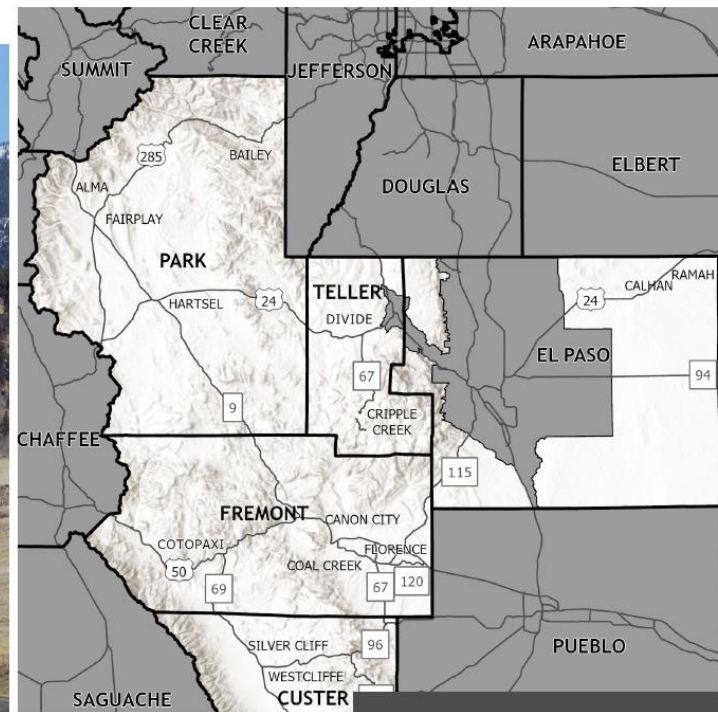


DRAFT Central Front Range Transit Plan

CENTRAL FRONT RANGE



CENTRAL FRONT RANGE



Central Front Range Coordinated Public Transit & Human Services Transportation Plan

The Central Front Range (CFR) Transportation Planning Region (TPR) includes Custer, Fremont, and Park Counties and portions of El Paso and Teller Counties. The largest cities in the Region include Cañon City, Cripple Creek, Fairplay, Florence, and Westcliffe. Public transit and human services transportation play an integral role in the Region's multimodal transportation network by providing mobility and promoting personal independence to residents in the Region. Transit improves quality of life and supports public health by providing access to jobs, schools, shopping, food, medical care, senior centers, social services, and recreation in the Region while also providing connectivity to goods and services in nearby major activity centers, such as Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and the Greater Denver Area.

Every four to five years, Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), in coordination with regional planning partners, updates regional transit plans in all rural regions of the state. This Plan serves as the Coordinated Public Transit and Human Services Transportation Plan for the CFR TPR and establishes a framework for creating an integrated statewide transit system that meets the mobility needs of Coloradans. CDOT's Division of Transit and Rail (DTR), in coordination with the CFR TPR members and transit agencies, took input from the general public to develop this Plan in accordance with all CDOT and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) planning requirements. The TPR will use this Plan to prioritize transit investments and work towards the long-term implementation of the Region's unique transit vision and goals.

CFR Transit Vision

Improve mobility for all residents, employees, and visitors through the effective coordination and delivery of transit services that are sustainable and provide the maximum benefit for available resources.

CFR Transit Goals

1. Improve coordination and develop partnerships
2. System preservation and expansion
3. Improve regional connections



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Regional Snapshot

Transportation - whether walking, biking, taking transit, vanpooling, carpooling, or driving a car - is a critical element of everyone's daily life and well-being. Providing access to safe and reliable transportation for all, regardless of who they are or where they come from, results in the creation of accessible and inclusive communities, healthier lifestyle choices, and improved economic prosperity.

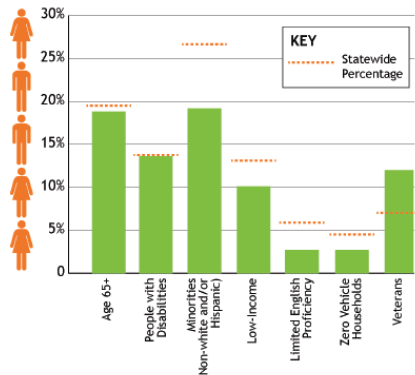
When considering the Central Front Range's mobility future, reviewing and analyzing available data helps uncover potential gaps and needs in the transportation network. Populations that often have a higher than average need for transit and/or have limited access to transportation services and facilities include:

- Older adults (65+)
- People with disabilities
- Communities of color
- Low-income residents
- People with limited English proficiency
- Households without a car
- Veterans

Equality vs. Equity of Colorado's Transportation Network

Colorado's statewide transit planning efforts consider the needs of all people - not only from an equality perspective, but also through the lens of equity. An equitable transportation network offers convenient and affordable access to jobs, medical services, education, grocery shopping, and social/recreational activities. Access results in opportunities that can often positively influence personal health and quality of life.

CFR Historically Underrepresented Populations



Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates

Population & Employment Projections through 2045

Projected Employment Growth



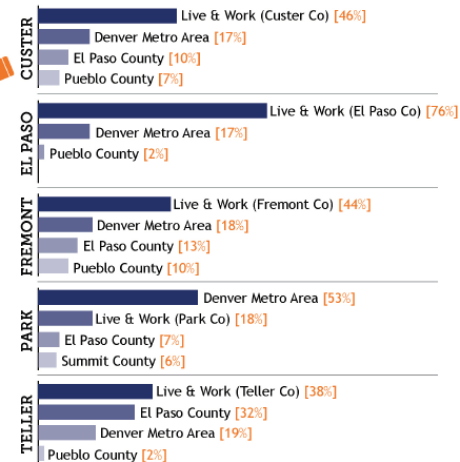
Projected Population Growth



Projected Age 65+ Population Growth

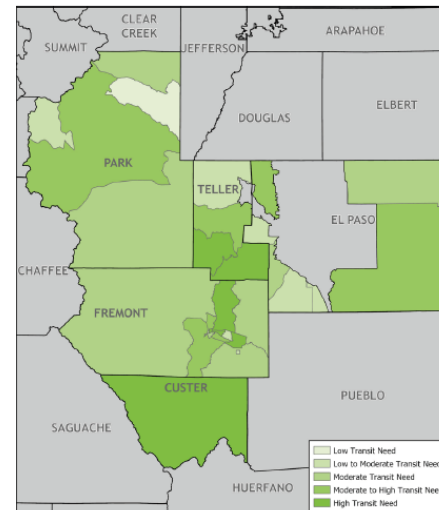


Where People Travel to Work (by County)



Source: US Census Bureau Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics, 2015; Data for El Paso and Teller includes both the rural and urbanized portions of each county

Identified Transit Needs



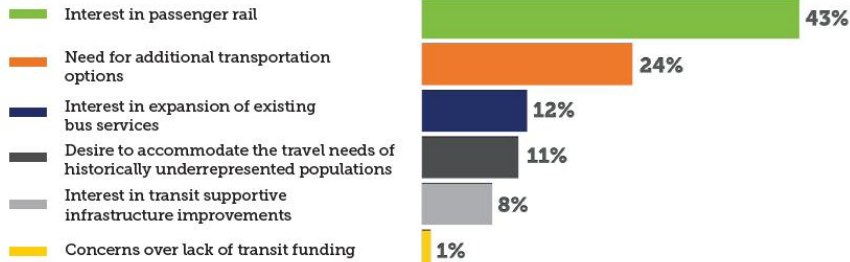
Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates; Includes Older Adults, People with Disabilities, People of Color, Low-income Residents, People with Limited English Proficiency, and Zero Vehicle Households



