

# Transportation for America

Boston Region MPO Meeting  
January 23, 2020

Beth Osborne, Transportation for America

[www.T4america.org](http://www.T4america.org)

@t4america

# About Transportation for America

Transportation for America, a program of Smart Growth America, is an advocacy organization made up of local, regional and state leaders who envision a transportation system that safely, affordably and conveniently connects people of all means and ability to jobs, services, and opportunity through multiple modes of travel.



# Why consider costs in project prioritization?

**Cost-effectiveness:** Receiving a good value/benefit for the amount spent on transportation.

**Goal:** Use your limited funds as well as possible to meet your stated goals for as much of the region as possible.

# Virginia's approach

Virginia.gov Agencies | Governor



Home

[Home](#) [About](#) [Resources](#) [Projects](#) [FAQs](#) [Provide Feedback](#)

[SMART Portal Sign In](#)



**SMART SCALE** is about investing limited tax dollars in the right projects that meet the most critical transportation needs in Virginia.



# 15.4

## SMART SCALE SCORE

### #23

OF 433 STATEWIDE

### #2

OF 42 DISTRICTWIDE

SMART SCALE Requested Funds..... **\$2,009,265**  
 Total Project Cost..... **\$12,689,020**  
 Project Benefit..... **3.1**  
 Project Benefit / Total Cost..... **2.4**

### SMART SCALE Area Type B

| Factor   | Congestion Mitigation                     |                                   | Safety                                |  | Accessibility                            |  |   | Economic Development                                       |   |  | Environment                           |  | Land Use  |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Measure  | Increase in Peak Period Person Throughput | Reduction in Peak Period Delay    | Reduction in Fatal and Injury Crashes | Reduction in Fatal and Injury Crash Rate | Increase in Access to Jobs               | Increase in Access to Jobs for Disadvantaged Populations | Increase in Access to Multimodal Travel Choices | Square Feet of Commercial/Industrial Development Supported | Tons of Goods Impacted                        | Improvement to Travel Time Reliability               | Potential to Improve Air Quality      | Other Factor Values Scaled by Potential Acreage Impacted | Transportation Efficient Land Use                     | Increase in Transportation Efficient Land Use              |
| Measure Value  | 8.8<br><small>persons</small>             | 0.0<br><small>person hrs.</small> | 1.5<br><small>EPDO</small>            | 54.8<br><small>EPDO / 100M VMT</small>   | 12.3<br><small>jobs per resident</small> | 13.8<br><small>jobs per resident</small>                 | 44.0<br><small>adjusted users</small>           | 3,936,762.4<br><small>thousand adj sq. ft.</small>         | 0.0<br><small>thousand adj daily tons</small> | 3,286,088.9<br><small>adj. buffer time index</small> | 0.0<br><small>adjusted points</small> | 2.2<br><small>scaled points</small>                      | 36,682.5<br><small>access * pop/emp density.h</small> | 7,612.7<br><small>access * pop/emp density change.</small> |
| Normalized Measure Value (0-100)                               | 0.0                                       | 0.0                               | 0.4                                   | 0.1                                      | 0.2                                      | 0.2  | 0.2   | 20.0   | 0.0   | 0.1  | 0.0                                   | 6.6  | 2.8   | 2.2  |
| Measure Weight (% of Factor)                                   | 50%                                       | 50%                               | 50%                                   | 50%                                      | 60%                                      | 20%  | 20%   | 60%  | 20%   | 20%  | 50%                                   | 50%  | 70%   | 30%  |
| Factor Value   | 0.0                                       |                                   | 0.3                                   |  | 0.2                                      |  |   | 12.0   |   |  | 3.3                                   |  | 2.6   |  |
| Factor Weight (% of Project Score)                             | 15%                                       |                                   | 20%                                   |  | 25%                                      |  |   | 20%  |   |  | 10%                                   |  | 10%   |  |
| Weighted Factor Value  | 0.0                                       |                                   | 0.1                                   |  | 0.1                                      |  |   | 2.4  |   |  | 0.3                                   |  | 0.3   |  |
| Project Benefit  | 3.1                                       |                                   |                                       |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| SMART SCALE Cost   | \$2,009,265                               |                                   |                                       |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| SMART SCALE Score (Project Benefit per \$10M SMART SCALE Cost) | 15.4                                      |                                   |                                       |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |                                       |  |   |  |

