



**COLORADO**

Department of Transportation

Division of Transportation Development

Safe Routes to School  
2829 W. Howard Pl.  
Denver, CO 80204



## Safe Routes to School Fact Sheet

(as of April, 2021)

### Background

Fifty years ago, walking and biking to school were commonplace – in 1969, roughly half of all students between the ages of 5 and 18 either walked or biked to school. Indeed, times have changed. According to data from the 2015 Colorado Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, today only 18.6% of students engage in walking, biking, boarding, or other forms of active transportation to and from school. Many factors, including distance to school, safety concerns, and increasing amounts of time spent in sedentary activities, have contributed to greater reliance on vehicles for student commutes. This in turn negatively impacts overall student health and activity levels. The change in transportation mode has added to traffic congestion, a reduction in air quality, and the deterioration of our children's health.

The Safe Routes to School (SRTS) concept began in the 1970s in Odense, Denmark, springing from concern for the safety of children walking and biking to school. It was not long before momentum caught on, spreading internationally. Here in the United States, the first SRTS program was started in the Bronx, a borough of New York City, in 1997. That same year, the State of Florida implemented a pilot program. In August of 2000, the U.S. Congress funded two pilot SRTS projects through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). These successful pilots served to generate interest in a federally funded national program, and in 2003, advocates convened to talk about SRTS issues and ideas for developing a national program. By August 2005, federal transportation legislation SAFETEA-LU devoted \$612 million for the National Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program to be managed through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

### Goals

The goals of SRTS are:

- 1) To enable and encourage children in grades Kindergarten through 8, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school.
- 2) To make walking and bicycling to school safe and more appealing and
- 3) To facilitate the planning, development and implementation of projects that will improve safety, and reduce traffic and congestion, fuel consumption, and air pollution in the vicinity of schools.



## Program Foundation

Communities use different approaches to make it safer for children to walk and bicycle to and from school and to increase the number of children doing so. The Colorado Safe Routes to School (CSRTS) program was designed around key components put forth by the Safe Routes Partnership, a national organization working to advance safe walking and rolling to and from schools. These components provide an organizing framework and are known as the five E's. They include Encouragement, Education, Enforcement, Evaluation, and Engineering. In recent years a 6th E, Equity, was added to bring the focus towards creating healthy, thriving communities for people of all ages, races, ethnicities, incomes, and abilities.

In June 2020, the Safe Routes Partnership dropped Enforcement from the framework, replacing it with Engagement. The Colorado Safe Routes to School program is committed to revisiting the E's presented in its Strategic Plan to reflect the value of equity and engagement in SRTS projects across Colorado, and to consider how enforcement is related to CSRTS. We encourage all communities to consider project components holistically. Depending upon project circumstances, plans may not necessarily need to exclude enforcement.

## Organizing Framework Descriptions

- **ENGAGEMENT** is the foundation and starting point of all Safe Routes to School initiatives. Engagement is about listening to a potential project's most impacted community members—the students—as well as families, teachers, school leaders, and community organizations. Engaged coalitions work to identify the issues they are facing in their community and thereby help build intentional and strong program structures.
- **EDUCATION** provides students and community members bicycle and pedestrian safety skills and awareness, as well as knowledge of the broad range of benefits afforded by walking and bicycling to school. Educational programs and initiatives may include bicycle and pedestrian safety education curriculum and workshops, and hands-on activities that enable a child to practice in a facilitated, "real world" setting such as through bicycle rodeos or simulated traffic crossings.
- **ENCOURAGEMENT** helps to inspire students and parents to try bicycling and walking to school, and to make active transportation a regular part of their routines. Encouragement incorporates special events such as Walk or Bike to School Days, as well as ongoing activities and promotions like SRTS walking/biking route maps, Bicycle Trains, and Walking School Buses.
- **ENFORCEMENT** intends to encourage all road users to obey traffic laws and to share the road safely. While school crossing guards, police involvement, and policies that encourage walking and biking to school can all be contributors to this goal, the desired outcomes may equally be accomplished through engagement activities.
- **ENGINEERING** is a key element that enables more children to walk and bike to school safely by addressing the specific needs of a school. Engineering activities



may include replacing or adding sidewalks, installing pedestrian activated signals, creating bike lanes, school zone signs, etc., to help achieve school goals.