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What We Heard

CDOT conducted a comprehensive stakeholder and public engagement effort to gather input from elected officials, stakeholders, and community members about transportation needs - including transit and human services transportation - in the CFR through one-on-one meetings, online surveys, participation in community events, and small group meetings. The highest priority transit trends and issues that emerged from this outreach included:

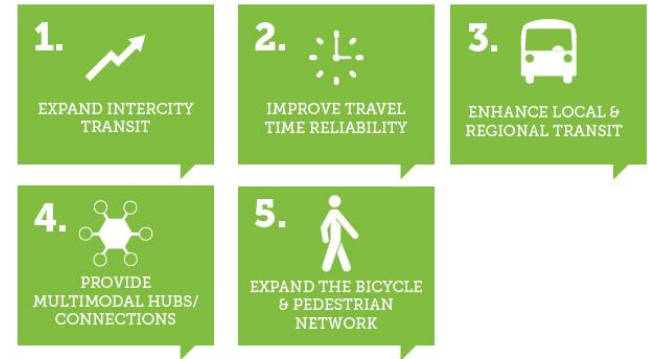


Source: 2019 Your Transportation Plan Public Input

Ranking of Potential Travel Option Improvements

Your Transportation Plan online survey respondents were asked to identify how much they value five potential multimodal transportation strategies that could help improve travel options in the CFR TPR.

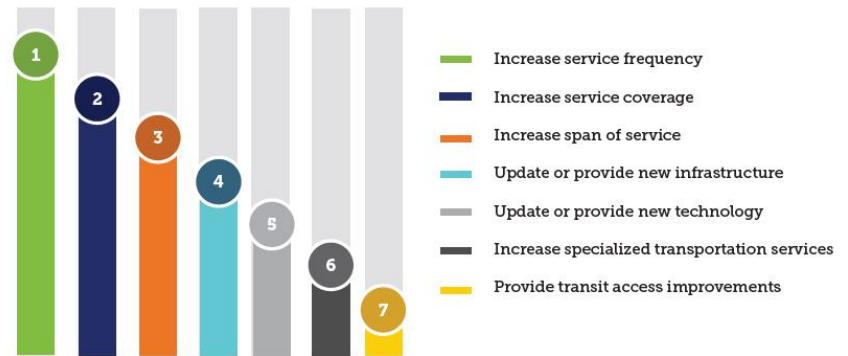
Preferred Travel Option Improvement Strategies:



Source: 2019 Your Transportation Plan MetroQuest Online Survey

Transit Provider Desired Transit Improvements

In fall 2019, a survey was distributed to transit and human services agencies in the CFR TPR. One of the survey questions asked providers what improvements are most needed in the Region. As shown below, CFR TPR providers indicated that increasing service frequency and service coverage are the most desired improvements.



Source: 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

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Photo Credit: TAD

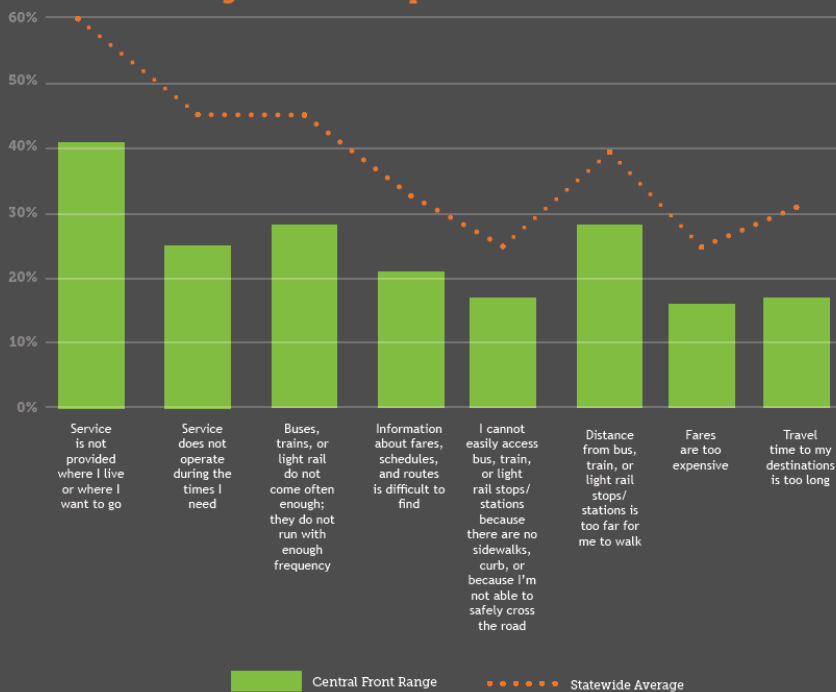


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2019 Statewide Transportation Survey of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

In 2014, CDOT conducted its first ever statistically valid statewide survey of older adults and adults with disabilities to learn about specific travel behavior and transportation needs of these populations and their preferences and priorities. The survey was conducted again in 2019 to begin to understand changes and trends of these populations over time. Since 2014, the number of people that say they “sometimes” or “a lot of times” have difficulty finding transportation for trips they need to make decreased by nine percent. Overall, the types of trips that people have trouble finding transportation for is similar to 2014 data, with the highest need being trips for medical appointments and shopping/pharmacy. The findings from the 2019 survey relevant to the CFR are found below.

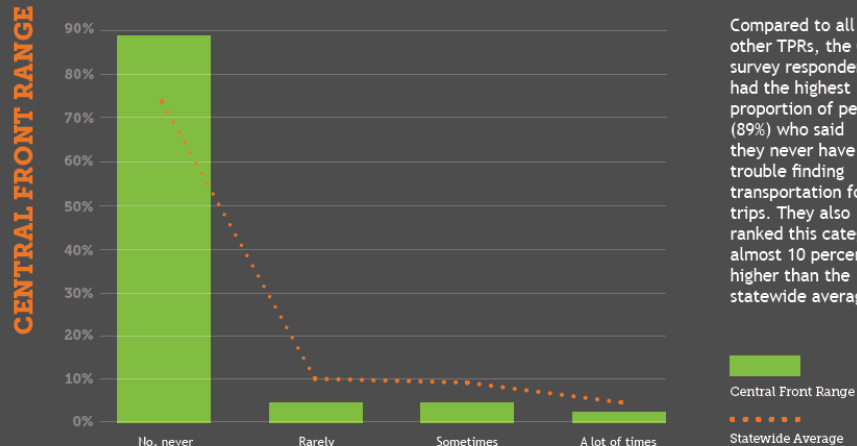
Barriers to Using Public Transportation Services



Source: 2019 Statewide Transportation Survey of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

The most common barrier identified in the CFR related to public transportation was coverage of existing services. Other common barriers included insufficient frequency and distance to public transportation stops.

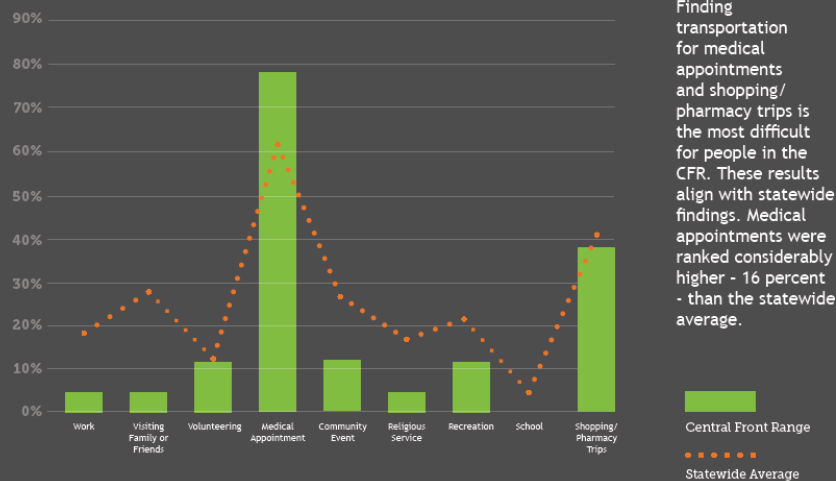
Do you ever have trouble finding transportation for trips you want or need to make?



