

# Colorado

## Statewide Transportation Improvement Program

### Fiscal Years 2027 – 2030



Adopted by the  
Colorado Transportation Commission  
June 2026



**COLORADO**  
Department of Transportation

# Executive Summary

## Statewide Transportation Improvement Program

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## INTRODUCTION

Colorado has a wide-ranging landscape, from rolling plains, 14,000' mountains, to the high desert of the western slope. Diverging characteristics such as these mean that Colorado faces numerous challenges with maintaining its highways and transportation infrastructure. The Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, or STIP, is developed to help address Colorado's ever-changing transportation needs and priorities.

Federal Regulations require State Departments of Transportation to develop a STIP detailing four years of programming for the Department. The STIP contains capital and non-capital transportation projects and programs proposed for funding under Title 23 (highways) and Title 49 (transit) of the U.S. Code. It should be noted that any transportation project receiving federal transportation funding must be included in the STIP, as well as any relevant MPO TIP.

This update of the STIP has been developed per the requirements included in the transportation authorization bill, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which was signed into law on November 15, 2021. As further rules and guidance are established at the federal level in the coming months, they will be modified into CDOT policies and guidance.

Federal legislation requires a new STIP be developed at least every four years, containing a minimum four-year listing of Federal-Aid Projects, for FHWA and FTA approval. Since 2016, CDOT has updated its STIP annually in order to always provide a full four-year plan of projects recognized by FHWA and FTA. This process allows for more flexibility in moving projects forward or backward to address shifting priorities or emergencies.

This FY2027-FY2030 STIP is also linked to the 10-Year Vision for Colorado's Transportation System which contains a diversified project list that focuses on: Safety, Resilience, Fix it First, and Multimodal options. This list informs which projects move into the STIP as funding becomes available. The new STIP will be effective from July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2029 and will include state fiscal years 2027 through 2029 for the federally approved STIP.

## OVERVIEW

The STIP is only one piece of the overall financial and planning picture for transportation throughout Colorado. The planning and budgeting process begins with the development of long-range transportation plans for each Transportation Planning Region (TPR). The Statewide Plan (SWP) provides a policy link to each of the Regional Plans and sets the goals and strategies for the state to work toward over a 20-plus year planning horizon. Once the long-range plans are developed and projects selected through the planning process, the STIP is developed in order to program the funds needed for those transportation projects. After a project has been included in the STIP, it may be budgeted within the appropriate fiscal year.

The STIP provides a short-term program of projects that the Department plans to initiate or complete within a four-year time frame. The STIP is linked to the long-range SWP with designated planning corridors. The planning corridors detail the goals, objectives, and priorities articulated in the SWP. The planning corridors are aligned to specific highway segments throughout Colorado but cover multimodal elements that are not restricted to the highway itself. For example, transit routes and bicycle/pedestrian elements can be included in a planning corridor but may not be located specifically on the highway itself. The SWP is generally updated every four years, along with revenue forecasts and Program Distribution.

STIP development includes detailed discussions with local planning partners, as well as with the rural TPRs and five Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). The FY2027-FY2030 STIP is a product of the outreach, goals and priorities set with the 2050 Statewide Transportation Plan (2045 SWP), which was adopted in September 2025. The FY2027-FY2030 STIP will be adopted by the Transportation Commission at its May 2026 regular meeting; it will then be forwarded to the Colorado offices of FHWA and FTA for their final approval. The FY2027-FY2030 STIP will become effective July 1, 2026.

## **STIP FORMAT AND OFFICIAL RECORD**

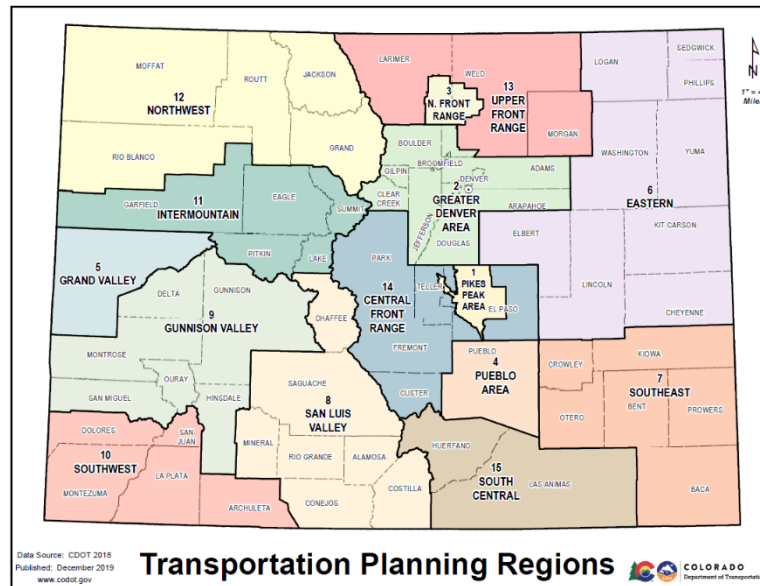
CDOT now administers the STIP using the eSTIP as the authoritative source for all project programming, funding, and approval actions. Amendments, administrative modifications, and annual updates are processed and reflected in the eSTIP. When required for federal approval or public communication, CDOT may generate PDF or other static versions derived from the eSTIP; however, these versions do not supersede the eSTIP and may not capture subsequent approved changes. Any references to the STIP hereby reference projects maintained in the eSTIP, which is now the official STIP of record.

## **STIP DEVELOPMENT**

To develop the STIP, CDOT follows an established set of guidelines laid out in the STIP Development Guidance and Project Priority Programming Process (4P). This guidance details the process for setting project priorities, the process for STIP development and adoption, and for public review and comment. A copy of this guidance is included in Chapter 2.

During the 4P, CDOT coordinates with all 15 TPRs, which includes five MPOs. Together, CDOT and the MPOs/TPRs agree upon identified priorities on a regional and statewide level. CDOT Regions conduct county level meetings, TPR meetings, and joint TPR meetings to arrive at a draft list of projects for the STIP. For this STIP update, CDOT Regions met with each TPR and MPO to discuss remaining and ongoing projects for fiscal years 2027 through 2029, as well as those being added for FY2030. These activities occur on an annual basis for each new STIP adoption.

The map below depicts the 10 rural and 5 urban Transportation Planning Regions in Colorado.



Projects selected for the STIP are required to be consistent with the SWP. In September 2025, the Transportation Commission adopted the 2050 SWP. The projects selected for the FY2027-FY2030 STIP are consistent with the goals, objectives, and priorities that are laid out in the 2050 SWP.

The consistency of the STIP and the SWP is achieved in several ways. The 2050 SWP includes goals, objectives, and performance measures for the transportation system. These goals, objectives, and performance measures guide the distribution of resources in Program Distribution and the annual budget. For applicable programs, such as Surface Treatment, Bridge, and Maintenance, funding levels are established based on the estimated funding needed to reach performance objectives. Specific projects for these programs are identified and included in the STIP.

The SWP incorporates Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) developed by the rural TPRs, as well as the MPO Transportation Plans. The SWP also details goals, strategies, and priorities for modal (e.g., automobile, transit, bicycle and pedestrian, aviation) and functional (e.g., operations, safety, asset management) components of corridors and projects. The development of the STIP follows the development of the SWP and is informed by the priorities articulated in the SWP.

