

## Long Term Parking • Emergency Parking • Chain Stations



This publication is part of the Colorado Department of Transportation's ongoing effort to improve safety and convenience for truck drivers along I-70. The purpose of the Colorado I-70 Truck Parking Guide is to provide truck drivers with parking information for normal and emergency conditions as well as identify Chain Stations for when chain restrictions are in effect.

Every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of the information contained in this guide. However, it is possible there are errors or omissions in the guide due to conditions that have changed, or otherwise. CDOT makes no guarantee or warranty to the accuracy, completeness, currency, or suitability of the information provided in this guide which is presented "as is".

If you encounter an error in the guide please contact CDOT via phone at 800-999-4997.

Do not attempt to use this guide while operating a vehicle.
Table of Contents
Frequently Asked Questions ..... II
Winter Driving ..... III
Chain Law ..... N
Inspections ..... V
Road Closures ..... V
Chain Stations ..... VI
Left Lane Law ..... VII
Noise Law ..... VII
Waste Law ..... VII
Move Over Law ..... VIII
Seat Belt Law ..... VIII
Grades ..... IX
Brake Check Areas ..... IX
Runaway Truck Ramps ..... IX
I-70 Restrictions ..... $X$
Mountain Passes ..... XI
Hazardous Material ..... XII
Index Map ..... XIII
Map Legend ..... XIV

## Frequently Asked Questions

Q Why am I being asked to stop when the road closure is so far away?
Allowing trips to continue towards a road closure compounds problems by filling emergency parking beyond capacity. Trucks are forced to park illegally thereby incurring fines and creating additional traffic hazards and congestion.

Q After a road closure, why am I still being told to park when I hear over the radio that other areas are being released?
After a road closure, vehicles are released in a staged manner to ensure the safe and efficient flow of traffic. Releasing vehicles at the same time increases congestion, which can create greater delays and reduce safety.

Q After I chain-up, can I continue with my load?
Yes; however, for safety and efficiency purposes, CDOT personnel or law enforcement may control the reentry of
vehicles from the chain stations to the highway.

Q When can I take my chains off?
When designated by sign or when bare pavement is present on a descending grade.
Call 511 for current chain law status.

Q Does my trailer need to be chained when chains are required?
Colorado has no rule or statute requiring chains on trailers.

Q Where can I chain-up?
Refer to the I-70 Truck Parking Guide for chain station locations.

## 

## Winter Driving

It is not uncommon for travel conditions around our state to vary significantly, not only between the plains and the mountains, but literally from mile to mile on the same road.

At times temperatures can hover in the fifties near Denver while snow is falling a short 30 minute drive west of town. High winds across the plains can limit visibility during snow storms or shaded areas on mountain and canyon roads can present icy conditions on otherwise dry highways. Although uncommon, Colorado has even had snow in the higher elevations on the 4th of July! All of these factors make Colorado a distinctive place to drive during the winter.

In an effort to minimize the effects of Colorado's special weather and road conditions, reduce the number of travel delays and in a proactive approach to fighting air pollution, Colorado has implemented intensive public information campaigns, adopted strict chain guidelines for Commercial vehicles and begun widespread use of alternative de-icing compounds.

The CDOT Winter Driving Initiative is a comprehensive safe driving program designed to educate motorists in Colorado regarding winter driving conditions. The Winter Driving Initiative focuses on providing information and answering questions in four areas: Road treatments, snow removal, road conditions, and winter driving preparedness. By providing a single source of information in these areas, CDOT hopes to raise awareness of winter driving issues and help keep Colorado roads safer in the winter months.

## 

## Chain Up Tips

Colorado's chain law applies to all state, federal, and interstate highways in Colorado.
Definitions - Under the Colorado chain law, a commercial vehicle is defined as being used in commerce to transport passengers or property and fitting into one of the following categories:

Has a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more lbs. inclusive of a towed unit which has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than $10,000 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Has a gross |
| :--- |
| vehicle weight |
| rating of 26,001 |
| or more lbs. |

> Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver.

Notification - When the chain law is in effect, drivers will be notified which vehicles must chain up and where by the following means: electronic message signs; 511 traveler information; www.cotrip.org; and media outlets.

Carrying Chains on I-70 (effective Sept.1, 2007) - Commercial vehicles operating on I-70 in either direction between mileposts 163 (Edwards) and 259 (Morrison) from Sept. 1 to May 31 must carry sufficient chains at all times to be in compliance with the Colorado chain law.

Chaining up - The chain law and the temporary winter road closures may occur at any time based on road conditions. When a highways reopens, or after chaining-up, re-entry onto the highway may be controlled to facilitate the safe and efficient flow up traffic. Metal chains must consist of two circular metal loops, one on each side of the tire, connected by not less than nine evenly-spaced chain loops across the tread. Commercial vehicles that have four or more drive wheels must chain four wheels. Dual tire chains are acceptable.