Compared to all other TPRs, the CFR survey respondents had the highest proportion of people (89%) who said they never have trouble finding transportation for trips. They also ranked this category almost 10 percent higher than the statewide average.

Source: 2019 Statewide Transportation Survey of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

For what types of trips do you need transportation but have trouble finding transportation?



Finding transportation for medical appointments and shopping/pharmacy trips is the most difficult for people in the CFR. These results align with statewide findings. Medical appointments were ranked considerably higher - 16 percent - than the statewide average.

Source: 2019 Statewide Transportation Survey of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities



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Existing Providers & Coordination Activities

All transit service provider information and associated data for the CFR was collected from the 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey, National Transit Database, previous plans, CDOT's Division of Transit and Rail, and internet research. While extensive efforts were made to collect information about all providers, the information may not be comprehensive.

Bustang Outrider

Bustang, CDOT's interregional express bus service, is funded by CDOT and operated by a local provider. Two Bustang Outrider routes serve the Central Front Range.

Gunnison-Denver Outrider Route - Connects the CFR to the San Luis Valley, Gunnison Valley, and Greater Denver Area. This route, operated by Alpine Express, runs one bus daily from Gunnison to Denver in the morning and Denver back to Gunnison in the afternoon.

Central Front Range stops: Fairplay and Pine Junction

Alamosa-Pueblo Outrider Route - connects the CFR with the San Luis Valley and Pueblo Area. The route is operated by the Senior Resource Development Agency out of Pueblo, with one run in each direction daily; from Alamosa to Pueblo in the morning and Pueblo to Alamosa in the afternoon/evening.

Central Front Range stops: Cotopaxi, Cañon City, and Penrose



Interregional, Regional & Local Transit Providers

The CFR TPR has a range of interregional, regional, and local public transit providers that provide fixed-route bus and on-demand services.

Provider	Service Area	Types of Service	Span of Service	Fares	2018 Annual Ridership	2018 Ops & Admin Budget	2018 Vehicle Revenue Miles	2018 Vehicle Revenue Hours
City of Cripple Creek	Municipality		Daily (7:00AM - 1:00AM) Summer and Winter (7:00AM - 10:30PM)	\$1.00/ride	49,974	\$363,001	78,274	11,860
Cañon City Golden Age Council (Fromont County Transit)	Fromont County		M-F (7:40AM - 4:40PM)	Suggested donation	9,559	\$256,333	75,335	6,320
Teller Senior Coalition	Teller County		M-F (8:00AM - 5:00PM)	\$10.00 maximum fare \$5.00 for local trips \$1 for fixed route trip	6,590	\$221,806	76,713	5,069
Wot Mountain Valley Community Service	100 miles around Westcliffe		M-F (8:00AM - 5:00PM)	Suggested donation	2,309	\$81,345	50,762	2,340
Park County	Interregional (Park County Commuter w/ Summit Stago): CFR and Intermountain TPRs		Daily (7:00AM - 6:00PM)	\$2/Ride	[Included in Summit Stago data]	[Included in Summit Stago data]	[Included in Summit Stago data]	[Included in Summit Stago data]
Summit County (Summit Stago)	Interregional (Operates Park County Commuter): CFR and Intermountain TPRs		Daily (5:15AM - 1:40AM)	\$2/ride	1,697,776	\$10,579,762	1,670,783	84,929
Upper Arkansas Area Council of Governments	Multi-county: Custer, Fremont		M-F (7:00AM-6:00PM)	\$2/ride suggested donation	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Note: Ridership, budget, revenue miles, and revenue hours include all service types. In the case of Summit County, these metrics include all Summit Stage services provided outside the CFR TPR, as well as the Park County Commuter.

Source: 2018 National Transit Database, 2019 CDOT Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

Legend

- Fixed Route Bus
- Demand Response
- Commuter Bus
- Trolley Bus
- Vouchers or Reimbursement

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DEFINITIONS

Transit Service Types

Fixed-route: Transit service that operates on a defined route and schedule.

Deviated Fixed-Route: Transit service that follows a defined route and schedule but will deviate off route within a defined area to pick up passengers upon request.

Demand Response: Typically door-to-door service where you call ahead to schedule a trip (e.g., Dial-a-Ride, Call-n-Ride, Access-a-Ride).

Vanpools: Service that is organized in advance by a group of people who travel to and from similar locations at the same time.

Transit Service Categories

Interregional Public: Open to the general public and connects one region/TPR of the state to another region/TPR.

Regional Transit Service: Open to the general public and connects communities and counties within a region/TPR.

Local Transit: Open to the general public and operates primarily within a city, town, or community.

Human Services Transportation: Service provided by a human services agency that is typically for a specific population, such as older adults, people with disabilities, and veterans.

Private For-Profit Transportation: Services that are operated privately and can include taxis, resort transportation, ridehailing services (Uber, Lyft), etc.



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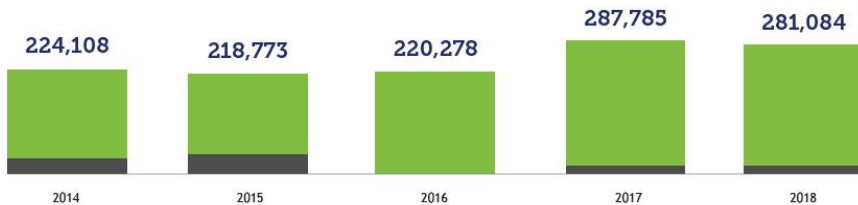
5-Year Historic Operating Data

Five-year historic trends for key transit operating metrics (ridership, revenue miles, and revenue hours) for all local and regional public transit service providers in the CFR show that ridership is down, but revenue miles and hours are generally up since 2014.

Total TPR Annual Ridership



Total TPR Vehicle Revenue Miles



Total TPR Vehicle Revenue Hours



Legend: Demand Response (Green), Fixed-Route Bus (Black)

Source: 2014-2018 National Transit Database and 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey



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Photo Credit: Jeff Prillwitz



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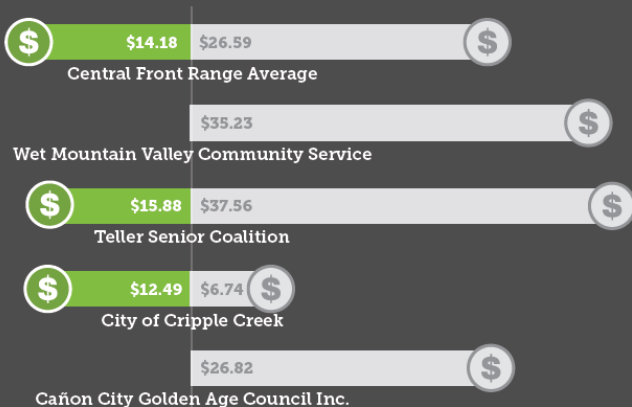
Transit Provider Service Performance Metrics

Key performance data indicate the efficiency of an agency's service operations. CFR cost/trip, cost/revenue hour, and cost/revenue mile are shown below.