- **EVALUATION** helps to identify specific issues that pose barriers to students walking and bicycling to school and monitoring trends over time in order to ensure that initiatives are effective. Evaluation includes assessing which approaches are accessible; ensuring that a program or initiative is decreasing health disparities and increasing equity; identifying unintended consequences or opportunities to improve the effectiveness of approaches for specific communities.
- **EQUITY** is present in all the E's, specifically supporting the goal of ensuring that Safe Routes to School initiatives and resources benefit all demographic groups. Equity recognizes that different people have their own unique barriers when it comes to benefiting from Safe Routes to School initiatives, and that communities may be disproportionately impacted by health, safety, and transportation inequities, among other obstacles. With this mindset, a key focus on Equity means paying particular attention to ensuring safe, healthy, and fair outcomes for students with disabilities, low-income students, Native American students, students of color, female students, LGBTQ students, students whose families speak a language other than English, homeless students, and other demographic groups.

## Funding

Funding of the Safe Routes to School program has evolved since its inception. Beginning in 2005 and through 2012 and again in 2014, the Safe Routes to School Program was 100% federally funded under the federal transportation bill known as SAFETEA-LU. Under SAFETEA-LU, each state was guaranteed at least \$1 million each year for five years for the Safe Routes Program. This was considered a Federal Aid program and required the administration and oversight as such.

While under SAFETEA-LU, this 100% federally funded program required no match. Projects funded in FY2013 were funded with moneys from the new federal transportation bill, MAP-21, as approved by the CDOT Transportation Committee on a one-year basis. In order to be considered for funding, these projects required a 20% cash match from the applicants.

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, or the FAST Act, signed into law in December 2015, continued the SRTS program but did not dedicate specific funding for the program. For projects selected in FY2015, funding came from Colorado state appropriated funds in the amount of \$700,000 for non-infrastructure projects only. There was not a match requirement and the geographic distribution criteria was not applied. Consideration was given to schools with greater than 50% eligible free and reduced-price students.

SRTS projects are still eligible for funding under all highway programs. Colorado's resolution directed the Office of Financial Management and Budget (OFMB) to find funding for the Colorado SRTS program where it is able. Currently, Surface



Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG) funds are being used to fund FY2021 projects. A 20% cash match from the local agency is typically required for these projects. Shortly after releasing our call for FY 21 Safe Routes to School Projects however, the decision was made to earmark approximately \$2M of \$7M available for grants to support communities experiencing hardships due to COVID by covering 100% of the project budget. In order to be considered, the applicant had to meet initial eligibility by demonstrating a 75% or higher Free and Reduced Lunch Rate at *each* school they plan to work with and demonstrate how COVID has *financially* impacted the community within the narrative sections of the online application.

According to FHWA guidelines under SAFETEA-LU, it was originally required that not less than 10% and not more than 30% of total funding was allocated for non-infrastructure projects. Remaining funds were allocated toward infrastructure projects and staffing a full-time Safe Routes Coordinator position at CDOT. This requirement was eliminated with passage of HB14-1301. For years 2006-20`8, infrastructure projects have received 77.4% of funding, and non-infrastructure 22.6%.

In addition to federal requirements, Colorado statute previously required funds to be distributed based in proportion to the geographic distribution of K-8 student population. HB14-1301 eliminated this requirement. In Colorado, approximately 75% of the projects have been awarded to urbanized areas (MPOs) and 25% in rural areas (TPRs). There is not a formula that provides funding for every TPR.

Colorado's apportionment has ranged from \$1.0M in 2005 to a high of \$3.02M in 2011. SAFETEA-LU funding was available for SRTS through 2012 when the new transportation bill was authorized, MAP-21. Under MAP-21, Colorado SRTS infrastructure projects were combined with other programs and included within the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). Because the amount of Federal funding for TAP was reduced from the level formerly allocated to Transportation Enhancement (TE), the CDOT Transportation Commission decided not to designate a specific portion of TAP funds for SRTS past FY13. Therefore, funds available for projects in FY14 were the remaining SAFETEA-LU funds resulting from project savings or project withdrawals.

