TPM State Workshop

Tools for Implementation

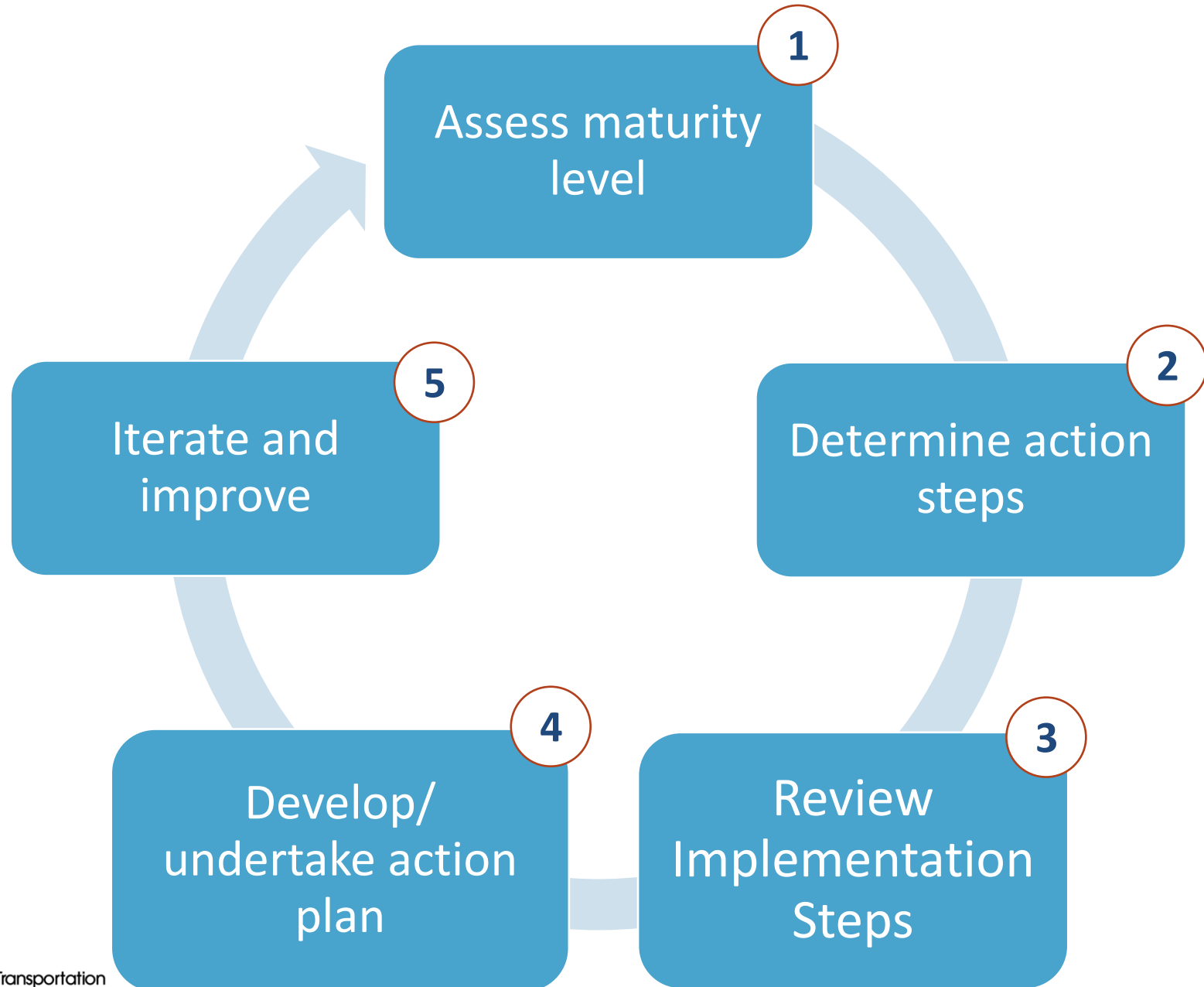Sandy, UT

November 6-7, 2017

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TPM
HOW WE GET THERE

Implementation Process

1. Assess maturity level

- Everyone completed a Self-Assessment before arriving

- Results provide:
  - Maturity level
  - Actions to advance
  - Links to TPM Guidebook implementation steps

2. *Determine action steps*

- Use Capability Maturity Model actions to advance as starting point

- Consider your agency context

- Draft action items specific to your needs

3. Review implementation steps

FHWA Transportation Performance Management Guidebook Fact Sheet

Performance-Based Programming

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Performance-Based Programming is 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.

What it Takes

A performance-based approach to programming is focused on project outcomes and how projects can drive progress towards goals, objectives, and performance targets. In this data-driven decision structure, there are a number of key factors that should be incorporated:
- Influencing factors,
- Internal collaboration,
- External stakeholder involvement, and
- Resource constraints

Influencing factors such as how the political context will affect what projects are programmed.

Internal collaboration across performance areas are critical; silo-based programming and budgeting should be challenged.

External stakeholder involvement is needed to reaffirm the commitment to agency goals, objectives, and performance targets.

Funding and resource constraints should be considered from the outset by understanding all possibilities for applying different funding sources to particular types of projects. It is also important to consider other resource constraints that could limit use of funding.

Implementation Steps

Performance-Based Programming is broken down into two complementary subcomponents:
- **Programming Within Performance Areas:** The allocation and prioritization processes within a performance area, such as safety, infrastructure, mobility, etc.
- **Programming Across Performance Areas:** The allocation and prioritization processes across performance area, such as safety, infrastructure, mobility, etc.

Each subcomponent has its own set of implementation steps.

Within Performance Areas	Across Performance Areas
4.1.1 Clarify roles of internal staff and external stakeholders	4.2.1 Identify and assign internal roles and responsibilities
4.1.2 Develop project selection criteria	4.2.2 Clarify purpose of cross area prioritization
4.1.3 Establish a formal input process to gather performance-based project information	4.2.3 Develop a methodology that reflects agency priorities and external stakeholder interests
4.1.4 Document the process	4.2.4 Document the process

Making the Connection

Performance-Based Programming (Component 04) applies the priorities established in agency plans during the Performance-Based Planning process (Component 03) to allocate resources to particular projects that will contribute to goals and objectives determined in the Strategic Direction (Component 01) and targets established in Component 02. Future allocation is affected by the Monitoring and Adjustment (Component 05) of the impact projects had on performance outcomes.

Performance-Based Programming and the TPM Framework

04 Performance-Based Programming

4.1 Programming Within Performance Areas
4.2 Programming Across Performance Areas

For more information on performance-based programming and the other components of the TPM Framework visit: www.tpmtools.org

FHWA TPM Guidebook Fact Sheet: Performance-Based Programming

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4. Develop/undertake action plan

- Work with internal staff and external partners

- Build consensus around priorities

- Establish measures of success

- Implement!

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5. Iterate and improve

- Re-assess agency maturity using Self-Assessment

- Repeat the process to continually advance

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