# FY20 VDOT Results (total funding: \$870M)

## Actual Outcome (Benefit/Cost)

**134 projects funded**

- 36 bike/ped
- 7 bus transit
- 86 highway
- 1 rail transit
- 4 TDM

**87 localities got a project**

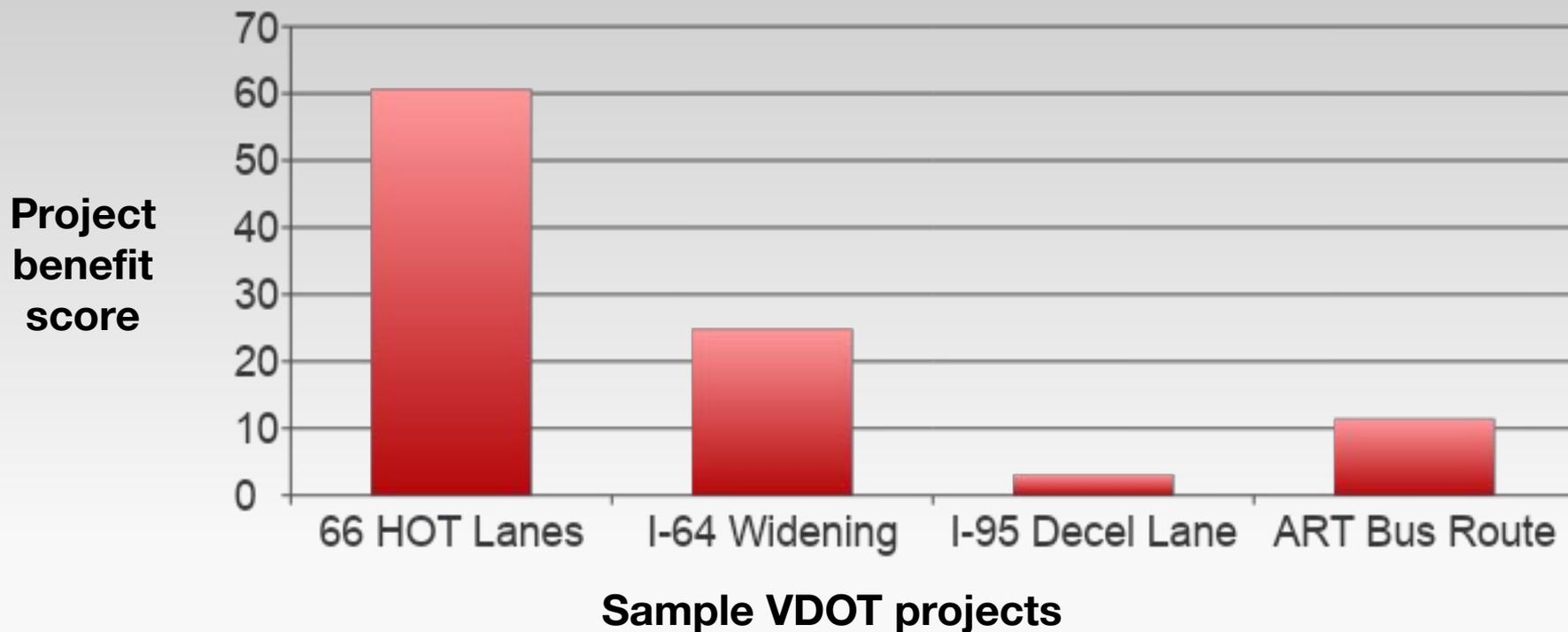
## Benefit Only

**17 projects funded**

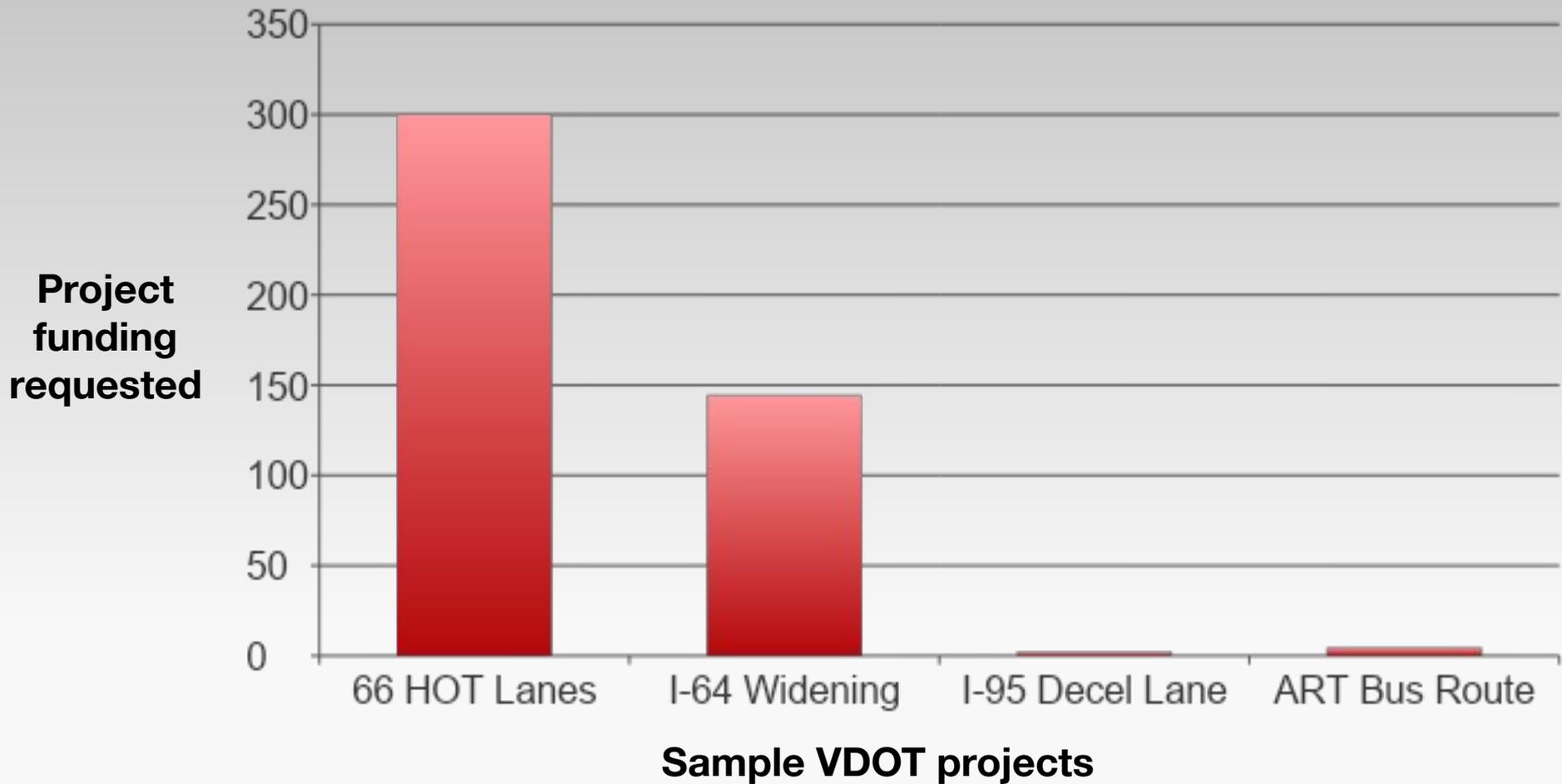
- 0 bike/ped
- 5 bus transit
- 11 highway
- 1 rail transit
- 0 TDM

