TPM State Workshop

Component 4: Performance-Based Programming

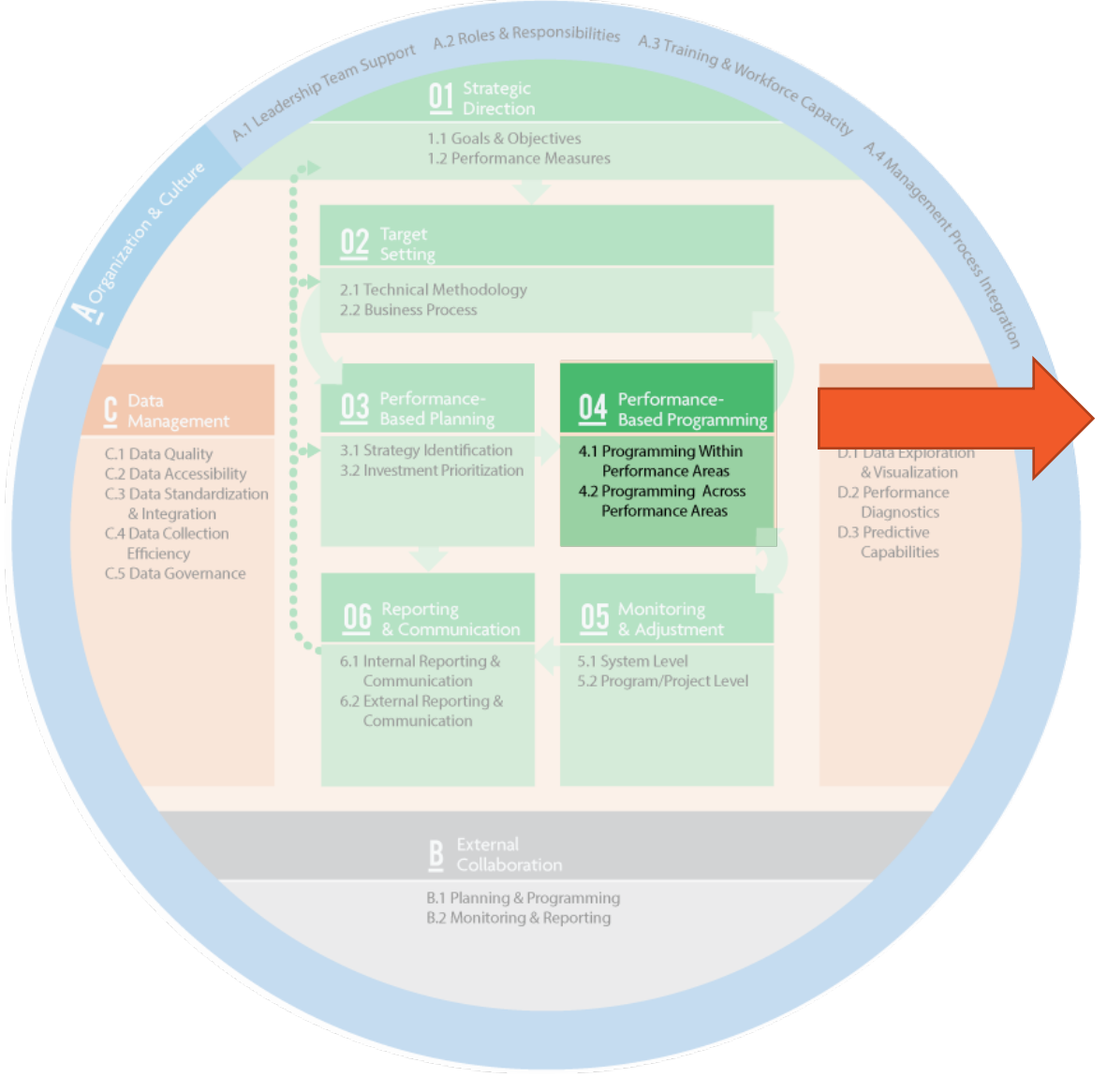
Cheyenne, WY

November 1 & 2, 2017

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

TPM
HOW WE GET THERE

Component 4: Performance-Based Programming



04 Performance-Based Programming

4.1 Programming Within Performance Areas

4.2 Programming Across Performance Areas

