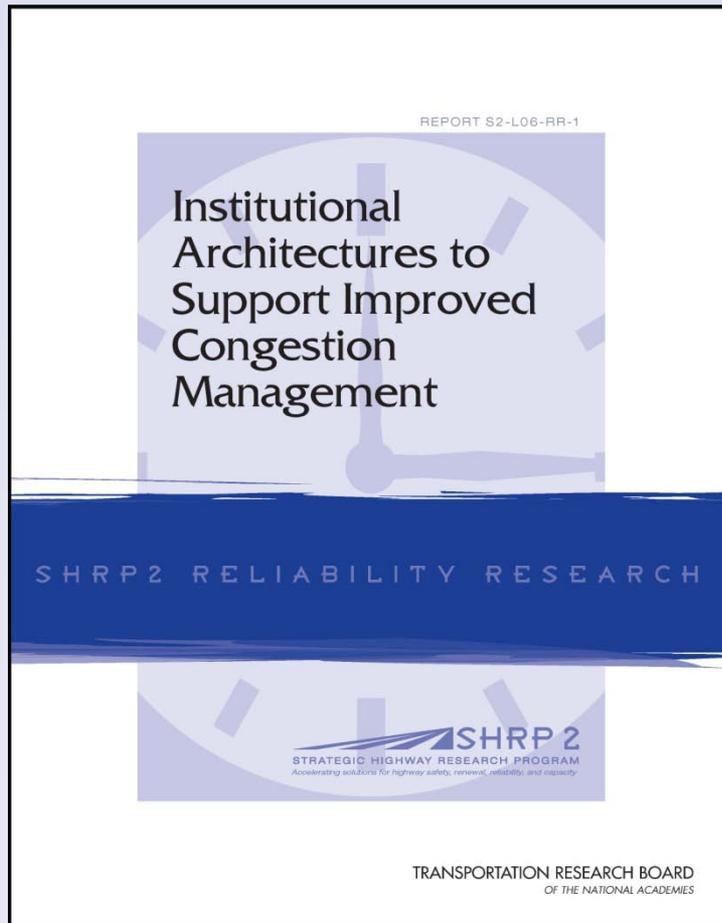




Institutional Architectures to Advance Systems Management and Operations



Webinar Control Panel

The screenshot shows a GoToWebinar control panel window with a menu bar (File, View, Help) and several sections:

- Questions Log:** A scrollable area for questions.
- Input Field:** A text box with the placeholder "[Enter a question for staff]" and the instruction "Type your questions in this box".
- Send Button:** A button labeled "Send" located at the bottom right of the input field.
- Audio Section:** Contains "Audio Mode" options: "Use Telephone" (unselected) and "Use Mic & Speakers" (selected). Below this is a "MUTED" status indicator with a microphone icon and a volume level of "000000000". A link for "Audio Setup" is also present.
- Footer:** Displays "GoToWebinar Test 2" and "Webinar ID: 745-284-455".

Annotations with arrows point to various elements:

- "Grab tab" points to the top-left corner of the window.
- "Click arrows to open or minimize control panel" points to the maximize and minimize buttons.
- "View presentations full screen" points to the full-screen button.
- "Don't forget to click 'Send'" points to the "Send" button.
- "You will be muted during this session" points to the "MUTED" status indicator.



Commonly asked question: Can I receive a copy of the presentation slides?

- Answer: Yes
- Please view today's reminder email for a link to the presenter's slides.
- After the webinar, you will receive a link to the recording of today's session.



Today's Participants

Moderator:

William Hyman, Transportation Research Board,
WHyman@nas.edu

Panelist:

Steve Lockwood, Parsons Brinckerhoff,
LockwoodS@pbworld.com



Agenda

- **SHRP 2 and L06 background (1-9)**
- L06 Focus and Objectives (11–15)
- L06 Research: State of Practice (16-19)
- L06 Guidance Framework (21-30)
- The Web-based Guidance Demo
- Question and Answer



SHRP 2 Background

- Authorized in 2005 highway bill at \$205 million over 4 years
- ~ \$170 million spent over 7 years
 - Roughly \$40 million targeted toward traffic congestion
 - Largest emphases on improving safety and renewing highways



SHRP 2 Background (cont.)

- Memorandum of understanding
 - Federal Highway Administration
 - American Associates of State Highway & Transportation Officials
 - National Research Council of the National Academies
- Administered by TRB under cooperative agreement with FHWA



Providing Outstanding Customer Service for the 21st Century





The Reliability Focus Area

- Theme 1. Data, Metrics, Analysis, and Decision Support
- Theme 2. Institutional Change, Human Behavior, and Resource Needs
- Theme 3. Incorporating Reliability in Planning, Programming, and Design
- Theme 4. Fostering Innovation to Improve Travel Time Reliability
- Theme 5. Creating Synergy and Integration of Results





Agenda

- SHRP 2 and L06 background (1-9)
- **L06 Focus and Objectives (11–15)**
- L06 Research: State of Practice (16-19)
- L06 Guidance Framework (21-30)
- The Web-based Guidance Demo
- Question and Answer



