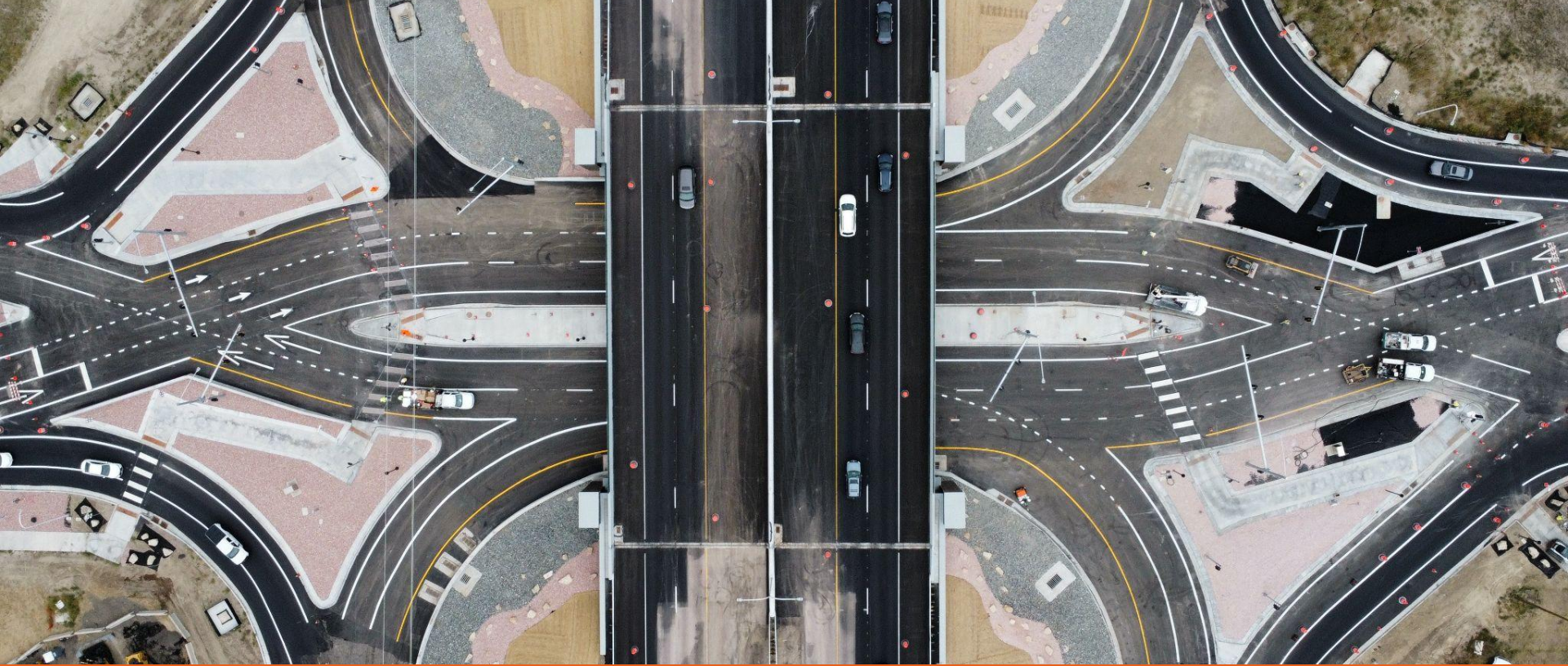


Disclaimer: Please note, this presentation was created in late May and contains errors that have been corrected in our current materials as of 7/24/23.

If you have a concern with information contained in this presentation, please email Jamie Grim at jamie.grim@state.co.us



COLORADO
Department of Transportation

HB23-1101 TPR Study

Monthly Advisory Committee Meeting

June 7, 2023



Advisory Committee

Name	Organization	Position
Keith Baker	Chaffee County	County Commissioner
Dick Elsner	Park County	County Commissioner
Jonathan Godes	City of Glenwood Springs	City Councilor
Andy Gunning	Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments	Executive Director
Terry Hofmeister	Phillips County	County Commissioner
Suzette Mallette	North Front Range MPO	Executive Director
Ron Papsdorf	Denver Regional Council of Governments	Transportation Operations Director
Tamera Pogue	Summit County	County Commissioner
Kristin Stephens	Larimer County	County Commissioner
Anna Stout	City of Grand Junction	Mayor
David Johnson	Roaring Fork Transit Authority	Planning Manager