## Grant Management

The CSRTS Program is managed through the CDOT Bike/Ped/Scenic Byways Section of the Multi-modal Planning Branch in the Division of Transportation Development. CSRTS funds are awarded through a statewide competitive process.

CSRTS developed an application to solicit project proposals from statewide stakeholders. In order to apply, applicants must be a political subdivision or tribal entity of the state. Nonprofits can apply by partnering with the school district or local government for the administration of the program. The applicant must demonstrate their project need through data, narrative and budget while also demonstrating project support within the community.

A nine-member Advisory Committee, which is appointed by the CDOT Executive



Director, reviews and scores all applications and recommends projects to be funded. All capital project applications are also reviewed by appropriate CDOT regions for feedback to the Advisory Committee on the project including pricing, timeline, and issues around right-of-ways and easements.

The timeline for releasing the projects to contracting them takes about 9-10 months. Non-Infrastructure Grantees have two years to complete their projects while Infrastructure Grantees have three years for completion. Once selected, the infrastructure projects are managed by the CDOT region offices. All other projects are managed within the CDOT Bicycle/Pedestrian Unit.

From 2005 through 2021, 560 applications have been received from all regions of the state requesting \$80,008,837 million in funding. One hundred thirty-eight (136) infrastructure projects and 145 non-infrastructure projects (including 3 statewide projects – bicycle/pedestrian curriculum, classroom curriculum related to bicycling and walking that match to the state education standards, and a current project to develop SRTS coalitions in five communities across the state) were awarded \$36,303,932.

## Projects

CSRTS funds two types of projects:

- Infrastructure (capital) such as lighting, street striping, bicycle racks, sidewalks, signing, etc. In addition to these capital improvements, all infrastructure projects must also complete an educational component in their award.
- Non-Infrastructure (education, encouragement, and enforcement) programs.

Education projects may include pedestrian safety training, bicycle safety training. Encouragement may be bike rodeos, walk/bike to school day.

## Strategic Plan

The Colorado Safe Routes to School Strategic Plan is a five-year plan that began in 2017 and continues through 2022. This thorough plan articulates how CSRTS can comprehensively get more children walking and bicycling to and from school. Vetted by the plan's Project Team and CSRTS Advisory Committee, a central focus of this plan's development was to solicit and listen to the diverse voices of stakeholders across Colorado. The Project Team further researched best practices in other states, then considered what could be replicated and optimized in Colorado. Outlined below are the five key goals of the Strategic Plan, as well as brief examples of a few of the ways these are implemented and monitored.

**Goal One:** Demonstrate that more children are walking or bicycling to/from school as a result of CSRTS.

Comprehensive analysis and progress monitoring SHG Associates conducted a thorough analysis of the current CSRTS program and made key recommendations for



consideration, including increasing data collection from grantees; utilizing incentives for special events such as Walk and Bike to School Days; expanding development of partnerships; supporting enhancement of health plans that thereby strengthen CSRTS programming; and grant project follow-up. A dashboard was further developed to support progress monitoring and study the impact of CSRTS.

Through the initial study and ongoing progress-monitoring, key findings have emerged supporting the efficacy of CSRTS programs. Notably, while there has been a decrease in the number of grant applications submitted for CSRTS funds since 2006, student tally data on CSRTS participation has increased during the same time, indicating motivation for students to participate is not exclusive to grant funding. This finding serves to highlight the effectiveness of technical assistance and educational components provided by CSRTS that encourages schools to participation in programs even without grant funds.

Other findings highlight the impact of partnerships for data collection, which has relied heavily on parent surveys. While measurements such as parent surveys and teacher tallies can be difficult to collect from across a broad range, they do provide useful feedback. Parent surveys collected in the National SRTS database indicate a barrier of parent discomfort in allowing their children to walk and bike to school. Therefore, addressing parent concerns with regard to student safety may make a meaningful difference in increasing the number of students engaging in active transportation to and from school. In doing so, it is expected that not only will the participation continue to increase among students in the CSRTS target grade range of K-5, but high school student participation will also increase long-term.

Walk/Bike to School Days: Walk and Bike to School Days are popular, key events that have grown to serve as a launch point for communities in generating awareness of and interest in Safe Routes to School Programs. Growing interest became a steady trend, and 55 schools registered for Walk to School Day in October 2006. By 2019, annual registrations regularly reached the vicinity of 178 schools, with peak participation numbers attaining 238 in 2011.

