



Managed Lane P3s and Transit: Can they Successfully Coexist?

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HPTE and Its Powers

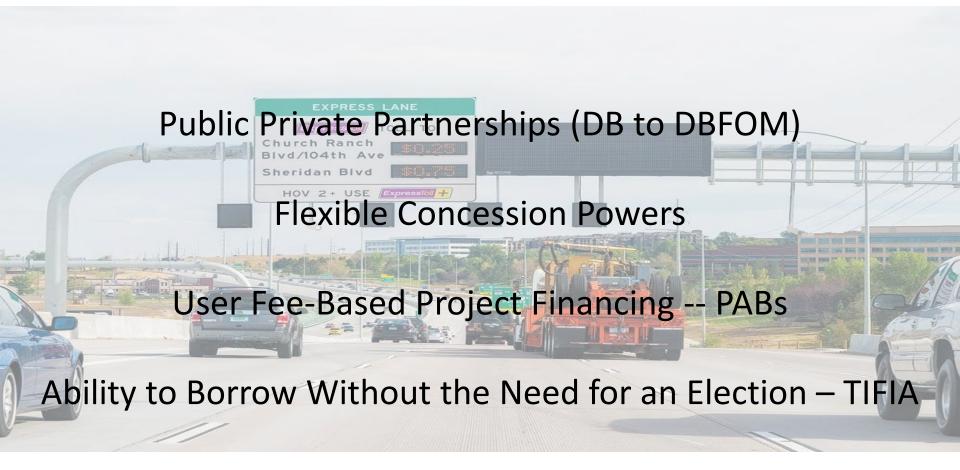
Overview of the HPTE

Authorized by Colorado Legislature in 2009

East Flatiron Crossing Dr EXIT 11/4 MILES

- Mandate to pursue Public Private Partnerships and other innovative and efficient means of financing important multi-modal projects
- HPTE is a division of CDOT, but governed by its own Board
- Track Record:
 - US 36 Phase 1 TIFIA
 - US 36 Phase 2 Full Toll Concession

Powers of the HPTE



Powers of the HPTE



US 36: Denver – Boulder Turnpike



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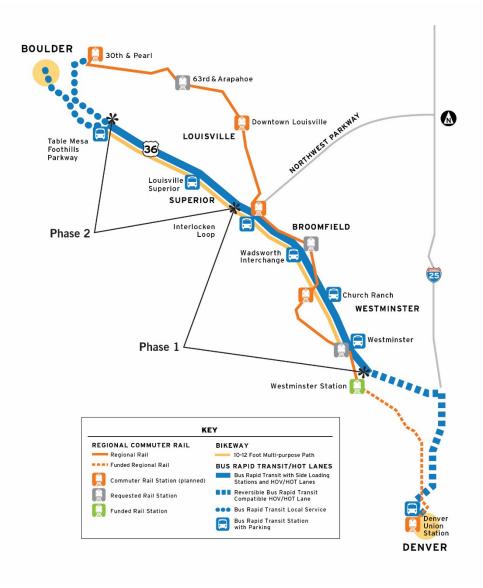


US 36: Denver – Boulder Turnpike



CDOT / RTD Collaboration

- I-25 HOV/Bus Lanes
 - 1988: RTD, CDOT and the FTA invested in creating barrier separated HOV lanes on I-25
 - 2006: I-25 Downtown Express HOV Lanes converted to HOV/Tolled Express Lane
 - Conversion required state legislation to authorize an amendment to the FTA Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA)
 - FFGA required that the facility maintain a Level of Service (LOS) B
 - Later amended to LOS C
 - 2014: Plenary Roads Denver took over toll collection and O&M