## 10-Year Plan

The updated FY2027-2036 10-Year Plan was recently adopted by the Transportation Commission in May 2026. Though not required by federal regulations, the Commission approves the 10-Year Plan for use as a tool to set transportation priorities for the next 10 years.

This 10-Year Plan is a targeted subset of CDOT’s broader Statewide Transportation Plan, Your Transportation Plan, translating long-term vision into a clear, action-oriented investment strategy.

The projects identified in the 10-Year Plan are vetted through the Statewide Planning and STIP development processes through extensive public and stakeholder engagement and are designed to help CDOT meet its performance goals to fix Colorado’s roads, advance transportation safety, and sustainably increase transportation choice.

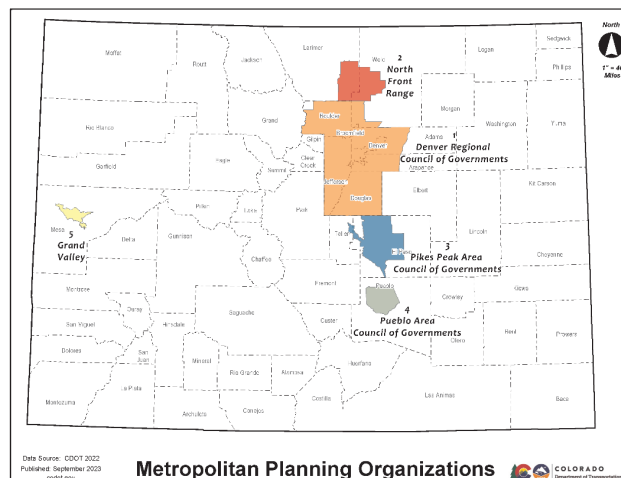
The State has passed legislation to transfer general funds to the CDOT to assist in funding these priority projects. These funds are included in the STIP once specific funding is identified and available and the projects are ready to go to design and construction.

### Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Development

The five Metropolitan Planning Organizations in Colorado are in urban areas having populations greater than 50,000. Each MPO is also required to develop a short-term Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), similar to the STIP. Colorado’s MPOs are:

- Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG), comprised of the Denver metropolitan area
- Grand Valley MPO (GVMPO), comprised of the City of Grand Junction and Mesa County
- North Front Range MPO (NFRMPO), comprised of the cities of Fort Collins, Loveland, and Greeley
- Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments (PPACG), comprised of the Colorado Springs metropolitan area
- Pueblo Area Council of Governments (PACOG), comprised of the City of Pueblo and Pueblo County

The map below shows where the MPOs are located within Colorado.



Of the five MPOs, DRCOG, NFRMPO, and PPACG are designated as Transportation Management Areas (TMAs), having urban populations greater than 200,000. The TMA designation applies to the entire metropolitan area boundary. These three TMAs must comply with special requirements which may include air quality conformity, congestion management processes, project selection, and project certifications.

Federal regulations require the five MPOs in Colorado to develop TIPs, which comprise the urban portion of the STIP. TIP project selection at the MPO level follows a formal process adopted by each individual MPO. Each MPO uses its technical and policy committees and boards as a forum for TIP project selection. Public involvement may focus on people living or working within the boundaries of the MPO; however, anyone may participate in and submit comments during the MPO TIP development process. Federal regulations require that the TIPs be incorporated into the STIP without modification. The STIP and the TIPs will show the same projects; however, funding is sometimes shown in grouped totals in a TIP document where it is shown individually in the STIP, or vice versa. The funding totals will be the same. Though each MPO follows its own specific process for TIP development, the projects selected are required to be consistent with their long-range RTPs. For links to view specific MPO TIPs, please see Chapter 8, Acronym List, page 9.

### **Tribal TIP Development**

Federal regulations also require consultation with Tribal governments when developing the long-range Statewide Plan and the STIP. Colorado has two tribal governments: Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute, located in the southwest portion of the state. Each of these tribes has voting members on the Statewide Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC).

The primary source of transportation funding for both tribes comes through Federal Lands. These dollars are used for road and multi-modal improvements on tribal lands. As such, the tribes are required to develop a Tribal Transportation Improvement Program (TTIP) to outline the projects that these federal dollars will be used for.

Currently, there are no tribal funds allocated to projects on the state-managed transportation system. However, a copy of the 2025 Colorado TTIP can be found [here](#).

### **STIP Projects and Programs**

Based on federal regulation, and in partnership with the MPOs and TPRs in the state, the FY2027-FY2030 STIP includes Regionally Significant Projects and STIP Pools. These are defined as:

- A **Regionally Significant Project** is a project serving regional transportation needs and of significant scale to be typically included in transportation demand modeling or air quality emissions modeling and identified individually in the STIP.

Some Regionally Significant Projects look similar to STIP Pools in that they list the various phases and portions of the project as sub-projects. The difference between these Regionally Significant projects and STIP pools is that all of the projects listed in this instance pertain to the larger overall project. For example, the I-25 North project in Region 4 is a Regionally Significant Project, but it lists the various phases as sub-projects, which are part of the whole.

- A **STIP Pool** is an assigned STIP number for grouping projects, typically based on a CDOT funding program, such as Surface Treatment, that typically includes Non-Regionally Significant projects grouped under that program for inclusion in the STIP.

## TRANSPORTATION FUNDING IN COLORADO

Balancing transportation needs with expected revenues is a challenge. In 1992, Colorado voters passed a state constitutional amendment limiting how the state and local governments could impose tax increases. The Taxpayer Bill of Rights, known as TABOR, requires all government agencies in Colorado to put any tax increases to a vote of the people. As a result, the state fuel tax rate has been frozen at 22 cents per gallon since 1992. As of July 2023, Colorado ranks 42nd in the nation when comparing tax rates with other states.

In order to comply with TABOR, while maximizing the power of the dollar, Colorado has been looking at various options to augment fuel tax revenues. During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Colorado General Assembly passed Senate Bill 21-260, an omnibus bill that created new enterprises and established fee structures for various transportation related activities. Additionally, with the passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) at the federal level, Colorado expects to receive at least \$716.5 million from FHWA and \$181.5 million from FTA each year over the life of the authorization.

The table below illustrates the revenues expected for use in the FY2027-FY2030 STIP. These revenues are based on the updated revenue forecasts as of March 2026. The table also includes the current estimated project cost for the projects included in the FY2027-2030 STIP.

| Fiscal Constraint | FY2027          | FY2028          | FY2029          | FY2030          |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total Revenue     | \$1,901,130,405 | \$2,080,890,884 | \$2,998,870,744 | \$2,183,532,709 |
| Total STIP'd      | \$848,463,476   | \$380,470,684   | \$257,903,448   | \$213,822,518   |
| Percentage STIP'd | 44.63%          | 18.28%          | 8.60%           | 9.79%           |

## **Funding and Programming**

As seen in the table above, CDOT has programmed approximately \$850 million of projects in FY2027, while revenues total \$1.9 billion. The difference is partially reflective of total annual budget revenues that are not included in the STIP, such as roadway maintenance and administrative costs. The drop in STIP'd amounts in the last three years is primarily a reflection of projects that are not yet deemed ready. There are several factors that go into making a project "ready" that includes analysis of treatment needs, cost estimates, and prioritization. In other instances, specific funding needs to be identified through available Enterprise or State legislated funds that can impact the start dates for various projects. In the case of State General Fund transfers, the money may be reasonably expected in revenue forecasts, but the projects cannot move forward until CDOT receives the funding transfer itself. These projects will be filled in throughout the STIP cycle following the processes outlined in Chapter 3 – STIP Amendment Guidelines.