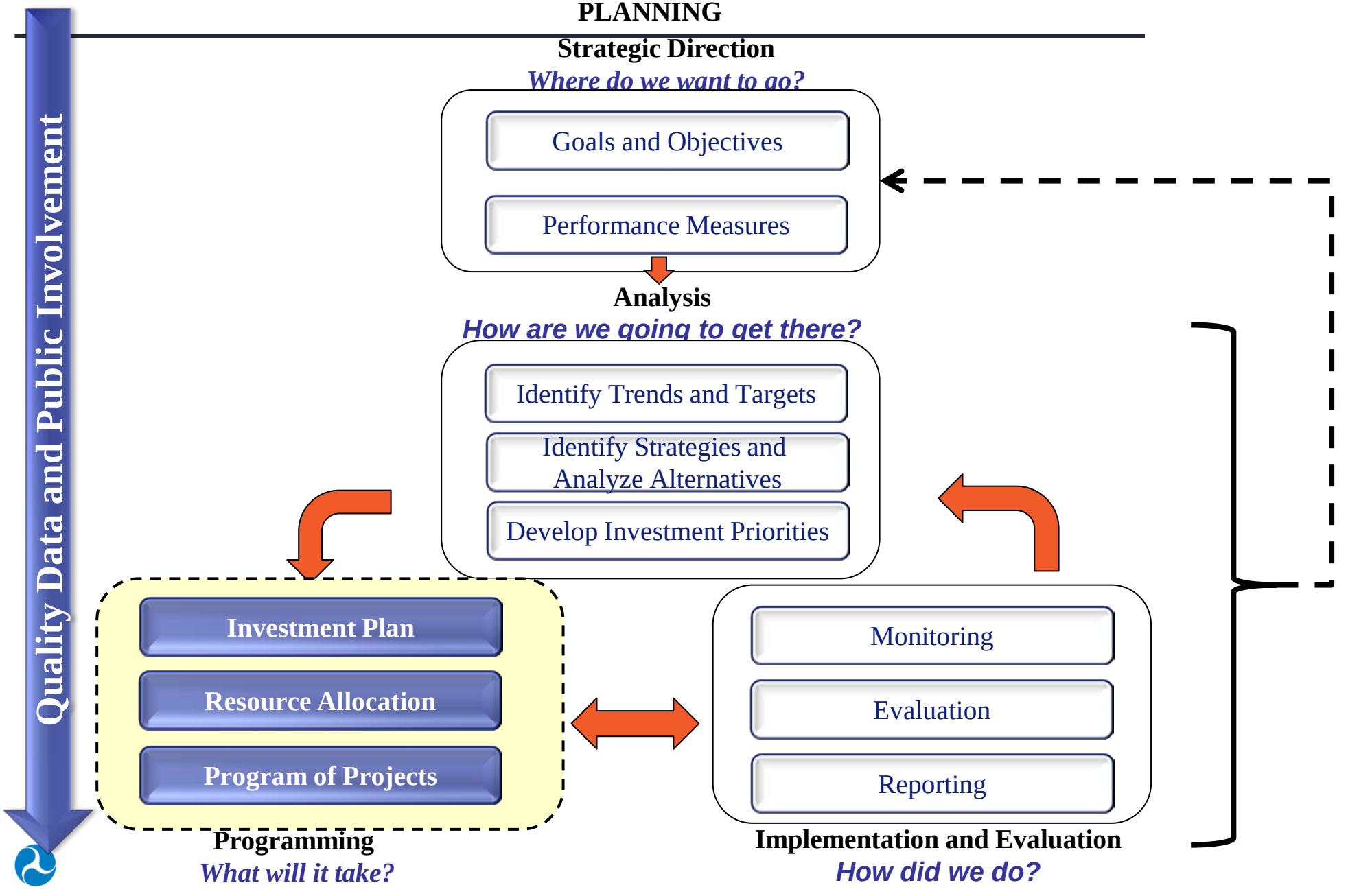
Performance-Based Programming

- Definition: *The use of strategies and priorities to guide the allocation of resources to projects that are selected to achieve goals, objectives, and targets. Performance-Based Programming establishes clear linkages between investments made and expected outputs and outcomes.*