In 2013 Colorado also began promoting the newly created Bike to School Day. Eighty-one Colorado schools registered their Bike to School Day participation in 2013. Over the years, participation grew to over 150 schools registered annually, with peak participation of 173 schools recorded in 2018. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Bike to School Day was not celebrated in 2020.

**Goal Two:** Establish a user-friendly grant making process that makes it easier for more agencies to apply and compete for funding.

Streamlined grant-funding communication: As part of supporting our grant funding application process, concerted efforts are made each grant cycle to ensure that the opportunity was widely received. These communication efforts include:



- Creating a clear, streamlined Grant Application webpage with specific, timely action steps for each phase of the application.
- Creating a downloadable Grant Application Guide that walked prospective applicants through each and every item in the application, highlighting areas that might require extra time so that they could plan accordingly. This document was made live on our website just prior to our open application period.
- Offering 1-1 grant application assistance through twenty-minute individual phone consultations.
- Special announcements and updates through bi-monthly e-newsletters and additional messages. Throughout the FY 2021 Grant Application Period, a central focus of communications was timely action steps and opportunities. The unique circumstances brought by COVID-19 necessitated exceptionally responsive, evolving messaging.

**Goal Three:** Raise awareness of the effectiveness of the program in getting children walking and biking to school.

SRTS Website: CDOT maintains a web presence for the Colorado Safe Routes to School program, <https://www.codot.gov/programs/bikeped/safe-routes>, which we have been updating to best meet the needs of our community, accessibly. Among the resources that can be found on the website include:

- CSRTS 5-Year Strategic Plan
- Current year applications
- Examples from previous years top grant awardees (infrastructure & non-infrastructure)
- Webinar recordings and registration links when available
- The most recent bi-monthly Futures in Motion e-Newsletter
- Promotional materials for special events when relevant
- Curriculum, including Adult Crossing Guard Training; Bicycle Rodeo Train the Trainer; Core Subject Bicycle and Pedestrian Lesson Plans K-8; Pedestrian Safety Lesson Plans K-2; Bicycle Safety Lesson Plans 3-6.
- *SRTS Community Coalition Building Toolkit: due to the popularity of this resource, this toolkit is currently undergoing review and will be revised*
- Safe Routes to School Resources, including a separate page of COVID-19 specific resources for as long as is pertinent

E-newsletters: In addition to maintaining an up-to-date website, we distribute bi-monthly e-newsletters, Futures in Motion, and other special communications to our CSRTS Distribution List. A cornerstone of our e-newsletters is to highlight local initiatives, and spotlight progress and results from CSRTS grantees. These spotlights are consistently popular, garnering notable positive feedback and requests to be featured.



**Goal Four:** Influence policy decisions that promote and support more children walking and biking to/from school.

State Census Report: In order to gain a better understanding of Colorado’s landscape and thereby be best positioned to influence evaluation effectiveness and policy decisions, CSRTS partnered with Safe Routes Partnership to create a Colorado-specific census report. As a result, the first-ever statewide assessment of Colorado Safe Routes to School programs was released as part of the report, “Safe Routes to School Programs in Colorado: 2020 Statewide Program Assessment Report”. Developed for the Colorado Department of Transportation and drawing in part from the national Safe Routes to School Program Census Project, this report provides an overview of the state of Safe Routes to School programming in Colorado and a high-level assessment of challenges, innovations, and opportunities. The findings in the report are based on a Colorado statewide survey as well as a national survey of Safe Routes to School programs across the country, exploring policies, practices, and funding for programmatic activities.

School Siting Report: CSRTS partnered with the Safe Routes Partnership to investigate and understand the landscape of school siting in Colorado. Based on the findings of this initiative, a Fact Sheet was prepared including an overview of the current state of the state of Colorado’s school siting policies and practices. This resource further includes a summary of state legislation and Colorado Department of Education policies on school siting, as well as recommendations regarding opportunities to strengthen state policies and local policies. Following this work, CSRTS hosted a webinar on School Siting in October 2020, presented by the Safe Routes National Partnership and aiming to educate local and state stakeholders on school siting and how to use the resources provided.