## **REVENUE FORECASTS and PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION**

### **Long Term Revenue Forecast**

At the start of each long-range statewide plan update cycle, revenue forecasts are developed for the years included in the SWP time horizon. For the 2050 SWP, the revenue forecasts cover the SWP time horizon of 2026-2050. Revenue forecast options are developed based on varying potential future estimates and assumptions. These options are reviewed and discussed with the Transportation Commission and with the Statewide Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) at meetings that are open to the public. A single forecast option is adopted by the Transportation Commission and used for the developing Program Distribution for the SWP and the 4-year STIP.

### **Program Distribution**

In September of 2025, the TC adopted the 2050 Statewide Plan (SWP). Program Distribution outlines the assignment of projected revenues to program areas for the time period of the long range SWP. Program Distribution provides a baseline for financial constraint of SWP, Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs), and the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs).

Overall, Program Distribution is a tool to allocate funds to specific programs that the Department uses to fund transportation programs. Colorado's transportation program is funded through a variety of federal, state, and local revenue sources. Federal law, state statute, and the Colorado State Constitution restrict how the Department can use the various funding sources.

At the beginning of each long-range plan development cycle, CDOT works with its planning

partners to re-examine various components of Program Distribution to determine if any factors should be changed or whether new factors should be included. The committee, comprised of CDOT staff, TPR and MPO representatives, and staff from FHWA and FTA offices, looks at revenue sources and forecasts, formula allocations, and any new legislation that may impact expected revenues. For the 2050 Program Distribution, the revenue forecasts assume that federal apportionments will grow by 1 percent per year.

The committee examines impacts to how revenues come in, such as dwindling gas tax revenues, primarily because the tax is not adjusted for inflation and has not been increased in Colorado since 1992. In addition, improving fuel economy and technology advancements in electric vehicles point to a future need for a new funding mechanism for transportation.

Finally, the committee selects various scenarios to take to the Transportation Commission for use in Program Distribution. The Commission will select a specific revenue projection scenario and then staff will run the variables through a revenue model to determine the numbers used as planning control totals.

Once the Transportation Commission selects a revenue scenario and control totals are set, Program Distribution can be finalized. Additional information on Program Distribution can be found in Chapter 9. Additional information on the annual CDOT budget, including detailed information about individual funding programs can be accessed on [CDOT's website](#).

Distributions for some programs, such as Surface Treatment and Bridge are based on [Asset Management performance systems](#), allowing CDOT to allocate the funds to the areas where it is needed most.

The following FHWA programs are funded with a mixture of “flexible” FHWA apportionments such as National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) and Surface Transportation Block Grants (STBG) as well as state Highway User Tax Funds (HUTF). Other federal programs, such as Transportation Alternatives (TAP), Surface Transportation Block Grants (STBG), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ), and Highway Safety Improvement (HSIP) are based on “inflexible” apportionments that must be used for designated purposes per federal authorization act requirements. Additionally, FHWA and FTA provide discretionary grants and Congressionally Directed Spending (earmarks) that must be used for the specific projects directed. Below you will find examples of the flexible and inflexible federal programs, with the corresponding CDOT funding programs.

| Flexible or Inflexible | Federal Program Code | Description                          | Eligible CDOT Funding Programs   |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Flexible               | NHPP                 | National Highway Performance Program | Surface Treatment; Bridge Program - includes Tunnels, Walls, Culverts; Signals; ADA Curb Program |

| Flexible or Inflexible | Federal Program Code | Description                                | Eligible CDOT Funding Programs   |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Flexible               | STBG                 | Surface Transportation Block Grants        | Surface Treatment; Bridge Program - includes Tunnels, Walls, Culverts; Signals; ADA Curb Program; transit improvements |
| Inflexible             | BRO                  | Bridge Off-System                          | Bridge Off-System – local roadway bridges  |
| Inflexible             | TAP                  | Transportation Alternatives                | Transportation Alternatives Program for Statewide and Large MPOs >200,000  |
| Inflexible             | CRP                  | Carbon Reduction Program                   | Projects administered by both CDOT as well as MPOs and areas >50,000   |
| Inflexible             | PRT                  | PROTECT Program                            | Risk and resiliency projects as identified in the 10 Year Plan   |
| Inflexible             | EVP                  | National Electric Vehicle Program          | Statewide projects in collaboration with Colorado Energy Office  |
| Inflexible             | CMAQ                 | Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality      | Eligible multimodal activities   |
| Inflexible             | HSIP                 | Highway Safety Improvement Program         | Hazard Elimination Program   |
| Inflexible             | RRX                  | Railway Highway Elimination of Hazards     | Railroad Crossing Program  |
| Inflexible             | NHFP                 | National Highway Freight Program           | FR8 – Freight Program  |
| Inflexible             | SPR                  | State Planning and Research                | Funds utilized for planning and research activities at CDOT and with the rural Transportation Planning Regions         |
| Inflexible             | MPL                  | Metropolitan Planning                      | Funds utilized for planning and research activities at the MPOs  |
| Inflexible             | ER                   | Emergency Relief                           | Emergency Relief   |
| Inflexible             | GRNT                 | Grants and Congressional Directed Earmarks | Funds designated by FHWA and FTA for specific projects   |

Many FTA and state programs are tied to a dedicated state or federal funding source. While the Transportation Commission could elect to supplement the funding in these programs with additional funds, or approve limited transfers, in general, the funding level is determined by formula allocation. These programs include:

| State or Federal | Program Name             | Description   |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5303, 5304, and 5305 | Metropolitan and Statewide Planning and Non-Metropolitan Planning Funds   |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5307                 | Urbanized Area Formula Grants   |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5309                 | Capital Investment Grant Program  |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5310                 | Enhanced Mobility for Seniors & Individuals with Disabilities   |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5311                 | Formula Grants for Rural Areas  |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5312                 | National Research & Technology Program  |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5337                 | State of Good Repair  |
| Federal - FTA    | USC 5339                 | Bus & Bus Facilities Programs   |
| Federal - FTA    | FTA – CDS                | Community Project Funding – Funding is Congressionally Directed   |
| Federal - FTA    | FTA - ICAM               | Innovative Coordinated Access and Mobility Grants   |
| State            | FASTER Safety            | FSA – FASTER Safety Mitigation Program  |
| State            | FASTER Transit           | STL – Transit & Rail Statewide Grants<br>TRG – Transit & Rail Local Grants<br>BUS – Bustang<br>BOP – Bustang Outrider Program |
| State            | BE                       | Bridge Enterprise   |
| State            | HPTE                     | High Performance Transportation Enterprise  |

Some programs are primarily Transportation Commission directed programs with funding levels established by the Transportation Commission. These programs include:

| Commission Directed | Program Name | Description       |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| TC                  | HOT          | Hot Spots Program |

| Commission Directed | Program Name | Description  |
|---------------------|--------------|--|
| TC                  | ITI          | Intelligent Transportation Systems Investments Program |
| TC                  | SGN          | Signals Program  |
| TC                  | OIM          | Office of Innovative Mobility                          |
| TC                  | COR          | Congestion Relief Program                              |
| TC                  | RPP          | Regional Priority Program                              |
| TC                  | TCC          | Transportation Commission Contingency Program          |
| TC                  | SIB          | State Infrastructure Bank                              |

The state is required under 23 USC 450 to provide MPOs with an estimate of available federal and state funds which the MPOs may utilize in development of RTPs and TIPs. Planning estimates were developed for each MPO and outline estimated federal and state funds that might be reasonably anticipated to be available for transportation purposes within the MPO area for the time period of the TIP and Plan.

