

## Making a Compelling Case:

Using Performance Analysis to Guide Project
Selection in the Bay Area



METROPOLITAN
TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION

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2 Scenario Performance Assessment

## The BayArea BayArea

Project Performance Assessment

4 Define Preferred Scenario

**MAY 2012** 

5 Adopt Plan Bay Area



Increase gross regional product



TRANSPORTATION
System Effectiveness

Increase non-auto mode share

Reduce VMT per capita

Maintain the transportation system

# CLIMATE PROTECTION

Reduce per-capita greenhouse gas emissions from cars and light-duty trucks



OPEN SPACE AND AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION

Direct all nonagricultural development within the urban footprint



Reduce premature deaths from exposure to particulate emissions

Reduce injuries and fatalities from collisions

Increase average daily time spent walking or biking

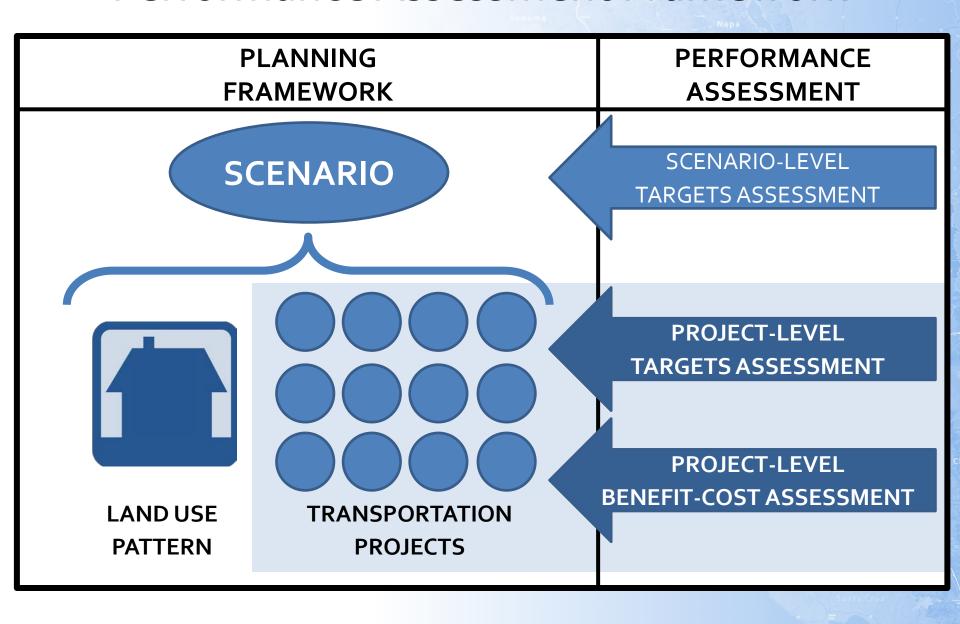


House all of the region's projected housing growth

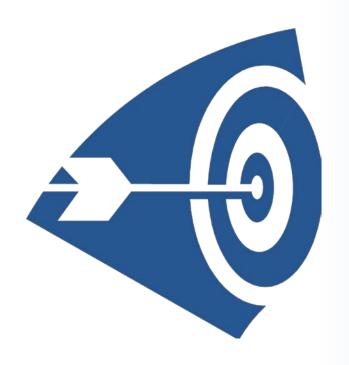


Decrease housing and transportation costs as a share of low-income household budgets

#### Performance Assessment Framework



#### Two Elements of Performance Assessment



#### TARGETS ASSESSMENT

Determine impact on targets adopted by MTC and ABAG

Analyzed all **900** uncommitted projects



#### BENEFIT-COST ASSESSMENT

Compare benefits & costs

Analyzed most significant projects (approximately **100** in total)



## Targets Assessment

Assessed qualitatively using target scores (max score of +10).

- 1. Climate Protection
- 2. Adequate Housing
- 3. Particulate Matter
- 4. Collisions
- 5. Active Transportation

- 6. Open Space
- 7. Equitable Access
- 8. Economic Vitality
- Non-Auto Mode Share/VMT
- 10. State of Good Repair



## Benefit-Cost Assessment

Assessed quantitatively using MTC Travel Model One.

