



# CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS PLAN

Bay County TPO

Adopted: September 26, 2018

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# Bay County Transportation Planning Organization (TPO)

## *Congestion Management Process Plan*

*Adopted: September 26, 2018*



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## **Glossary**

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
BPAC	Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee
BTT	Bay Town Trolley
CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMP	Corridor Management Plan
CMPP	Congestion Management Process Plan
DMS	Dynamic Message Signs
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
MAP-21	Moving ahead for Progress in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NWFRPM	Northwest Florida Regional Planning Model
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
RWIS	Road Weather Information Systems
TCC	Technical Coordinating Committee
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TPO	Transportation Planning Organization

TSMO	Transportation System Management and Operation
VDS	Vehicle Detector Stations
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WFRPC	West Florida Regional Planning Council

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Congestion of any roadway network can be closely linked to demand. As the number of vehicles increase on a roadway segment, the capacity of the roadway decreases. Congestion can also be perceived on how well the roadway facility is meeting the needs of the users. The Congestion Management Process Plan (CMPP) is organized into nine sections: (1) Introduction; (2) Goals and Objectives; (3) Networks; (4) Performance Measures; (5) Performance Measures Assessment; (6) Corridor Management Planning & Planning for Constrained Facilities; (7) Data Collection Needs and Sources; (8) CMPP Coordination and Integration; and (9) Conclusion. The CMPP is a state and federally mandated document designed to support the transportation planning process.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 450.320 requires any area with a population over 200,000 designated as a Transportation Management Area (TMA) to address congestion through a process that provides for safe and effective integrated management and operations of multimodal transportation system based on a cooperatively developed and implemented metropolitan-wide strategy, of new and existing transportation facilities eligible for funding under title 23 U.S.C. and title 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53 through the use of travel demand reduction and operation management strategies. Although the Bay County Transportation Planning Organization is not a designated TMA, Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) policy extends this stipulation to all metropolitan planning organizations in an effort to emphasize mobility management. Moving ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (MAP-21) is the federal transportation law that will provide federal funding for highway and transit improvements as of October 1, 2012. The goal of MAP-21 is "to achieve a significant reduction in congestion on the National Highway System."

The eight major steps in the congestion management process are found in Figure 1.1.

The Panama City Urbanized Area is located in the southern portion of Bay County in Northwest Florida. The Bay County Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) serves as the coordinating entity for transportation planning among the local governments, FDOT, and the Federal Highway Administration. The Bay County TPO CMPP is developed for and implemented within the Metropolitan Planning Area. Figure 1.2 identifies the boundaries that are used in the CMPP.

The southern study area boundary is formed by the Gulf of Mexico. The western boundary is formed by the Walton County line and West Bay, while the Gulf County line and the Tyndall Air Force Base military boundary form the eastern boundary. The northern border generally follows CR388 north of Southport and Bayou George to include the Port of

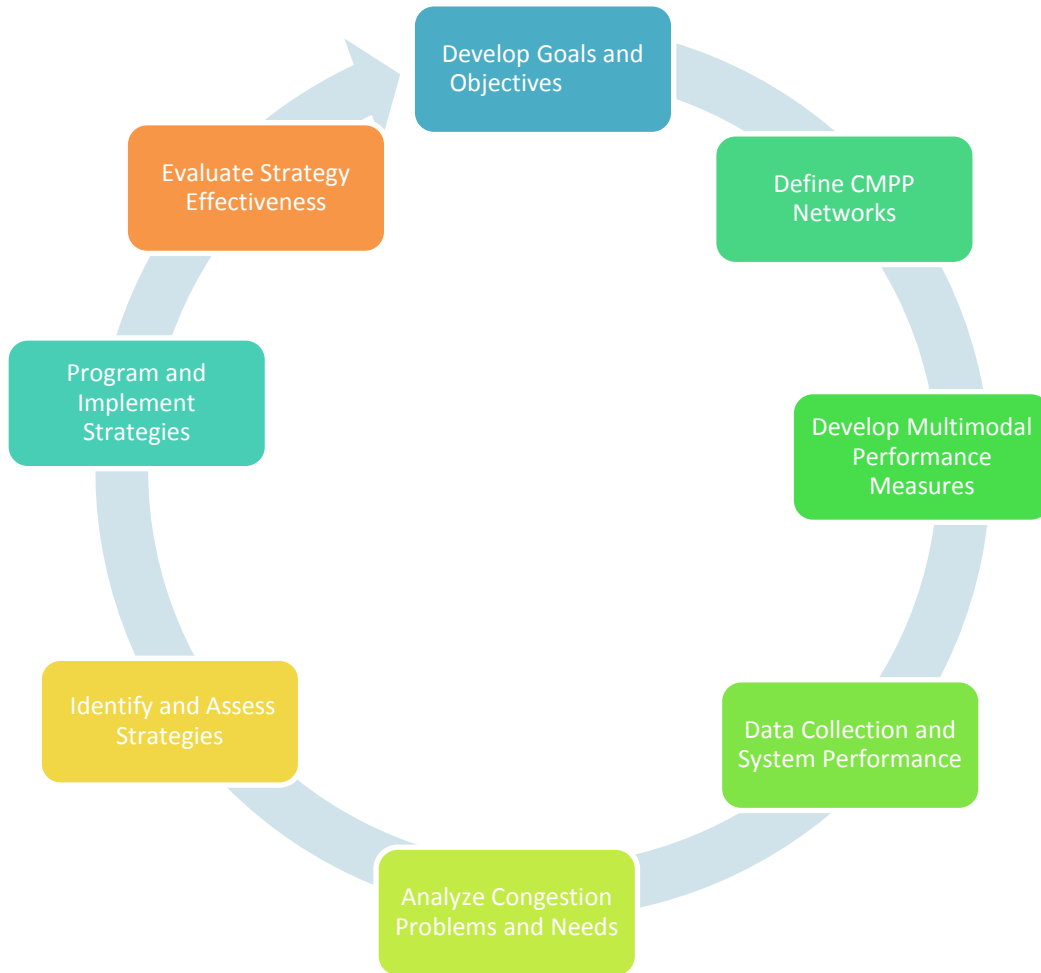
Panama City Industrial Park. This boundary is determined jointly by the TPO and FDOT after review of census population data to reflect the area expected to be urbanized in the next 20 years.

Significant geographic features include the Gulf of Mexico, North, East and West, and St. Andrew's Bays, the Intracoastal Waterway and numerous smaller creeks and bayous. A major land use feature in this region is Tyndall Air Force Base, located south of Panama City on a peninsula.

The eight major steps in the congestion management process are found below in Figure 1.1



**Figure 1.1. Major Steps of the Congestion Management Process.**



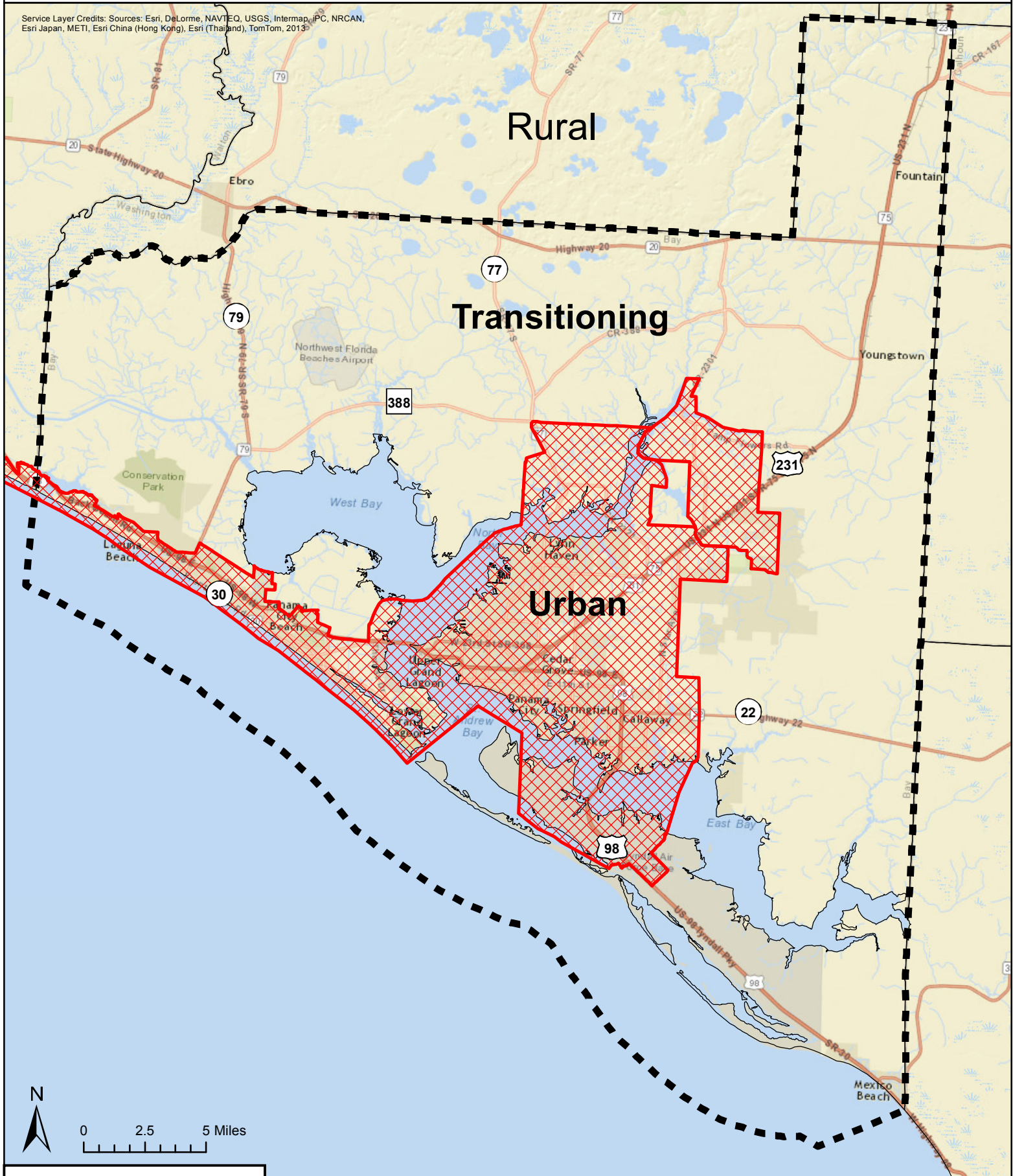
*Source: Congestion Management Process Guidebook*

## **1.1 Bay County TPO Boundary and Level of Service (LOS) Area**



The boundary for the Bay County TPO is shown below in Figure 1.2. This map shows the Metropolitan Planning Area Boundary, which is the boundary for the TPO, as well as the FHWA Urbanized Area Boundary. For LOS analysis purposes, land within the FHWA Urbanized Area Boundary is considered 'Urbanized.' Land within the Metropolitan Planning Area Boundary is considered 'Transitioning,' and land outside of the Urbanized and Transitioning boundaries is considered 'Rural.'