L06 -- Objectives

- Provide a tool to help an agency continuously improve TSM&O effectiveness (performance)
- Self-evaluation–tailored to user’s agency point-of-departure
- Guidance identifies incremental, manageable steps to improving effectiveness



L06 Research Focus

- Why are some agency TSM&O programs more effective than others? (= performance impact)
- Why do some programs seem to make progress while others plateau
- Identify critical components of/preconditions to improving effectiveness:
 - Organization/leadership
 - Processes
 - Relationships
- Incorporate good practice experience into guidance structure for range of agencies



L06 Products

1. Report

- Survey of agencies TSM&O performance effectiveness
- Identifies key dimensions determining effectiveness
- Develop self-evaluation framework (Capability Maturity Model)

2. Detailed guidance for each key institutional & process dimension

3. Develop outreach materials

4. Validation via State DOT/regional workshops

5. Provide basis for a web-based version (AASHTO)



Agenda

- SHRP 2 and L06 background (1-9)
- L06 Focus and Objectives (11–15)
- **L06 Research: State of Practice (16-19)**
- L06 Guidance Framework (21-30)
- The Web-based Guidance Demo
- Question and Answer

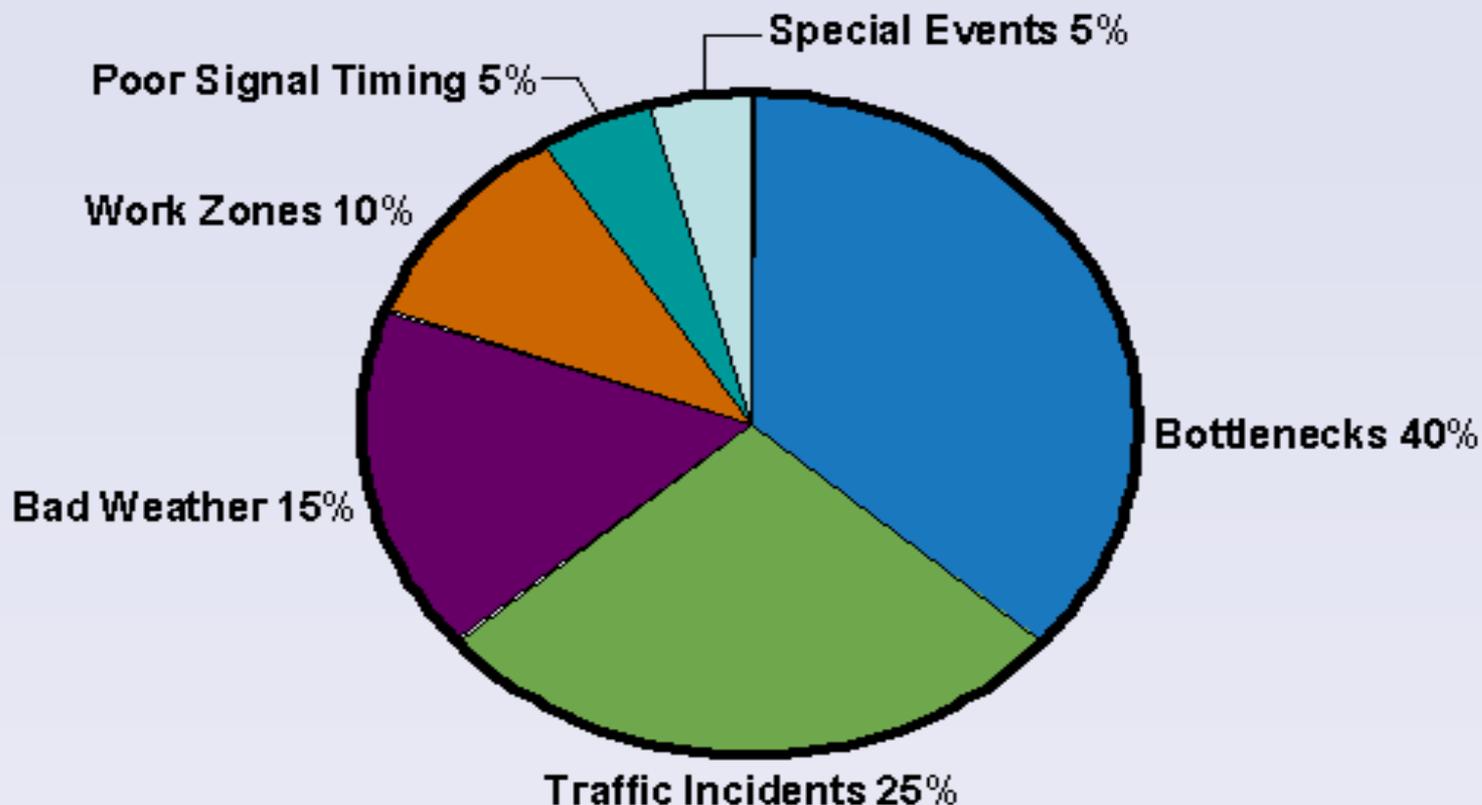


Background: Challenge/Opportunity

- *Problem:* Highway service deteriorating. Not much new capacity & increase in non-recurring congestion.
- *Opportunity:* Mobility increasingly dependent on managing performance of existing network – not widely understood
- *Challenge to agency:* Need for appropriate processes and relationships to mainstream program improvement.
- *Solution:* Provide guidance -- based on agency current state of play with manageable improvement steps
- *Target:* 21st Century State DOT as Network Operational managers