ANNUAL COST/TRIP

Fixed-Route and Deviated-Fixed Route Services

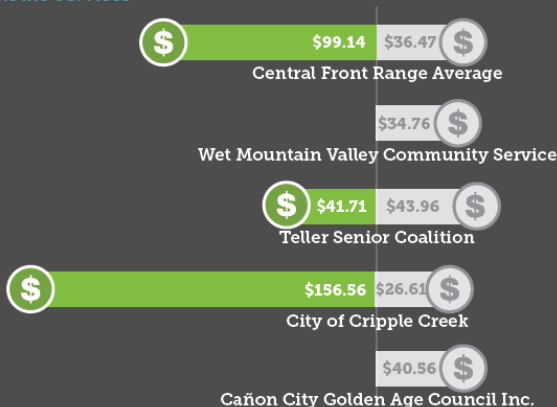
Demand Response Services



ANNUAL COST/REVENUE HOUR

Fixed-Route and Deviated-Fixed Route Services

Demand Response Services

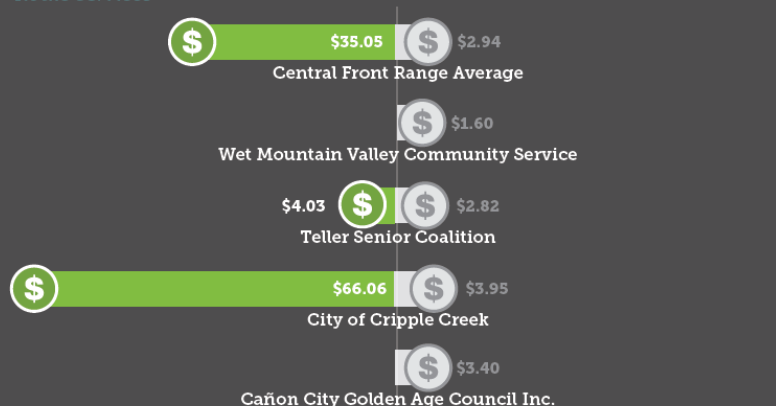


CENTRAL FRONT RANGE

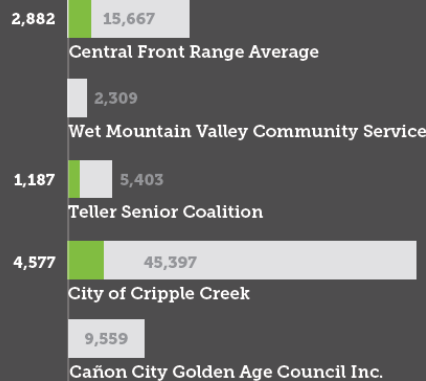
ANNUAL COST/REVENUE MILE

Fixed-Route and Deviated-Fixed Route Services

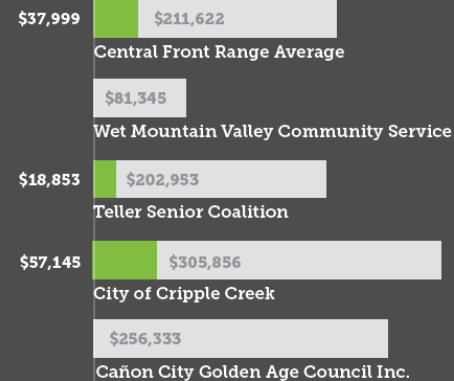
Demand Response Services



ANNUAL RIDERSHIP



ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS



■ Fixed-Route and Deviated-Fixed Route Services
 ■ Demand Response Services



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Human Services Transportation Providers

Several human services agencies operate transportation services in the CFR TPR; however, for many of these providers, transportation is only one of the services they provide. The table below identifies human services agencies in the Region that provide transportation services and the populations they serve. The list below is limited to those that responded to the 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey and may not be comprehensive.

Provider	Service Area	Days of Service	Passenger Eligibility	Types of Service	Approximate Passenger Trips/Year
Fremont County Head Start	Fremont County	Fixed-route: M-Th Demand response: Tu	Low-income populations		756
Starpoint	Multi-county: Fremont, Chaffoo, Custer	M-Th	People with disabilities		1,800-2,000
Park County Senior Coalition	Park County	Fixed-route: M, Tu, Th, F Demand response: daily	Older adults (60+) who have a disability, are veterans, are low income, or receive Medicaid		Not available
Daybreak	Multi-county: El Paso, Park, Teller	Varies by day/program schedule	Adults with disabilities in the adult day program		Not available

Source: 2019 CDOT Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

Other Human Services Providers

Human services providers may not offer transportation services but may offer transportation related services, fund transportation programs, or simply coordinate with transportation providers in the Region. The list below is limited to those who responded to the 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey.

Provider	Service Area	Client Eligibility	Types of Service
The Independence Center	Multi-county: Fremont, Teller, Park, and El Paso Counties Interregional: Central Front Range, Eastern, Greater Denver Area, Pikes Peak Area, South Central, and Pueblo Area TPRs	Adults and children with disabilities	

Source: 2019 CDOT Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

Legend

- Fixed Route Bus
- Demand Response
- Vouchers or Reimbursement
- Bus Passes or Tickets

Private Transportation Providers

Two private for-profit companies in the CFR TPR provide transportation services, including Fremont County Cab and Teller Cab.

State of Good Repair

CDOT's DTR comprehensive Transit Asset Management Plan meets federal requirements and was last updated in fall 2018. The Plan identifies the condition of assets funded with state or federal funds to guide optimal prioritization of investments to keep transit systems in Colorado in a state of good repair. Currently, 40 percent of CDOT tracked transit vehicles in the CFR are beyond their state of good repair.

State of Good Repair Data

Agency	Total Revenue Vehicles	Vehicles Beyond State of Good Repair	Percentage of Vehicles Beyond State of Good Repair	Cost of Backlog
City of Cripple Creek	6	0	0%	\$0.0
Teller Senior Coalition	7	3	43%	\$113,400
Upper Arkansas Area Council of Governments (Includes Cañon City Golden Age Council and Wet Mountain Community Service)	13	6	46%	\$332,900
Cripple Creek Care Center	3	1	33%	\$77,800
Park County Senior Coalition	5	4	80%	\$271,700
TOTAL - Central Front Range	34	14	40%	\$795,800

Source: CDOT Statewide Transit Asset Inventory, July 2019

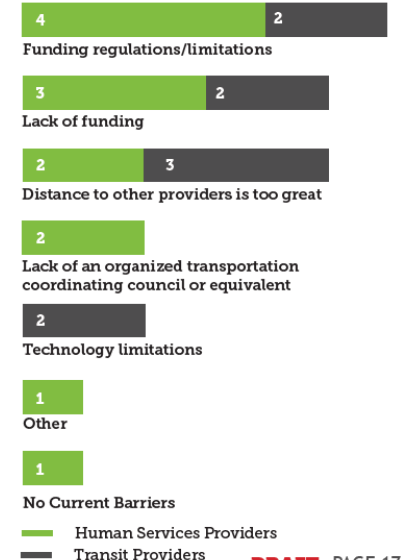
Regional Coordination Activities

Coordination of transportation services, funding sources, information, vehicles and equipment is paramount when looking for ways to minimize service duplication, create more efficient and productive systems, and provide trips to as many people as possible. A variety of existing coordination activities are occurring between transit providers and human services agencies in the CFR TPR. The 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey gathered information from providers in the CFR about coordination to better understand current activities and identify barriers.

Current Coordination Activities



Barriers to Coordination Activities





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Local/Regional Coordinating Council

The Upper Arkansas Area Council of Governments (UAACOG) was designated as the regional coordinating council (RCC) in 2010 for Lake, Custer, Chaffee, and Fremont Counties. Adjacent counties, outside the UAACOG area, are also invited to participate. The UAACOG acts as the grants administrator for state and federal funds for Golden Shuttle in Cañon City and Wet Mountain Valley Community Services in Westcliffe. While lack of funding and resources has limited the activities of the RCC, the group continues to meet quarterly to discuss strategies to improve regional coordination and reduce transportation service gaps. There has been some success in gaining membership and joint grant applications.