# Figure 1.2 TPO Boundary and LOS Area

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, iPC, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, 2013



## Legend

-  FHWA Urbanized Area Boundary
-  Metropolitan Planning Area

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## **2.0 CMPP Goals and Objectives**

The first process of the CMPP is the development of the goals and objectives. The goals and objectives guide the CMPP process. The context of the CMPP goals and objectives is set by the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). The vision and the goals of the 2040 LRTP will be used as guidance for the TPO's regional mobility. The vision and goals of the LRTP are established within the steering committee session. The steering committee is composed of representatives from the Florida Department of Transportation, local government representatives, citizens, and stakeholders. Before adoption, the vision statement and goals were presented to the general public for review, comment, and recommendations.

### **2.1 Goals**

Goals are broad statements of intent, whereas objectives are specific in context in order to accomplish the goal. The goals established in the 2040 LRTP are found below in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Bay County TPO 2040 Long Range Transportation Goals**

Goal 1:	A multi-modal network of integrated transportation systems for the movement of people and goods.
Goal 2:	A multi-modal transportation system that is safe.
Goal 3:	A multi-modal transportation system that is operated and maintained efficiently.
Goal 4:	A multi-modal transportation system that protects, preserves and enhances a high quality of life.
Goal 5:	A multi-modal transportation system that includes consistent, continuing, cooperative and comprehensive planning processes.
Goal 6:	A multi-modal transportation system that supports economic vitality
Goal 7:	A multi-modal transportation system that provides for the security of residents, visitors and commerce.
Goal 8:	A multi-modal transportation system that maintains acceptable roadway level of service on all major facilities

## 2.2 Objectives and Congestion Mitigation Strategies

As outlined in the Federal Highway Administration's *Congestion Management Process: A Guidebook*, ideal congestion management objectives are SMART: Specific, Measurable, Agreed, Realistic, and Time-Bound. Objectives should be specific and measurable, regional in nature, and focused on a specific aspect of congestion. Objectives generally lead directly to a performance measure that can be used to assess whether or not the objective has subsequently been achieved. The CMPP Objectives are shown below in Table 2.2, along with congestion mitigation strategies that are recommended to achieve the objectives of this CMPP update. Performance measures used to evaluate the mitigation strategies are found in Section 4.

**Table 2.2. Congestion Management Process Objectives and Congestion Mitigation Strategies**

Objectives		Congestion Mitigation Strategies
<b>1</b>	Reduce travel demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease vehicle miles traveled (VMT)</li> <li>• Implement Transportation Demand Management Strategies</li> <li>• Encourage carpooling and use of the Commuter Assistance Program</li> <li>• Encourage other modes of transportation</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Promote alternate modes of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to transit by supporting transit expansion</li> <li>• Increase bicycle and pedestrian connectivity by expanding bicycle and pedestrian facilities</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Improve functionality and reliability of the transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve traffic flow</li> <li>• Implement Transportation System Management and Operation Strategies</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Enhance the safety for motorized and non-motorized users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the rate of accidents</li> <li>• Seek out high-crash "hot spots"</li> <li>• Separate travel modes to reduce conflict points</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Preserve the existing transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor traffic conditions in real time</li> <li>• Prioritize capacity improvements for roadways with a deficient LOS / volume to capacity ratio</li> <li>• Prioritize low-cost, operational improvements that will reduce congestion</li> </ul>

The purpose of the CMPP is to meet the goals and objectives laid out in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 by working to reduce travel demand and improve the security, safety, and reliability of the transportation system. Specific performance measures that will be used to evaluate how well this is being accomplished are found in Section 4.3. Two of the concepts listed above in Table 2.2 are more complex, and therefore will be discussed more in-depth below.



## **2.3 Reducing Travel Demand**

One of the major ways to reduce congestion is to reduce travel demand, either by implementing strategies to reduce overall demand for the system (ex. encouraging telecommuting, supporting and encouraging land use decisions that reduce vehicle miles traveled); by implementing strategies that reduce demand for the system at peak times (ex. Encouraging flextime); or by implementing strategies that more efficiently use the transportation system (ex. Carpooling or vanpooling, use of transit services, biking or walking).

One way that the TPO has been working to reduce travel is through the ride-On program. The ride-On program is funded by the Florida Department of Transportation and staffed by the West Florida Regional Planning Council. The ride-On program offers employer-based programs to assist in reducing single occupant vehicle travel to work sites. The Commuter Assistance Program coordinates users on a computer database with mapping capabilities to assist in forming carpools and vanpools. Figure 3.4 shows the location of the Park and Ride Lots as designated by the Florida Department of Transportation as well as the population density in the TPO area by zip code.

## **2.4 Implementation of Transportation System Management and Operation (TSMO) Strategies**

TSMO strategies not only reduce congestion and improve mobility, but they also function to increase safety. The Federal Highway Administration defines Transportation Systems Management and Operations (TSM&O) as "an integrated program to optimize the performance of existing multimodal infrastructure through implementation of systems, services, and projects to preserve capacity and improve the security, safety, and reliability of our transportation system."

TSM&O actions and strategies laid out by FDOT in the *Florida Transportation Systems Management and Operations Strategic Plan (December 2013)* include:

- Ramp signals
- Advanced Traffic Management System
- Severe Incident Response Vehicles
- Managed Lanes
- Incident Management
- Rapid Incident Scene Clearance

- Traveler Information
- Arterial Management
- Work Zone Traffic Management
- Weather Information
- Variable Speed Limits

In the TPO Service Area, the Bay County Advanced Transportation Management Center (TMC) is currently housed in the Administration Building on Eleventh Street in Panama City.

This TMC supports the existing and new traffic signal control upgrades/expansion and ITS deployment initiatives within the Bay County Panama City region and FDOT district. The fiber optic network allows direct communication from the TMC to all parts of the traffic system, such as: the controllers at the traffic signals, Dynamic Message Signs for traveler information, weather station information, emergency pre-emption, and live stream video from traffic cameras that have been placed at intersections as part of this project. TMC operators monitor live traffic conditions and have the ability to adjust the signal timing at each intersection to improve traffic flow or respond to a roadway incident.



*Source: Bay County*



### **3.0 Networks**

Transportation planning is not just planning for roadways. It also entails planning for other modes of transportation such as public transportation, bicycles, pedestrians, and freight. To that extent, the following networks are identified in this CMPP report: (1) Roadway; (2) Transit; (3) Travel Demand; (4) Bicycle/Pedestrian; and (5) Freight.

#### **3.1. Roadway Network**

The roadway network is functionally classified based on the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Functional Classification System. A functional classification system is a grouping of streets and highways based upon the type of service they are intended to provide. There are three types of functionally classified systems in this report: 1) Freeways and Tolls; 2) Arterials; and 3) Collectors. Local roads are not included in the roadway network that is analyzed in the CMPP.

The roadway network that is analyzed for the CMPP is comprised of state roads and major county roads as well as an integrated system of airports, rail systems, multi-modal, and inter-modal facilities totaling 315 miles (See Figure 3.1). Regional roadway corridors serving the Urbanized Area include US231, US98, SR 79, SR 77 and SR20. Other major urban arterials include SR 390 (St. Andrews Boulevard), SR22 (Wewa Highway) and CR2327 (Transmitter Road).

Major bridge facilities include the Hathaway Bridge connecting Panama City Beach with Panama City via US98 and the Dupont Bridge connecting Panama City to Tyndall Air Force Base and points east along US98. Other bridge facilities include B.V. Buchanan Bridge (SR 79), the Phillips Inlet Bridge on US98 and North Bridge (SR 77). Intermodal connections are provided by the Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport, the Port of Panama City and Greyhound bus service in Panama City.

Based on a review of the 2014 FDOT Functional Classifications for Bay County roadways the following additional and changes were made to the roadway network:

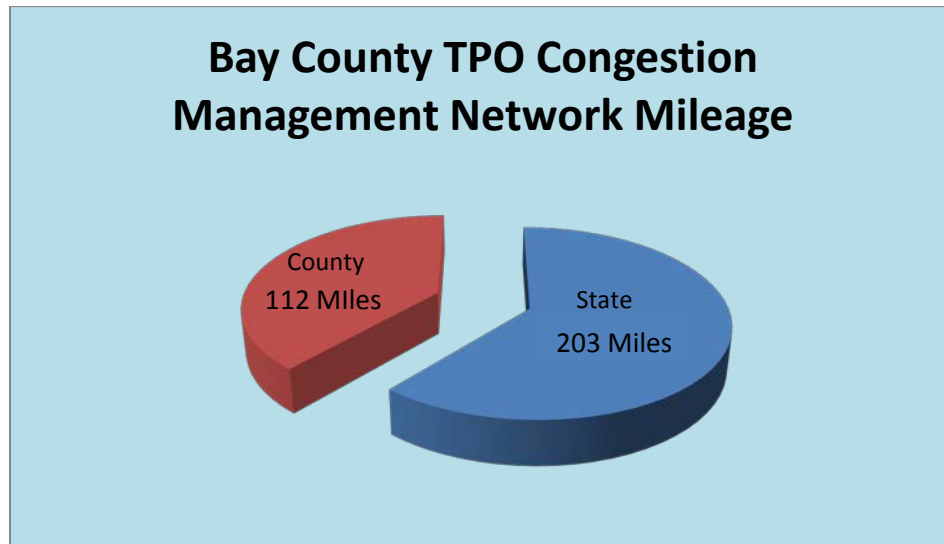
##### **Roadway Additions**

- CR2322 (7<sup>th</sup> Street) from School Avenue to Transmitter Road
- CR3026 (Cherry Street) from Berth Avenue to Star Avenue
- Everitt Avenue from US98 to Cherry Street
- 19<sup>th</sup> Street from US98 to Frankford Avenue

#### Network Edits

- CR399 from SR77 to SR79 was changed to SR399 and moved to the State Road tables.

