

Colorado Forest Highways

Forest Highway Network

- 39 Forest Highway routes
- 1,473 road miles
 - 732 miles are paved
 - 741 miles are unpaved
- 109 Bridges
 - One is structurally deficient
 - Nine are functionally obsolete

Paved Road Mileage by Condition

Condition Rating	Mileage	Percentage
Good	92.9	12.8%
Fair	454.5	62.7%
Poor	97.5	13.4%
Failed	80.4	11.1%

Bridge Structure Rating

Sufficiency Rating	Number	Percentage
Good (>80)	62	56.9%
Fair (50-80)	40	36.7%
Poor (<50)	7	6.4%

Political Divisions

- Thirteen National Forest/National Grasslands with seven administration divisions
- Fifteen Transportation Planning Regions (TPRs), ten include forest highways
- Five Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), only one includes a forest highway

Scenic Byways

- Ten national scenic byways, two on forest highways
- Fifteen state and local scenic byways, eight on forest highways

Trends

- Colorado population is increasing primarily along the Front Range
- Forest visitation and recreation is increasing as a result of proximity to Colorado's urban centers
- Timber/Logging is increasing as a result of harvest of dead/dying trees from disease and drought

Summary

Forest visitation is increasing due to population growth in Colorado along the Front Range. Daytime recreation visits by the local segments of the population are higher to Colorado forests than the national average. These day trips contribute to some form of peak hour congestion on forest highways. Recent increases in timber harvesting and logging are contributing to traffic on forest highways. The five Forest Highways with the highest accident rates are all designated scenic byways.