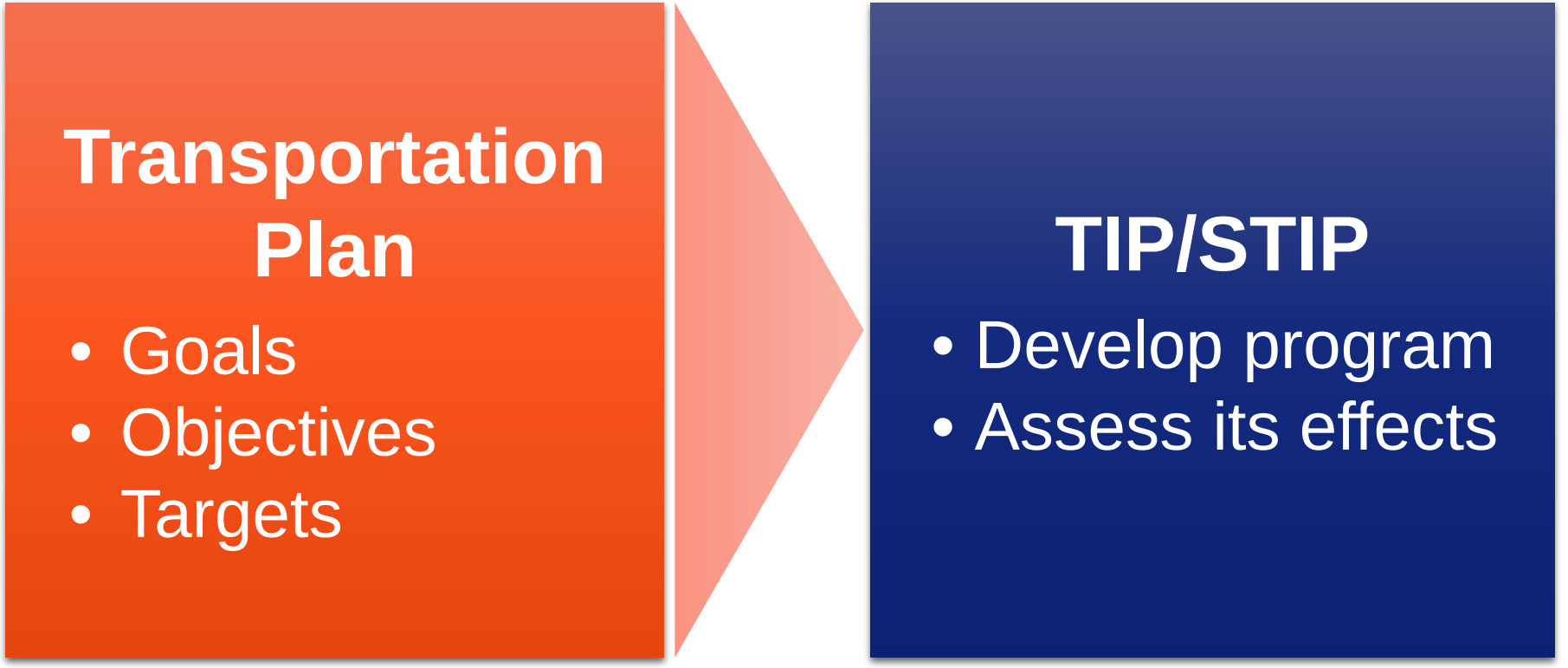
Performance-Based Programming

- Fund projects that will drive progress towards goals, objectives, and targets
- Links project selection to Strategic Goals via Performance-Based Plans
- Attempts to:
  - Incorporate influencing factors such as political context
  - Reduce slio-based programming
  - Consider funding constraints