**Figure 3.1 Congestion Management Process Plan Roadway Mileage**



*Source: Bay County TPO Congestion Management Process Plan Network*

The major roadway network is shown in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2 CMPP Roadway Network



### **3.2 Transit Network**

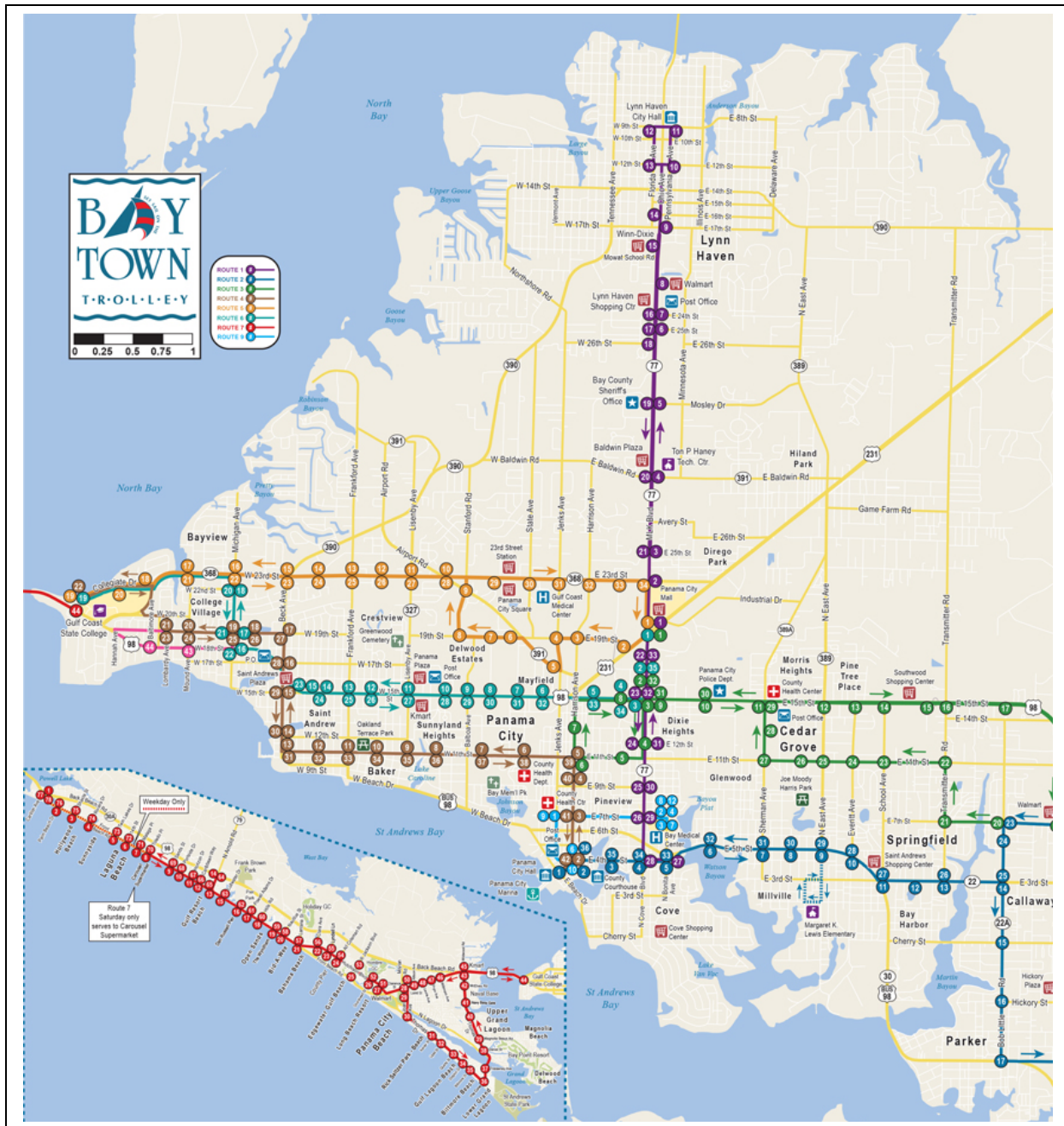
Bay Town Trolley (BTT) provides a fixed-route service with deviation to Bay County. BTT operates 10 local routes, as shown below in Figure 3.3. Some of the routes operate Monday through Saturday, while others operate on weekdays only. BTT offers headways between one and two hours on its routes.

Service may be provide beyond the fixed routes though a request to deviate from the fixed system. Requests for pick-up or drop-off are typically accommodated within a specified zone around the existing routes. The deviation-zone may or may not be strictly bounded. Typical deviations are between one-half and three-quarters of a mile from the route. Three-quarters of a mile from is the distance mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) for paratransit service complementing a fixed-route service.

The basic charge for riding the BTT is \$1.50. Students, seniors, Medicare card holders, and persons with disabilities ride for \$.75. Children under 5 ride for free. BTT also offers day passes for \$4 and monthly passes for \$35.



Figure 3.3 Bay Town Trolley System Map



Source: Bay Town Trolley

# Figure 3.4 Park and Ride Lots

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, ingram P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, ©



### **3.3 Demand Response Transit Service**

Bay Area Transportation currently provides demand response transit service in Bay County. This service provides door to door transportation services to and from the agencies congregate Meal Sites, Respite Center and agency program trips. The service gives mobility and self-sufficiency to senior adults who are transportation disadvantaged.

Bay Transportation provides nearly 20,000 trips per year. This service currently operates Monday through Friday from 6:30 AM - 5:00 PM

### **3.4 Bicycle and Pedestrian Network**

The on-road bicycle network is identical to the CMPP network. Bike lanes and paved shoulders are considered on-road facilities. A bicycle lane is designated as a bicycle facility typically at least 4 feet wide and has an indication on the road. Paved shoulders serve as a means for a bicyclist to travel and a place of refuge for vehicles with mechanical problems. In the Bicycle Pedestrian Master Plan, paved shoulders at least 4 feet wide were noted as an undesignated bicycle facility. Paved shoulders are generally used as undesignated bicycle facilities along suburban and rural roadways.

The pedestrian network is comprised of the CMPP network. Pedestrians are typically prohibited from walking on highways, limited access facilities, HOV and toll facilities, and ramps. Figure 3.5 depicts existing and proposed bicycle and pedestrian routes and trails.



# Figure 3.5 Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes and Trails

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, ©





### 3.5 Freight Network

The freight network is composed of the CMPP network. Although rail, water, and air cargo are available, the movement of goods is primarily by truck. Depending on vehicle type, some freight movement is restricted on some of the roadways. Table 3.1 denotes the highways that support commerce in the TPO area.

A statewide Freight Plan is required in MAP-21 and the next major update to the Congestion Management Process Plan needs to reference this plan as well as the Strategic Intermodal System and its connection to the Highway of Commerce.

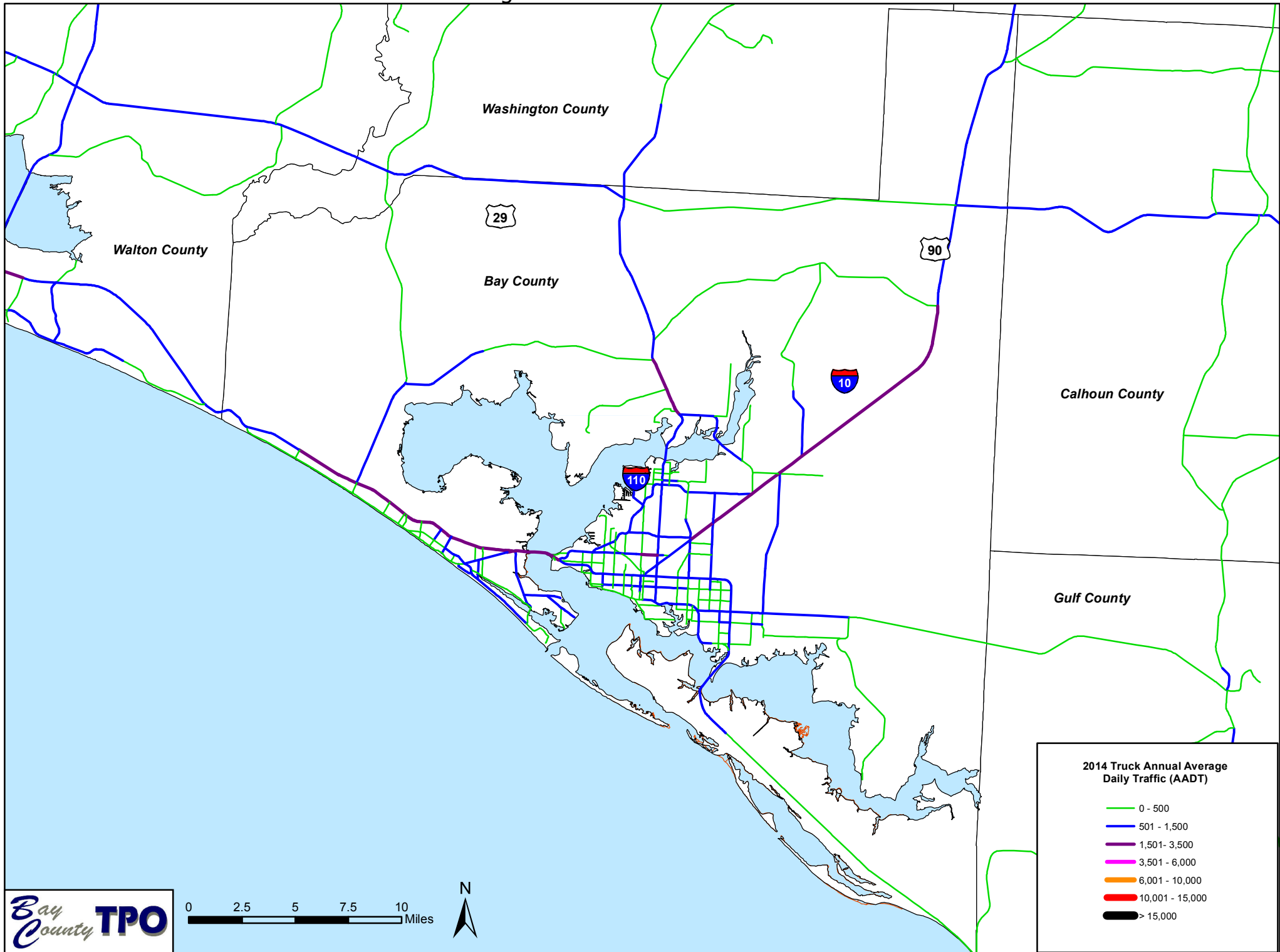
**Table 3.1 Highways of Commerce**

County	Highway of Commerce	From	To
Bay	US 98/SR 30	Walton Co. Line	Gulf County Line
	US 98 Business	Chevron Fuel Terminal	US 98/SR 30
	SR 22/Wewa Hwy	US 98 Business	Gulf County Line
	US 231/SR 75	US 98/SR 30	Jackson Co. Line
	SR 77	US 231	SR 390
	SR 77	SR 390	Washington Co. Line
	SR 79	US 98/SR 30	CR 388
	SR 79	CR 388	Washington Co. Line
	CR 390	US 231/SR 75	SR 77
	SR 390	SR 77	SR 368
	SR 368/W. 23rd St	SR 390	US 98/SR 30
	CR 2315/Star Ave	SR 22/Wewa Hwy	US 231/SR 75
	CR 2327/Transmitter Rd	SR 22/Wewa Hwy	US 231/SR 75
	CR 389/N. East Ave	S. of SR 22/ Wewa Hwy	CR 390
	CR 388	US 231	SR 79
	Thomas Dr	US 98	Coastal Palms Blvd
	SR 368/W. 23rd St	SR 390	US 98/SR 30
	CR 2297	SR 22	End

Source: TPO's Regional Freight Plan

Figure 3.6 presents the 2014 truck volumes within the study area based on the Florida Department of Transportation's 2014 truck volume average annual daily traffic counts.

Figure 3.6 2014 Truck Volumes



### **3.5 ride On Program**

The West Florida Regional Planning Council (WFRPC) continues operating and managing the rideOn program for District Three of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). rideOn currently serves as FDOT's District Three Commuter Assistance Program (CAP) in the ten (10) western counties of the District. These counties are Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, and Washington (the Panhandle of Florida). Calhoun and Jackson Counties are shared with Commuter Services of North Florida because some residents in these Counties commute to jobs in the Panama City Urbanized Area and some commute to the Tallahassee Urbanized Area.