## MHNETAR BREAKME

Alternate Traction Devices (ATDs) - Approved ATDs in Colorado are wheel sanders, which must carry enough sand to get the vehicle through the restricted are, and pneumatically driven chains, which spin under the drive wheels automatically as traction is lost. New - probationary use of AutoSockTM alternate traction device will be allowed on a trial basis in the winter of 2008/09; however, probationary approval may be withdrawn at any time.

Tire Cables - With only two exceptions, Colorado chain law rules do not permit tire cables as alternate traction devices. The exceptions are 1) tire cables with high strength steel cross member rollers 0.415 " or great in diameter, which can be used on all commercial vehicles except single drive axle combinations; and 2) on a tandem power drive axle commercial vehicle, where any type of cable can be used only if there are chains on the two outside tires of one of the power drive axles and cables on two or more tires of the other power drive axle.

Chain Law Level 1 - All single drive axle combination commercial vehicles must chain all four drive wheels; cables are not permitted as ATDs. All other commercial vehicles must have snow tires or chains. Level 1 may be implemented any time there is snow covering any part of the traveled portion of pavement on an ascending grade.

Chain Law Level 2 - All commercial vehicles must chain up. Single drive axle and tandem drive axle combination commercial vehicles must chain four drive wheels. Autotransports must comply to the extent possible without causing damage to the hydraulic lines. Buses must chain two drive wheels to comply. Level 2 may be implemented any time there is snow covering the entire traveled portion of pavement on an ascending grade, or when driving conditions dictate that this level is necessary to protect safety and to minimize road closures.

## 

Violations - The fine for not carrying chains on I-70 between mileposts 163 and 259 Sept. 1 to May 31 is $\$ 50$ plus a $\$ 17$ surcharge. Statewide, the fine for not chaining up when the chain law is in effect is $\$ 500$ plus a $\$ 157$ surcharge. The fine for not chaining up and subsequently blocking the highway is $\$ 1,000$ plus a $\$ 313$ surcharge. Chain laws are strictly enforced and trucks may be subject to inspection.

Must hazardous material tankers and transporters comply with the chain law? Yes. Vehicles placarded for flammable, combustible, or explosive loads may pass the chain-up signs and install their chains where pavement is covered by snow or ice, at a safe location outside the traveled portion of the highway.

When can chains be removed? Call 511 for current chain law status. The chain law will cease where bare descending pavement is encountered, and when electronic signs cease to display 'chain law in effect' information.

> More information on Colorado's chain law can be found at www.cotrip.org.

## Chain Stations

30 minute parking only

## EASTBOUND

MP 178, MP 183, MP 184, MP 187, MP 195, MP 203, MP 205, MP 219, MP 228, MP 241, MP 251, MP 290, MP 340

## WESTBOUND

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

## Left Lane Law

A driver shall not drive in the left-most lane (passing lane) of a multi-lane highway with a posted speed limit of 65 mph or greater unless they are passing other vehicles, turning left, or if the volume of traffic does not allow them to merge to the right (non-passing lane). Violators of the Left Lane Law can be cited.

## Noise Law

Many of Colorado's highways pass near or through communities and residential areas. Because of the close proximity to the highway, people in these areas are especially sensitive to highway noise. When traveling through these areas, please be a good neighbor and don't use train whistles and air horns unless necessary for safety. Colorado law requires commercial vehicles equipped with an engine compression brake device have a muffler for the device. Violation of this law is punishable by a fine.

## Waste Law

It is illegal in Colorado to throw or deposit waste from a vehicle upon the highway. This includes the discarding of human waste (feces or urine) along the highway. The depositing of human waste along a highway is punishable by a fine.

## Move Over Law

When approaching an emergency vehicle operating its emergency lights on the shoulder a driver must safely move to the left lane when two or more lane are available. If traffic, road, or weather conditions do not allow a driver to move over to the left lane, drivers must slow to a safe speed while moving past the emergency vehicle. Volition of the "Move Over Law" could result in 4 points against the violator's Colorado driver's license.

## Seat Belt Law

Colorado law requires the driver and all front seat passengers to wear safety belts whenever a truck is operated on a public road in the State. The requirement does not apply if federal law does not require the vehicle to be equipped with safety belt systems. The driver of the vehicle is responsible for buckling up and ensuring all passengers covered by the law are buckled up. Drivers may be fined for violating this law.

Additional information on Colorado Seat Belt Law is available at www.cotrip.org.