Performance-Based Planning and Programming



Linking Performance-Based Planning to Programming

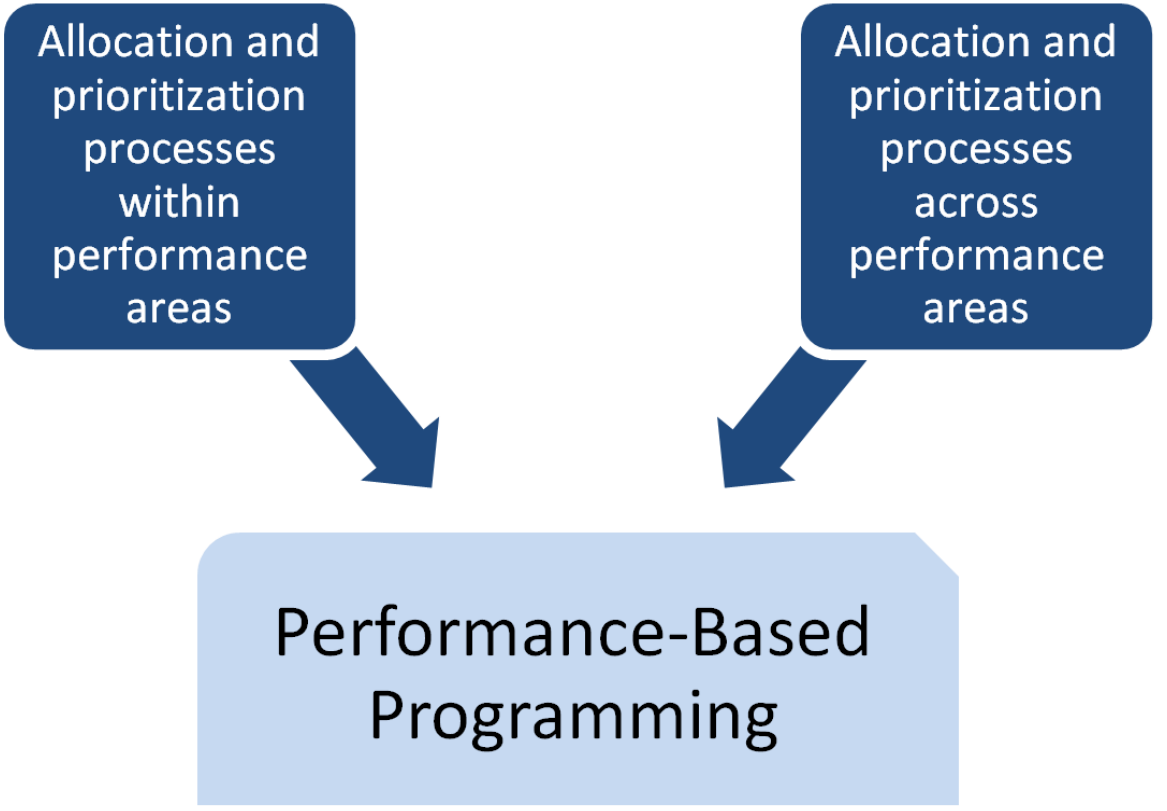


Linking Performance-Based Planning to Programming (cont.)

- Overall goals
  - Advance projects/strategies that best support performance targets/goals
  - Identify top priority projects/strategies and match these with available funds
- Challenge is how to prioritize projects/strategies identified in plans as the short-term TIP/STIP(s) are developed

Performance-Based Programming: Subcomponents

- 4.1 Within Performance Areas
- 4.2 Across Performance Areas



Performance-Based Programming: Key Phases

- Performance elements
  - Projects (or groups of projects) prioritized based on ability to meet desired outcomes
  - Project selection criteria based on performance targets
- Key process steps:

Evaluation and Prioritization Methods

- Technical methods
  - Scoring methods
  - Economic impact
  - Cost benefit
  - Cost effectiveness
- Other considerations
  - Trade-offs among targets
  - Jurisdictional equity
  - Public involvement

Example: Baltimore Metropolitan Council Project Evaluation Criteria

Each project assigned:

- Technical score (up to 50 points) assigned based on a project's expected contribution to six regional MTP goal areas
- Policy score (up to 40 points) determined based on how highly the sponsoring jurisdiction values the project

Baltimore Metropolitan Council

Example: PennDOT Project Evaluation Criteria

PennDOT implemented performance-based evaluation criteria for funding decisions to support its commitment to preservation

- Includes seven key areas of performance
- Defines funding scenarios to examine trade-offs