HB23-1101 Study Language

On or before November 30, 2023, The Department Shall Complete a Study and Study Report of:

- The Consistency and Transparency of the Transportation Planning Process Across the TPRs
- The boundaries of the Transportation Planning Regions (TPRs)
- Membership of the State Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC)
- Membership of the Special Interim Transit And Rail Advisory Committee (TRAC)

In Conducting The Study, **The Department shall provide opportunity for public comment throughout the State** and consider input from stakeholders throughout the State.

The amendment **protects rural Colorado's transportation interests** by mandating that the number of rural TPRs can not be reduced. There are currently 10 rural TPRs and 5 urban MPOs. This number will remain the same.

The Department shall submit the Study Report to the Transportation Commission and to the Transportation Legislation Review Committee on or before November 30, 2023.

Following completion of the study and with consideration of its findings, the Transportation Commission shall initiate updates to the rules before **June 1, 2024**, though we anticipate the TC completing the task by this date.



Statutory Requirements

Factors for consideration identified in legislation:

- Highway and Transit Corridors and Transit District Boundaries
- Disproportionately Impacted Communities
- Vehicle Miles Traveled, Truck Vehicle Miles Traveled, Transit Vehicle Revenue Miles, and Lane Miles
- Population Trends
- Safety and Management Considerations
- Commuting, Commercial Traffic, Freight Movement, Tourism Impacts, and Other Travel Patterns
- Transit-Oriented Development and Access to Affordable Housing
- Levels of Air Pollutants, Criteria Pollutants, and Greenhouse Gas Pollutants
- Communities of Interest



Review of TPR IGAs, MOUs and Bylaws





What is a Transportation Planning Region (TPR)?

- Colorado statute essentially states that any Regional Planning Commission formed for the purposes of fulfilling the transportation planning requirements in C.R.S. 43-1-1103 shall be a Transportation Planning Region.
- Regional Planning Commissions are “a body politic and corporate” and are created under [C.R.S § 30-28-105\(1\)](#), and the legal authorities of TPRs are provided for in this statute, including the powers and responsibilities to (among other things):
 - Sue and be sued;
 - Receive and expend all grants, gifts, and bequests, specifically including state and federal funds and other funds available for the purposes for which the commission exists;
 - Adopt articles to regulate and govern its affairs;
 - Keep records of its resolutions.
- Regional Planning Commissions created in [C.R.S § 30-28-105\(1\)](#) (and therefore TPRs) fit the definition of a “local public body.”
 - Local public body (“LPB”) includes “any board, commission, committee, authority or other advisory, policy-making, rule-making, or formally constituted body of any political subdivision of the state . . . to which a political subdivision, or an official thereof, has delegated a governmental decision-making function but does not include persons on the administrative staff of the local public body.” C.R.S. § 24-6-402(1)(a)(l)
- TPRs, therefore, must follow the Colorado Open Meetings Laws



Colorado Open Meetings Law

- The law provides that all “meetings” at which two or more members of a state public body, or three or more members (or a quorum) of a local public body, discuss “public business” or take any “formal action” must be “open to the public at all times.” [C.R.S § 24-6-402 \(2\)\(a\) and \(2\)\(b\)](#)
- C.R.S. § 24-6-402 (2)(c) indicates that “Any meetings at which the adoption of any proposed policy, position, resolution, rule, regulation or formal action occurs or at which a majority or quorum of the body is in attendance shall only be held after full and timely notice to the public.”
 - A meeting is “any kind of gathering, convened to discuss public business, in person, by telephone, or by other means of communication.”
- After an initial review of the TPRs and their online presence, we discovered the possibility that some TPRs may not be publicly noticing their meetings online, or if they are, the materials are difficult to find.



