I-70 Mountain Corridor CSS
Partnerships Powered by Context

I-70 Mountain Corridor Decision Process

Life Cycle Phases

| 1 CORRIDOR PLANNING | 2 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT | 3 PROJECT DESIGN | 4 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION | 5 CORRIDOR OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND MONITORING |

1 2 3 4 5 6   1 2 3 4 5 6   1 2 3 4 5 6   1 2 3 4 5 6   1 2 3 4 5 6

6-Step Process

| 1 Define Desired Outcomes and Actions | 2 Endorse the Process | 3 Establish Criteria | 4 Develop Alternatives or Options | 5 Evaluate, Select, and Refine Alternative or Option | 6 Finalize Documentation and Evaluate Process |

Collaboration and Communication

| County-Wide Coordination Meetings When needed... Public Meetings | County-Wide Coordination Meetings Project Leadership Team Project Staff Project Public Meetings When needed... Technical Team Issue Task Forces | County-Wide Coordination Meetings Project Leadership Team Project Staff Project Public Meetings When needed... Technical Team Issue Task Forces | County-Wide Coordination Meetings Project Leadership Team Project Staff Project Public Meetings When needed... Technical Team Issue Task Forces | County-Wide Coordination Meetings When needed... Public Meetings Issue Task Forces |

Life Cycle Phases

Phase 1 — **Corridor Planning** integrates with statewide planning efforts, champions corridor-wide planning, and promotes consistency among local planning efforts. Deliverables include the Programmatic Environmental Impact Study and other corridor-wide planning studies.

Phase 2 — **Project Development** brings improvement concepts, environmental documents, and mitigation strategies to completion. Deliverables include Tier 2 environmental documents and feasibility studies, as well as a level of preliminary design.

Phase 3 — **Project Design** develops construction plans for a project. Deliverables include project design plans, specifications, and cost estimates.

Phase 4 — **Project Construction** safely builds a functional transportation facility. Deliverables include completion of the physical improvements, work acceptance, as-built drawings, and project closure documents.

Phase 5 — **Corridor Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring** will inspect, monitor, assess, manage, and maintain completed facilities, as well as provide feedback to Phase 1 Corridor Planning and Phase 2 Project Development for incorporation into future projects. Deliverables include monitoring feedback and program documents; for example: incident management plans, mowing and paving programs, and safety inspection reports.

6-Step Process

Step 1 — **Define Desired Outcomes and Actions**
Using the *CSS Guidance Manual* and other relevant materials, establish goals and actions, define terms to be used, and identify decisions to be made. Using established parameters and an existing framework -- goals, actions, and decisions to be made -- develop the specific process to be used during decision making, including teams, team roles, and interactions during the process.

Step 2 — **Endorse the Process**
For each team: Establish participants, their roles and responsibilities, and commitments and accountability. Endorse the process by discussing, possibly modifying, and then finalizing with all teams the desired outcomes and actions to be taken. Clarify terms and expectations for use in the process.

Step 3 — **Establish Criteria**
Review Corridor Context Statement, Core Values, and CS Criteria Guidance. Work with team participants to establish the specific vision, goals, and criteria; a good criterion is measurable, is relevant to the project decision, and distinguishes between alternatives or options.

Step 4 — **Develop Alternatives or Options**
Identify alternatives or options relevant to the desired outcomes, specific vision, and goals.

Step 5 — **Evaluate, Select, and Refine Alternative or Option**
Analyze all alternatives and options by applying the criteria, then refine the final alternative or option.

Step 6 — **Finalize Documentation and Evaluate Process**
Documentation should be continuous throughout the process. This step finalizes the documentation and serves as a debriefing with which to evaluate the process. Final documentation will include the process evaluations.

Teams

Ongoing Collaboration and Communication
The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) will partner with other county owners in convening **County-Wide Coordination Meetings**, which will include county, city, and town representatives who will meet on an agreed-upon schedule in order to discuss upcoming projects, ongoing projects, and maintenance activities.

CDOT will organize **Public Meetings** that will be open to all stakeholders when their input is needed or when information is available for discussion.

Ongoing Collaboration and Communication
The **Project Leadership Team** (PLT) will be a collaborative stakeholder team that leads individual projects.

The **Project Staff** (PS) will be a multidisciplinary team that includes experts in planning, design, public process, and communication.

CDOT will open **Project Public Meetings** to all stakeholders, who will be convened based on the project work plan.

Optional Teams
Technical Teams (TTs) will be multidisciplinary teams that include experts in all of the Core Values. Projects with multiple issues and stakeholders may require TTs. The PS may act as the TT for smaller projects or projects that address a single issue, such as rock fall mitigation or pavement overlays.

Issue Task Forces (ITFs) will be multidisciplinary teams that include stakeholders and experts in the Core Values surrounding a single issue. When a single or focused issue arises during a project, the project may require an ITF. That ITF will report its recommendations to the PLT or the PS, after which the ITF will be dissolved. The PS may be the ITF for a project addressing a single issue, such as updating an Incident Management Plan.