The mission of the rideOn program is to identify barriers to commuter mobility and then develop, promote, and track affordable, reliable, and sustainable alternatives to mitigate these barriers.

Businesses in the western Florida gulf coast resort communities of Destin and South Walton have had a hard time attracting and retaining service employees, especially during the busy tourist season. Restaurants, hotels, and stores along the coast needed workers, but potential employees can't afford the area's increasingly high housing costs. Many workers who do accept positions have commutes of an hour or more. The difficulties increase for workers who lack reliable transportation. Turnover and absenteeism has been high.

An initial meeting of business people generated tremendous interest and led to the formation of an informal task force. The task force decided that a vanpools system would offer a good compromise between reliability and flexibility at a reasonable cost. Routes serve Crestview, Gulf Breeze, and rural communities.

<b>Vanpools</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Destination</b>
Green Way Shuttles	Panama City	Mariana Prison
Green Way Shuttles	Panama City	Mariana Prison
Green Way Shuttles	Bonifay	Mariana Prison
VOC01 Okaloosa County	Niceville to Ft. Walton	Water & Sewer/Okaloosa County
VOC02 Okaloosa County	Crestview to Ft. Walton	Water & Sewer/Okaloosa County
VOC03 Okaloosa County	Crestview to Ft. Walton	Water & Sewer/Okaloosa County
VOC04 Okaloosa County (2 <sup>nd</sup> shift)	Crestview to Ft. Walton	Water & Sewer/Okaloosa County
Van Go - VGOF01	Milton, FL.	Eglin AFB
Van Go - VGOF02	De Funiak Springs	Eglin AFB
Van Go - VGOF03	Pensacola	Hurlburt Field
Van Go - VGOF04	Pensacola	Eglin AFB
Van Go - VGOF05	Crestview	Eglin AFB
Van Go - VGOF06	Pensacola	Eglin AFB
Van Go - VGOF07	Holley by the Sea	Eglin AFB
Van Go - VGOF08	Navarre	Eglin AFB
V-Ride	Panama City	Mariana Prison
Total Vanpools 16		

Some workers will meet the vanpools at area park & ride lots. Some businesses will pay a base fee for some of their employees to choose alternative modes of transportation.

We currently have 16 vans operating in the Florida Panhandle. We solicit employers who have 50 or more employees. We are currently working with Seaside promoting the rideOn Program in hopes of providing transportation to the North end of the county 331 - Niceville, Freeport, Defuniak Springs, Ponce Deleon, Pace, and Westville. These individuals are commuting to Seaside for work; some of the major communities we are targeting are Defuniak Springs, Destin, Miramar Beach, Panama City Beach, and Santa Rosa Beach. Combining some of the other rural counties you have a total of 449 employees who need some type of alternative mode of transportation to get to work.

### 3.6 Park and Ride



Park-and-Ride facilities serve as collection areas for people transferring to higher occupancy vehicles. They are often located and designed to serve bus or rail transit, but many are used by carpoolers and vanpoolers as well. The West Florida Regional Planning Council staff supports the location and use of Park and Ride Lots. There are Park and Ride lots throughout rideOn's ten-county region, and these lots are used as central meeting points for commuters engaged in carpool and vanpool activities. Most Park and Ride lots are constructed by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for use by the public. Occasionally, property owners will allow for a few spots to be designated for Park and Ride, and we are grateful to these property owners for their generosity.

Current Park and Ride locations:

- Highway 77/Highway 20 – Northwest corner of intersection
- Highway 231/Highway 20 – Northeast corner of intersection
- The Curve at Thomas Drive on Panama City Beach (near Bay Town Trolley stop)
- Highway 98 / Wildwood Ave – K-Mart parking lot in Panama City Beach
- Pier Park – Panama City Beach – facing Front Beach Rd. across from pier (near Bay Town Trolley stop)
- Winn-Dixie parking lot at west end of Panama City Beach (near Bay Town Trolley stop)

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## **4.0 Performance Measures**

Performance measures are a quantifiable method for analyzing the performance of the transportation system and the effectiveness of congestion management strategies. The employment of performance measures illustrates to what degree the CMPP is achieving its objectives. Developing performance measures can: (1) identify congested areas; (2) evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (3) monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the transportation system, and (4) identify, evaluate, track, and communicate the degree to which the transportation system satisfies its requirements.

### **4.1 Level of Service Performance Measure**

The performance measure previously used to determine the state of congestion on the CMPP network was the CMPP roadway networks Level of Service (LOS). For this CMPP update, LOS will continue to be used as a performance measure. The Bay County TPO Roadway and Multimodal Level of Service Tables are located in Appendix A.

A LOS analysis is a quantitative examination of the quality of service provided by the transportation system. The LOS tables are based on the generalized tables within the 2013 Quality/Level of Service (QLOS) Handbook. Maximum threshold levels are determined by the state and local governments based on the analysis of a segment's functional classification and facility type.

### **4.2 LOS Analysis Methodology**

To determine roadway LOS, annual average daily traffic counts (AADT) are utilized to measure the amount of daily and peak hour traffic on regionally-significant state and local roadways, and the level of traffic is assessed for the roadway type using the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Generalized LOS tables. Bicycle, pedestrian, and bus mode level of service utilizes the traffic volume as well as the percentage of paved shoulder / bicycle lane coverage or sidewalk coverage to determine the level of service.

Over the last four years, the FDOT has updated and revised the way that LOS is calculated in its two QLOS handbook releases (2009 and 2013) and Generalized LOS tables releases (2009, 2010, and 2012). In the most recent update, the Generalized LOS tables now define arterials as Class I or II based on the posted speed limit of the roadway, and freeways in the urbanized area are divided into 'Core Urbanized' and 'Urbanized.' Additionally, the "*K Factor*" has been revised and has been standardized to utilize the latest research and provide a time savings to FDOT. The "*K Factor*" denotes peak hour to annual average daily traffic. FDOT personnel have conducted numerous traffic and

signalization studies and have modified the initial values to reflect average conditions in Florida. Daily and directional data were derived from FDOT's continuous traffic count stations throughout Florida. Signal timing data was obtained from analyses of traffic signal timings in Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee, Gainesville, DeLand and Lake City, as well as several rural developed areas. FDOT's intent has been to develop the most realistic numbers based on actual traffic, roadway and signalization data.

The steps for determining the CMPP network roadway congestion levels are described below:

- 1) Determine the geographic area type in which the roadway segment (Urbanized Area, Transitioning Area, or Rural Area) is located. Retrieve the appropriate table.
- 2) Determine the type of roadway to be analyzed: State two-way arterial, freeway, or non-state roadway and go to the corresponding portion of the table.
- 3) For arterial roadways, determine the posted speed limit on the segment of roadway and appropriate class designation (Class I, II, etc.) on the table.
- 4) Determine the number of through lanes on the segment and whether it is divided or undivided, or whether it has any adjustments to be made based on the presence or lack of median and turn lanes.
- 5) Find the appropriate row in the table under the proper class designation.
- 6) Look up the AADT count two-way traffic volume for the roadway segment.  
**Note:** If more than one count station exists on a roadway segment, the median count should be used to represent the average conditions.
- 7) Using the proper table, the appropriate Class designation, and the correct row, you can determine the LOS Classification in which the AADT falls.

### **4.3 Performance Measures for Congestion Mitigation Strategies**

When MAP-21 replaced SAFETEA-LU, several key modifications were made that affect the metropolitan transportation planning process. MAP-21 focus' on performance-based planning, or planning that is performance-driven and outcome-based. Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) are required to establish and use a performance-based approach to transportation decision making and the development of transportation plans. To incorporate performance-based planning into this CMPP major update, performance measures that will be used to assess the congestion mitigation strategies have been created. These measures are specific, measurable, and tie directly to the individual congestion management strategies. They are shown below in Table 4.1.



**Table 4.1. Congestion Management Process Objectives, Congestion Mitigation Strategies, and Performance Measures to Assess the Congestion Mitigation Strategies**

Objectives	Congestion Mitigation Strategies	Performance Measures for Congestion Mitigation Strategies
<b>1</b> Reduce number and length of automobile trips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease vehicle miles traveled (VMT)</li> <li>- Implement Transportation Demand Management Strategies</li> <li>- Encourage carpooling and use of the Commuter Assistance Program</li> <li>- Encourage other modes of transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Track VMT and public transportation annual passenger miles of travel</li> <li>→ Monitor travel times to work</li> <li>→ Continue to promote public awareness of the Commuter Assistance Program</li> <li>→ Promote BTT services</li> <li>→ Produce electronic bicycle and pedestrian route maps for the public by December 2016 and printed maps by December 2017</li> <li>→ Encourage telecommuting and flexible work hours programs</li> <li>→ Reduce travel time to work</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> Promote alternate modes of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve access to transit by supporting transit expansion</li> <li>- Increase bicycle and pedestrian connectivity by expanding bicycle and pedestrian facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Monitor transit usage</li> <li>→ Monitor means of transportation to work</li> <li>→ Track rideOn participation</li> <li>→ Prioritize bike lane and sidewalk projects that create connectivity between existing multi-modal facilities</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Improve functionality and reliability of the transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve traffic flow</li> <li>- Implement Transportation System Management and Operation Strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Increase ITS capabilities to give travelers greater access to system information</li> <li>→ Re-time 20 traffic signals annually?</li> <li>→ Monitor congestion measures annually to discover congestion problems</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> Enhance the safety for motorized and non-motorized users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the rate of accidents</li> <li>- Seek out high-crash "hot spots"</li> <li>- Separate travel modes to reduce conflict points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Track and bring awareness to the number of traffic and pedestrian fatalities</li> <li>→ Implement access management strategies to reduce conflict points</li> <li>→ Map and review crash locations for high-crash hot spots annually as a part of the CMP</li> <li>→ Provide \$800K of funding through the Year 2040 for separated bicycle and pedestrian facilities.</li> </ul>

Objectives	Congestion Mitigation Strategies	Performance Measures for Congestion Mitigation Strategies
<b>5</b> Preserve the existing transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Monitor traffic conditions in real time</li><li>-Prioritize capacity improvements for roadways with a deficient LOS / volume to capacity ratio</li><li>-Prioritize low-cost, operational improvements that will reduce congestion</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→Seek out capital and operating funding for traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities and programs</li><li>→Update LOS tables annually and prioritize projects that have a failing LOS</li><li>→Invest \$350K in operational roadway improvements (including intersection improvements, removal of bottlenecks, and addition of turn lanes) annually.</li></ul>

## **5.0 Performance Measure Assessment**

### **5.1 Level of Service Analysis**

A level of service analysis was completed on all major Bay County state and county roadways in the fall of 2014 using 2013 traffic count data. This analysis reported the annual average daily traffic and peak hour / peak direction traffic volume and level of service. It also included an analysis of the percentage of the maximum service volume that each facility was operating at the AADT level. The full analysis can be found in Appendix A.