Importance of IGAs and Bylaws

- Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) and supporting bylaws are the governing documents that give TPRs guidance on how the body should be governed.
- Clear IGAs/Bylaws are important to ensure that TPRs are acknowledging and following required open meeting processes for “public bodies” under state statute.
- IGAs/Bylaws often detail how TPR chairpersons are selected, how often the TPR will meet, how members may be added or removed, what constitutes a quorum for taking official action, etc.
- These documents and processes allows for transparency and common understanding between the Public, TPR members, CDOT and others.
- The creation of bylaws is not required under [C.R.S § 30-28-105](#) but [C.R.S § 30-28-105 \(8\)](#) specifically allows for the adoption of articles and is considered to be “best practice.”



TPR Information

TPR	IGA Status- Current Understanding	Bylaws- Current Understanding	Website
Central Front Range(CFR)	Partially signed, 13 of 17 entities have signed since 2017, with 2 of the 13 signing in 2019	No adopted bylaws, IGA lays out how chairpersons are elected, how funds are spent, and record keeping, information on how and when to attend meetings is on their website.	https://www.uaacog.com/what-we-do/transportation.html
Eastern (EA)	Partially signed by 11 jurisdictions, last updated in 2017	No adopted bylaws, IGA lays out how chairpersons are elected, how funds are spent, and record keeping; meetings, meeting minutes and agendas are all listed on their website.	https://yumacounty.net/commissioners/eastern-transportation-planning-region/
Gunnison Valley (GV)	Partially signed by 15 jurisdictions since 2017	Have the Region 10 bylaws, bylaws were first updated on June 25, 2010, and last updated in 2012, outlines board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc.,	https://region10.net/community-resources/transportation/



TPR Information Cont.

TPR	IGA Status- Current Understanding	Bylaws- Current Understanding	Website
Intermountain (IM)	CDOT's documentation indicates that only Eagle County has signed since 1993	No adopted bylaws, IGA lays out how chairpersons are elected, how funds are spent, record keeping, and has the standard language but not the section on chairs/officers.	No website found
Northwest (NW)	Partially signed by 15 jurisdictions, last updated in 2017	No adopted bylaws IGA lays out how chairpersons are elected, how funds are spent, voting, and record keeping.	No website found
San Luis Valley (SLV)	Partially signed by 15 jurisdictions since 2015	No adopted bylaws, IGA lays out how chairpersons are elected, how funds are spent, and record keeping.	https://www.slvdrg.org/transportation-planning/
South Central (SC)	All 9 jurisdictions have signed the RPC IGA since 1993	No adopted bylaws, IGA outlines board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc, designates HLAACOG as the RPC and discusses membership as a member of the Board of County Commissioners from each participating county and municipal corporations each get one of their electeds (mayor or city council) as a member. The HLAACOG doc includes quorum, voting process, and references bylaws.	https://sccog.colorado.gov/



TPR Information Cont.

TPR	IGA Status- Current Understanding	Bylaws- Current Understanding	Website
Southeast (SE)	All 31 jurisdictions have signed the RPC IGA since 1993	No adopted bylaws, has the standard IGA minus the section on chair/officers; their docs seem to be silent on process other than their agreement to contract with SECED.	https://www.seced.net/
Southwest (SW)	Partially signed by 15 jurisdictions since 2008	Bylaws were adopted February 3rd, 2017, meeting documents and information are presented on their website, quorum requirement of 9 members and allows for electronic vote if they don't have quorum; also has bylaws addressing vacancies, officer election processes, statement for open meetings and public notice.	http://www.swccog.org/documents/tpr/
Upper Front Range (UFR)	All 10 jurisdictions have signed the RPC IGA since 1993	Bylaws were last updated March 2nd, 2017. They lay out forum requirements, state funding allocation, selection of chairpersons, and meeting information, only county commissioners can be officers, municipalities can have a staff as rep but counties cannot, exec committee is the three county commissioner members plus the R4 RTD but three people can take action, they have to vote in person.	No website found