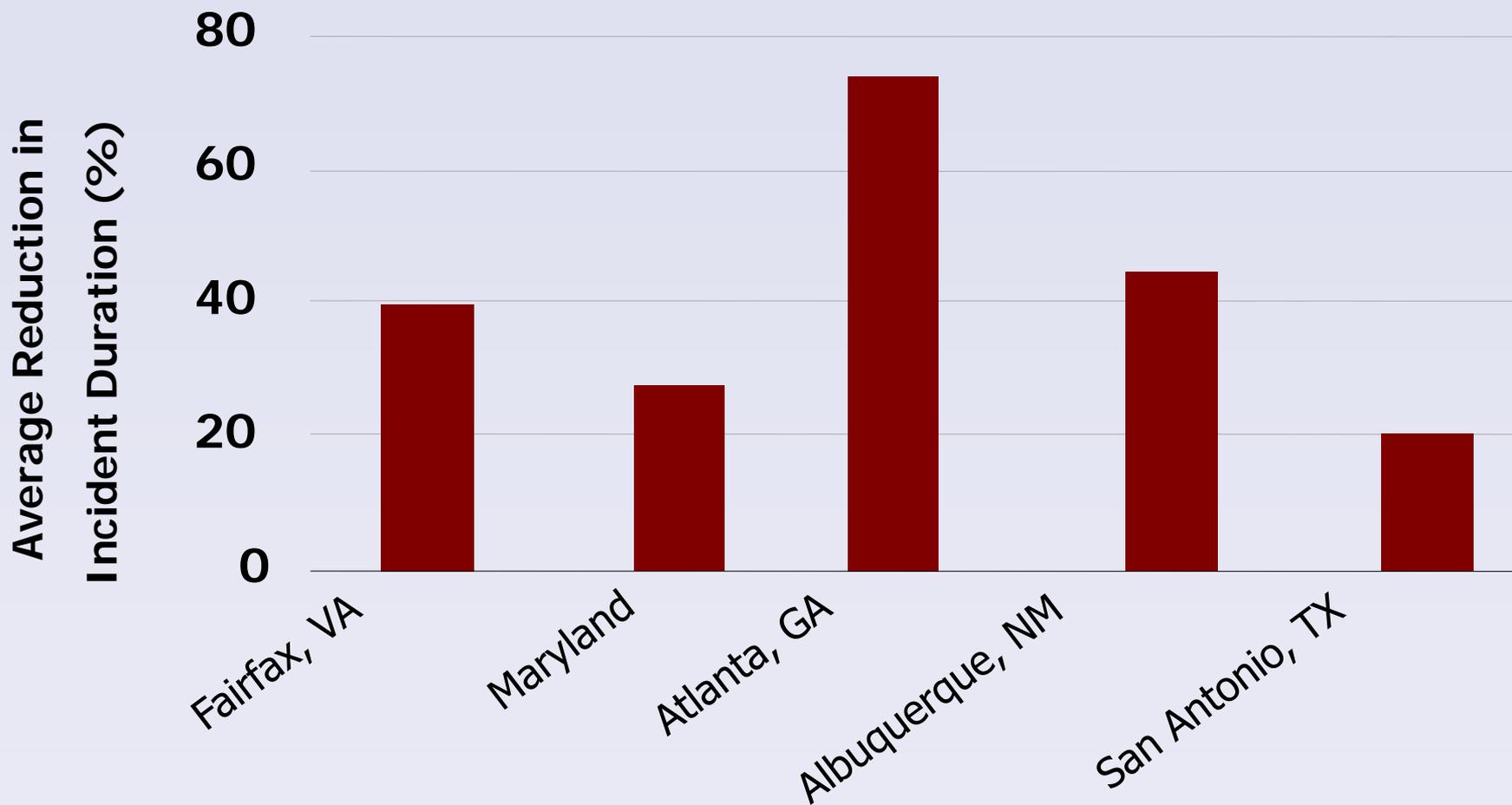
Increasing Knowledge about Causes of Congestion



Majority of delay/most unreliability caused by "non-recurring" events



But there is a Substantial Difference Between Average and Best Practice





And Much Unexploited Potential

SO&M Strategies	Potential Delay Reduction (plus improved reliability)
Flow control/ramp metering	7-8%
Traffic responsive signals	10-12%
Incident management	10-15%
Work zone traffic management	3-4%
Weather information	2-3%
Traveler information	1-2%
Active Traffic Management	15%
Pricing	20%

How can transportation agencies reach the potential of SO&M best practice and Beyond?



