















TRAFFIC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Cost Management and Cost Recovery

Mid-Level Briefing





















Agenda

- Briefing Objective and Overview
- Statement of the Problem
- Moving Towards a Sustainable TIM Program
- Action Plan









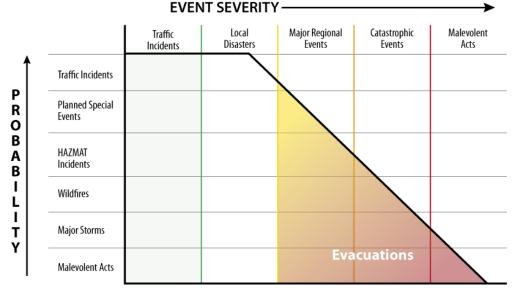








Overview of Traffic Incident and Event Management



- Effective TIM programs form the basis for preparedness for other transportation emergencies
- All effective programs include close coordination with public safety officials

















Overview of Typical Traffic Incident Management Activities

TIM Strategic Activities	TIM Tactical Activities	TIM Support Activities
 Staffing/Resourcing TIM Teams Policies and Procedures Training Vehicle Purchases System Deployment Software Deployment Asset Purchases Asset Typing Resource Typing 	 Agency Notification Resource Dispatch Scene Setup Device Activations Traffic Diversions Queue Monitoring Investigative Procedures Victim Extrication and transport Vehicle Clearance HAZMAT Mitigation 	 Data Collection Data Integration Data Sharing Traveler Information After Action Reviews Cost Management Cost Recovery

















Background

- Current legislation enabling first responders to collect fees is enacted at the local level
- An opportunity to recover costs is with modification to state statues that stipulate recovery of costs for damages to infrastructure
 - Tactical TIM costs should be viewed as part of the recovery process, including first responder costs

















Statement of the Problem

- TIM will continue to be required
 - Over 5 million reported crashes in 2009
 - Nearly 31k fatalities and over
 1.5 million injured
- A minimum response of police, fire/rescue and towing with coordination with transportation













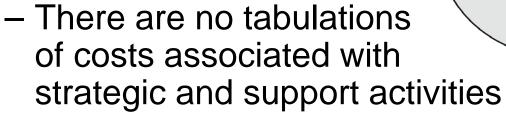




Statement of the Problem

Fiscal impacts of TIM will continue

Tactical costs can exceed \$200k



 Other costs such as insurance, responder training, lost wages by injured first responders and other societal costs are unknown



















Cost Recovery Defined

- Reimbursement received from outside sources
- Examples: Federal grant sources,
 MPOs, or private interest
- Cost recovery vs. cost substitution

















- There are four fundamentals of cost management
 - Cost Planning
 - Cost Tracking
 - Cost Analysis
 - Evaluation and Decision



















- There are four fundamentals of cost management
 - Cost Planning

Estimating future costs

Budgeting



















- There are four fundamentals of cost management
 - Cost Tracking
 - Discrete coding of activities
 - Timesheets
 - Vehicle mileage
 - Supply purposes
 - Cost tracking represents an opportunity to use NIMS for TIM



















- There are four fundamentals of cost management
 - Cost Analysis
 - Data processing
 - Trends over time
 - Per-unit measures
 - Output performance measures



















- There are four fundamentals of cost management
 - Evaluation and Decision
 - Future programming considerations
 - Information for cost planning
 - Resource allocations
 - Asset management



















Cost Management Case Study – South Dakota

- Implemented an ABC system as part of a management performance program known as Collaborative Performance Management
- Helps the department run its operations more efficiently
- Results
 - Lower the lifetime cost of ownership and operation of specific assets.
 - Allows monitoring of the effectiveness of the department's transportation services.
 - Maintains the knowledge base as staff retires.
 - Prepares performance-based business plans and budgets.

















- Costs can be categorized in three ways
 - -Fixed costs
 - Variable costs
 - -Mixed costs

















Moving Toward TIM Program Sustainability

- Implement accounting procedures that allow for a true understanding of all TIM Costs
- Consider activities that allow costs to be recovered

















A Roadmap for TIM Cost Management

- Asset Utilization
 - Consists of the process to understand costs of devices, facilities and other physical, non-human TIM program elements



















Asset Utilization & Management

- Assets are defined as quantifiable physical objects, and resources are defined as people and time.
- A decision-making framework focused on the purchase, construction, maintenance, replacement, and retirement of fixed assets.









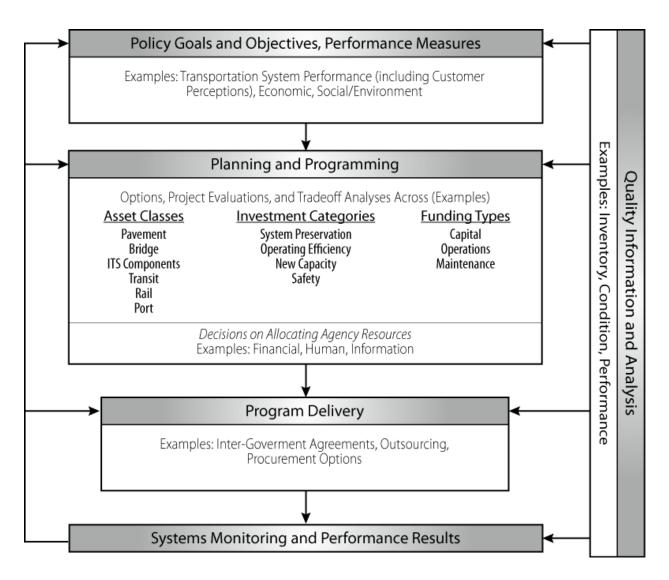








Asset Utilization



















A Roadmap for TIM Cost Management

- Resource Utilization
 - Consists of the process to understand costs associated with personnel (including both in-house and consultant)