**10 localities get a project**

# Benefits

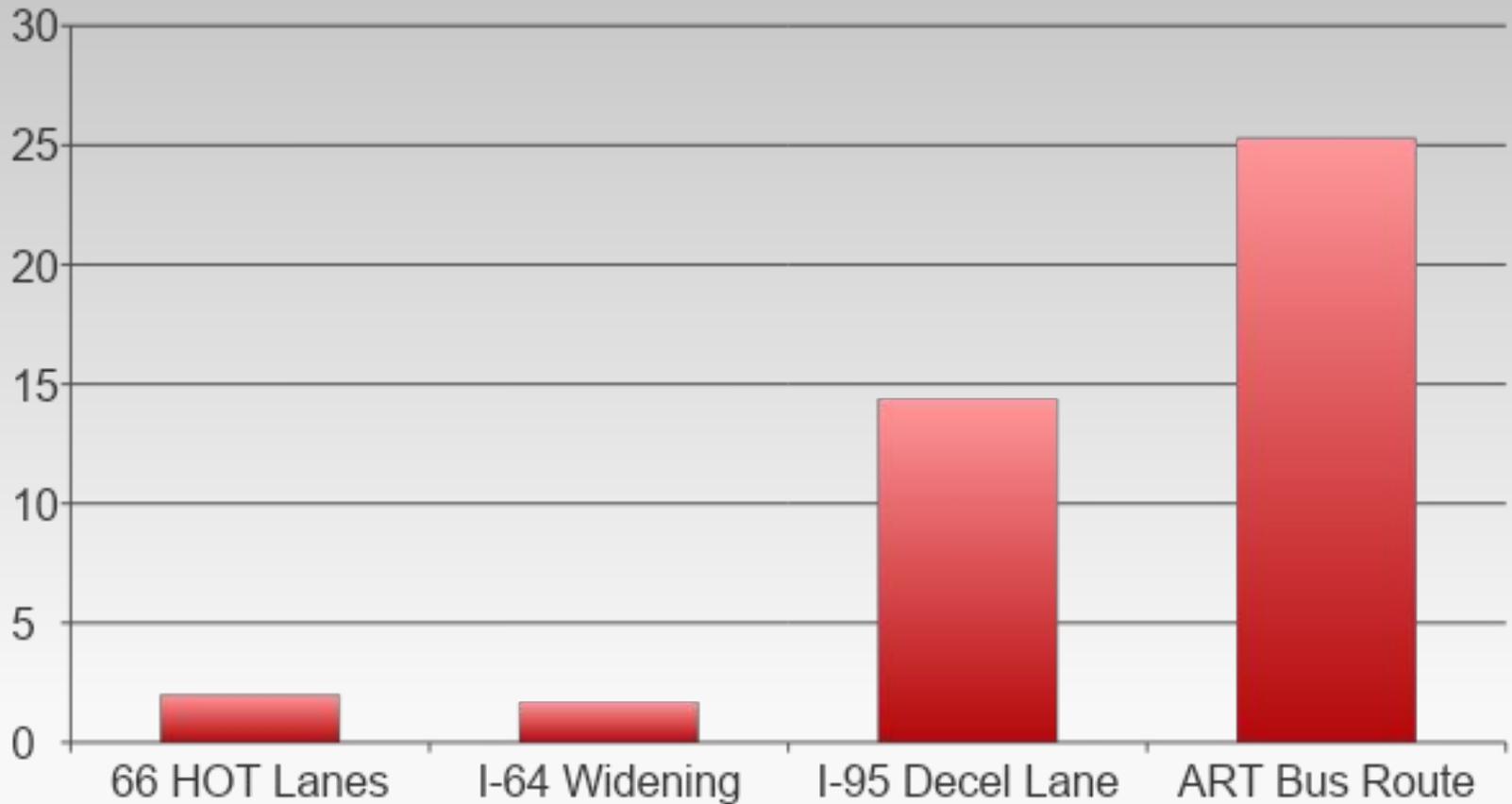


# Costs



# Benefits and Costs

**Benefit  
score  
divided  
by cost**



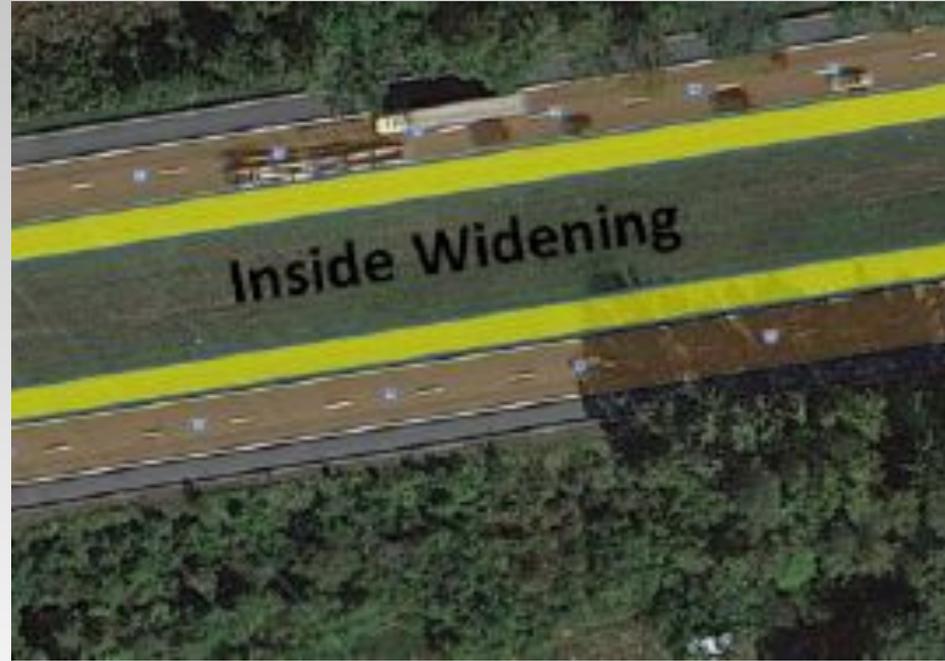
**Sample VDOT projects**

# Common Sense Engineering

I-64 Widening from I-295 to Bottoms Bridge



Original design



Revised design

Original design - \$79M | Revised design - \$60M  
Both projects provide the same benefits