Agenda

- SHRP 2 and L06 background (1-9)
- L06 Focus and Objectives (11–15)
- L06 Research: State of Practice (16-19)
- **L06 Guidance Framework (21-30)**
- The Web-based Guidance Demo
- Question and Answer



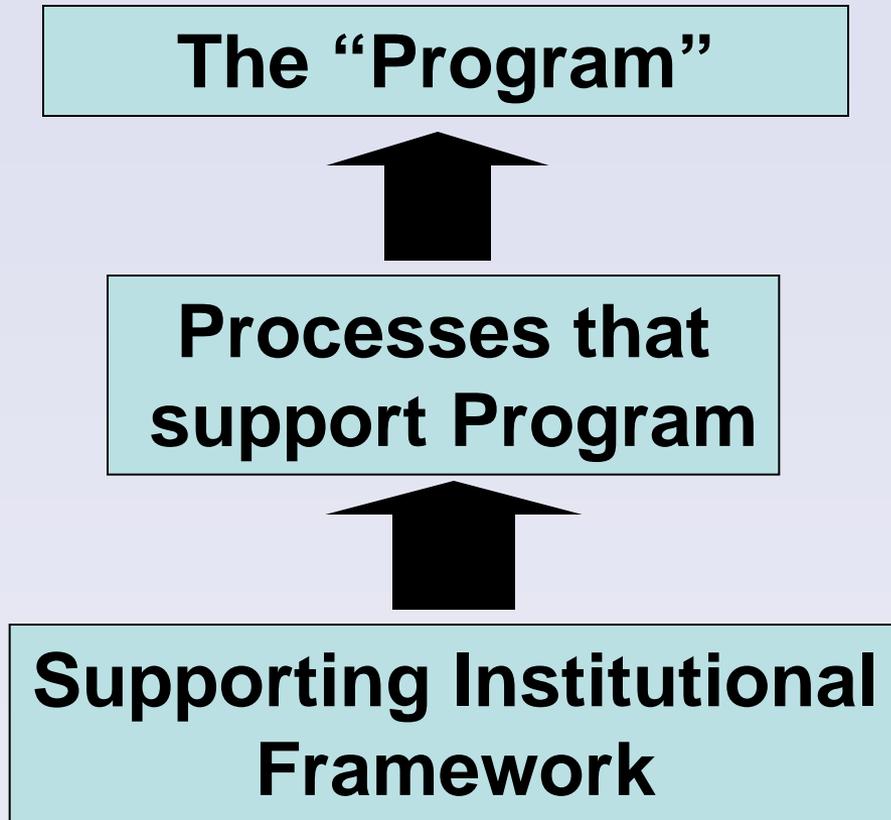
SHRP 2 Survey of Challenges

- Civil engineering Culture: TSM&O not understood
- Programs often (temporary) champion-dependent
- Standard Technical/Business processes unsuitable
- Limited network performance measurement
- Fragmented organization/Workforce KSAs unknown
- Competition for Resources
- Collaboration burden

Bottom line: SO&M is not a “program”



More Effective States Characteristics

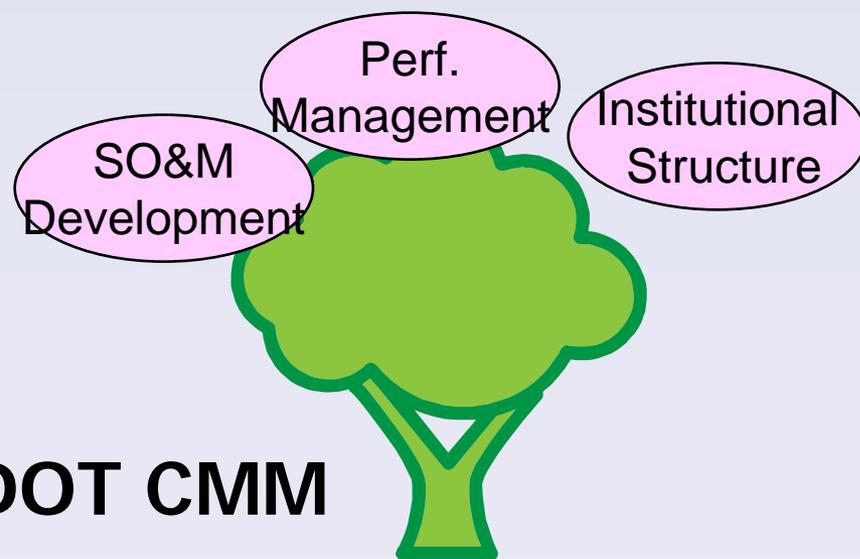
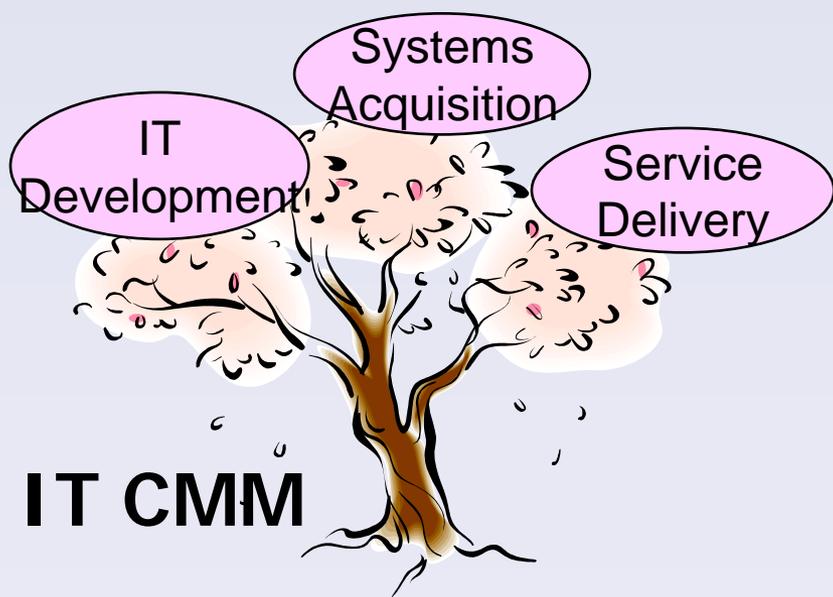


- What are the Characteristics of a effective program?
- What business & technical process are needed?
- What kind of organization and relationships support the processes?