Additionally, there are specific programs that are sub-allocated to MPOs or direct recipients of FTA. These programs include CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality); STP-Metro (as part of the larger Surface Transportation Block Grant –STBG program), and the Transportation Alternatives (TA) program. Transit programs include FTA 5339, which are suballocated to local transit agencies.

### **Colorado Transportation Enterprise Funding**

State enterprises are self-supporting, government-owned businesses that receive revenue in return for the provision of a good or service. Five CDOT affiliated enterprises have been created since 2009: the Colorado Transportation Investment Office (High Performance Transportation Enterprise), the Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise, the Clean Transit Enterprise, the Nonattainment Area Air Pollution Mitigation Enterprise, and the Fuels Impact Enterprise. This section outlines the funding sources and operations for each enterprise.

### **Colorado Transportation Investment Office (CTIO):**

The CTIO has the legal responsibility to aggressively seek out opportunities for innovative and efficient means of financing and delivering important surface transportation infrastructure projects in the state. CTIO has the statutory power, among others, to impose tolls and other user fees, to issue bonds, and to enter into contracts with public and private entities to facilitate

Public-Private Partnerships. CTIO projects have focused on creating an express lane network but may expand to include front range and mountain rail projects in the future. Current revenue to CTIO primarily includes toll and fine revenue from the state's express lanes. CTIO is overseen by a separate Board of Directors that include external stakeholders from four geographic regions appointed by the Governor.

**Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise (BTE):**

The legacy Statewide Bridge Enterprise (BE) program was formed in 2009 by the FASTER legislation (SB09-108) to accelerate the repair, reconstruction, and replacement of rapidly deteriorating bridge infrastructure throughout the state. Subsequently, the passage of SB21-260 renamed the BE as the Statewide Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise (BTE) and expanded the scope of the Enterprise to include tunnel projects. In 2023, HB 23-1276 further expanded the scope of the Enterprise to include the completion of preventative maintenance bridge projects, and allowing the BTE to repair, reconstruct, replace, and maintain fair-rated bridges under certain circumstances.

Per C.R.S. 43-4-805, the BTE operates as an autonomous government-owned business within the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and the Colorado Transportation Commission serves as the Statewide Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise Board of Directors. The BTE constitutes an Enterprise per Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution which allows the BTE to impose a bridge safety surcharge fee and bridge and tunnel impact and retail delivery fees to accomplish its business purpose. The Enterprise serves as the state's primary program for bridge replacement projects and is a key strategic business partner and funding source for several major projects in CDOT's 10-year vision plan.

**Clean Transit Enterprise (CTE):**

The CTE was created to support public transit electrification planning efforts, facility upgrades, fleet motor vehicle replacement, as well as construction and development of electric motor vehicle charging and fueling infrastructure. The enterprise can issue grants, loans, or rebates to support the electrification of public transit. Revenue is generated through the clean transit retail delivery fee. CTE is overseen by a separate Board of Directors that includes six members appointed by the governor, and executive directors or their designees from CDOT, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and the Colorado Energy Office.

**Nonattainment Area Air Pollution Mitigation Enterprise (NAAPME):**

The NAAPME was created to mitigate the environmental and health impacts of increased air pollution from motor vehicle emissions in nonattainment areas that results from the rapid and continuing growth in retail deliveries made by motor vehicles and in prearranged rides provided by transportation network companies. Revenue is generated from the air pollution mitigation retail delivery fee and the air pollution mitigation per ride fee. NAAPME can issue grants for

eligible projects that reduce traffic, including demand management projects that encourage alternatives to driving alone or that directly reduce air pollution, such as retrofitting of construction equipment, construction of roadside vegetation barriers, and planting trees along medians. NAAPME is overseen by a separate Board of Directors that includes seven members. These seven members include two representatives of disproportionately impacted communities, Executive Directors or designees from two state agencies, one elected official from a local government that is a member of the Denver Regional Council of Governments and one that is a member of the North Front Range Metropolitan Planning Organization, and an individual with expertise on environmental, environmental justice, or public health issues.

**Fuels Impact Enterprise (FIE):**

The FIE was created to improve the transportation of fuel and monitor vehicle emissions. Revenue is generated by the Fuels Impact Reduction Fee on licensed fuel excise tax distributors and licensed fuel distributors. FIE administers the Fuel Impacts Reduction Grant Program, which makes grants to certain entities for improving hazardous mitigation corridors and projects related to emergency response, environmental mitigation, or fuel transportation. Adams, El Paso, Mesa, and Otero counties as well as the city of Aurora receive yearly grants from the enterprise. The funds that remain after these grants are issued can be awarded to other entities. The enterprise is overseen by the Transportation Commission.

**Fiscal Constraint and Annual Budget**

Once the draft STIP has been developed, CDOT verifies fiscal constraint. Fiscal constraint is the analysis of expected forecasted revenues and the total amount of transportation projects programmed in the STIP against that total. To be constrained, the programmed total cannot exceed the revenues expected. Program Distribution provides the baseline for financial constraint of the SWP, RTPs, STIP, and MPO TIPs by detailing expected revenues and funding distributions to the various transportation programs that CDOT manages.

For Colorado, fiscal constraint is determined for each fiscal year in the STIP. CDOT staff has determined that this FY2027-FY2030 STIP is fiscally constrained. The graph below shows the summary of the fiscal constraint formula. The Total Revenue line is calculated on all revenues expected, minus Maintenance and Administrative costs to show what funding is available for the STIP. Further details for the fiscal constraint demonstration may be found in Chapter 5.

| Fiscal Constraint | FY2027          | FY2028          | FY2029          | FY2030          |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total Revenue     | \$1,901,130,405 | \$2,080,890,884 | \$2,998,870,744 | \$2,183,532,709 |
| Total STIP'd      | \$848,463,476   | \$380,470,684   | \$257,903,448   | \$213,822,518   |

The Transportation Commission typically adopts the CDOT annual budget in April of each year. The annual budget process results in updated funding levels for programs based on more

current revenue information, and updated analysis of system performance and meeting performance objectives. For STIP purposes, the annual budget supersedes the Program Distribution funding levels for the year of the budget. This results in a modification to fiscal constraint. Corresponding changes to projects or programs in the STIP to account for the modified fiscal constraint are made through the STIP Amendment or Administrative Modification procedures, which are explained later in this document.

### **Advance Construction through FHWA**

The Advance Construction process is used to help the state manage its cash flow and provide us with an opportunity to maximize the delivery of the federal program. Essentially, FHWA is preauthorizing projects so that CDOT may begin work.