MPO Information

MPO	Articles of Association/IGA	Bylaws	Website
Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG)	IGA: Have not signed Articles of Association: amended as of 2017, list out purposes of the COG, membership, voting, elections, financing, meetings, and committees	Bylaws were last updated in 2021, outline board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc	https://drcog.org/planning-great-region/transportation-planning
Grand Valley MPO (GVMP)	IGA: Has been partially signed by 4 jurisdictions since 2002, IGA lays out how chairpersons are elected, how funds are spent, voting, and record keeping. Articles of Association: n/a	Bylaws were adopted in 2002, outline board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc	https://www.mesa-county.us/departments-and-services/rtpo
North Front Range MPO (NFRMPO)	IGA: Have not signed Articles of Association: Adopted 1988, last amended 2022, list out purposes of the COG, membership, voting, elections, financing, meetings, and committees	Bylaws were last updated in 2022, outline board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc	https://nfrmpo.org/
Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments (PPACG)	IGA: Have not signed Articles of Association: Adopted in 1970, list out purposes of the COG, membership, voting, elections, financing, meetings, and committees	Bylaws were last updated in 2022, outline board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc	https://www.ppacg.org/transportation/
Pueblo Area Council of Governments (PACOG)	IGA: Have not signed Articles of Association: n/a	Bylaws were adopted in 2011, outline board member requirements, how board is appointed, length of terms, attendance, quorum, etc	https://www.pacog.net/mpoadmin



Public Meetings

- The legislation stipulates that there be opportunities for public comment across the state.
- CDOT plans to host two rounds of public meetings in the five CDOT engineering regions to present the collected data, early draft findings, and to ask for input from stakeholders.
- The first set of meetings are expected to occur in late July/early August and the second round will be in late September/early October.
- At the next advisory committee meeting in July, the project team will bring proposed materials for the public meetings for Advisory Committee review.
- *The project team would like to discuss ideas for the meeting format, and appreciate suggestions for members of the public and stakeholders who should be included on the invite list.*



Survey

- The Department is considering crafting an online survey to set a benchmark for stakeholder awareness of TPRs and participation in TPRs as well as solicit suggestions for possible improvements.
- We would plan to send the survey to elected officials, TPR members, and other identified stakeholders.
- CDOT staff will circulate the draft questions to the Advisory Committee for review and suggestions in the next few weeks.
- *The project team would like to discuss ideas for content of the survey, and appreciate suggestions for members of the public and stakeholders who should be included on the survey list.*



Next Steps

- CDOT staff will continue to gather data and share the mapping tool to assist in the analysis.
- Continue meeting with stakeholders and attending TPR meetings. This will continue until the study is completed.
- Develop draft public meeting materials for the Advisory Committee to review.
- Develop draft survey questions for the Advisory Committee to review.



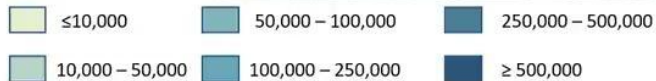
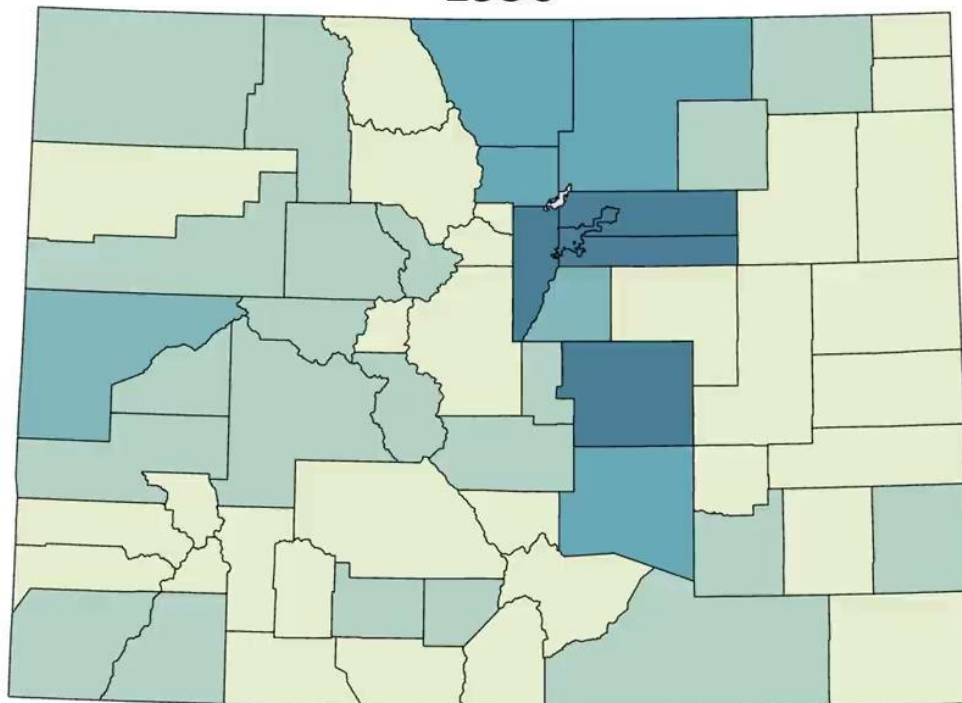
Draft Maps