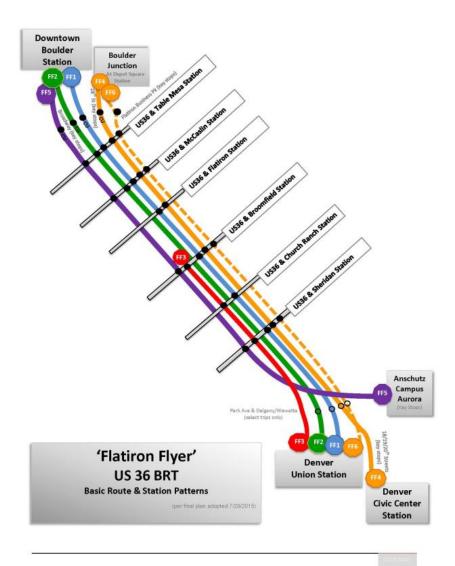


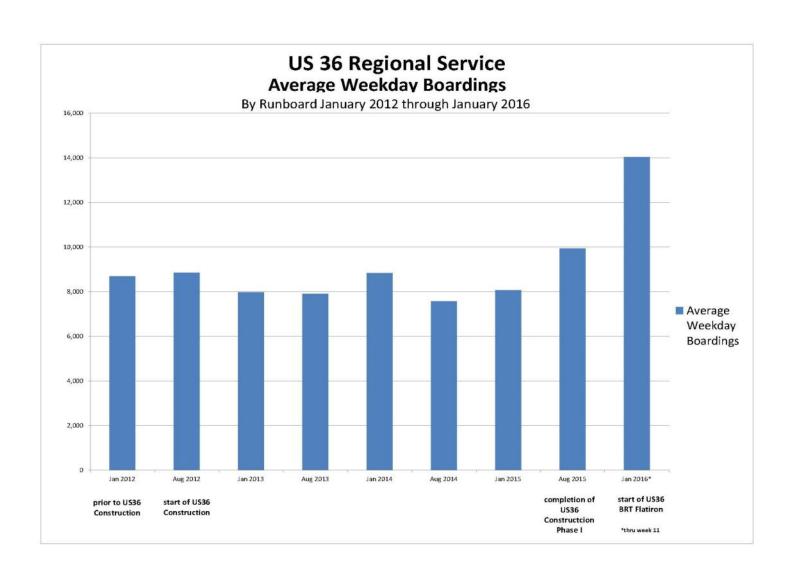


US36 Route Patterns

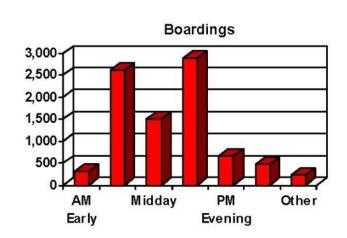
Before After

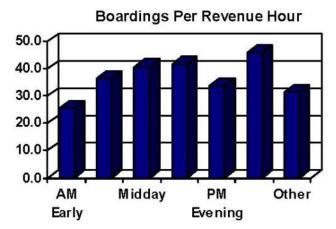


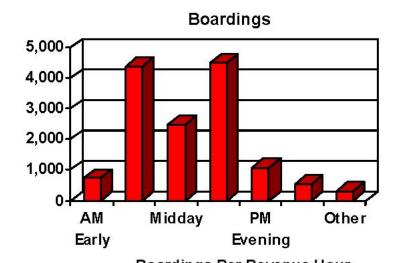


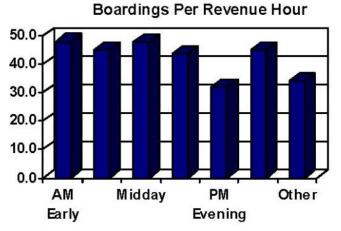


January 2012 vs. January 2016









- Co-Existence of Managed Lanes and Bus Rapid
 Transit
 - Concession Agreement contains provisions to protect bus and vehicle speeds
 - Minimum speed of 45 55 MPH during peak periods
 - Minimum bus speeds of 50 MPH
 - Hourly volume limits
 - If speeds drop or hourly volume of passenger cars are too high then Plenary has the ability to either raise tolls or move from HOV2+ to HOV3+