The Community of Caring/Aspen Mine Center in Cripple Creek provides human services programs and functions as the local coordinating council (LCC) for Teller County, including the communities of Woodland Park, Divide, Cripple Creek, and Victor. In 2009, Teller County created a Community Resource Directory with information about services available to residents, including human services transportation. In the near term, the agency plans to update the directory and include more detailed information on transit services available in the County and the Region. The LCC is undertaking a study to assess county wide transit needs in Teller County.

Mobility Management

Currently, there is no official mobility manager for the Region; rather the Transportation Coordinator for the UAACOG performs some of the mobility manager duties for the Region.

Coordinating Services/Schedules

Fremont County Transit works with Wet Mountain Community Services to service residents at the county line of Custer and Fremont Counties. Fremont County Transit also transports passengers to Bustang Outrider stops.

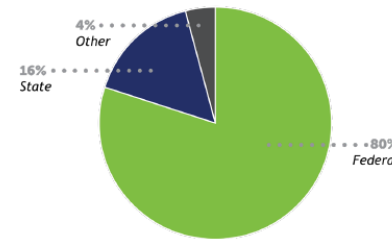
Other Partnerships

The City of Cripple Creek coordinates with the City of Victor, local casinos, and the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company to fund various transit services.

Financial Snapshot

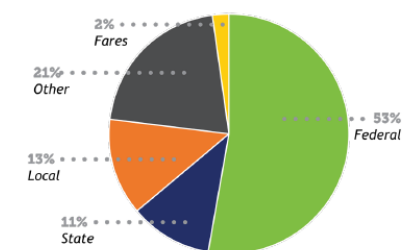
Transit funding is complex and Colorado providers typically use a patchwork funding approach that includes federal, state, local fares, donations, and/or tax revenues. Public funds are primarily used to support transit and transportation services in rural parts of Colorado, with most agencies relying on federal funds from the FTA. Based on 2014-2018 budget data, most of the CFR's capital revenues and over half of its operating revenues were from federal sources. Operating revenues were supplemented by state and local funds, fares, donations, and partnerships.

Capital Revenue Sources



Source: National Transit Database 2014-2018 5-Year Averages and 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

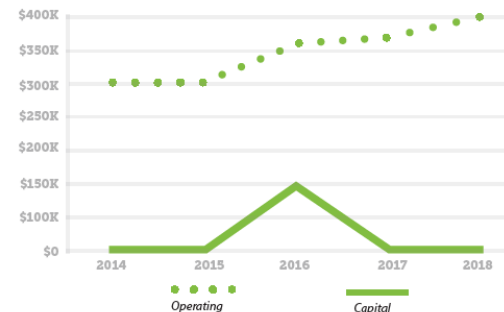
Operating Revenue Sources



Source: National Transit Database 2014-2018 5-Year Averages and 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

Historic Revenue Data

The chart below shows five-year CFR operating and capital funding trends. Operating funds increased by just over 30 percent over the five-year period with capital funding flat except for in 2016.



Source: National Transit Database 2014-2018 and 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey

Additional 10-Year Capital & Operating Needs

Additional capital and operating projects were identified by CFR TPR participants, transportation providers, CDOT staff, and other key transit stakeholders throughout the Region. Project needs identified do not include any anticipated fleet replacement funds needed to maintain all assets in a state of good repair. See page 23 for the full list of additional project needs.

Capital Project Needs: \$20.02M
Operational Project Needs: \$7.34M
Total Identified Need: \$27.36M



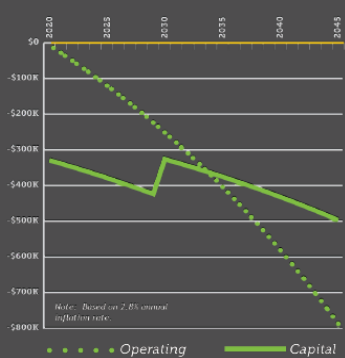
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Regional Transit Revenue Trends Annual Operating/Capital Projections

Annual operating and capital funding projections for the CFR, provide a framework for planning for transit in the future. However, while planning projections are informative, they are in no way predictions of the future. Many factors influence revenue projections, including: (1) availability and allocation of federal, state, and local funds; (2) economic volatility; and (3) the rate of inflation. To provide a foundation for future planning, annual operating and capital projections for the CFR were developed based on 2018 National Transit Database data and survey responses from the 2019 Statewide Transit Plan Provider Survey.

Scenario 1: Maintain the Status Quo

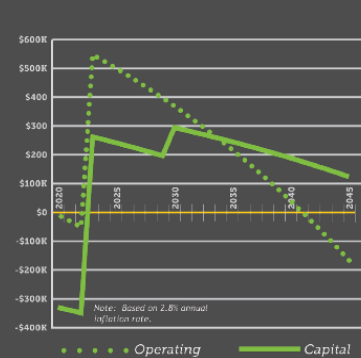
Projected Surpluses/Deficits 2020-2045



Source: CDOT

Scenario 2: Maintain the Status Quo + New State Funding

Projected Surpluses/Deficits 2020-2045



Source: CDOT

Scenario 1 assumes that no additional operating or capital funds are available for transit through 2045. Due to inflation, operating funds continue to diminish over the 25-year planning horizon. Capital revenue declines through 2029 with a spike in revenues in 2030. This is due to the annual investment required to retire the current backlog of vehicles operating beyond their useful lives by 2029 and ensuring that all other vehicles are replaced on time to maintain a state of good repair. While capital projections are still in a deficit, the impact is less severe after 2030.

Scenario 2 builds on Scenario 1 by assuming an additional \$50 million in state funds are allocated to transit each year through 2045. The projection is based on the SB-267 funding allocation formula. The Region's allocation of state transit funding from 2023-2045 is split 50/50 between capital and operating.

Funding Programs & Opportunities

Federal funding is the primary revenue source for transit and human services providers in the State of Colorado for both operating and capital projects. CDOT serves as the designated recipient for rural transit funds and allocates Grants for Rural Areas (5311) funding based on a Colorado-defined rural funding allocation methodology. CDOT allocates Bus and Bus Facilities (5339) and Planning (5304) funds through an annual competitive grant application process open to rural providers in the State.

Historically, limited funding for operating and capital transit needs has been available. In 2017, the state legislature approved Senate Bill 267 (SB-267), which allocates \$500 million in general funds for each of four years to address transportation needs. SB-267 mandates that at least 10 percent, or \$50 million, is allocated to transit capital projects annually. Twenty-five percent of the SB-267 transit funds are allocated to CDOT projects, including Bustang; approximately 50 percent of funds are to be allocated to CDOT and partner agency projects; and 25 percent of funds are allocated to local agency transit improvement projects. SB-267 is only a four-year program; for the funding to continue, the state legislature would have to approve such legislation.