## Grades

```
VAIL PASS (WEST SIDE):
7% GRADE
MP 180-195
EISENHOWER TUNNEL (WEST SIDE):
7% GRADE
MP 208-214
EISENHOWER TUNNEL (EAST SIDE):
6% GRADE
MP 215-220
```

GEORGETOWN HILL:
7\% GRADE
MP 225-229
FLOYD HILL:
7\% GRADE
MP 244-247
MOUNT VERNON CANYON:
7\% GRADE
MP 254-260

## Brake Check Areas

| EASTBOUND | WESTBOUND |
| :--- | :--- |
| MP 213 | MP 215, MP 213 |

## Runaway Truck Ramps

EASTBOUND
WESTBOUND
MP 257
MP 212, MP 209, MP 185, MP 182

## I-70 Restrictions

## GLENWOOD CANYON:

## MP 114 TO 133 -

Height: No permitted loads over 16 feet 6 inches
Width and length: Rear pilot car required for permitted loads that exceed 13 feet in width or 85 feet in length.
MP 118-132 -
Commercial Vehicles Right Lane Only
VAIL PASS:
MP 180-190 (WESTBOUND) -
Commercial Vehicles 45MPH
EISENHOWER TUNNEL WEST APPROACH:
MP 208 TO 214 (WESTBOUND) -
Commercial Vehicles 30MPH

## EISENHOWER TUNNEL:

## MP 213 TO 215 -

Permitted loads must follow the directions on their permit for the Eisenhower Tunnel.
Height: No loads over 13' 11"
Width: Permitted loads over 11 feet must get permission from the Tunnel Attendant to enter the tunnel. Loads wider than 12 feet may have to wait to go through. To avoid delays, the use of US 6 (Loveland Pass) is optional.

## EISENHOWER TUNNEL EAST APPROACH:

MP 215 TO 220 (WESTBOUND):

## 55MPH minimum Left Lane

## GEORGETOWN HILL:

MP 225-229 (WESTBOUND) -
55MPH minimum Left Lane
MP 225-229 (EASTBOUND) -
Commercial Vehicles 45MPH \& Right Lane Only

## I-70 Restrictions

## FLOYD HILL:

```
MP 244-247 (WESTBOUND) -
```

Commercial Vehicles 45MPH \& Right Lane Only
MOUNT VERNON CANYON:
MP 254-260 (WESTBOUND) -
55MPH minimum Left Lane
MP 254-260 (EASTBOUND) -
Commercial Vehicles 35MPH \& Right Lane
Only

## LIMON:

EXIT 359 -
Height: No permitted loads over 15 feet 9 inches. Loads over 15 feet 9 inches tall may go around Structure G-22-BA at the junction of I-70 and US 24 by using the off and on ramps.

## Mountain Passes

VAIL PASS, 10,666' ELEVATION
EISENHOWER TUNNEL, 11,158' ELEVATION
Summit at MP 190

## Hazardous Material

I-70 is a designated route for transporting hazardous materials east or west across the State of Colorado. There are two locations in Colorado where the route for vehicles transporting hazardous materials east or west across the state deviates from I-70. These locations are as follows:

## EISENHOWER TUNNEL

MP 213-215: Vehicles transporting hazardous materials are required to use US 6 (EB Exit 205, WB Exit 216) to bypass the Eisenhower Tunnel. If this section of US 6 is closed for any reason, CDOT will process vehicles transporting hazardous materials through the Eisenhower Tunnel at the top of the hour. Vehicles may wait for processing through the tunnel at the staging areas at the approaches to the tunnel (EB MP 213, WB MP 215).

## DOWNTOWN DENVER

MP 269-279: Vehicles transporting hazardous materials are required to use I-76 and I-270 (EB Exit 269B, WB Exit 279) to bypass Downtown Denver.

## Index Map

Numbers refer to map pages


## Map Legend

Exits and Mileposts with parking available

Runaway Truck Ramp

露 毘 Chain Stations

## Steep grades \#\%



This guide does not include all of the known truck stops along the I-70 corridor. Only truck stops that elected to be included in the guide are included.

* Emergency Parking - areas identified as emergency parking are only to be used in the event of a closure of the interstate highway.

CDOT makes no guarantee parking areas (regular or emergency) identified in this guide will be available for parking. Identified parking areas may be unusable because of weather, natural events, road conditions, road work, emergency activities, or because other vehicles are parked in the areas.





















## REPORT DUI \& AGGRESSIVE DRIVERS

## DIAL *CSP (*277)

from your cell phone or 303-239-4501

## EMERGENCIES

DIAL 911 or 303-239-4501
For non-emergencies, call Colorado State Patrol headquarters at 303-239-4500 Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 p.m.
www.csp.state.co.us
Contact CDOT Maintenance at 303-512-5500
www.dot.state.co.us

## COLORADO DRIVING CONDITIONS

Recorded Road and Weather Information Hotline: 303-639-1111
In State Toll-Free: 511 on any Colorado based phone (accessible in most areas)
or www.cotrip.org
UTAH DRIVING CONDITIONS
www.dot.state.ut.us or 866-511-UTAH (8824) or simply 511 on any Utah based phone

## KANSAS DRIVING CONDITIONS

www.ksdot.org 866-511-KDOT (5368) or simply 511 on any Kansas based phone