#### **BENEFITS**

- Travel time (including recurring & non-recurring delay)
- Travel cost (auto operating/ownership, parking)
- Emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>)
- Collisions (fatalities, injuries, property damage)
- Health impacts due to active transport
- Noise

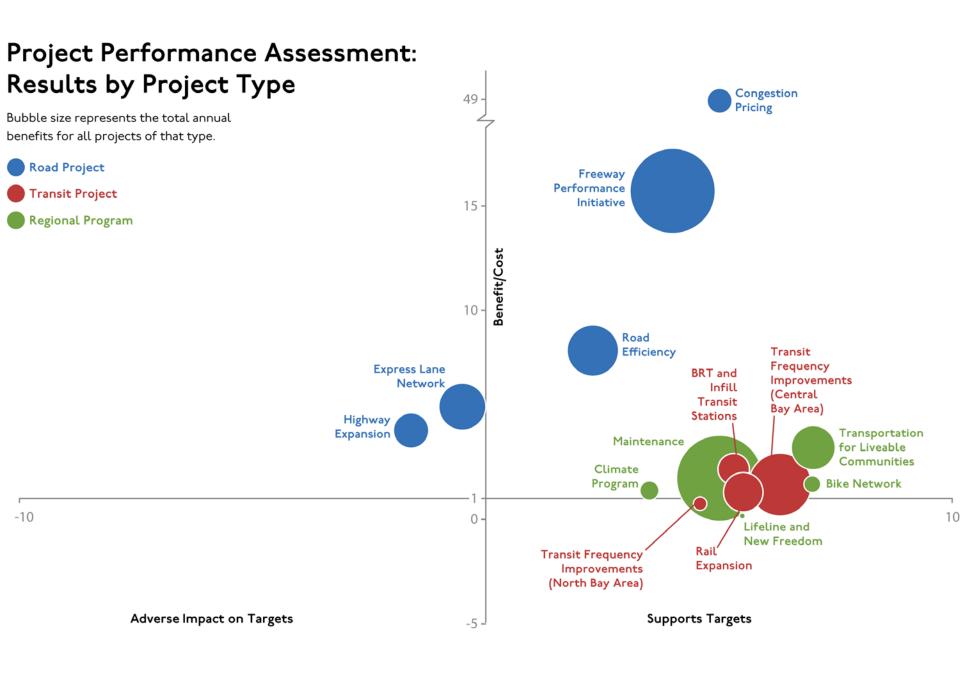
#### **COSTS**

- Capital costs
- Net operating and maintenance (O&M) costs

## Key Findings

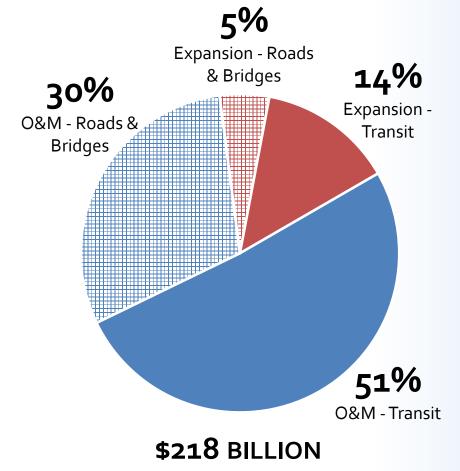
- 1. Focus on improving and maintaining existing assets, with emphasis on system management.
- 2. Provide significant regional funding to the most cost-effective projects.
- 3. Reconsider the inclusion of low-performing projects, due to cost-ineffectiveness or adverse impacts on performance targets.





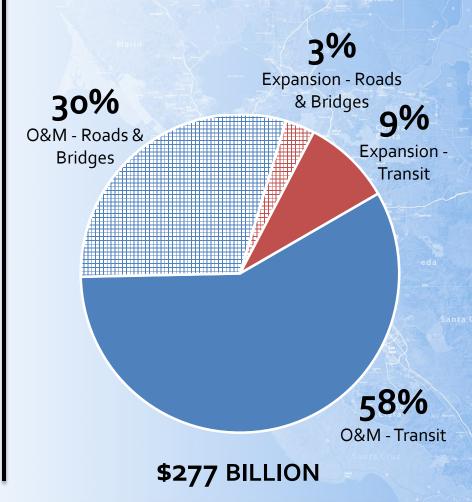
PREVIOUS RTP (ADOPTED IN 2009)