Given the limited state funding for transit, many transit agencies in the state rely heavily on local funds to support their service, especially operating dollars. Alternative funding sources to support transit services locally and regionally include:

- General funds
- Lodging taxes
- Parking fees
- Property taxes
- Public-private partnerships
- Rural transportation authorities
- Sales and use taxes
- Sponsorships/donations
- Tourism taxes
- Utility taxes/fees
- Vehicle fees

CENTRAL FRONT RANGE TPR SENATE BILL-267 PROJECTS

CDOT's Transportation Commission approved SB-267 transit projects in December 2019, with \$5.30 million allocated to the CFR TPR over four years. Projects include:

- Design of Cripple Creek admin/operations facility
- Design and construction of a new Fairplay mobility hub
- Outrider stop and shelter improvements in Cañon City and Cotopaxi
- Partner/capital call for projects (TBD)

Federal Transit Administration Funding Programs

- Accelerating Innovative Mobility - 5310
- Access and Mobility Partnerships - 5310
- Bus and Bus Facilities Discretionary Program - 5339(b)
- Capital Investment Grant - 5309
- Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities - 5310
- Grants for Rural Areas - 5311
- Grants for Buses & Bus Facilities - 5339(a)
- Human Resources & Training - 5314
- Integrated Mobility Innovation - 5310
- Low or No Emission Vehicle Program - 5339(c)
- Mobility for All Pilot Program Grants - 5310
- Mobility on Demand (MOD) Sandbox Demonstration Program - 5312
- Pilot Program for Transit-Oriented Development Planning 20005(b)
- Planning Grants - 5304
- Public Transportation Innovation - 5312
- Rural Transportation Assistance Program - 5311(b)(3)
- State of Good Repair Grants - 5337
- Technical Assistance & Standards Development - 5314(a)



Photo Credit: Jeff Brillwitz

Implementation Strategies

Implementation actions are meant to be near-term, practicable measures related to the TPR's transit vision and goals and to support the implementation of identified transit projects in the Region.

- Advocate for stable funding to maintain the operation of existing transit services
- Advocate for full funding of TPR-identified transit capital, operating, and planning projects (see project list on page 23)
- Maintain all assets in a state of good repair
- Maximize existing and seek new funding sources to expand local and regional services to include additional days, hours, and geographic coverage
- Maintain and improve roadways critical in supporting the needs of military installations in the Region
- Consider ways to integrate transit and improve access to transit along main streets for residents, employees, and visitors
- Implement mobility hubs to provide accessible, multimodal transportation connectivity
- Expand interregional transit service to provide access to goods and services in major activity centers while enhancing quality of life for historically underrepresented populations
- Improve transit amenities in the Region, through increased signage and shelters, and more inclusive street design
- Partner and collaborate with CDOT and local agencies to increase coordinating council participation and expand coordination, marketing, and outreach between transit providers and human services agencies
- Ensure the coordinating council has adequate resources and funding needed to hire a permanent mobility manager, explore joint strategies, and maximize partnership opportunities

Priority Projects

Based on findings from public input, data about gaps and needs, and input from stakeholders, CFR TPR members prioritized their operating and capital projects for the Region. If projects were added after the TPR prioritization process, those projects are identified as "unranked." It is important to note that while projects are ranked, priorities may change based on available funding, grant opportunities, agency needs, etc.

Rank	ID	Project Name	Project Description	Capital Cost (\$M)	10-Year Operating Cost (\$M)	Project Benefits
1	1004	Transit Transfer Facilities For Regional Services (Cripple Creek, Cañon City, Woodland Park)	Provide Transfer Facilities For Regional Services in Cripple Creek, Cañon City, and Woodland Park	\$0.09	\$0.3	
2	1635	Mobility Management and Expansion of UAACOG	Expand marketing, outreach, and coordination of UAACOG	---	\$0.1	
3	1076	Cripple Creek Historic Trolley Restoration	Restore two historic trolleys and approximately 3 miles of historic inter-urban electric trolley railway through the City of Cripple Creek	\$11.2	\$1.5	
4	1067	New Inter-regional Service between Cripple Creek-Woodland Park-Colorado Springs	Connecting Cripple Creek with Woodland Park and then Colorado Springs (via US 24). 5-7 days per week, 9 hours per day, estimated 2,300-3,230 hours per year	\$0.45	\$1.33	
5	1070	New Golden Shuttle Fixed-Route Service in Fremont County (Cotopaxi and outlying areas)	Expand service to include weekend and evening service. Estimated 4,400 hrs./yr. Annual depreciated cost of one-half time body-on-chassis bus	\$0.45	\$0.88	
6	1081	New Inter-regional Transit Service between Cañon City-Florence-Colorado Springs	Connecting Cañon City and Florence with Colorado Springs. 5-7 days per week, 8 hours per day, estimated 2,080-2,912 annual hours; one van	\$0.24	\$0.6	
7	1068	New Regional Fixed-Route Transit Service in Teller County (including Lake George, Florissant, Evergreen Station, and others)	Establish twice daily fixed services throughout Teller County serving Lake George, Florissant, Evergreen Station, others; requires one cutaway vehicle; 3 days/week; twice daily	\$0.075	\$0.52	
8	1075	Cripple Creek Administration & Operations Facility	Bus/admin facility with 9 bays; 60x180ft; training and admin offices; wash bay	\$1.9	\$0.15	
9	1079	Westcliffe Vehicle Housing	Metal building to house vehicles	\$0.4	\$0.06	
10	1071	Expanded Local Fixed-Route Service between Florence-Penrose- Cañon City	Expand Fixed Services in Fremont County serving Florence, Penrose, and towns west along US 50. Requires one cutaway vehicle	\$0.06	\$0.7	
11	1078	Cripple Creek Bus Operations and Storage Facility (Phase 1)	New, Phase I engineering and design for bus operations and storage facility	\$0.12	---	
12	1084	Design and Construction of Fairplay Park-n-Ride	Design and construction of new Park-n-Ride facility to connect Outrider routes (Gunnison-Denver and Fairplay-Breckenridge) along US 285	\$4.0	---	
Unranked	1001	New Inter-regional Transit Service between Summit County and Colorado Springs	Inter-regional Transit Service From Summit County to Fairplay to Hartsel to Colorado Springs, 5 days per week, 4 trips per day	\$0.4	\$0.3	
Unranked	1072	Expanded Starpoint Demand Response Transit Service	Expand Starpoint client-based service to include weekend and early morning service. Estimated 1,000 hrs./yr. Annual depreciated cost of one-half time body-on-chassis bus	\$0.09	\$0.2	
Unranked	1074	Carpool or Vanpool Service Connecting Cripple Creek to Pueblo	New carpool/vanpool service connecting Cripple Creek, Woodland Park, Colorado Springs, Cañon City, and Pueblo. 5 days per week, 2 vans	\$0.05	\$0.05	
Unranked	1077	Feasibility Study: Cripple Creek Trolley	Conduct planning and feasibility study for the Cripple Creek Trolley system	\$0.1	---	
Unranked	2487	Teller Senior Coalition Transit Stops, Facilities, and Wayfinding	Shelters, benches, signage for bus stops in Woodland Park	\$0.025	---	
Unranked	2489	Expansion of Transit Services to Cotopaxi and Surrounding Areas	Expansion of transit services to the Cotopaxi & Howard and surrounding areas. Adding a fixed route service to Cañon City (will also retain Demand Services)	\$0.21	\$0.65	
Unranked	2496	Outrider Stop/Shelter Improvements	Stops and shelter improvements at 2 locations: Cañon City and Cotopaxi	\$0.16	---	

Legend

- Public Health
- Quality of Life
- Asset Management
- Mobility
- Tourism
- Economic Vitality

YOUR
TRANSPORTATION
PLAN CONNECTION. CHOICE.
COLORADO FOR ALL.