The following roadway segments had a failing level of service in 2013:

- SR 30 A (US 98) from Mandy Lane to R. Jackson Boulevard;
- SR 30 A (US 98) from SR 30 / US 98A / Front Beach Road to Thomas Drive / CR 3031;
- SR 30 A (US 98) on the Hathaway Bridge from Bullnose W end of bridge to 23<sup>rd</sup> Street; and
- SR 390 from 23<sup>rd</sup> Street to SR 77 / Ohio Avenue.

### **5.2 Safety Analysis**

#### ***Number of Crashes and Crash Rate Analysis***

The FDOT annually collects crash information for each Florida County. FDOT provides guidance for calculating a roadway segment's crash rate using the following formula:

$$\text{Crash Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Crashes} \times 1,000,000}{\# \text{ of Days} \times \text{AADT} \times \# \text{ Years} \times \text{Segment Length}}$$

The most recent FDOT crash data (2012) was analyzed using the crash rate formula. This yields the frequency of crashes that occur on a roadway segment relative to the exposure of traffic on that segment. The crash rates shown in Figure 5.1 are 2012 segment crash rates and are presented as crashes per million vehicle miles traveled.

Figure 5.2 presents the change over five years, between 2008 and 2012, in the number of crashes on the Bay County TPO CMPP Roadway Network. These figures show whether crashes have increased, decreased, or stayed the same.

### ***Traffic Fatalities***

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration annually publishes traffic fatalities by county. Figure 5.3 below shows the number of traffic fatalities in Bay County from 2008 through 2012. As shown in Figure 5.3, the number of traffic fatalities in Bay County was higher in 2012 than in any of the previous years back to 2008.

# Figure 5.1. 2012 Crash Rate

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, ©





# Figure 5.2 Change in Number of Crashes, 2008-2012

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, ©

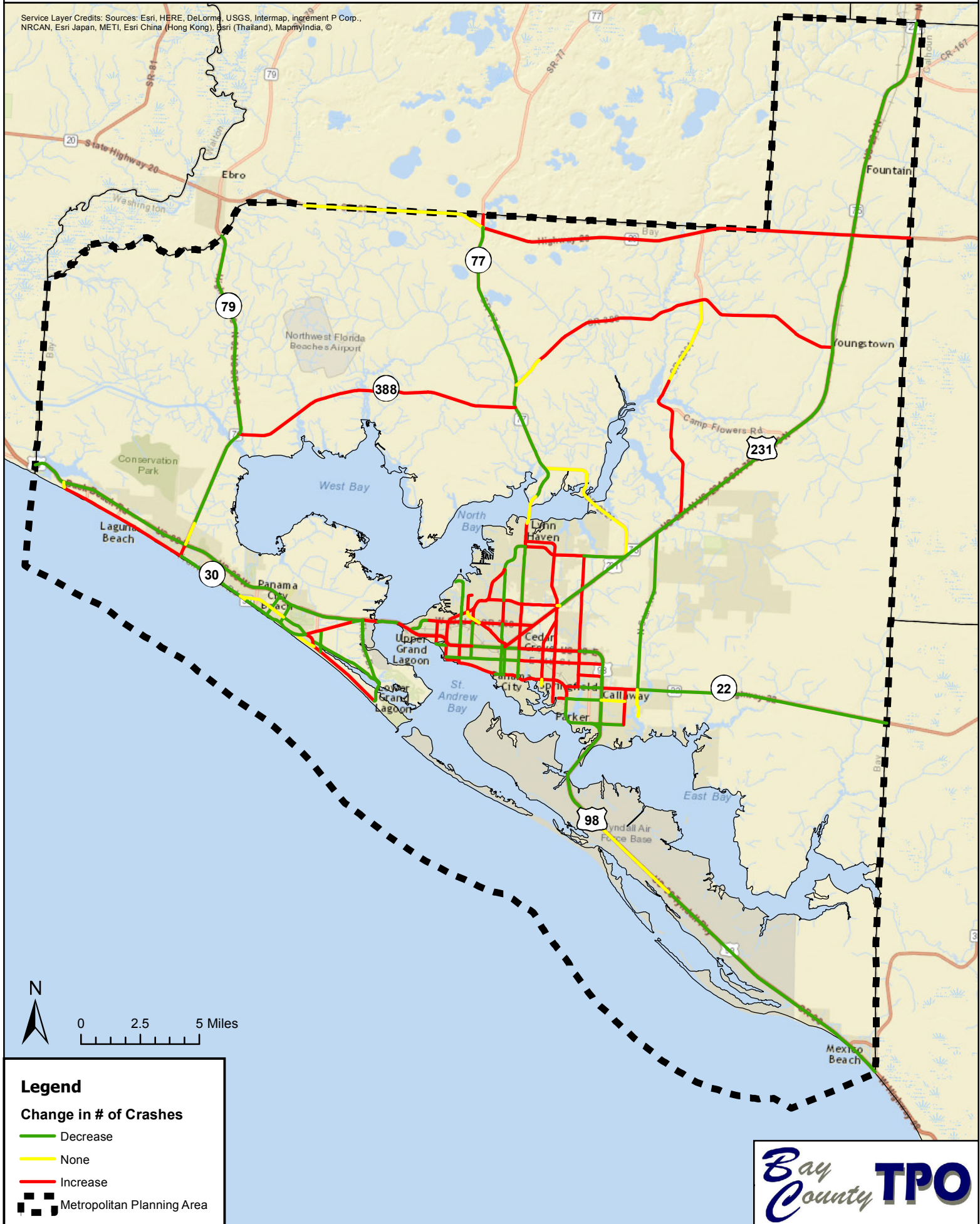
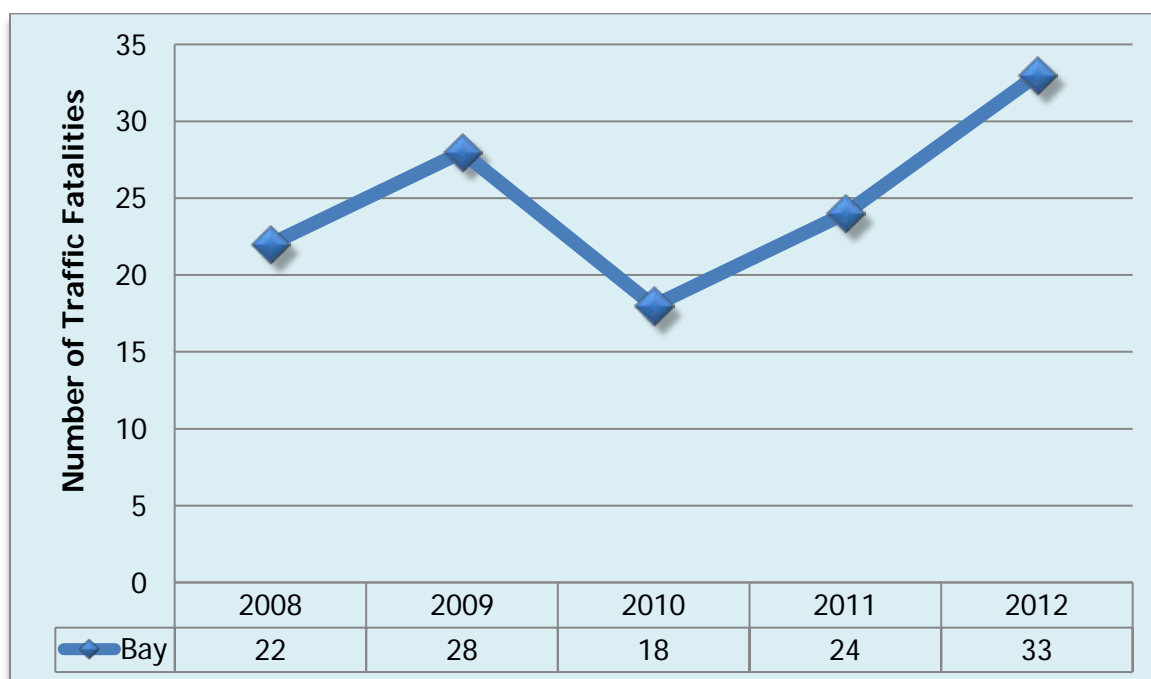


Figure 5.3. Number of Traffic Fatalities in Bay County, 2008-2012.



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Fatality Analysis Reporting System Encyclopedia.

### *Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety*

The Panama City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is often not analyzed as individually as a region by national organizations for pedestrian statistics because of the MSA's smaller size (approximately 175,000 residents). Typically, a threshold of 500,000 residents is used in order to analyze the largest metropolitan areas.

However, State of Florida statistics regarding pedestrian and bicyclist safety are published through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. These statistics show that in 2012, Florida was the third highest number of pedestrian fatalities (California was #1, and Texas was #2). For bicycle fatalities, Florida had the second highest number of fatalities with 122 fatalities, with only California having a slightly higher number (124). The data for pedestrian and bicycle fatalities in Florida is shown below in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1. Traffic and Pedestrian Fatality Data for the TPO Area, 2003-2012**

Area	Traffic Fatalities (2003-2012)	Pedestrian Fatalities (2003-2012)	% of Traffic deaths that were pedestrians	Annual pedestrian deaths per 100,000 (2008-12)	% of Pedestrian deaths by posted speed limit			% of pedestrian fatalities on arterials
					>20 mph	>30 mph	40 mph and over	
Bay County	316	68	21.5%	4.11	1.5%	1.5%	66.2%	79.4%
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	316	68	21.5%	3.43	1.5%	1%	66%	79.4%

*Source: Dangerous by Design 2014, Smart Growth America.*

As shown in Table 5.1, the vast majority of pedestrian deaths occurring in the TPO area happen on arterial roadways that have a posted speed limit of 40 miles per hour or more.

### 5.3 Behavioral Analysis

Congestion is directly tied to the number of people, commuters, and peak travelers; to the number of miles traveled; and to the transportation choices of those travelers.

#### *Means of Transportation to Work*

Means of Transportation to work is reported by the American Community Survey and shows how workers 16 years and over get to work: whether they went in an automobile, walked, biked, used public transportation, used a taxicab, motorcycle, or others means; whether they worked from home; and whether they drove alone or carpooled. Table 5.2 below shows the results for Bay County for a three year period: 2011-2013. It is important to note that the margin of error can be up to five percent for the American Community Survey measures.



**Table 5.2. Means of Transportation to Work for Bay County, 2011-2013.**

Means of Transportation to Work:	2011-13
Car, Truck, or Van	93.8%
Drove Alone	83.5%
Carpooled	10.2%
In 2 Person Carpool	8.7%
In 3 Person Carpool	1.2%
In 4 or more Person Carpool	0.4%
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.06
Public Transportation (excluding taxi)	0.7%
Walked	1.7%
Bicycle	0.5%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	1.0%
Worked at home	2.4%

*Source: American Community Survey.*

As shown in Table 5.2, the vast majority of Bay County residents use a car, truck, or van as their means of transportation to work (94%). More than three quarters of residents are driving alone (83.5%) to work. Less than 3% of workers are using public transportation, walking, or bicycling.

