Performance Based Planning
Federal Perspective

Egan Smith, FHWA
Boston, MA
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Terminology

- Goals (broad based statements)
- Objectives (specific and measurable)
- Performance Measures (selected metrics)
- Targets (level to be met over time)
Performance Based Planning

- Basic Themes
  - Accountability
  - Transparency
  - System Performance
  - Outcome Based
  - Cost Effective Decision Making
The Change

- From a federal perspective, less emphasis could be placed on the transportation planning process itself, and more emphasis would be placed on outcomes from the planning process.

- Similarly, less emphasis could be placed on individual facility performance, and more emphasis placed on overall system performance.
The Steps

- Identify National Goal Areas
  - Safety
  - State of Good Repair
  - Mobility and Congestion
  - Environment
  - Freight
  - Livability
The Steps

- Identify Specific Performance Measures that support the national goals (examples):
  - Safety: fatalities and injuries
  - State of good repair: pavement roughness, remaining service life, bridge sufficiency rating
  - Freight: Reliability
The Steps

- Identify performance measures (examples):
  - Environment: GHG emissions
  - Mobility: Annual hrs of Delay, reliability
  - Livability: Access to work travel time, mode choices
The Steps

- Identify Targets and Timeframes
  - Targets are the specific, identified level of performance that are desired
  - Timeframes are the time period over which the targets would be met
The Steps

- Metropolitan and Statewide plans would contain goals and objectives that lead to strategies that directly support meeting the National Goal Areas and targets.

- STIPs and TIPs include projects that support the plans.
The Steps

States and MPOs Undertake:

- Systematic data collection for the identified performance measures
- Forecast system performance based on investments over the life of the plan
- Identify and evaluate alternatives and strategies
- Periodic “State of the System” Report
The Benefits

- Investment decisions directly support identified goals and targets in the plan
- Accountability to the public, elected officials, Congress
- Shows the effect of investments on system performance
- Decisions on what the goals, targets and strategies are made collaboratively
Why Performance Based Planning

Advantages of Performance Based Planning:

- Prioritize investments to achieve regional objectives and improve system performance.
- Promote investment in strategies that provide measurable results.
- Demonstrate accountability through performance measurement to gain public support.
The Transition

- Once Reauthorization passes, we may be asked to transition quickly
- Focus on a limited set of National Goals to Start
- Start with a limited # of performance measures (i.e. 1 or 2 per goal area)
- Focus on data that is available now and is reliable
Implementation

- Incentives??
  - Less federal oversight over planning and projects
  - Waive match requirements
  - More flexibility in fund transfers
  - Eligibility for discretionary funds