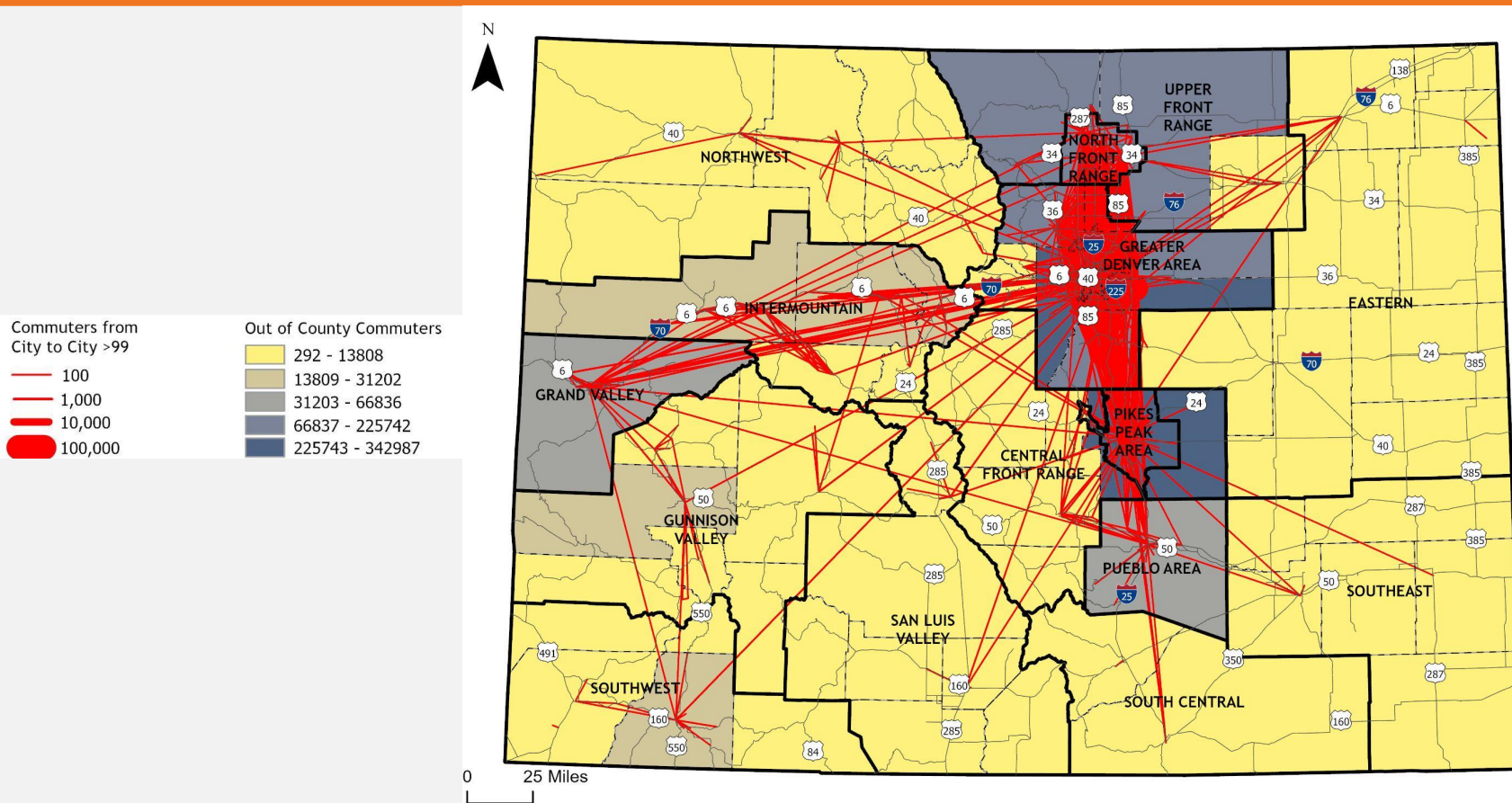
Population comparisons between 1990, 2021 and 2050