### ***Travel Time to Work***

Also reported by the American Community Survey is travel time to work. Table 5.3 below shows the results for Bay County for 2011-2013. It is important to note that the margin of error can be up to five percent for the American Community Survey measures.

**Table 5.3. Travel Time to Work for Bay County, 2011-2013.**

<b>Travel Time to Work:</b>	<b>2011-2013</b>
Less than 10 minutes	16.6%
10 to 14 minutes	17.3%
15 to 19 minutes	18.0%
20 to 24 minutes	15.6%
25 to 29 minutes	6.5%
30 to 34 minutes	14.3%
35 to 44 minutes	2.6%
45 to 59 minutes	4.5%
60 or more minutes	4.7%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.7

*Source: American Community Survey.*

Table 5.3 above shows that between 2011 and 2013, nearly three quarters (74%) of Bay County residents had a travel time to work of 30 minutes or less. Less than 10% have a travel time of 45 minutes or more.

#### **5.4 Congestion Analysis**

There are many ways to measure congestion. For the purposes of this CMPP, congestion measures were pulled from the Northwest Florida Regional Planning Model for years 2006 and 2040. Results are discussed below.

**Figure 5.4. 2006 Congestion in Bay County.**

*Bay County Congestion:*

5,338,167 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

241,185 Vehicle Hours Traveled (VHT)

Percent of Congested Travel: 27% (as a percent of VMT)

Percent of System Congestion: 11% (as a percent of VHT)

Source: Northwest Florida Regional Planning Model.

In 2006, over five million vehicle miles were traveled in Bay County. Twenty seven percent of those vehicle miles are considered congested travel, which is travel on links with a volume to capacity LOS E ratio of 0.85 and higher. Eleven percent of the system was considered congested out of the total number of lane miles. A total of approximately 250,000 vehicle hours were traveled.

## **6.0 Corridor Management Planning and Planning for Constrained Facilities**

As discussed in the section on Transportation System Management and Operation (TSMO) Strategies, it is recognized that there are congested roadway corridors for which a typical roadway widening will not work. In some cases, widening is not feasible, not appropriate, or it may be decided that other modes or characteristics of the corridor will take priority over roadway congestion.

### **6.1 Corridor Management Planning**

Based on the recommendation of this report, the TPO may undertake Corridor Management Plans (CMP) to examine corridors holistically. The purpose of these plans is to identify safety, operational and access management improvements and priorities needed to support all modes of transportation including roadway capacity, public transit and bicycle and pedestrian movements.

The following roadways are recommended for corridor/multimodal studies:

- US98 (15<sup>th</sup> Street) from Beck Avenue to US98A (This segment may be divided into smaller segments)
- 23<sup>rd</sup> Street from SR390 to US231

## **7.0 Data Collection Needs and Sources**

This section defines the process for identifying, screening, and evaluating strategies for addressing congestion management data collection and system performance. The process can be incorporated at the system- and corridor-levels as a guide to selecting strategies to manage congestion.

The following specific pieces of data that will be collected for the future analysis of the TPO's CMPP are discussed in more detail below.

### **7.1 Traffic Volume Data for LOS Tables**

FDOT annually collects traffic volumes and usually publishes the data by late spring. Traffic volumes are counted at various locations throughout Florida and noted using station numbers. This information can be obtained from the Florida Traffic Information and Highway Data CD or from FDOT's Florida Traffic Online interactive website.

The traffic volumes noted for each count station are used to update AADTs on the LOS table. Other information contained in the tables includes: the functional classification of the roadway, the facility type, the total number of signals on the segment, the number of signals per mile, the segment length, the LOS area, the LOS standard and corresponding maximum allowable volume for the segment, the FDOT count stations for the segment, the current Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) count for each station, the historical counts and corresponding LOS. All of the analysis information contained in these tables is based on the 2013 Quality/Level of Service Handbook.

### **7.2 Crash Data**

FDOT annually collects crash data for both On State Highway System and Off State Highway System crashes. This information can be obtained from the FDOT State Safety Office and is available in ArcGIS shapefile format.

### **7.3 ITS and Operations Data**

As mentioned in Section 2, Dynamic Message Signs, Closed Circuit Television cameras, Vehicle Detector Stations, and Road Weather Information Systems are used to collect and disseminate information in the TPO service area.

### **7.4 Speed and Travel Time Data**

Travel time and speed samples can be collected using GPS technology in a probe vehicle to measure link-speeds. This information is typically used for corridor-level analyses of

recurring congestion. The TPO may choose to collect and incorporate this data into the CMPP.

### **7.5 Travel Survey Data**

The American Community Survey provides data on travel behavior, including: means of transportation to work; place of work (in state, in county, outside of county); time leaving home to go to work; travel time to work; and number of vehicles available. This data is available at the state, county, or place level. Additionally, any transit survey information available, such as rider surveys from BTT to gauge customer satisfaction, can be incorporated into the CMPP.

### **7.6 Travel Demand Model Data**

Travel demand model data can be used to compare base and future year conditions. For the CMPP, the TPO can utilize the Northwest Florida Regional Planning Model (NWFRPM) to analyze changes between the base and future years.

## **8.0 CMPP Coordination and Integration**

It is very important to involve and receive input from TPO committees and other invested parties about the CMPP. Additionally, it is important that information and recommendations from the CMPP be integrated into other TPO planning documents including the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP).

### **8.1 Integration in the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)**

The CMPP will be an integral part of the TPO's planning process, including the LRTP, Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), Unified Planning Work Program, (UPWP), and the Public Participation Plan (PPP). The CMPP guides the planning process by:

- 1) Identifying operations and management projects that can be included in the TPO's TIP and LRTP; and
- 2) Identifying a set of congestion mitigation strategies that can be applied to congested corridors.

### **8.2 Integration in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)**

Congested corridors will be considered for the TIP, although there is no designated funding for implementing mitigation strategies. Projects are implemented through Transportation System Management (TSM) projects, Corridor Management Plans, and the inclusion of other local and FDOT projects. The TPO's TSM planner will be charged with tracking projects and recommendations related to congestion management for implementation and/or consideration in the TIP.

### **8.3 Linkage between the Transportation System Management and Operations and the ITS**

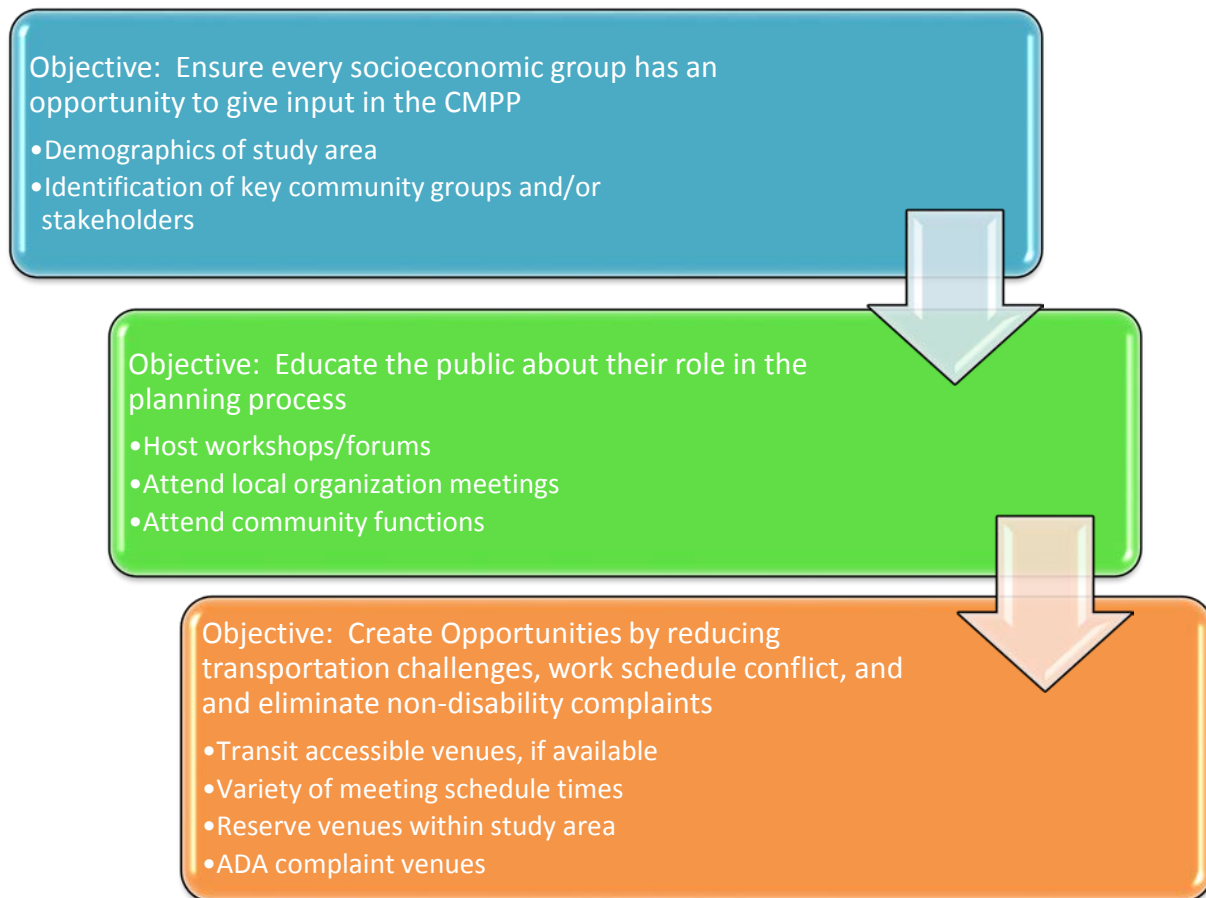
The Bay County TPO adopted the Regional Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Plan in 2010 along with two other TPOs in Northwest Florida. ITS is a technological tool and system that local governments use to manage transportation operations. The plan identifies the current and future needs of the area to make the existing infrastructure and systems work in harmony.

### **8.5 Integration with the Public Participation Process Plan**

Public Involvement (PI) is a process that attempts to involve all persons in a community, regardless of race, income, or status, being affected positively or negatively by a future transportation project. The Public Involvement Plan (PIP) is a working document that will serve as a guide for the selection and application of PI tools and strategies in the

CMPP. The development of a PIP is the first action taken in developing the CMPP. This plan denotes the process of incorporating the impacted community in the selected study area. Once the study area is defined, community members and other stakeholders are invited to join the team. The goal of the PIP is to increase the public involvement of impacted communities and businesses to define congestion deficiencies and develop low-cost, short-term mitigation strategies. The steps taken to fulfill the goal are listed in Figure 8.1.

**Figure 8.1 Public Involvement Objectives**





## **8.6 Implementation of the CMPP**

As mentioned previously, the CMPP has either a minor update (update to the LOS tables and completion of a Performance Measure tracking spreadsheet) or a major update (once every five years, occurring concurrently with the LRTP update) each year. By default, the CMPP must be a living document that produces information that informs the Bay County TPO's transportation planning decisions. To accomplish this, how the CMPP is implemented is of the utmost importance. This section discusses the roles, responsibilities, and timeline envisioned to implement the CMPP.