# I-87 Exit 17 Interchange



Original design



Revised design

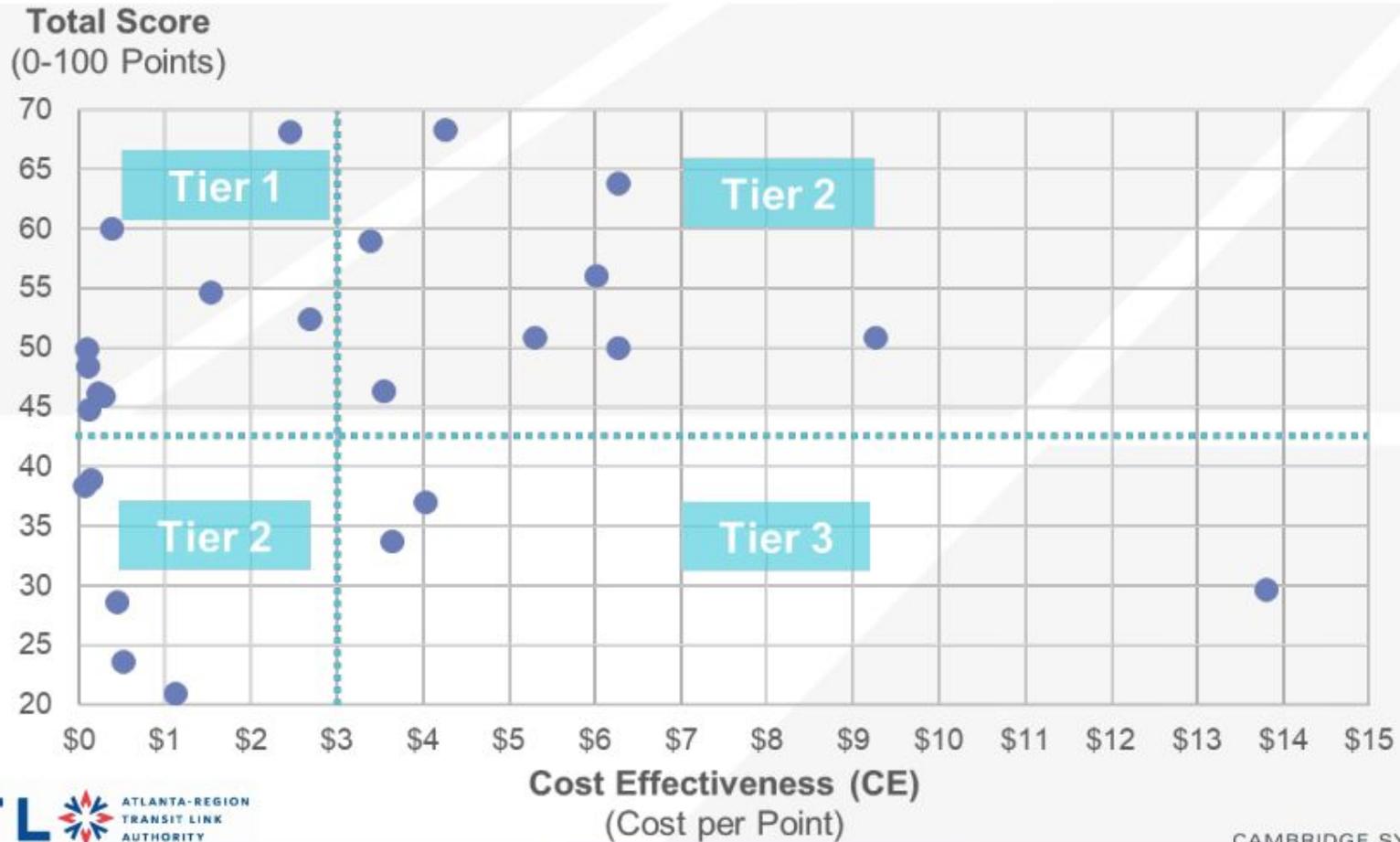
Original design - \$157M | Revised design - \$21M  
Revised design provided nearly the same benefits

# ATL Transit Project Prioritization Process

| Performance Measure Category | Project-Level Performance Measures                       | Expansion | Enhancement | SGR |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-----|
| <b>Market</b>                |  | 42        | 27          | 15  |
|                              | Existing, Projected Population Density                   | 6         | 4           | 3   |
|                              | Existing Population - Communities of Interest            | 8         | 6           | 6   |
|                              | Existing Employment Density                              | 5         | 3           | 2   |
|                              | Existing Low Wage Employment Density                     | 7         | 5           | 4   |
|                              | Land Use Mix - Existing, Planned (+/- Community Impacts) | 8         | 4           | 0   |
|                              | (Re) Development Potential                               | 8         | 5           | 0   |
| <b>Performance</b>           |  | 30        | 50          | 70  |
|                              | Transit Trips  | 10        | 10          | 15  |
|                              | Transit Reliability                                      | 15        | 20          | 25  |
|                              | Increased Useful Life                                    | 0         | 10          | 25  |
|                              | Elements to Improve Safety/Security/Environment          | 5         | 10          | 5   |
| <b>Deliverability</b>        |  | 28        | 23          | 15  |
|                              | Financial Plan   | 15        | 10          | 10  |
|                              | Documented Project Support                               | 4         | 4           | 0   |
|                              | Project Readiness - Schedule, Environmental Impacts      | 4         | 4           | 0   |
|                              | Regional Integration / Connectivity                      | 5         | 5           | 5   |

