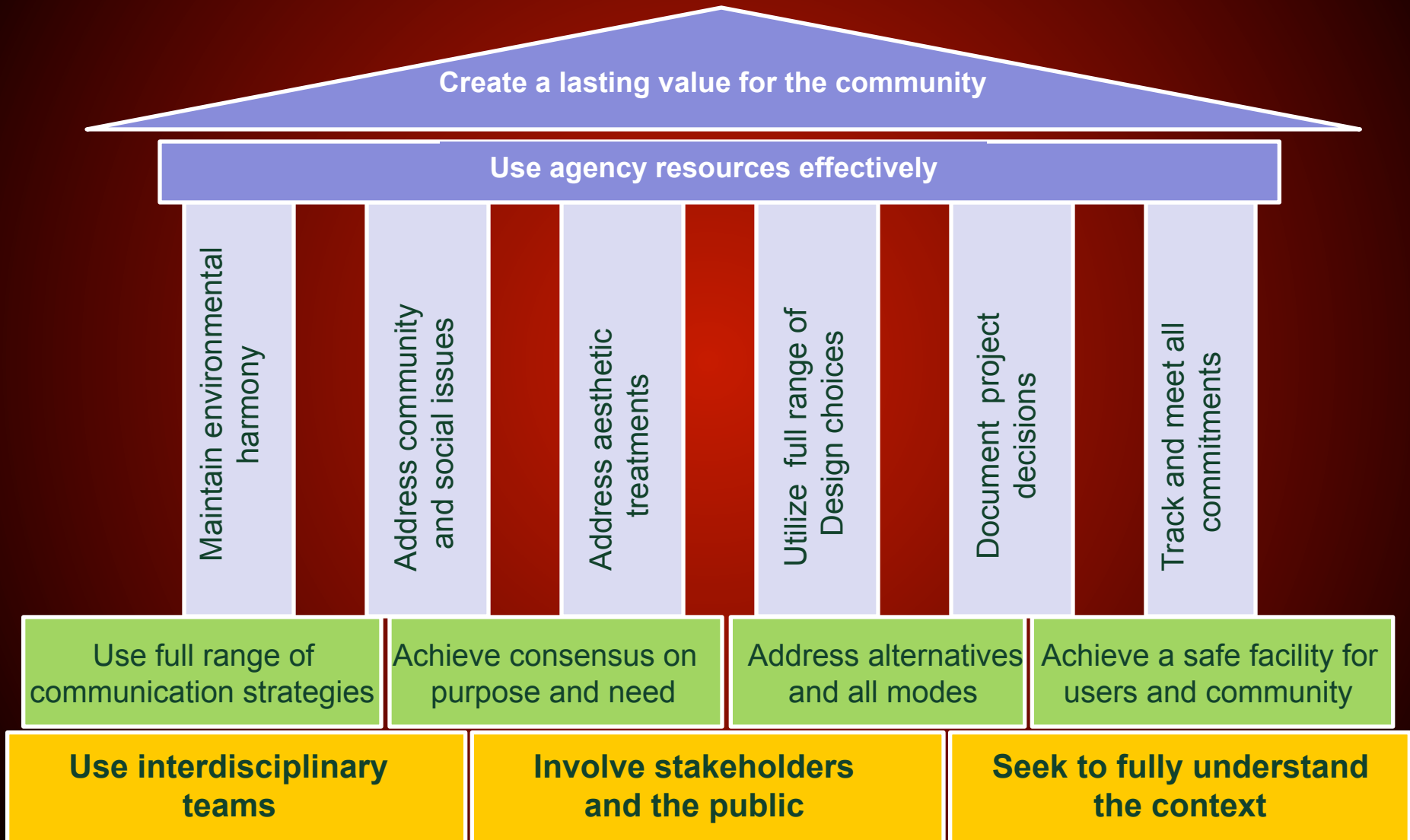


CSS Principles - A House of Cards



CSD Process Characteristics of Excellence

(Thinking Beyond the Pavement Conference, May 1998)

Original CSD Principles (8 of 15)

- 1) Establish a multi-disciplinary team early with disciplines based on the needs of the specific project and include the public.
- 2) Seek to understand the landscape, the community, and valued resources before beginning engineering design.
- 3) Involve a full range of stakeholders with transportation officials in the scoping phase. Clearly define the purposes of the project and forge consensus on the scope before proceeding.
- 4) Tailor the highway development process to the circumstances. Employ a process that examines multiple alternatives and that will result in consensus on approaches.
- 5) Secure commitment to the process from top agency officials and local leaders.
- 6) Communication with all stakeholders is open and honest, early and continuous.
- 7) Tailor the public involvement process to the project.
- 8) Use a full range of tools for communication about alternatives (visualization).