Capability Maturity Framework

- Adaptation from IT -- The demand for continuous improvement mandated by market – and managed





Key Features of the Operations Capability Maturity Model

- *Dimensions* of Capability: 6 Critical Process and Institutional characteristics determined in research
- *Levels* of Capability Maturity: establish measurable & meaningful improvement in capability for each dimension
- *Guidance based on self-evaluated levels (Custom-tailored)* to agency level of congestion, user's position and current agency program characteristics

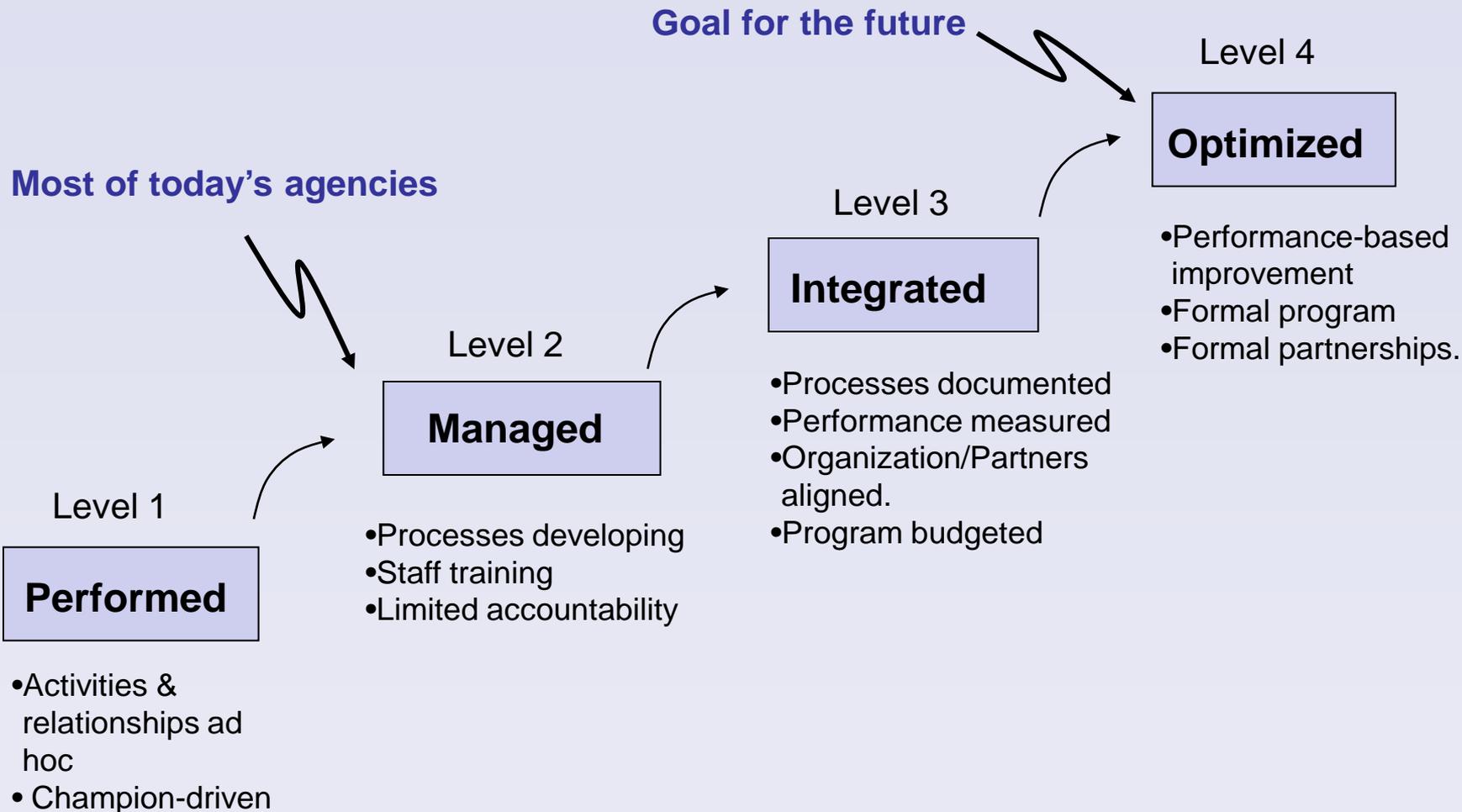


The Dimensions of Capability

1. *Business processes* -- planning, budgeting, development
2. *Systems & Technology* -- Systems engineering & technology selection
3. *Performance* -- measurement/utilization
4. *Culture* -- understanding/championship of TSM&O
5. *Organization and workforce*-- structure & development
6. *Collaboration* -- public and private