Statewide Transit Plan





Statewide Transit Plan (STP)

- Developing Plan in tandem with the Statewide Transportation Plan
- Comprehensive, statewide stakeholder and public engagement approach
- STP to support statewide goal areas of Mobility, Safety, and Asset Management
- Determining how to best align performance measurements between plans
- Transit Plan will be an Appendix of the Statewide Transportation Plan



Statewide Transit Plan

- Content Summary
 - Planning Context, Process, Vision & Goals
 - Statewide Snapshot
 - What We Heard
 - Elderly & Disabled Survey Data
 - Existing Conditions (service types, providers, performance metrics, coordination activities, etc.)
 - Financial Snapshot (existing and projected)
 - Key Focus Areas (electric vehicles, connected Colorado, Front Range Rail, etc.)
 - Recommendations/Strategies/Performance Metrics
 - Strategic Project Pipeline



DRAFT Statewide Transit Plan

Statewide Snapshot

Transportation - whether walking, biking, taking transit, vanpooling, carpooling, or driving a car - is a critical element of everyone's daily life and well-being. Providing access to safe and reliable transportation for all, regardless of who they are or where they come from, results in the creation of accessible and inclusive communities, healthier lifestyle choices, and improved economic prosperity.



When considering the State of Colorado's mobility future, reviewing and analyzing available data helps uncover potential gaps and needs in the transportation network. Populations that often have a higher than average need for transit and/or have a limited access to transportation services and facilities include:

- Older adults
- People with disabilities
- People of color
- Low-income residents
- People with Limited English Proficiency
- Households without a car

Equality vs. Equity of Colorado's Transportation Network

Colorado's statewide transit planning efforts consider the needs of all people - not only from an equality perspective, but also through the lens of equity. An equitable transportation network offers convenient and affordable access to jobs, medical services, education, grocery shopping, and social/recreational activities. Access results in opportunities that can often positively influence personal health and quality of life.

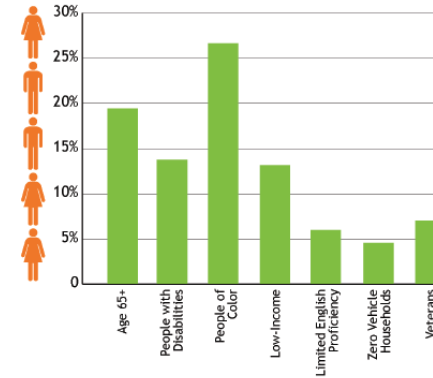


Foundational Elements of the Statewide Transit Plan

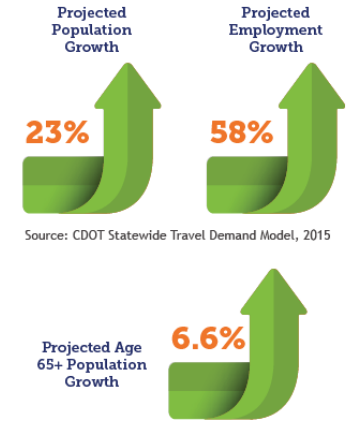
CDOT developed this plan congruently with the Statewide Transportation Plan to ensure that the State is positioned to think comprehensively about the transportation network, create unified visions and goals, and maximize investments across all modes. DTR is committed to maximizing this effort by ensuring that the Statewide Transit Plan is rooted in planning and policy principles that result in improved health and prosperity for those that live, work, and visit Colorado.



Statewide Historically Underrepresented Populations



Statewide Population & Employment Growth through 2045

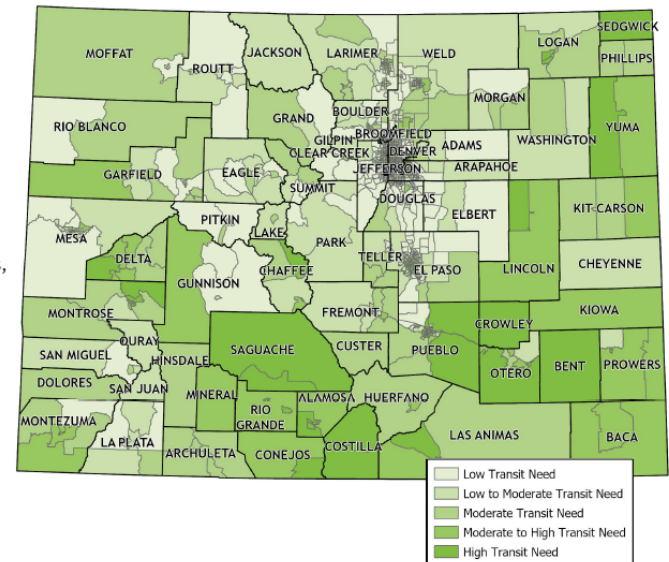


Source: CDOT Statewide Travel Demand Model, 2015

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, 2015

Identified Transit Needs

Data about underrepresented populations paints a picture about what areas of the State are most likely to have a higher than average need for transit. The Statewide Transit Needs map shows the combined index of people age 65+, people with disabilities, people of color, low-income populations, those with limited English proficiency, and those without access to vehicles. The results highlight the counties with the highest propensity of underrepresented populations in Colorado.

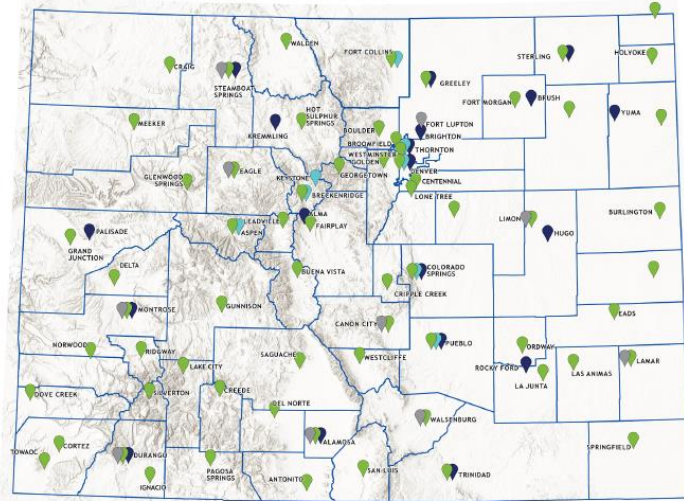




DRAFT Statewide Transit Plan

What We Heard

CDOT conducted a comprehensive stakeholder and public engagement effort to gather input from elected officials, stakeholders, and community members about transportation needs - including transit and human services transportation - across the state through one-on-one meetings, online surveys, participation in community events, and small group meetings.



- Local Elected Official and Community Leader Meetings
 - TPR Meeting
 - Stakeholder Meeting
 - Community Event
- Some county meetings were combined.

81 **Local Elected Official and Community Leader Meetings; Including 64 County Meetings and Two Tribal Meetings**
Averaged 2-3 hours each with local leaders to identify local transportation needs and ideas.

36 **Community Events**
Set up booths and partnered with local planning organizations at community events to engage with attendees.

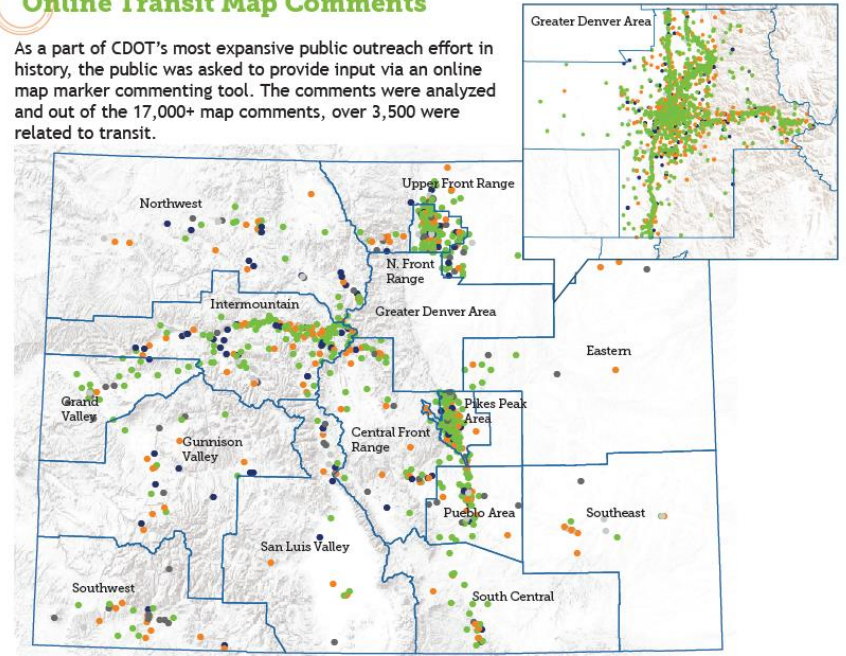
15 **Stakeholder Meetings**
Held meetings to receive input from key stakeholder groups, including the military community, freight groups, business groups and bicyclists.