CSD Project Qualities of Excellence

(Thinking Beyond the Pavement Conference, May 1998)

Original CSD Principles (7 of 15)

- 1) The project satisfies the purpose and needs as agreed to by a full range of stakeholders. This agreement is forged in the earliest phase of the project and amended as warranted as the project develops.
- 2) The project is a safe facility for both the user and the community.
- 3) The project is in harmony with the community, and it preserves environmental, scenic, aesthetic, historic, and natural resource values of the area, i.e., exhibits context sensitive design.
- 4) The project exceeds the expectations of both designers and stakeholders and achieves a level of excellence in people's minds.
- 5) The project involves efficient and effective use of the resources (time, budget, community) of all involved parties.
- 6) The project is designed and built with minimal disruption to the community.
- 7) The project is seen as having added lasting value to the community.

FHWA & AASHTO CSS Emphasis

National Action Planning

An AASHTO & FHWA CSS Vision was articulated

In 2011, Context Sensitive Solutions will:

- Be the way of doing business throughout the life cycle of a project from pre-planning through maintenance.
- Result in solutions that provide a net improvement to the community and environment.
- Meet needs and community goals as defined by a full range of stakeholders, including safety and mobility goals.
- Include the full involvement of stakeholders throughout decision making and in a way that is consistent with the broader vision for the community and environment.
- Include teams of multidisciplinary experts who all contribute to developing solutions together with stakeholders.

FHWA & AASHTO CSS Emphasis

National Action Planning

The Summary Report recommended adoption of 4 Core CSS Principles applying to transportation processes, outcomes, and decision-making and tied to key underlying and desired Qualities of Process (12) and Outcomes (5)

1. Strive towards a shared stakeholder vision to provide a basis for decisions.
2. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of contexts.
3. Foster continuing communication and collaboration to achieve consensus.
4. Exercise flexibility and creativity to shape effective transportation solutions while preserving and enhancing community and natural environments.

FHWA & AASHTO CSS Emphasis

National Action Planning

Underlying Qualities of a CSS Process:

- Establishes an interdisciplinary team early, including a full range of stakeholders, with skills based on the needs of the activities
- Seeks to understand the landscape, the community, valued resources, and the role of all appropriate modes of transportation in each unique context before developing engineering solutions
- Communicates early and continuously with all stakeholders in an open, honest, and respectful manner, and tailors public involvement to the context and phase
- Utilizes a clearly defined decision-making process
- Tracks and honors commitments through the life cycle of projects
- Involves a full range of stakeholders, including transportation officials, in all phases of a transportation program
- Clearly defines the purpose and seeks consensus on the shared stakeholder vision and scope of projects and activities while incorporating transportation, community and environmental elements

FHWA & AASHTO CSS Emphasis

National Action Planning

Qualities of a CSS Process (continued):

- Secures commitments to the process from local leaders
- Tailors the transportation development process to the circumstances and uses a process that examines multiple alternatives, including all appropriate modes of transportation, to reach consensus
- Encourages agency and stakeholder participants to jointly monitor how well the agreed upon process is working; to improve it as needed; and to identify lessons learned (upon process completion)
- Encourages mutually supportive and coordinated multimodal and land-use decision-making
- Draws upon a full range of communication and visualization tools to better inform stakeholders; to encourage better dialogue; and to increase the credibility of the process

FHWA & AASHTO CSS Emphasis

National Action Planning

Underlying Outcomes of a CSS Process:

- Transportation solutions that are in harmony with the community and preserve the environmental, scenic, aesthetic, historic, and natural resource values of the area
- Transportation solutions that are safe for all users
- Transportation solutions that solve problems that are agreed upon by a full range of stakeholders
- Transportation solutions that meet or exceed the expectations of designers and stakeholders and add lasting value to the community, the environment, and the transportation system
- Transportation solutions that demonstrate effective and efficient use of resources (people, time, budget) among all parties

CSS Benefits - Agency

1. Improved predictability of project delivery
2. Improved project scoping and budgeting
3. Improved long term decisions and investments
4. Improved environmental stewardship
5. Optimized maintenance and operations
6. Increased risk management and liability protection
7. Improved stakeholder/public feedback
8. Increased stakeholder/public participation, ownership, and trust
9. Decreased costs for overall project delivery
10. Decreased time for overall project delivery
11. Increased partnering opportunities

CSS Benefits - User

12. Minimized impact to human and natural environment
13. Improved mobility for users
14. Improved walkability and bikeability
15. Improved safety (vehicles, pedestrians, and bikes)
16. Improved multi-modal options (including transit)
17. Improved community satisfaction
18. Improved quality of life for community
19. Improved speed management
20. Design features appropriate to context
21. Minimized construction related disruption
22. Improved opportunities for economic development