CMM Maturity Levels (for each dimension)





CAPABILITY MATURITY SELF EVALUATION

(example state)

ELEMENTS	LEVEL 1 PERFORMED	LEVEL 2 MANAGED	LEVEL 3 INTEGRATED	LEVEL 4 OPTIMIZING
Planning & Programming	X			
Systems & Technology			X	
Performance	X			
Culture		X		
Organization/ staffing		X		
Collaboration		X		

Lowest level is constraint



Ex: High Level Dimension Criteria

DIMENSION: PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

LEVEL 1 PERFORMED	LEVEL 2 MANAGED	LEVEL 3 INTEGRATED	LEVEL 4 OPTIMIZING
Some outputs measured and reported by some jurisdictions	Output data used directly for after-action debriefings and improvements; data easily available and dashboarded	Outcome measures identified (networks, modes, impacts); and routinely utilized in common for objective-based program improvements	Performance measures reported internally for utilization and externally for accountability and program justification



Ex: High Level Dimension Criteria

DIMENSION: ORGANIZATION & WORKFORCE

LEVEL 1 PERFORMED	LEVEL 2 MANAGED	LEVEL 3 INTEGRATED	LEVEL 4 OPTIMIZING
TSM&O added on to units within existing structure and staffing; dependence on technical champions	Organizational concept developed within/among jurisdictions with core capacity needs identified; cooperation in field takes place	TSM&O Managers with direct report to top management; Job specs, certification and training for core positions	SO&M senior managers at equivalent level with other jurisdiction services and staff professionalized



The Rules of Improving TSM&O Capability

- The objective is continuous improvement
- All (6) dimensions are essential/synergistic
- Dimension at the lowest level is the constraint
- Levels of capability can not be skipped



Guidance is Detailed for Actions

(21 X 3 sets)

Business Processes	Systems & Technology	Performance Measurement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Planning •Scoping •Programming/Budgeting •Project Development/Procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regional architectures •Project systems engineering/Testing and validation •Standards/Interoperability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measures definition •Data acquisition •Measures utilization
Culture	Organization/ Workforce	Collaboration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical understanding • Leadership/Championship • Outreach • Program Status/Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Program status •Organizational structure •Recruitment and retention •Staff development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Public safety agency collaboration •Local government/MPO/RTPA cooperation •Outsourcing/PPP

Institutional Architectures to Advance Systems Operations and Management

OPERATIONS MATURITY FRAMEWORK—INSTITUTIONAL ELEMENTS			
Institutional Architecture Elements	Level 1 Ad-Hoc	Level 2 Rationalized	Level 3 Mainstreamed
Culture/Leadership	Mixed, hero-driven	Championed/Internalized Cross Disciplines	Customer mobility committed
Organization/Staffing	Fragmented, understaffed	Aligning, trained	Integrated
Resource Allocation	Project-level	Criteria-based program	Sustainable budget line items
Partnerships	Informal, unaligned	Formal, aligned	Consolidated

CULTURE LEVELS AND OBJECTIVES FOR NEXT STEPS TO IMPROVE			
LEVEL OF OPERATIONS PROGRAM MATURITY	LEVEL 1 Ad-Hoc	LEVEL 2 Rationalized	LEVEL 3 (Target) Mainstreamed
1. UNDERTAKE INFORMATIONAL PROGRAM	Value Of SO&M Not Yet Widely Appreciated From 1.1 to 1.2: Role of SO&M in providing service improvements widely understood → Drill down re: the relevance of operational performance to the DOT mission	Role Of SO&M In Providing Service Improvements Widely Understood From 1.1 to 1.2: Role of SO&M in providing service improvements widely understood → Undertake persuasive "road show" to communicate new DOT focus to customers/policy-makers and public	SO&M Fully Appreciated From 1.1 to 1.2: Role of SO&M in providing service improvements widely understood From 1.2 to 1.3: SO&M fully legitimized/persuasive "road show" to communicate new DOT focus to customers/policy-makers and public
2. EXERT SENIOR LEADERSHIP	Lack Of Senior Champions From 1.1 to 1.2: Visible senior support agency-wide → Exert senior management leadership visibly throughout organization and across disciplines regarding SO&M leverage and cost-effectiveness	Visible Senior Support Agency Wide From 1.1 to 1.2: Visible senior support agency-wide From 1.2 to 1.3: Stable SO&M leadership → Identify and accept risks associated with expanding and intensifying new mission	Stable SO&M Leadership From 1.1 to 1.2: Visible senior support agency-wide From 1.2 to 1.3: Stable SO&M leadership → Identify and accept risks associated with expanding and intensifying new mission
3. ESTABLISH FORMAL CORE PROGRAM	Mission Vague & SO&M Subsidiary To Other Programs From 1.1 to 1.2: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy → Update mission in light of minimum new capacity	SO&M A Formal Mission Program With Supporting Policy From 1.1 to 1.2: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy From 1.2 to 1.3: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy → Introduce SO&M as a formal DOT program, maintain	New State DOT Business Model From 1.1 to 1.2: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy From 1.2 to 1.3: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy → Introduce SO&M as a formal DOT program, maintain
4. RATIONALIZE STATE DOT AUTHORITY	SO&M Underappreciated From 1.1 to 1.2: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy → Identify/describe opportunities to rationalize current presumed constraints regarding DOT activities	Championed/Internalized Across Disciplines From 1.1 to 1.2: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy From 1.2 to 1.3: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy → Legitimize SO&M and partner role rationalization via policy development initiatives	Mobility Mainstreamed From 1.1 to 1.2: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy From 1.2 to 1.3: SO&M a formal mission and program with supporting policy → Legitimize SO&M and partner role rationalization via policy development initiatives
	Limited Sense Of	Adoption Of Continuous	Continuous