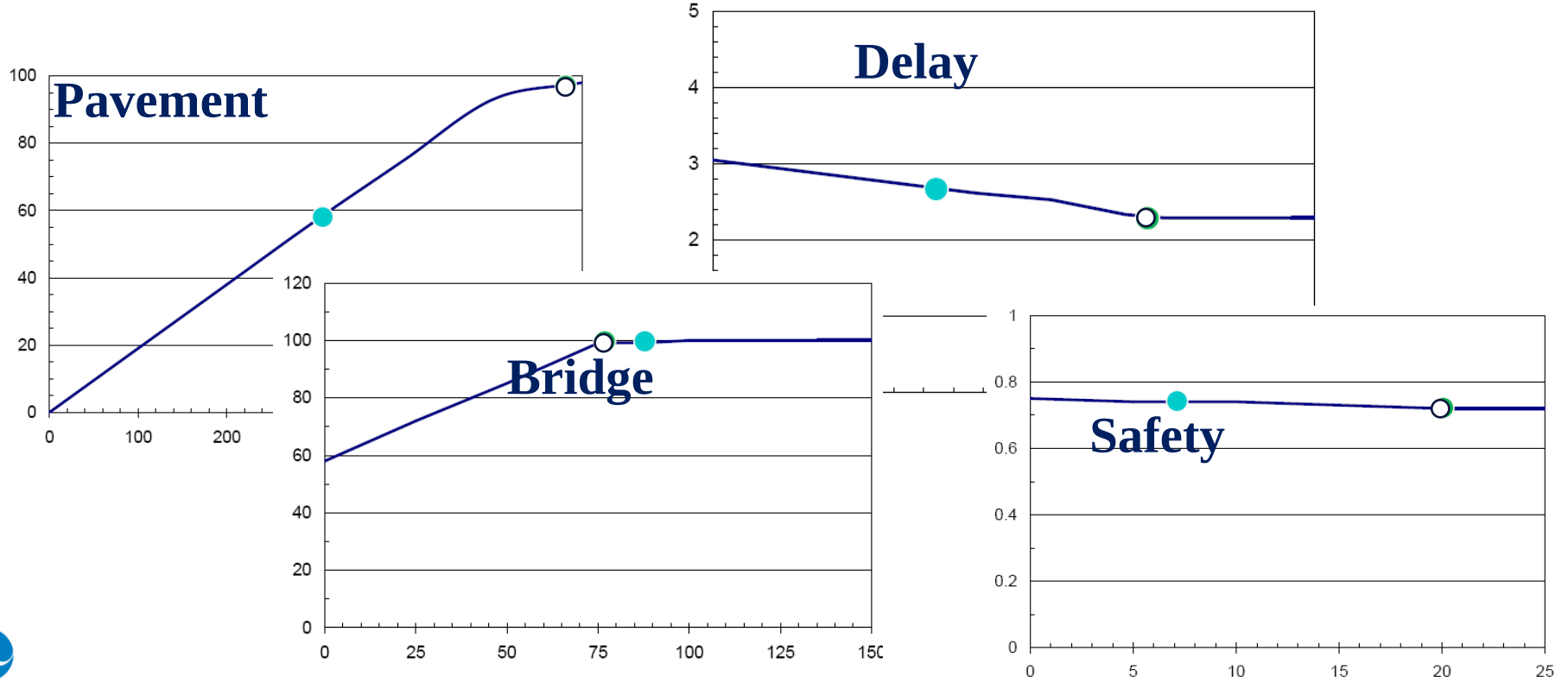
pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Example: Detroit MPO – Program Areas and Performance Measures

Program Area	Performance Measure
Pavement Preservation	% of pavement in good or fair condition
Highway Capacity	Hours of delay per 1,000 vehicle miles
Bridge Preservation	% of bridges in good or fair condition
Safety	Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles
Transit	Extent of transit network
Nonmotorized	Population % within ½ mile of a facility

Example: Detroit MPO – Investments and Performance

Examine the relationship between program-level investment and performance



Example: Detroit MPO – Tracking Investments against Adopted Scenario

Track performance over time; track investments against the adopted scenario

Project Type	Planned Funding	Actual Funding
Bridge	5%	5.2%
Nonmotorized	1%	1.1%
Pavement	24%	14.5%
Road Expansion	8%	3.5%
Safety	1%	0.6%
Transit Capital	8%	7.0%
Operating	53%	68.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting – How Did We Do?

- Critical to the PBPP and TPM processes because it provides information on:
  - Current challenges which inform development of goals and objectives
  - Performance and trends which inform development of realistic targets
  - Strategies implemented which help to assess their effectiveness

Breakouts: Component 4 Performance-Based Planning

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Breakout Exercise

- Discuss **Performance Based Programming** maturity level
  - Questions in handout (Exercise B)
  - Use Capability Maturity Model table (Exercise B)
- Select facilitator, note taker, and presenter
- Mixed groups
- Report out: share highlights of discussion

Report Out

- Share highlights of discussion
- 4 min per group