## **8.7 Monitoring and Tracking**

The effectiveness of the congestion mitigation strategies and performance measures will be monitored and tracked along with the major update to the CMPP every five years. The collection of data over time will permit a more comprehensive analysis in identifying trends, and compare data across projects and the geographical region. When determining the effectiveness of adopted strategies, the LOS tables can provide an analysis of the previous and current conditions. However, the impacts of some mitigation strategies will not be as apparent as others. In the case of Transportation Demand Management (TDM), the impacts will become noticeable over a long period of time versus the impacts of an auxiliary left-hand turn lane which could have an immediate result.

## **8.8 Implementation Schedule**

The CMPP is an element of the LRTP and will have a major update along with the LRTP every five years, and congested spots and corridors will be studied in between update cycles during the annual minor update. The primary objective of the update will be to assess CMPP implementation and address new locations of congestion and related issues.

## **8.9 Implementation Responsibilities**

Depending upon the recommendations in the next major update to the CMPP, funding responsibilities will be sent to the Bay County TPO, FDOT, or local governments for potential implementation.

## **8.10 Role of Decision Makers and Elected Officials**

There are several agencies involved during the planning process. Representatives from various agencies serve on the TCC. The TCC serves as a forum for agencies to collaborate for the betterment of regional welfare, to review and comment on the draft CMPP, and

to make formal endorsements to the TPO. In Table 8.1, a list of representative agencies composing the TCC is provided.

**Table 8.1 Technical Coordinating Committee Members**

Non-Voting	Voting
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	Bay County
Florida Department of Transportation	Bay Town Trolley
Florida State University	City of Callaway
Gulf Coast Community College	Community Transportation Coordinator
Florida Department of Environmental Protection	City of Lynn Haven
Utilities	City of Mexico City Beach
West Florida Regional Planning Council	Panama City
	Panama City / Bay County Airport
	Panama City Beach
	Panama City Port
	Parker
	Springfield
	U.S. Air Force
	U.S. Navy

The Bay County TPO representatives include city and county elected officials within the urbanized area. There are ten commissioners and nine city council members serving on the TPO's board (See Table 8.2). The TPO is provided the opportunity to review and comment on drafted documents and final document before motioning to approve documents. Since the CMPP is included in the LRTP, the TPO will also review the list of proposed projects recommended to mitigate congestion.

**Table 8.2 Bay County TPO Elected Officials Representation**

<b>Elected Officials Governing Locality</b>	<b>Number of Representatives</b>
Bay County Commission	5 Commissioners
City of Lynn Haven	2 Council Members
City of Mexico Beach	1 Council Member
City of Panama City Beach	2 Council Members
City of Parker	1 Council Member
City of Springfield	1 Council Member
City of Callaway	2 Council Members
Panama City Commission	5 Commissioners

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## 9.0 Conclusion

Previously, the CMPP was updated annually. In alternating years, a study was completed of a congested segment and the following year it analyzed what mitigation strategies had been implemented. This CMPP update is a major update that will be completed in conjunction with the LRTP's update. This CMPP major update will be included as an additional element to the LRTP once adopted by the TPO.

The previous CMPP used Level of Service of Tables to determine which roadway segments had a deficient level of service. These deficient segments were ranked with evaluation criteria to determine which segment would be analyzed by a study team of the TPO's Technical Coordinating Committee and Citizens' Advisory Committee to develop recommendations to improve congestion for the particular roadway segment. The annual, or minor, update to the CMPP will continue to be the Level of Service Tables in Appendices B and C as well as the Safety Maps (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). However, with the implementation of performance measures in this plan update, major updates (that occur concurrently with the LRTP Update) will include an analysis of the results of the performance measures.

As presented in section 4, below are the recommended strategies and corresponding measures.

**Table 9.1. Congestion Management Process Objectives, Congestion Mitigation Strategies, and Performance Measures to Assess the Congestion Mitigation Strategies**

Objectives	Congestion Mitigation Strategies	Performance Measures for Congestion Mitigation Strategies
<b>1</b> Reduce number and length of automobile trips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease vehicle miles traveled (VMT)</li> <li>- Implement Transportation Demand Management Strategies</li> <li>-Encourage carpooling and use of the Commuter Assistance Program</li> <li>-Encourage other modes of transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→Track VMT and public transportation annual passenger miles of travel</li> <li>→Monitor travel times to work</li> <li>→Continue to promote public awareness of the Commuter Assistance Program</li> <li>→Promote BTT services</li> <li>→Produce electronic bicycle and pedestrian route maps for the public by December 2016 and printed maps by December 2017</li> <li>→Encourage telecommuting and flexible work hours programs</li> <li>→ Reduce travel time to work</li> </ul>

Objectives	Congestion Mitigation Strategies	Performance Measures for Congestion Mitigation Strategies
<b>2</b> Promote alternate modes of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve access to transit by supporting transit expansion</li> <li>- Increase bicycle and pedestrian connectivity by expanding bicycle and pedestrian facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Monitor transit usage</li> <li>→ Monitor means of transportation to work</li> <li>→ Track rideOn participation</li> <li>→ Prioritize bike lane and sidewalk projects that create connectivity between existing multi-modal facilities</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Improve functionality and reliability of the transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve traffic flow</li> <li>- Implement Transportation System Management and Operation Strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Increase ITS capabilities to give travelers greater access to system information</li> <li>→ Re-time 20 traffic signals annually?</li> <li>→ Monitor congestion measures annually to discover congestion problems</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> Enhance the safety for motorized and non-motorized users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the rate of accidents</li> <li>- Seek out high-crash "hot spots"</li> <li>- Separate travel modes to reduce conflict points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Track and bring awareness to the number of traffic and pedestrian fatalities</li> <li>→ Implement access management strategies to reduce conflict points</li> <li>→ Map and review crash locations for high-crash hot spots annually as a part of the CMP</li> <li>→ Provide \$800K of funding through the Year 2040 for separated bicycle and pedestrian facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b> Preserve the existing transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor traffic conditions in real time</li> <li>- Prioritize capacity improvements for roadways with a deficient LOS / volume to capacity ratio</li> <li>- Prioritize low-cost, operational improvements that will reduce congestion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Seek out capital and operating funding for traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities and programs</li> <li>→ Update LOS tables annually and prioritize projects that have a failing LOS</li> <li>→ Invest \$350K in operational roadway improvements (including intersection improvements, removal of bottlenecks, and addition of turn lanes) annually.</li> </ul>

**Appendix A**  
**Bay County Level of Service Analysis**

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
<b>SR 20</b>																
Washington County Line to SR77          <b>0.000 - 7.733</b> <b>Roadway ID 46050000</b>	Principal Arterial	2	Undivided 60 MPH	1	0.12578616	7.950	Trans	(C) 14,400	249  Washington County Station	3,700	2007	3,300	C	(C) 710	163	C
											2008	3,000	C		149	C
											2009	2,900	C		144	C
											2010	3,000	C		149	C
											2011	3,000	C		149	C
											2012	3,000	C		149	C
											2013	3,000	C		149	C
											2014	3,300	C		163	C
											2015	3,400	C		168	C
											% of MV	2016	3,700	C	183	C
											23.61%	2017	3,400	C	168	C
											26.07%	2022	3,754	C	186	C
											28.78%	2027	4,145	C	205	C
											Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System. Count station 249 from Washington County was used.					
SR77 to SR 75 / US231          <b>7.733 -23.449</b> <b>Roadway ID 46050000</b>	Principal Arterial	2	Undivided 60 MPH	1	0.06369427	15.700	Trans	(C) 14,400	192T	2,389	2007	1,974	C	(C) 710	98	C
											2008	1,847	C		91	C
											2009	1,864	C		92	C
											2010	2,058	C		102	C
											2011	1,754	C		87	C
											2012	1,741	C		86	C
											2013	1,742	C		86	C
											2014	1,868	C		92	C
											2015	2,112	C		105	C
											% of MV	2016	2,279	C	113	C
											16.59%	2017	2,389	C	118	C
											18.32%	2022	2,638	C	131	C
											20.22%	2027	2,912	C	144	C
											Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System.					
SR 75 / US231 to Calhoun County Line          <b>23.449 - 25.871</b> <b>Roadway ID 46050000</b>	Principal Arterial	2	Undivided 60 MPH	0	0.000	2.420	Trans	(C) 17,300	1	4,800	2007	4,100	B	(C) 850	203	B
											2008	4,200	B		208	B
											2009	3,600	B		178	B
											2010	3,800	B		188	B
											2011	3,800	B		188	B
											2012	3,900	B		193	B
											2013	4,100	B		203	B
											2014	3,800	B		188	B
											2015	4,600	B		228	B
											% of MV	2016	4,700	B	233	B
											27.75%	2017	4,800	B	238	B
											30.63%	2022	5,300	B	262	B
											33.82%	2027	5,851	B	290	B
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.					



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER ML	SEG. LTH (ML)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR22																
Wewa Highway SR 30 / Business 98 to CR 2327/Transmitter Road   <																

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																												
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.														
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS												
SR22 (cont.)																												
CR 2315 / Star Avenue to Bay County Urbanized Boundary (west of Callaway Road)  <b>3.069 - 7.500</b> <b>Roadway ID 46080000</b>	Minor Arterial	2	Undivided 55 MPH	0	0	4.420	Urbanized	(D) 24,200	1625	7,000	2007	7,800	B	(D) 1,190	386	B												
											2008	7,300	B		361	B												
											2009	7,300	B		361	B												
											2010	7,200	B		356	B												
											2011	6,800	B		337	B												
											2012	6,600	B		327	B												
											2013	7,400	B		366	B												
											2014	7,200	B		356	B												
											2015	7,800	B		386	B												
											% of MV	2016	7,800		B	386	B											
											28.93%	2017	7,000		B	347	B											
											31.94%	2022	7,729		B	383	B											
											35.26%	2027	8,533		B	422	C											
											Bay County Urbanized Boundary (west of Callaway Road) to Gulf County Line (MPA Boundary)  <b>7.500 - 13.681</b> <b>Roadway ID 46080000</b>	Minor Arterial	2		Undivided 60 MPH	0	0	6.180	Trans	(C) 17,300	260 13	4,200 N/A	2007	4,500	B	(C) 850	223	B
																							2008	3,500	B		173	B
2009	3,900	B	193	B																								
2010	4,300	B	213	B																								
2011	4,000	B	198	B																								
2012	3,900	B	193	B																								
2013	3,900	B	193	B																								
2014	3,800	B	188	B																								
2015	4,100	B	203	B																								
% of MV	2016	4,400	B	218	B																							
24.28%	2017	4,200	B	208	B																							
26.80%	2022	4,637	B	230	B																							
29.59%	2027	5,120	B	253	B																							
SR 30A (US98)																												
Walton County line to Front Beach Road  <b>0.000 - 1.106</b> Walton Co. Line to Begin Realignment <b>Roadway ID 46010000</b> <b>0.000 - 0.440</b> Begin Realignment to Front Beach Rd <b>Roadway ID 46010001</b>	Principal Arterial	4	Divided 45 MPH	1	0.64683053	1.546	Urbanized	(D) 39,800	284	26,000				2007									19,200	C	(D) 2,000		968	C
											2008	15,300	C	771	C													
											2009	16,800	C	847	C													
											2010	17,500	C	882	C													
											2011	18,000	C	907	C													
											2012	18700	C	942	C													
											2013	20,400	C	1,028	C													
											2014	21,000	C	1,058	C													
											2015	24,000	C	1,210	C													
											% of MV	2016	25,000	C	1,260	C												
											65.33%	2017	26,000	C	1,310	C												
											72.13%	2022	28,706	C	1,447	C												
											79.63%	2027	31,694	C	1,597	C												
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.																	