After projects are prioritized and programmed into the STIP, they become part of the Construction Program. Projects are then budgeted and submitted to FHWA for authorization and reimbursement. CDOT effectively manages the limited amount of federal transportation dollars it receives by employing Federal Advance Construction provisions on virtually every federally authorized project. Under Advance Construction provisions, CDOT initially budgets projects with state dollars to demonstrate the Department's commitment to the project when requesting FHWA authorization of the project.

Federally eligible expenses are recorded as an accrued unbilled receivable in the state's accounting system. These receivables are reviewed on a regular basis by CDOT's Office of Financial Management and Budget (OFMB) staff and, through the federal financial database - Fiscal Management Information System (FMIS) - transactions, they initiate partial Advance Construction "conversion" actions until the federal funds are fully obligated and qualifying expenditures are reimbursed to the state by FHWA.

In addition, during the obligation of these projects OFMB prioritizes the appropriate federal program types to utilize the oldest and least flexible apportionments first in order to avoid any potential lapse of funds and ensure full obligation of all Federal funds by Federal fiscal year end.

### **FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS - HIGHWAYS**

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) relies on a performance- and target-based framework, guided by the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), to select projects for the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). CDOT's Office of Performance and Asset Management oversees the development, implementation, and tracking of the various performance measures and asset programs.

## Transportation Performance Management (TPM)

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), passed by Congress in 2021, builds upon the performance measure framework established by prior Congressional Authorization bills, providing long-term funding certainty for surface transportation infrastructure planning and investment. These legislative efforts introduced Transportation Performance Management (TPM), a strategic data-driven approach that uses system information to make investment and policy decisions to achieve national performance goals. Under this approach, State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) are required to align their planning process and project prioritization towards the achievement of national performance measures. CDOT's Office of Performance and Asset Management oversees coordination of the Department's Asset Management, Performance Management, Economic Analysis and Risk and Resiliency programs. The oversight includes the development, implementation, and tracking of national performance measures.

## National Performance Framework

23 USC §150(b) established national goals and performance-management measures that transformed the Federal-aid highway program and provided a means to invest federal transportation funds most efficiently by focusing on performance. This focus has increased the accountability and transparency of the Federal-aid highway program and has improved project decision making through performance-based planning and programming. The seven national goals are outlined in Table 1 below:

**Table 1 – National Federal-Aid Highway Program Performance Goals**

| National Goal                                 | Outcome   |
|---|---|
| <b>Safety</b>                                 | To achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads.  |
| <b>Infrastructure Condition</b>               | To maintain the highway infrastructure asset system in a state of good repair.  |
| <b>Congestion Reduction</b>                   | To achieve a significant reduction in congestion on the National Highway System.  |
| <b>System Reliability</b>                     | To improve the efficiency of the surface transportation system.   |
| <b>Freight Movement and Economic Vitality</b> | To improve the national freight network, strengthen the ability of rural communities to access national and international trade markets, and support regional economic development. |
| <b>Environmental Sustainability</b>           | To enhance the performance of the transportation system while protecting and enhancing the natural environment.   |

| National Goal                          | Outcome   |
|--|---|
| <b>Reduced Project Delivery Delays</b> | To reduce project costs, promote jobs and the economy, and expedite the movement of people and goods by accelerating project completion through eliminating delays in the project development and delivery process, including reducing regulatory burdens and improving agencies' work practices. |

23 CFR Part 490 outlines performance measures required for each state DOT to establish targets and report on a regular basis. Performance is monitored by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) on a periodic and ongoing basis, to determine whether the state DOT has made significant progress toward achievement of its targets. For most performance measures, Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) have 180 days after the establishment of state targets to either support the state targets or establish their own. Additionally, CDOT monitors its achievement toward many of the federal goals through its own performance framework, established in the current statewide transportation plan and in CDOT Policy Directive 14 (PD 14)—"Policy Guiding Statewide Transportation Plan Goals and Performance Measures".

### Colorado Performance Framework

PD 14 establishes performance measures that track CDOT's progress across three key goal areas: Advancing Transportation Safety, Fixing Our Roads, and Sustainably Increasing Transportation Choice. These performance measures guide the annual budget allocation and the implementation of major initiatives, including the Statewide Transportation Plan, the 10-Year Plan, the STIP, and ongoing safety and asset management programs. Additionally, PD 14 aligns with CDOT's Wildly Important Goals (WIGs), the Governor's "Key Priorities," and federal performance measures. Staff conducts an annual review of PD 14 metrics to evaluate progress, identify areas for continuous improvement, and drive future investment decisions.

Furthermore, CDOT produces a Performance Plan, required under Colorado Revised Statute C.R.S. § 2-7-204, known as the State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive and Transparent (SMART) Act. The Performance Plan is CDOT's strategic roadmap that informs our employees, customers, and partners with our WIGs for the upcoming fiscal year. For more information on CDOT's Performance Plan and other reports, please see CDOT's [Performance Plan and Reports webpage](#).

### Linking Investment to Performance Achievement

CDOT allocates revenue into major budget categories. These categories are:

- Capital Construction
- Maintenance and Operations
- Multimodal and Mobility Programs
- Suballocated Programs
- Administration and Agency Operations
- Debt Service
- Contingency Reserves
- Five enterprises (Colorado Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise, Colorado Transportation Investment Office, Clean Transit Enterprise, Nonattainment Area Air Pollution Mitigation Enterprise, and Fuels Impact Enterprise)
- Other Programs

Each of the Department’s programs falls into one of these categories, from which the program of projects is developed in consultation with the Department’s local partners, the public, and through the development of the Department’s 10-Year Plan.

The FY2027 – FY2030 STIP contains projects within these programs that contribute toward achievement of PD 14 and national performance measures targets. Table 2 below illustrates how CDOT investment categories are linked to attain national performance measure targets for Safety (PM1), Asset Management (PM2), and System Performance/Freight/ Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) (PM3).

**Table 2 – Investment to Performance Matrix**

| CDOT Investment Category              | SFY 2027 Budget Allocation Plan | Supported Performance Area |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capital Construction                  | \$654.3 million                 | PM1, PM2, PM3              |
| Maintenance and Operations            | \$434.0 million                 | PM1, PM2, PM3              |
| Multimodal and Mobility Programs      | \$36.7 million                  | PM3                        |
| Suballocated Programs                 | \$330.4 million                 | PM1, PM3                   |
| Other Programs                        | \$40.3 million                  | PM1                        |
| Colorado Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise | \$207.0 million                 | PM2                        |

| CDOT Investment Category                               | SFY 2027 Budget Allocation Plan | Supported Performance Area |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Colorado Transportation Investment Office              | \$251.6 million                 | PM3                        |
| Clean Transit Enterprise                               | \$126.0 million                 | PM3                        |
| Nonattainment Area Air Pollution Mitigation Enterprise | \$15.7 million                  | PM3                        |
| Fuels Impact Enterprise                                | \$15.8 million                  | PM3                        |

## FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS - TRANSIT

The federal FAST Act established rules regarding performance-based planning for transit and implemented by FTA Asset Planning rules 49 CFR Parts 625 and 630. CDOT has also adopted transit performance measures around mobility and asset management in its Policy Guiding Statewide Plan Goals and Objectives (PD 14.0).