10 **Transportation Planning Region (TPR) Meetings**
Gathered input from Colorado's 10 rural TPRs. A Regional Transportation Plan will be developed for each TPR.

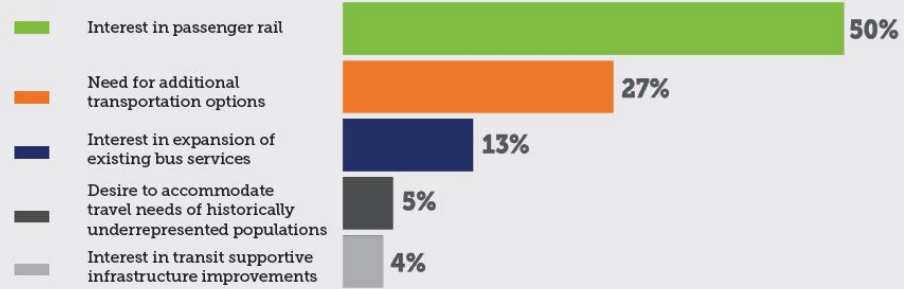
6 **Telephone Town Halls**
Hosted regional telephone town halls, an over-the-phone event where thousands of Coloradans asked transportation questions and participated in live polling.

Online Transit Map Comments

As a part of CDOT's most expansive public outreach effort in history, the public was asked to provide input via an online map marker commenting tool. The comments were analyzed and out of the 17,000+ map comments, over 3,500 were related to transit.



Transit Themes of Online Map Comments



Source: 2019 Your Transportation Plan Public Input



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2019 Statewide Transportation Survey of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

In 2014, CDOT conducted its first ever statistically valid statewide survey of older adults and adults with disabilities to learn about specific travel behavior and transportation needs of these populations and their preferences and priorities. The survey was conducted again in 2019 to understand changes and trends of these populations over time.

2019 Highlights of Survey Findings



3 in 10

Older adults and adults with disabilities depend on family, friends, aides or volunteers for transportation for at least some of their trips.

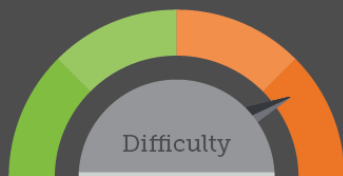


2 in 10

Respondents in 2019 reported using a ridesharing service like Lyft or Uber paying full fare at least once in a typical month.



Seventy-six percent of survey participants said they never had trouble finding transportation for trips they wanted or needed to make.



Respondents most often had difficulty finding transportation for medical appointments and shopping/pharmacy trips.



Those using public transportation, walking, or bicycling at least once a month rose by approximately 10 percent per mode from 2014 to 2019.



About one-third of respondents who drove themselves said they would be very likely or somewhat likely to use public transportation or demand-response transportation services in their community instead of driving.

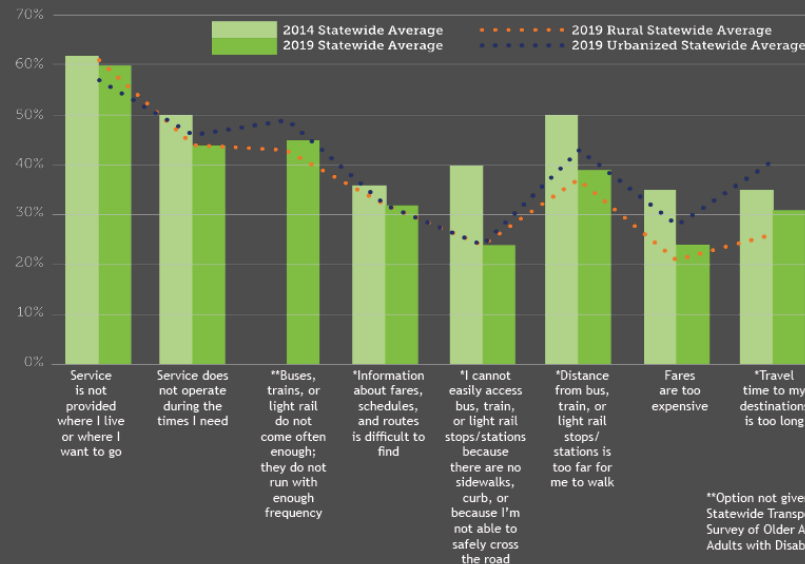
Overall, the most frequently cited barriers to using public transit and demand-response transportation were a lack of service and wanting to use the service during hours it was not available.

Top 3 Issues

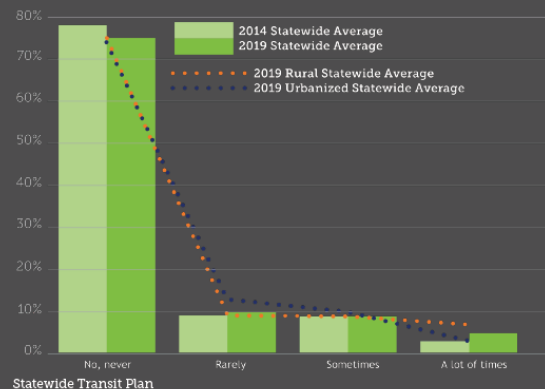
1. Provide lower fares for older adults and riders with disabilities
2. Support veterans' transportation issues
3. Support the development of easily accessible and understandable transportation information and referral services

Barriers to Using Public Transportation Services

Survey respondents were asked to identify different barriers to using fixed route public transportation. Nearly 4 in 10 respondents felt that the lack of service where they lived or where they wanted to go was a "major problem" and 6 in 10 felt this was a major or minor problem. Nearly half of respondents considered it a major or minor problem that transit services do not operate during the times they need, or that service does not operate with enough frequency.



Do you ever have trouble finding transportation for trips you want or need to make?



The frequency with which respondents encountered difficulties finding transportation was assessed through the survey. A little over three-quarters of those completing the survey said they never had trouble finding transportation for trips they wanted or needed to make similar to that was observed in 2014.

Source: 2019 Statewide Transportation Survey of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

*Differences between 2014 and 2019 are statistically significant (p < 0.05)



Vision

Colorado's public transit system will enhance mobility for residents and visitors in an effective, safe, efficient, and sustainable manner; will offer meaningful transportation choices to all segments of the state's population; and will improve access to and connectivity among transportation modes.



DRAFT 2040 Vision and Goals

Goals:

- Establish public transit as an important element within an integrated multimodal transportation system
- Improve travel opportunities within and between communities
- Increase communication, collaboration, and coordination within the statewide transportation network
- Develop a framework of a transit system that is environmentally beneficial over time
- Create a transit system will contribute to the economic vitality of the state, its regions, and its communities to reduce transportation costs for residents, businesses, and visitors
- Create a transit system in which travelers feel safe and secure and in which transit facilities are protected