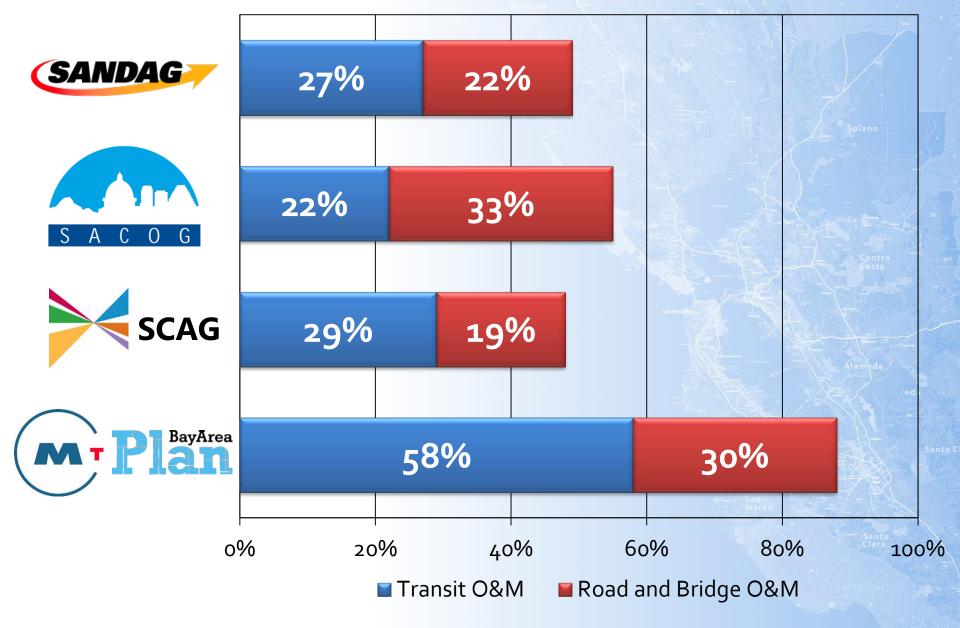








#### Prioritizing Fix-It First



**HIGH-PERFORMING PROJECTS** 

Prioritized for Regional Funding

**BART Metro** 

Caltrain Electrification & Frequency Improvements

Bus Rapid Transit
Systems in San
Francisco and Oakland



#### **HIGH-PERFORMING PROJECTS**

Prioritized for Regional Funding



San Francisco
Congestion Pricing



BART Extension to San Jose



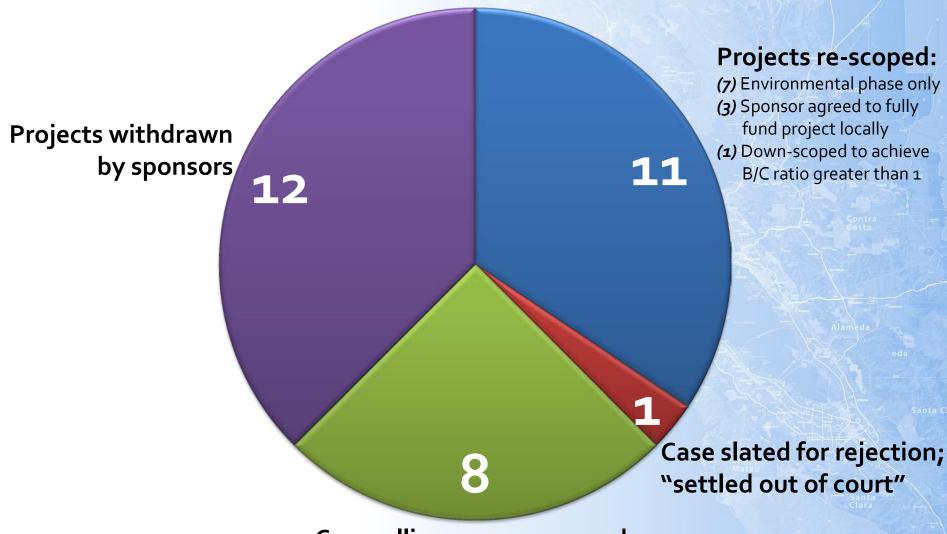
Freeway
Performance
Initiative

#### Making a Compelling Case

- Low-performing projects –
   defined as having a benefit cost ratio less than 1, or
   significant adverse impacts on
   the performance targets –
   were required to make a
   compelling case to
   policymakers.
- This process led to a more efficient plan that better aligns with the region's goals and targets.



## Low-Performing Projects (32)



Compelling cases approved:

(6) Communities of Concern; (1) Air quality; (1) Recreational trips

#### **Low-Performing Projects**

Impacts of Compelling Case
Process

## SMART Commuter Rail Extensions

scaled back to include only the most cost-effective segments

#### **Dumbarton Rail**

re-scoped to pursue only environmental studies

## Freeway Widenings (US-101 & SR-239)

re-scoped to pursue only environmental studies







#### **Low-Performing Projects**

Approved Compelling Cases: primarily based on support for low-income and minority communities



**Lifeline Program** 



Suburban/Rural Bus Frequency Improvements



Capitol Expressway Light Rail Extension (in East San Jose)

#### Lessons Learned

- Given the limited budget for expansion projects, performance data is at a premium.
- Modeling capabilities are stretched thin for nonexpansion projects.
- Performance results helped to advance good projects <u>and</u> weed out bad ones.
- Tread carefully when picking:
  - (a) performance objectives
  - (b) which projects to evaluate