STRATEGY 1: UNDERTAKE INFORMATIONAL PROGRAM

Relationship to Program and Process

- Often, stakeholders and transportation professionals have little knowledge of the potential service impact of SO&M. Significant changes in program or process that require resources, special authority or customized approaches cannot be implemented without gaining support both internally or externally. Internally, leadership and other staff may have limited exposure to the strategies and are therefore not aware of their customer service potential (compared to other on-going agency investments) or prepared to modify existing priorities, programs and actions. Externally, policy makers may also have limited exposure. Therefore, it is important to undertake an educational program to create a broad understanding of SO&M and its potential impact on congestion—as well as its cost-effectiveness.

The Points of Departure (Levels of Capability) and Related Improvement Strategy

Level 1: Value Of SO&M Not Yet Widely Appreciated (Legacy Culture)

In a Level 1 organization, the impacts and benefits of SO&M strategies are not well understood or quantified by agency staff or leadership. Therefore, there is limited support for staffing and funding resources devoted to SO&M, especially in competition with other presumed state DOT priorities. Since the DOT or operating agency itself is not aware of the impacts, there is not likely to have been an effort to expose policy decision-makers.

The following strategies can help raise a Level 1 organization to a Level 2:

- Drill down via discussions/formal meetings within the agency regarding programmatic response to the importance of operational performance to the DOT mission and role and potential of SO&M to improve performance and customer service. Build on the broad momentum regarding performance reporting and accountability.
- Prepare, circulate existing technical materials and peer material explaining role and benefits.
- Prepare illustrative analysis from examples within the state for external circulation to policy and stakeholder groups.

Level 2: Role Of SO&M In Providing Service Improvements Widely Understood (Championed, Internalized)

A Level 2 organization has a technical appreciation of potential performance leverage on RC and NRC relative to other programs within the agency. The role of SO&M is appreciated by policy-makers and key stakeholders (commission, governor's office, and legislative committees), including both expectations and willingness to support to the level where there is active cooperation in fostering improved SO&M.

The following strategies can raise a Level 2 organization to a Level 3:

- Undertake persuasive "road show" to communicate the importance of a SO&M focus to customers (both public and specific stakeholder groups) — to demonstrate their stakes in improved SO&M — by participating in meetings and conferences.
- Develop policy-maker briefings utilizing understandable examples regarding the limitations of capacity and opportunities with SO&M.
- Develop regular aggressive public outreach program (media) focused on benefits, accomplishments and issues.

Level 3: The Target

In a Level 3 organization, SO&M is fully appreciated in terms of value and potential within the agency and understood at policy, professional and public levels. DOT focus on SO&M becomes part of normal expectations in Level 3 organization.

The Guidance Scheme On paper (200 pp!)





On-going Steps

- Validation of basic concepts via State/regional self-evaluation workshops with simplified version
- Conversion to web-based guidance tool: (via NCHRP for AASHTO) – now in beta

L06 provides example of use of SHRP 2 research as basis for practice improvements



Agenda

- SHRP 2 and L06 background (1-9)
- L06 Focus and Objectives (11–15)
- L06 Research: State of Practice (16-19)
- L06 Guidance Framework (21-30)
- **The Web-based Guidance Demo**
- Question and Answer



AASHTO web-based Guide to Systems Management & Operations

Systems Operations & Management Guidance
AASHTO Subcommittee on Systems Operations and Management

Home About the Guidance Browse Guidance Customize Guidance: Self Evaluation ✓

What is Systems Operations and Management (SO&M)?

Systems Operation and Management (SO&M) is a set of strategies to "manage" traffic congestion and incidents by anticipating and minimizing their impacts. However, implementing these strategies presents unique challenges to transportation agency management. This online tool uses self-evaluation and best practice experience to identify key program, process, and institutional preconditions to achieve effective SO&M and to develop action plans for incremental improvement of the required capabilities.

Why is SO&M Important?