**Goal Five:** Develop capacities of communities to launch, maintain and sustain SRTS.

Webinars: Beginning in early 2020 and continuing throughout the year, CSRTS partnered with the Safe Routes Partnership to host and present engaging, informative, and timely free webinars tailored specifically for Colorado. These webinars offer tools, tips, and resources on topics of interest to our community, including SRTS programming through COVID-19, starting and developing programs, engagement, policy, and more. Recordings are available on our website. Given the positive feedback plans for offering a second series in 2021 is underway.

Responsiveness to Covid-19: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, standard means of encouraging kids to walk and bike to school were not available options. Walk and Bike to School Days were not held in 2020, nor were other in-person events. Time that would typically be channeled into supporting such initiatives was channeled instead into offering resources, ideas, and connections for the SRTS community. These included:



- A [COVID-19 Resources page](#) was added to the CSRTS website, which has been continuously updated. This page is specifically devoted to offering creative tools and guidance on how to develop, maintain, and build upon Safe Routes to School programming within these unprecedented circumstances.
- Revising traditional grant requirements: Shortly after releasing the call for FY 21 Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Projects, the decision was made to earmark approximately \$2M of \$7M available for grants to support communities experiencing hardships due to COVID.
- Promotion of healthy activity through a Walktober poster contest in October 2020, in celebration of Colorado Pedestrian Month and what would have been Walk to School Day. Winning entries were featured on the CSRTS website.

## Colorado Historical Timeline and Current Status

**June 2004** Colorado legislature passes the Safe Routes to School law mandating CDOT develop and implement a program with federal funds. No federal funds authorized.

**May 2005** Colorado Safe Routes Rulemaking is approved outlining program basics.

**August 2005** Congress passes SAFETEA-LU (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users), authorizing funding for local programs.

**August 2005** Advisory Committee appointed by CDOT Executive Director to implement the program. Made up of 9 people representing: Educators, parents, bicyclists, pedestrians, law enforcement, two MPOs (Metropolitan Planning Organizations) and two TPRs (Transportation Planning Regions) who serve for two years.

**May 2006** Transportation Commission approves first Colorado SRTS Grants.

**October 2007** Revised 2 CCR 602-4 with CDOT contact and advisory committee term of service.

**April 2012** Rulemaking hearing was initiated as part of the global review of all CDOT rules, and updated terminology and eliminated information that concerns the rule making process in 2004 and 2007.

**May 2014** Colorado State legislature passed and Governor signed into law HB14-1301 that provides \$700,000 from state general funds for non-infrastructure projects for the SRTS program.

**October 2014** Rulemaking hearing was initiated to bring the rules in alignment with HB14-1301 requirements.

**September 2015** CDOT Transportation Commission passed Resolution TC-15-9-8 which approved the continuation of the SRTS program by committing to fund the program with \$2 million for infrastructure projects and \$0.5 million for non-infrastructure projects annually, beginning in FY 2016.



**April 2017** CDOT Transportation Commission passed Resolution #TC 17-4-3 which approved that in years when funding requests in one category are less than the funds available, funds may be shifted between categories to meet project needs.

**June 2017** CSRTS 5-Year Strategic Plan developed providing goals and strategies to move CSRTS forward through 2022.

**August 2018** An online application and management program was developed for the CSRTS program. A two-year grant making process was developed so there will be a call for projects every two years in even numbered years. The minimum amount that could be requested for infrastructure projects was increased to \$100,000 and the maximum increased to \$500,000.

**May 2019** MPower Consulting, LTD hired as CSRTS Consultant; Up to this point management was conducted through a full-time position within CDOT; this move allowed for placement of a strategic, remote team member with extensive experience in growing broad based coalitions and implementation of strategic plans.

**June 2020** The first-ever statewide assessment of Colorado Safe Routes to School programs was released as part of the report, "[Safe Routes to School Programs in Colorado: 2020 Statewide Program Assessment Report](#)".

**July 2020** CSRTS partnered with the Safe Routes Partnership to investigate and understand the landscape of school siting in Colorado. Based on the findings of this initiative, a [Fact Sheet](#) was prepared including an overview of the current state of the state of Colorado's school siting policies and practices.