1990



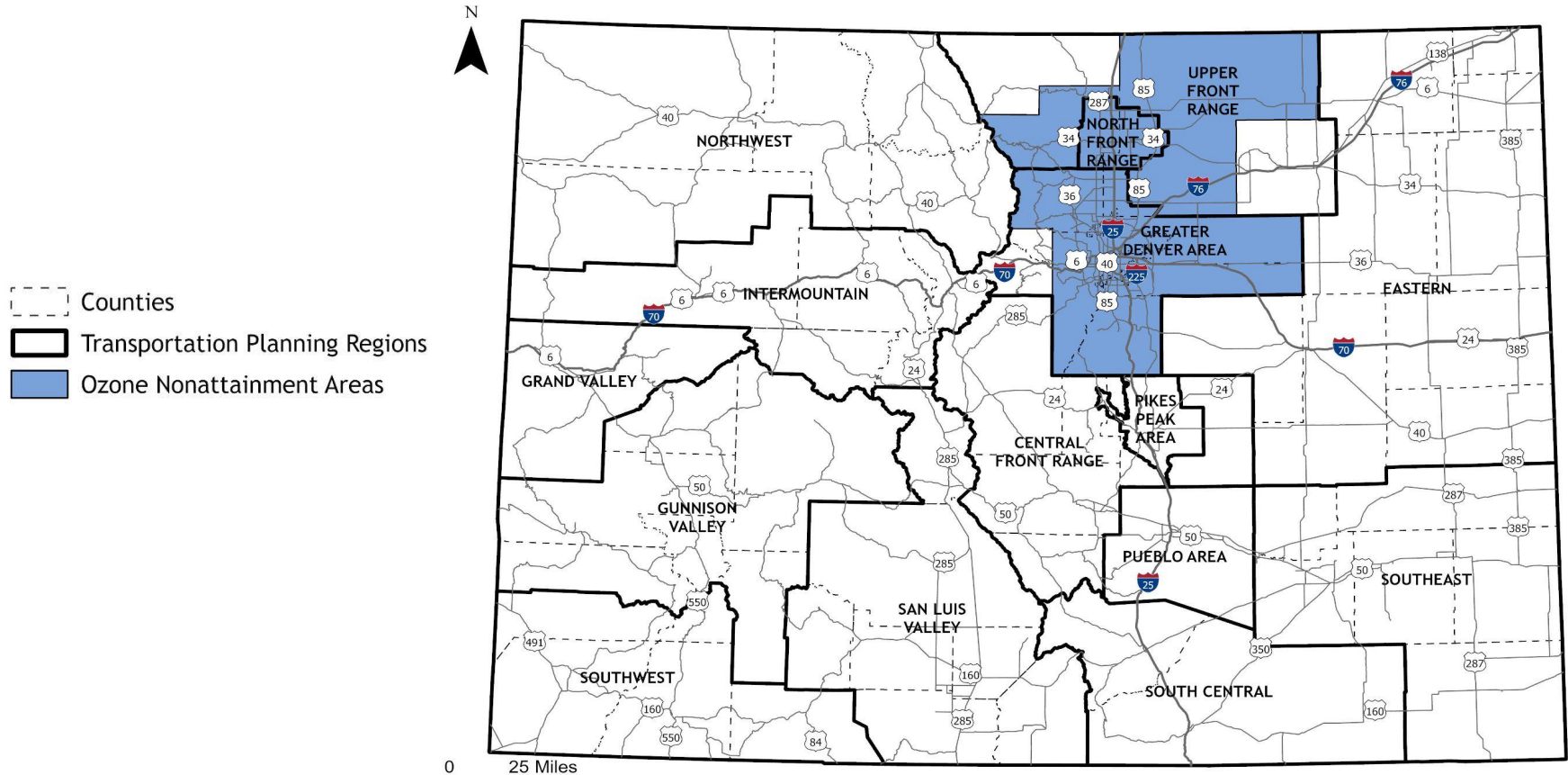


Commuting Patterns



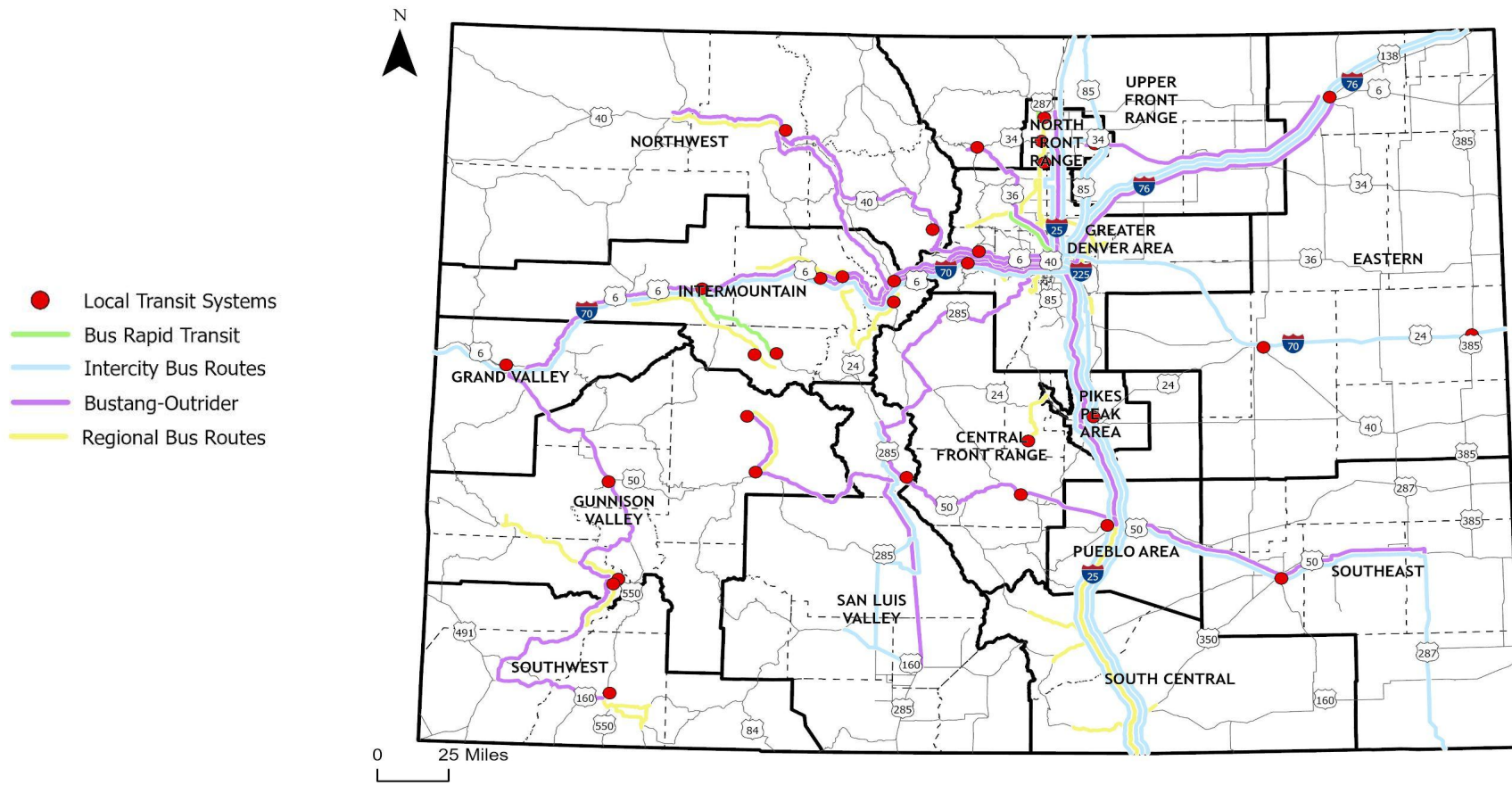


Ozone Nonattainment Areas





State Transit Districts and Network





Questions?