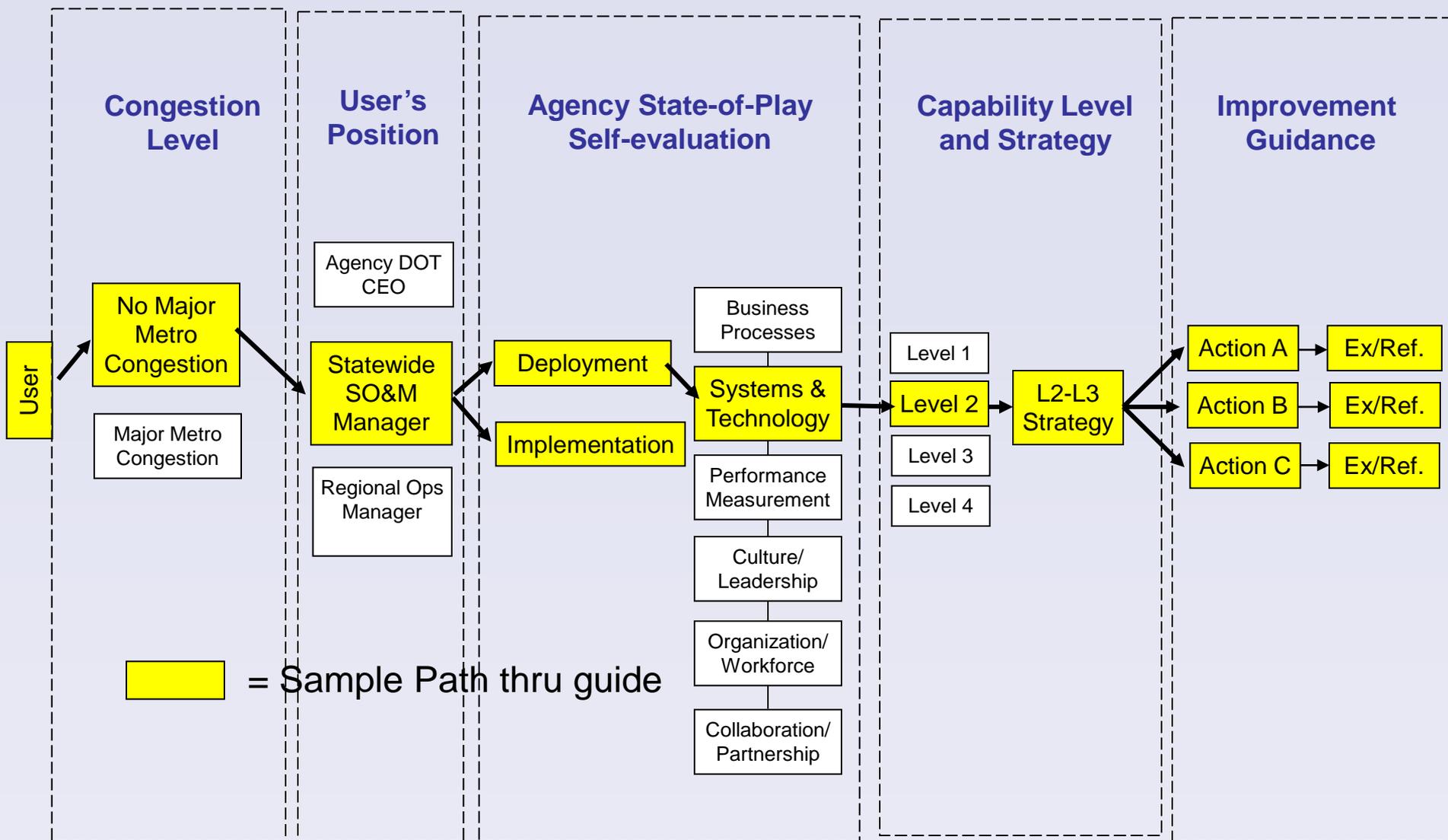
Highway level-of-service has significantly deteriorated over the last 20 years. Regular congestion has spread and intensified, while increasing capacity is constrained by cost and impacts. And, as roadways have reached high volumes, they have become increasingly sensitive to the delay and safety impacts of crashes, construction, and weather. This "non-recurring congestion" is now responsible for over one-half of travel delay and most of the resulting unreliability – a significant issues in our "Just in time" society. Given the constraints on adding new capacity, improving the operations and management of the roadway system to minimize the impact of congestion is increasingly important.

> Get Started

AASHTO © 2009 AASHTO Subcommittee on Systems Operations and Management Download Adobe Reader for PDFs | Contact Us



Guide Structure



 = Sample Path thru guide



Walk-Through

www.aashtosomguidance.org



Agenda

- SHRP 2 and L06 background (1-9)
- L06 Focus and Objectives (11–15)
- L06 Research: State of Practice (16-19)
- L06 Guidance Framework (21-29)
- The Web-based Guidance Demo
- **Question and Answer**



Today's Participants

Moderator:

William Hyman, Transportation Research Board,
WHyman@nas.edu

Panelist:

Steve Lockwood, Parsons Brinckerhoff,
LockwoodS@pbworld.com



More information

Receive news from SHRP 2

- **Subscribe at <http://eepurl.com/loRP>**

Receive news about transportation from TRB

- **Subscribe at <http://bit.ly/TRBE-News>**



TRB Announcements:

- We have emailed you the presenter's slides in today's webinar reminder email.
- TRB Annual Meeting: January 23-27, 2011
www.TRB.org/AnnualMeeting
- Upcoming webinars:
<http://trb.org/ElectronicSessions/Public/Webinars1.aspx>
- Follow TRB on Twitter @TRBofNA
<http://twitter.com/TRBofNA>





Thank you for joining the webinar.

www.TRB.org

www.TRB.org/SHRP2