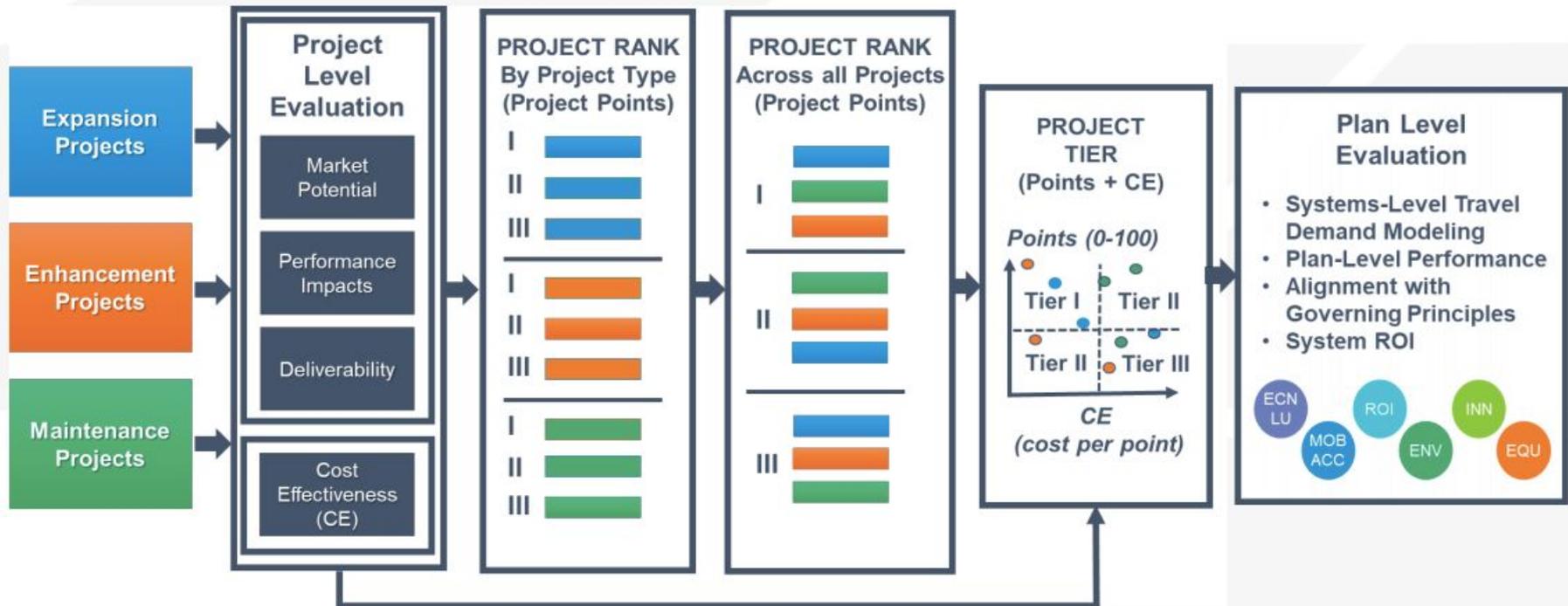
# Cost Effectiveness tiers

## Four-Quadrant Matrix Model



# ATL Prioritization

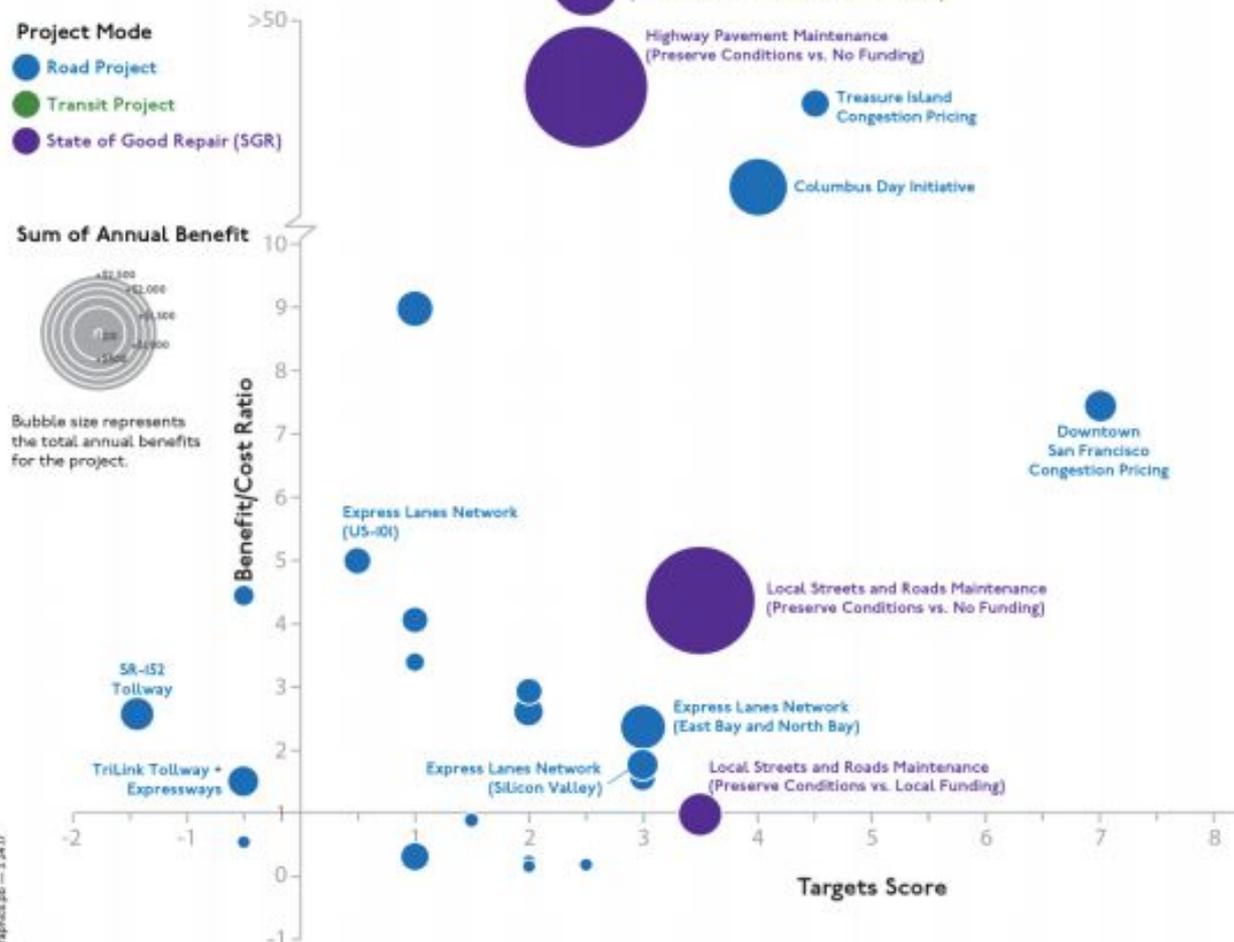
## ARTP PROJECT EVALUATION AND PRIORITIZATION PROCESS



# MTC's "compelling case" process for cost-ineffective projects

## Plan Bay Area 2040

### Project Performance Assessment: Results for Road Projects



- Option to:
- Revise b/c info
  - Reduce scope
  - Make a case based on shortcomings in b/c methodology and federal priorities