### Mobility

The mobility goal area includes transit measures and objectives in the areas of environmental impact and multimodal options. This goal area is intended to be achieved from 2021 to 2030.

| Area                 | Measure   | Objective  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Environmental Impact | Percent and quantity of state transit fleet that are zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) | Work with other state departments, transit agencies, and electric utilities to meet the transit vehicle goals specified in the state's 2020 Electric Vehicle Plan to convert the state transit fleet to 100% ZEV by 2050, with an interim target of at least 1,000 ZEVs by 2030.   |
| Multimodal Options   | Bustang bus service ridership   | Restore Bustang (I-25 and I-70 corridors) bus service ridership to pre-COVID-19 levels by the end of FY2020-21 and grow it 5% per year thereafter. A pre-COVID-19 level is defined as June 2021 ridership being equivalent to June 2019 ridership, knowing that an equivalent annual number was not attainable while COVID-19 was affecting service. June 2019 ridership was 19,189 passengers for the month, with a FY2018-19 total annual ridership of 238,000 riders. |

| Area                      | Measure   | Objective  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Multimodal Options</b> | Unlinked transit passenger trips for small urban and rural transit agencies | Increase unlinked passenger trips from small urban and rural transit agencies proportional to population growth levels from 2019 levels. |

**Progress Toward Achievement of Objectives**

CDOT is undertaking efforts around the environmental impact goal area. With CDOT’s leadership, education, and technical assistance regarding GHG emissions reductions and zero emission vehicles, transit agencies will play the central role in adopting new vehicle technologies when and where they make sense for their organizations and riders. Approximately 80 rubber-tired electric transit vehicles are in service across Colorado right now and dozens more are in the process of being funded and purchased.

The Bustang system recorded 355,910 boardings in 2025, a 15% increase over the previous calendar year. Full implementation of the service expansion pilot project funded by SB22-180 was completed in late 2024, which has had a significant impact on this increase.. A particular increase in ridership has been seen in the North Line, which has seen a 45% ridership increase in the last year.

Unlinked passenger trips (UPT) for small urban and rural transit agencies is measured using data reported to the National Transit Database (NTD). COVID-19 related service changes caused declines in UPT when compared to pre-COVID-19 years. However, agencies have seen significant increases in UPT since CY2020 and have returned to pre-COVID-19 levels of ridership. In CY2024, 21.7 million trips were provided by agencies in small urban and rural areas across Colorado, exceeding the number of trips provided in CY2019 by more than 1 million.

**Safety**

49 CFR Part 673 sets forth the standards for the FTA’s Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan. Such plans are completed by recipients of 5307 funds, some with the support of CDOT, and the safety performance measures and targets are reported in MPO TIPs.

**Asset Management**

This goal area includes small urban and rural agency assets as well as CDOT-owned Bustang and Bustang Outrider fleet vehicles. The performance measures and objectives are the same as those established by the FTA in its 2016 Transit Asset Management (TAM) Rule and incorporated into the 2018 Colorado DOT Transit Asset Management Group Plan (Group TAM Plan). The Group TAM Plan covers a four-year planning horizon (2018-2022); CDOT staff are updating it now for 2022-2026.

## State of Good Repair (SGR) Performance Measures and Objectives for Capital Assets

| Asset Category                    |               | Measure   | Objective  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Small Urban and Rural Assets      | Rolling Stock | The percentage of revenue vehicles within an asset class that have either met or exceeded their useful life benchmark (ULB). ULB is the age at which an asset has reached the end of its economic useful life, specified in terms of asset age, mileage, and/or other factors | Less than or equal to performance levels in the Group TAM Plan |
|                                   | Equipment     | The percentage of service and maintenance vehicles (non-revenue) that have either met or exceeded their ULB   | Less than or equal to performance levels in the Group TAM Plan |
|                                   | Facilities    | The percentage of facilities within an asset class rated below 3.0 on the FTA Transit Economic Requirements Model (TERM) scale  | Less than or equal to performance levels in the Group TAM Plan |
| Bustang & Bustang Outrider Assets | Rolling Stock | The percentage of revenue vehicles within an asset class that have either met or exceeded their (ULB).  | No more than 10%   |
|                                   | Facilities    | To be determined and incorporated in the future   | N/A  |

### Progress Toward Achievement of Objectives

For assets owned and operated by small urban and rural transit agencies, state of good repair performance is measured and calculated using data reported to the NTD. Performance is calculated for each asset class based on the total number of assets in a class and how many of those have met or exceeded the established useful life benchmark (ULB).

CDOT staff select projects and make funding decisions through a call for projects process. Projects funded in the FY2026-FY2029 STIP were selected and prioritized using the performance measures and targets in the Group TAM Plan and reported to the NTD. Generally, the projects selected are focused on the replacement or addition of transit buses, cutaways, minivans, and vans and transit facilities, which make up approximately 77% of the total assets. The projects selected for funding are improving performance in the largest asset classes.

**Small Urban & Rural Area Agencies:  
Percentage (%) of Assets Beyond SGR**

| Asset Category       | Asset Class                           | 2023 Performance | 2024 Performance | Total Assets 2024 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Rolling Stock</b> | AO – Automobile                       | 44.44            | 33.33            | 24                |
|                      | BR – Over-the-road Bus                | 10.53            | 27.50            | 46                |
|                      | BU – Bus                              | 26.37            | 21.79            | 450               |
|                      | CU – Cutaway                          | 30.31            | 26.30            | 373               |
|                      | MV – Minivan                          | 33.33            | 49.18            | 165               |
|                      | SV – Sports Utility Vehicle           | 21.62            | 41.38            | 29                |
|                      | TR – Aerial Tramway                   | 42.25            | 50.70            | 71                |
|                      | VN – Van                              | 18.67            | 18.67            | 72                |
| <b>Equipment</b>     | Automobiles                           | 44.00            | 27.27            | 33                |
|                      | Trucks and Other Rubber Tire Vehicles | 23.86            | 16.25            | 80                |
| <b>Facilities</b>    | Passenger & Parking                   | 0                | 0                | 45                |
|                      | Administrative & Maintenance          | 11.11            | 10.53            | 38                |

The Bustang system replaced 8 over-the-road buses in 2025. This increased the total size of the Bustang system fleet to 80 vehicles in three different asset classes, detailed in the table below. As of December 2025, 5 over-the-road buses, 2 cutaways, and 15 transit vans met or exceeded the established ULB for their asset class. Funding decisions for Bustang system vehicle replacements are currently based on capital funds availability.

**Bustang & Bustang Outrider:  
Percentage (%) of Assets Beyond SGR**

| Asset Category       | Asset Class            | 2024 Performance | 2025 Performance | Total Assets 2025 |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Rolling Stock</b> | BR – Over-the-road Bus | 21.7             | 8.3              | 60                |
|                      | CU – Cutaway           | 0                | 50               | 4                 |
|                      | VN – Van               | 50.00            | 93.75            | 16                |

## **PUBLIC REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF THE STIP**

### **Public Involvement**

The draft STIP document is released for public review and comment for a minimum of 30 days and includes a public hearing with the Transportation Commission. Any comments received during this period are incorporated, where appropriate, into the STIP prior to final adoption by the Commission. Once the STIP is adopted, it is forwarded to FHWA and FTA for final approval.