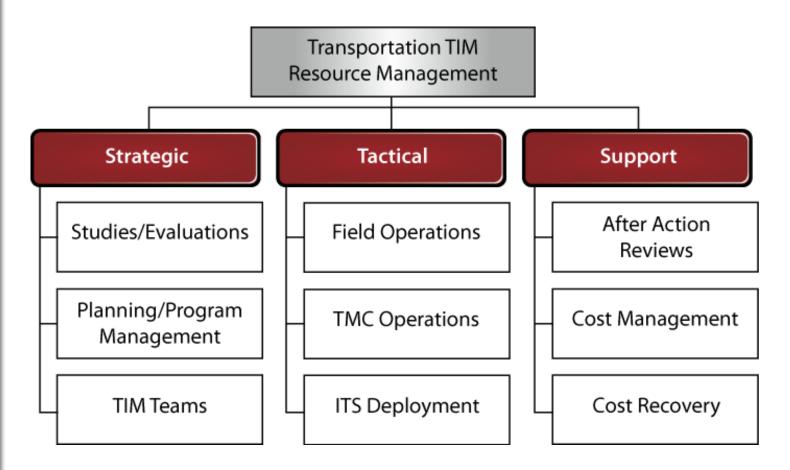








Resource Utilization



















A Roadmap for TIM Cost Management

Performance Measurement

 Consists of understanding what benefit assets and resources are providing to the system or what implications that lack of assets and resources are having on overall performance.



















Performance Measurement

- FHWA has been researching and developing information on TIM performance measures
 - A knowledge base has been developed or use by practitioners
- http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/eto_tim_pse /preparedness/tim/knowledgebase/

















A Roadmap for TIM Cost Management

Category	Start-up Plan	Transition Plan	Established Program
Asset Utilization	 Determine TIM Inputs for asset management Collect baseline requirements 	 Complete TIM system inventories Maintain maintenance costs and operating costs for historical reference 	 Use asset life-cycle and replacement cost estimates to plan for costs on an annual basis Use visualization tools to convey the cost of assets versus performance
Resource Utilization	 Determine discrete TIM functions by discipline and by position Determine shared resources and interdependent resources 	 Baseline employee capabilities versus each identified discrete function Identify gaps in functions provided Develop resource training lifecycle Include systems to include discrete coding functions for direct and indirect 	 Use cost center accounting to track and analyze TIM resource costs Assign a charge code for TIM strategic, tactical and support activities
Performance Measurement	 Determine how the NUG should be measured Determine what input and output gaps exist for NUG reporting 	 Implement a NUG Performance Measurement Program Collect baseline information to establish a performance index 	The performance measures from other sections

















Options for Recovering Costs

- Seek and support legislative actions that enable recovery
- Examine opportunities for public-private partnerships



















Types of Legislation

- Emergency Medical Services costs associated with response and patient transport.
- Fire costs associated with response and recovery activities. Actions essential to the survival of the vehicle occupants, such as extrication.
- HAZMAT costs associated with the emergency response and recovery efforts due to the release of hazardous materials from responsible parties.

















Types of Legislation

- Infrastructure costs associated with the repair or replacement of the roadway or roadway components from liable drivers.
- Law Enforcement costs associated with response and/or crash investigation from involved parties or insurance companies.
- Transportation costs associated with response and traffic control.

















Legislation Awareness

 It is important to use caution when discussing cost recovery legislation.

Proponent Viewpoints

- The alternative is to reduce service
- Represents a true user fee
- Taxes are for making the resource available only
- The reduction in property and other tax revenues has placed additional stress on the emergency response community
- Education can change the view point of the public
- Responder and motorist safety can be compromised
- There are no alternatives

Opponent Viewpoints

- Constitutes double taxation
- Increases insurance rates
- Is ineffective
- Increases citizen financial stress
- Re-victimizes those affected by vehicle crashes
- Could cause motorists not to seek emergency services
- Is not successful
- Creates a negative public opinion of government

















Public-Private Partnerships

- Many transportation agencies already use these partnerships with safety service patrol programs
- Expand TIM cost considerations and seek these types of partnerships:
 - The sale of traffic data to private vendors
 - Implementation of HOT lanes and the inclusion of TIM costs as a part of the calculated costs

















Planning for TIM

 Include the outcome of a formalized TIM program into a planning for operations strategy

 Alternative Improvement Strategies

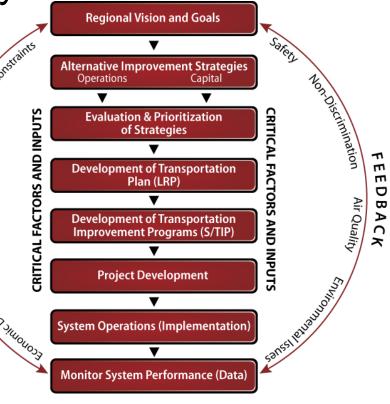
 Evaluation and Prioritization of Strategies

Development of TransportationPlans

Project development process

Systems operations

System Performance



















Planning for TIM

- Connecting TIM with State and Regional Transportation Improvement Plans
 - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
 - National Highway System
 - Surface Transportation Program

















Planning for TIM

- Creating Local Line Items
 - Helps anticipate costs
 - Helps administration, politicians and public account for and acknowledge TIM
 - Helps with performance measurement

















Action Plan

- Support and Execute TIM programs that have strategic direction and multi-disciplinary participation
- Implement the Cost Management Roadmap
- Coordinate with DOT executives and industry points of contact to identify and vet cost recovery methods