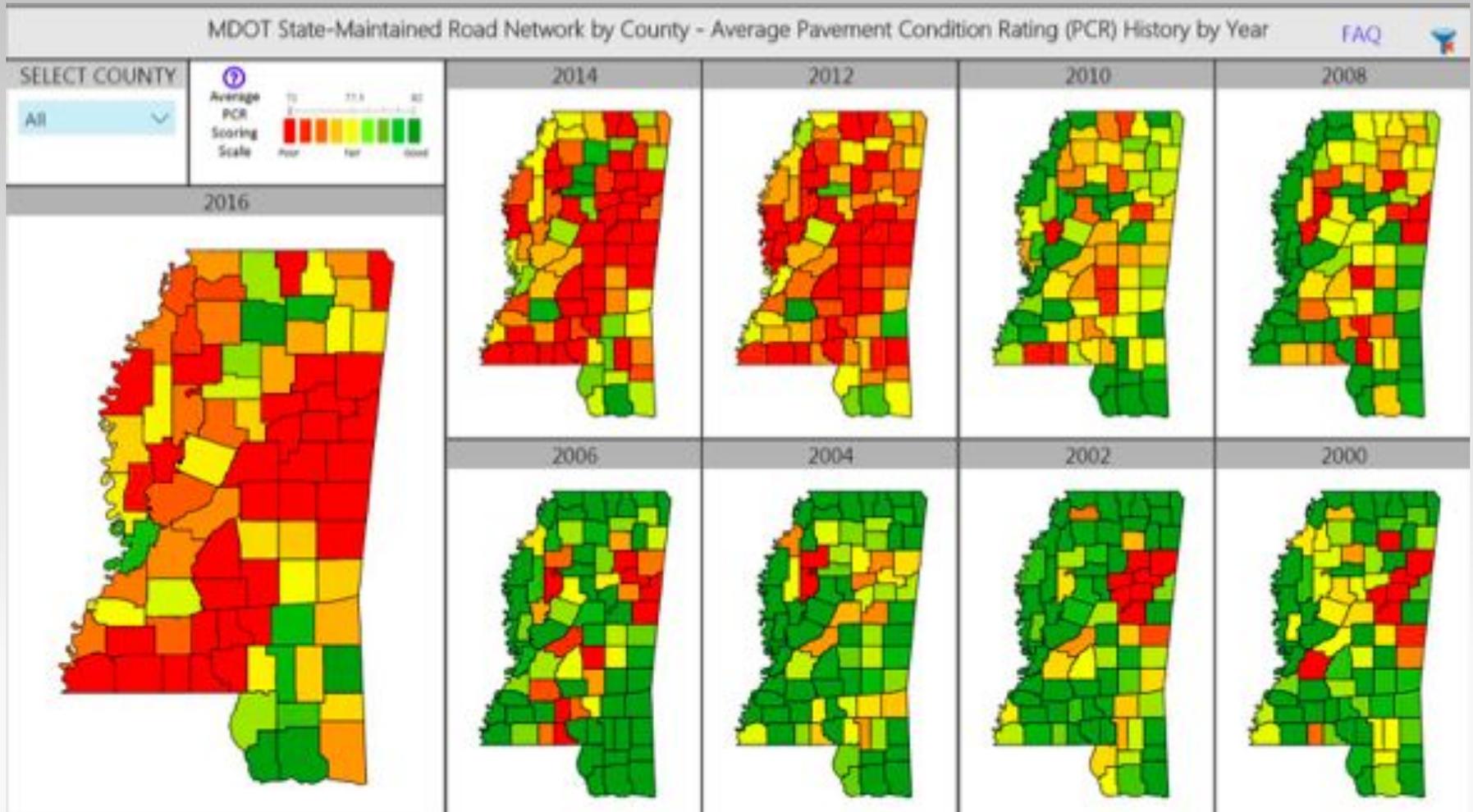
# MTC results

**Of the 18 projects with B/C less than 1.0:**

- 4 converted to environmental studies
- 3 reduced scope to achieve  $b/c > 1.0$
- 2 provided updated  $b/c$  data to achieve ratio  $> 1.0$
- 5 successfully made a “compelling case” to be upgraded without  $b/c > 1.0$
- 4 dropped altogether

**Process removed billions of dollars of low performing projects.**

# Why have a formal process to address cost increases?



# How Virginia handles cost increases

- Rescored for significant changes to cost OR scope (benefits)
- Board must approve scope/cost change if project falls below funded threshold for its district (vs. static b/c ratio)
- Could revoke funding
- **Project proponents usually *overestimate* costs upfront for fear of losing funds**

| Total project budget | Cost threshold for rescoring             |
|----------------------|--|
| Less than \$5M       | Funding request increased 20%            |
| \$5M-\$10M           | Funding request increased more than \$1M |
| Greater than \$10M   | Funding request increased 10% (max \$5M) |

# Making the process more transparent

- Have a scoring process everyone can understand
- Have results presented in a clear way
- Ensure criteria are closely connected to regional goals
- Update your process every round
- Help applicants with your process
- Score once and fund fully

# Discussion

- What elements of these approaches would be helpful to you in making project selection decisions?
- What elements concern you?
- Are you interested in pursuing an approach that considers cost increases and/or includes rescoring of projects after programming decisions have been made?
- What are the biggest barriers to implementing a cost-effectiveness approach in project decision-making?
- What questions or issues do you want staff to explore further on this topic?



**Transportation**  
for America



**Barr**  
Foundation

---

[beth.osborne@t4america.org](mailto:beth.osborne@t4america.org)



[@t4america](https://twitter.com/t4america)



[@transportationforamerica](https://www.facebook.com/transportationforamerica)



[www.t4america.org](http://www.t4america.org)