Copies of the draft STIP are made available on the CDOT [website](#). In addition, an e-mail notification is sent to those people who have requested such notification for STIP development and amendment matters. Currently, there are over 700 recipients of this information. Public notices are also placed in local newspapers and county clerk offices. Written comments can be submitted via mail, e-mail, or through the CDOT website.

CDOT utilizes [A Guide to the Transportation Planning and Programming Public Involvement Process](#) as its guidebook for implementing public involvement for the entire planning process, including the development of the STIP. During the development of the statewide plans, CDOT conducts multiple public meetings with each county and each Transportation Planning Region across the state to gather input on the various needs and priorities for each area. The information gathered is used to determine the Goals and Strategies for the Statewide Plan, as well as select the projects for the 10-Year Plan, and ultimately, the STIP.

During development of this FY2027-FY2030 STIP, CDOT Region Planning staff met regularly with TPRs and County officials in their areas. Additionally, staff met monthly with the TPRs and MPOs at the Statewide Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC) meeting and the Statewide MPO meeting. The STAC is comprised of representatives from each of the 10 rural TPRs, the five MPOs, plus the two Indian Tribes residing in Colorado, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and the Southern Ute tribe. These meetings allow communication amongst all of the TPRs and MPOs with CDOT and other planning partners. Discussions range from planning and policy issues to funding and environmental concerns for the state.

### **Public Hearing and STIP Adoption**

In addition to public involvement activities, the Transportation Commission conducts a public hearing to present information and to receive public comments on the draft STIP, per the public involvement guidelines and the 4P Guidelines. The hearing is held at the CDOT Headquarters Auditorium, during a regular Commission workshop or meeting. This allows the public another forum and opportunity to voice any concerns or submit comments on the draft STIP prior to its adoption. Any comments received are summarized for the Commission. Details regarding the public process can be found in Chapter 7.

After the public review and comment period closes, the Commission takes action to adopt the STIP. Once adopted by the Commission and approved by both FHWA and FTA, the FY2027-

FY2030 STIP will go into effect on July 1, 2026, and remain in effect until June 30, 2030, unless a new STIP is adopted prior to this date.

## **AMENDING THE ADOPTED STIP**

Once adopted and approved, the STIP may be amended as needed. CDOT has developed amendment guidelines to provide consistency across the CDOT Regions. There are three types of changes that apply to the STIP: STIP Amendments, Administrative Modifications, and TIP Amendments and Modifications. Each type of change has a different set of criteria and requirements.

Adding a year to the STIP to maintain the four official STIP years recognized by FHWA and FTA constitutes a STIP update and will require re-adoption of the STIP by the Transportation Commission, and approval by FHWA and FTA. This process typically takes place during the spring of each calendar year with the new STIP taking effect at the beginning of the state fiscal year on July 1.

### **STIP Amendments**

A STIP Amendment is any major change to a Regionally Significant project, including addition to or deletion from the STIP, major change to cost, initiation dates, or scope, or a major change to STIP Program amounts or revenues. This type of change requires public review, re-demonstration of fiscal constraint and Transportation Commission approval. Once the STIP amendment is approved by the Commission, it is forwarded to FHWA and FTA for their approval.

STIP Amendments will be processed as needed; however, STIP Amendments themselves occur rarely, due to the fact that most of the major transportation projects in Colorado are located within MPO boundaries. This means that the MPO will process an amendment to their TIP, and CDOT will then include the change administratively in the STIP after the MPO has adopted the change.

### **Administrative Modifications**

A STIP Administrative Modification is any minor change to a Regionally Significant project, including a minor change to cost, initiation dates, or scope, or a minor change to STIP Program or Regional Sub-Program amounts. This type of change does not require public review, re-demonstration of fiscal constraint, or Transportation Commission approval. Administrative Modifications occur on an as-needed basis.

Changes to Non-Regionally Significant projects constitute neither a STIP Amendment nor STIP Administrative Modification. Program Lists identify the Non-Regionally Significant projects included within STIP Programs or Regional Sub-Programs.

## **TIP Amendments**

A TIP amendment to a Regionally Significant project or to a STIP Program or Regional Sub-Program is processed as either an amendment or administrative modification, depending on guidance set in place by the MPO where the project is located. All administrative modifications processed by an MPO are then incorporated administratively into the STIP.

Additionally, CDOT has a Memorandum of Agreement with each MPO covering planning activities and changes made to the TIP. In short, each MOA allows the MPO to follow their specific process for amending and modifying their TIP, while eliminating a duplication of time and effort of having CDOT perform a similar task subsequent to the MPO process.

Once the MPO Board or governing body approves changes for the TIP, they must be given final approval by the Governor. The Governor of Colorado has delegated approval for TIP amendments to the CDOT Executive Director. Once the CDOT Executive Director reviews and approves a TIP amendment, the amendment is incorporated into the STIP administratively.

## **Reconciliation of the STIP**

The Department consults with the FHWA, FTA, and MPOs as needed to reconcile the STIP, to show updated project and program information, as well as to verify that fiscal constraint has been maintained.

The STIP Amendment guidelines now incorporate procedures to ensure open communication between CDOT and its planning partners, especially with regard to matching STIP project information with TIP information. CDOT staff now meets regularly with MPO staff to verify and validate projects for both documents, including transit and multi-modal projects.

Detailed information regarding the amendment and modification process may be found [here](#).

## **STIP ACCOMPLISHMENTS and MAJOR PROJECTS**

One of the primary purposes of the STIP is to provide transparency to the public for transportation projects across the state. More than just a list of projects, the STIP provides a bird's eye view of how vital a cohesive transportation system is for the movement of people and goods within and through Colorado. As we close out the FY2025 – FY2028 STIP it is important to note the accomplishments made during this STIP cycle.

Below are highlights from a few of the major projects and initiatives currently underway in Colorado.

## **Implementation of Project Tracker STIP Software**

In May 2024, CDOT initiated the implementation of new STIP software, Project Tracker. The software went live on November 27, 2025. Project Tracker provides an interactive interface for

the public to find transportation projects by name, project type, and map locations. Project Tracker also provides CDOT, its planning partners, and the public up-to-the-minute STIP information via this eSTIP platform. Moving forward, any references to the STIP, especially the projects contained in the STIP, are now references to the eSTIP, as the official STIP of record.

As such, CDOT will maintain the STIP in this electronic format (eSTIP) moving forward. While occasional pdfs and spreadsheets may be produced from the data contained herein for illustrative purposes, the eSTIP will provide an accurate, up-to-date summary of STIP projects and will supersede any printed materials. In the event of any discrepancy, the eSTIP shall govern.

In addition, the Annual STIP Update consists of a comprehensive update of projects and funding within the eSTIP. Upon approval, the updated eSTIP constitutes the STIP of record for the applicable federal fiscal years. STIP approval documents and static STIP reports may be found on the CDOT STIP [STIP website](#).

Anyone can access the eSTIP review STIP projects via the CDOT Project Tracker [website](#).

## **10-Year Plan**

Since the initial adoption of the 10-Year plan in 2019, CDOT has been hard at work delivering and planning the projects that our neighbors helped identify and made possible by legislative funding initially provided in SB267. The 10 Year Plan is a set of priority projects already selected for inclusion in the STIP. These projects are vetted through the ongoing planning process conducted for both the long-range Statewide Plan and the STIP. Projects included in the 10 Year Plan are eligible for specific state legislated funding to assist in the completion of these projects.

As of November 2025, CDOT's accomplishments under the initial 10-Year Plan include:

- 100% of the projects in the first four years of the plan are complete or underway
- Over 50% of the full 10-year plan is now complete or in progress
- The department completed 29 projects from its 10 Year Plan in 2024 and put out 12 projects from the plan for bid.
- A total of 71 projects from the 10 Year Plan have been completed to date.

As noted in the STIP Development section on page 4, the updated iteration of the 10-Year Plan was recently adopted in May, 2026, furthering the support for, and endorsing the accomplishments of, these priorities for Colorado.

## I-70 Floyd Hill

The I-70 Floyd Hill Project encompasses an eight-mile section of the I-70 Mountain Corridor from west of Evergreen to eastern Idaho Springs that acts as an economic gateway for the state of Colorado and the nation. Home to long-time residents, dozens of large and small businesses and tourism traffic, this section of I-70 is in desperate need of improvements.

In 2020, the estimated Project cost was \$700 million based on a preliminary conceptual design. As design progressed toward final, more Project details became known. Since 2020, the transportation industry faced cost pressures such as rising construction and material costs, which directly impacted the I-70 Floyd Hill Project. The 2025 cost to deliver the Project as scoped is now \$905 million.

Westbound I-70 will be in its new alignment by the end of 2027 and eastbound I-70 will be in its new alignment by the end of 2028, with the entire Project complete in 2029. The adjusted completion date, extending from 2028 to 2029, provides the Project team with additional time to refine the design and timeline to address seasonal environmental constraints.

### Design Rendering of I-70 Floyd Hill



Major elements of the project include:

- Add a third westbound I-70 travel lane in this two-lane bottleneck to improve travel time reliability. This new lane will be a full-time, tolled Express Lane from just west of Homestead Road (Exit 247) to Colorado Blvd./Idaho Springs (Exit 241).
- Change the alignment of I-70 from the middle of Floyd Hill to the Veterans Memorial Tunnels to straighten roadway curves, which will improve safety and sight distance.

- Rebuild bridges due to heavy usage and wear and tear.
- Add a two-mile section of frontage road between the US 6 and Hidden Valley/Central City Parkway interchanges, which will improve resiliency and emergency response.
- Move the current left-merge US 6 on-ramp to westbound I-70 to the Hidden Valley/Central City Parkway (Exit 243) interchange to improve safety and operations.
- Build an extended on-ramp from US 6 onto eastbound I-70 to give slow-moving vehicles more room to merge.
- Improve traffic flow at interchanges and intersections by adding roundabouts on US 40 at County Road 65 (Exit 248) and Homestead Road (Exit 247), and at the I-70 and Hidden Valley/Central City Parkway (Exit 243) interchange.
- Improve the Clear Creek Greenway trail and resurface it with concrete.
- Implement environmental mitigation to enhance wildlife connectivity, air and water quality, stream conditions and recreation.
- Install two permanent air quality monitors.

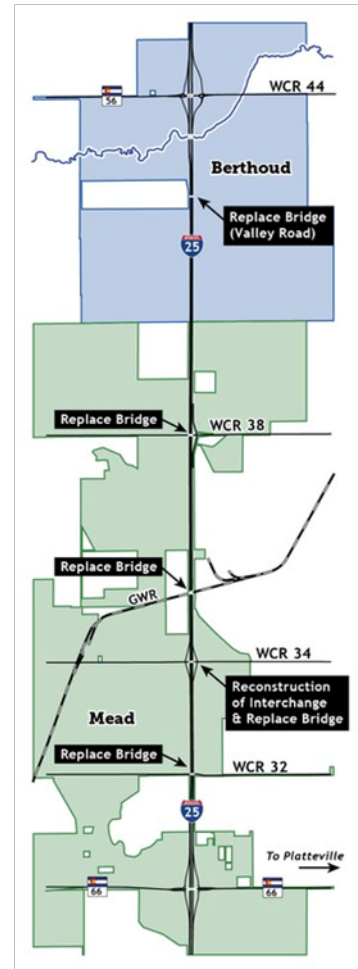
#### **I-25 North – Denver Union Station to SH14**

The North Interstate 25 (I-25) Corridor Project is a 61-mile corridor that extends from Denver north to the Fort Collins/Wellington area. Improvements to the corridor are needed to enhance mobility, provide modal alternatives, correct geometric deficiencies, improve safety and accessibility, and replace aging and obsolete infrastructure. The project extends across the boundaries of the Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), the Upper Front Range (UFR) Transportation Planning Region (TPR), and the North Front Range Metropolitan Planning Organization (NFRMPO).

Additionally, communities along the I-25 North corridor are expanding rapidly, contributing to major economic growth in northern Colorado. The Colorado Department of Transportation is supporting this growth by delivering the expansion of I-25 North. Improvements are currently underway along I-25 between Berthoud and Fort Collins (with more to come from Mead to Berthoud), including:

- Construction of northbound and southbound Express Lanes with HOV option from CO 56 to just past Prospect Road.
- New interchange construction with lengthened bridges to accommodate additional I-25 lanes at Prospect Road, US 34, CO 402, CO 60, CO 56, and Weld County Road 34.
- Reconstruction of the Great Western Railroad bridges, bridges over the Cache la Poudre River, Hillsboro Frontage Road bridge, Little Thompson River bridges, Big Thompson River bridges, and Larimer County Road 20.
- Reconstruction of the Port of Entry 2,000 feet south of current location for improved interstate operations.
- Operational improvements of on- and off-ramps at Harmony Road.
- Replacement of the Kechter Road bridge and elevation of the I-25 crossing at Kechter to rebuild to city standards.
- New mobility hub with center lane bus slip ramps for Bustang, expanded Park-n-Ride lot, and creation of a new pedestrian and bicycle access under I-25 at Kendall Parkway.
- Frontage Road improvements at CO 402 and CO 56, addition of roundabouts, and relocation and widening of the current Park-n-Rides.

## I-25 North Corridor – Segment 5



### Completed and Discontinued/Delayed Projects

In Fiscal Year 2026, CDOT was able to complete 123 transportation projects with a total cost of \$443 million. This number does not include all of the ongoing work for CDOT’s major projects, including I-25 North and I-70 Floyd Hill. In addition, CDOT discontinued or delayed 42 projects. The reasons for discontinuing or delaying a project vary widely as priorities change or expected funding fell short during this fiscal year.

## CONCLUSION

Colorado has prided itself with having a grassroots planning process since 1992, when the Colorado General Assembly passed legislation to transition the Department of Highways to the Colorado Department of Transportation. This change coincided with the federal authorization bill titled the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, or ISTEA, which was passed by Congress in 1991.

Since that time, Colorado has strived to be a national leader in transportation planning and project selection in order to meet the state's ever-changing needs. This goal takes on a greater meaning when you consider the input that CDOT seeks from its planning partners – the TPRs, MPOs, FHWA and FTA, and the general public.