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR30A (US98) (cont.)																
Panama City Beach Parkway Front Beach Road to Cobb Road   <																



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																	
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL.	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL.	VOLUME	LOS	
SR30A (US98) (cont.)																	
Panama City Beach Parkway SR 30 / US 98A / Front Beach Road to Thomas Drive / CR 3031  <b>0 - 0.414 Roadway ID 46010100</b>	Principal Arterial	4	Divided 45 MPH	1	2.41545894	0.414	Urbanized	(D) 39,800	100	54,000	2007	42,700	F*	(D) 2,000	2,152	F*	
											2008	41,800	F*		2,107	F*	
											2009	41,000	F*		2,066	F*	
											2010	47,500	F*		2,394	F*	
											2011	46,500	F*		2,344	F*	
											2012	44,500	F*		2,243	F*	
											2013	51,500	F*		2,596	F*	
											2014	53,000	F*		2,671	F*	
											2015	53,500	F*		2,696	F*	
											% of MV	2016	53,000		F*	2,671	F*
											135.68%	2017	54,000		F*	2,722	F*
											149.80%	2022	59,620		F*	3,005	F*
											165.39%	2027	65,826		F*	3,318	F*
											Thomas Drive / CR 3031 to Hathaway Bridge (west approach)  <b>0.414 - 1.00 Roadway ID 46010100</b>	Principal Arterial	6		Divided 45 MPH	1	1.706
2008	54,000	C	2,722	C													
2009	54,000	C	2,722	C													
2010	50,000	C	2,520	C													
2011	53,000	C	2,671	C													
2012	50,500	C	2,545	C													
2013	55,000	C	2,772	C													
2014	55,000	C	2,772	C													
2015	58,500	D	2,948	D													
% of MV	2016	58,500	D	2,948	D												
97.66%	2017	58,500	D	2,948	D												
107.83%	2022	64,589	F*	3,255	F*												
119.05%	2027	71,311	F*	3,594	F*												
Hathaway Bridge (west approach) Bullnose W end of bridge to Bullnose E end of bridge  <b>1.00 - 1.953 Roadway ID 46010100</b>	Principal Arterial	6	Divided 45 MPH	1	1.049	0.953	Urbanized	(D) 59,900	5221 5084	68,000 N/A				2007			
											2008	55,000	C	2,772	C		
											2009	61,500	F*	3,100	F*		
											2010	60,000	F*	3,024	F*		
											2011	61,000	F*	3,074	F*		
											2012	59,000	D	2,974	D		
											2013	60,500	F*	3,049	F*		
											2014	61,500	F*	3,100	F*		
											2015	62,000	F*	3,125	F*		
											% of MV	2016	66,000	F*	3,326	F*	
											113.52%	2017	68,000	F*	3,427	F*	
											125.34%	2022	75,077	F*	3,784	F*	
											138.38%	2027	82,892	F*	4,178	F*	
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.						

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR30A (US98) (cont.)																
Bullnose E end of bridge to 23rd Street   <																

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER ML.	SEG. LTH (ML.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR30A (US98) (cont.)																
15th Street CR 327 / Lisenby Avenue to US231 / SR 75 / Harrison Avenue  <																



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL.	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL.	VOLUME	LOS
SR30A (US98) (cont.)																
15th Street CR 2327 / Transmitter Road to SR 22 / Wewa Highway  																



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																	
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL.	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL.	VOLUME	LOS	
SR30 (US98A)																	
Front Beach Road US98 to SR79           1.729 - 7.426 Roadway ID 46010000	Minor Arterial	2	Undivided 35 MPH	1	0.176	5.697	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	125 181 124	10,800 3,900 5,100	2007	7,067	C	(D) 750	359	C	
											2008	6,333	C		322	C	
											2009	6,033	C		307	C	
											2010	5,800	C		295	C	
											2011	5,533	C		281	C	
											2012	5,967	C		303	C	
											2013	6,000	C		305	C	
											2014	5,967	C		303	C	
											2015	6,367	C		324	C	
											% of MV	2016	6,533		C	332	C
											44.59%	2017	6,600		C	336	C
											49.24%	2022	7,287		C	371	D
											54.36%	2027	8,045		D	409	D
											Front Beach Road SR79 to SR 392 / Hutchison Blvd West / Middle Beach Road           7.426 - 10.408 SR 79 to Begin Realignment Roadway ID 46010000 0.000 - 1.166 Begin Realignment to Hutchinson Blvd West Roadway ID 46010005 /MB Rd	Minor Arterial	2		Undivided 35 MPH	4	0.964
2008	11,598	D	590	D													
2009	11,970	D	609	D													
2010	11,767	D	598	D													
2011	12,301	D	626	D													
2012	12,709	D	646	D													
2013	12,482	D	635	D													
2014	12,522	D	637	D													
2015	12,585	D	640	D													
% of MV	2016	12,464	D	634	D												
83.60%	2017	12,373	D	629	D												
93.88%	2022	13,661	D	707	D												
103.66%	2027	15,083	E*	780	E*												
Hutchison Road to R. Jackson Boulevard           0.166 to 0.254 SR 392/Hutchinson Blvd W to End Realignment Roadway ID 46010005 10.649 - 12.442 End Realignment to R Jackson Blvd Roadway ID 46010000	Minor Arterial	2	Undivided 35 MPH	3	1.595	1.881	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	102	14,000				2007			
											2008	8,900	D	453	D		
											2009	16,000	F*	814	F*		
											2010	11,500	D	585	D		
											2011	12,000	D	610	D		
											2012	13,000	D	661	D		
											2013	14,000	D	712	D		
											2014	13,500	D	686	D		
											2015	15,000	E*	763	E*		
											% of MV	2016	13,500	D	686	D	
											94.59%	2017	14,000	D	712	D	
											104.44%	2022	15,457	E*	786	E*	
											115.31%	2027	17,066	F*	868	F*	
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.						

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
<b>SR30 (US98A) (cont)</b>																
R. Jackson Boulevard to SR 392 / Hutchison Boulevard East/ Middle Beach Road/ North Thomas Drive  <b>12.442 - 13.694 Roadway ID 46010000</b>	Minor Arterial	2	Undivided 35 MPH	0.87	0.695	1.252	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	103	15,600	2007	18,000	F*	(D) 750	915	F*
											2008	17,000	F*		864	F*
											2009	19,500	F*		992	F*
											2010	11,500	D		585	D
											2011	13,500	D		686	D
											2012	14,700	D		747	D
											2013	14,000	D		712	D
											2014	13,100	D		666	D
											2015	15,600	E*		793	E*
											% of MV	16,000	F*		814	F*
											105.41%	15,600	E*		793	E*
											116.38%	17,224	F*		876	F*
											128.49%	19,016	F*		967	F*
											2027					
											2027					
											SR 292/Hutchison Boulevard (Middle Beach Road) North Thomas Drive to SR30A (US98) Panama City Beach Parkway  <b>13.694 - 15.769 Roadway ID 46010000</b>	Minor Arterial	4		Divided 35 MPH	4
2008	21,750	D	1,096	D												
2009	21,400	D	1,079	D												
2010	21,300	D	1,074	D												
2011	20,950	D	1,056	D												
2012	18,950	D	955	D												
2013	21,250	D	1,071	D												
2014	22,900	D	1,154	D												
2015	21,667	D	1,092	D												
% of MV	21,500	D	1,084	D												
63.48%	20,567	D	1,037	D												
70.09%	22,708	D	1,144	D												
77.38%	25,071	D	1,264	D												
2027																
2027																
<b>SR30 (Business 98)</b>																
US98 / SR30A to CR 385/ Frankford Avenue  <b>2.962 - 4.292 Roadway ID 46020000</b>	Minor Arterial	2	Undivided 35 MPH	3	2.256	1.330	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	5080 5077	13,000 4,400	2007	8,700	D	(D) 750	442	D
											2008	7,800	D		397	D
											2009	8,050	D		409	D
											2010	8,100	D		412	D
											2011	7,400	D		376	D
											2012	8,500	D		432	D
											2013	7,550	D		384	D
											2014	8,200	D		417	D
											2015	8,800	D		447	D
											% of MV	9,100	D		463	D
											58.78%	8,700	D		442	D
											64.90%	9,606	D		488	D
											71.66%	10,605	D		539	D
											2027					
											2027					
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.					





CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR75 (US231) (cont)																
CR 28 / 11th Street to US98 / SR 30A / 15th St.   <																



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR75 (US231) (cont)																
SR 2312 / Baldwin Road to CR 2327 / Transmitter Road   																

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR75 (US231) (cont)																
CR 2293 / Star Avenue to Jonny Lane   <																





CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR77 (cont.)																
SR390 / W. 14th Street to 4th Street   																



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																												
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.														
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS												
<b>SR79</b>																												
SR 30 / US 98A / Front Beach Road to SR 30A / US98 / Panama City Beach Parkway           <b>0.000 - 0.551 Roadway ID 46090000</b>	Minor Arterial	2	Undivided 35 MPH	1	1.815	0.551	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	117	9,100	2007	8,700	D	(D) 750	442	D												
											2008	7,200	C		366	C												
											2009	8,500	D		432	D												
											2010	7,900	D		402	D												
											2011	8,000	D		407	D												
											2012	8,200	D		417	D												
											2013	8,700	D		442	D												
											2014	8,500	D		432	D												
											2015	9,200	D		468	D												
											% of MV	2016	9,300		D	473	D											
											61.49%	2017	9,100		D	463	D											
											67.89%	2022	10,047		D	511	D											
											74.95%	2027	11,093		D	564	D											
											SR 30A / US98 / Panama City Beach Parkway to Bay Urbanized Boundary (north of Power Line Road) (north of Power Line Road)           <b>0.551 - 1.500 Roadway ID 46090000</b>	Principal Arterial	4		Divided 45 MPH	0	0.000	0.949	Urbanized	(D) 65,600	258	13,800	2007	7,900	B	(D) 3,240	398	B
																							2008	6,500	B		328	B
2009	7,800	B	393	B																								
2010	8,000	B	403	B																								
2011	9,000	B	454	B																								
2012	8,700	B	438	B																								
2013	11,900	B	600	B																								
2014	9,600	B	484	B																								
2015	12,500	B	630	B																								
% of MV	2016	13,600	B	685	B																							
21.04%	2017	13,800	B	696	B																							
23.23%	2022	15,236	B	768	B																							
25.64%	2027	16,822	B	848	B																							
Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System.																												
Bay Urbanized Boundary (north of Power Line Road) to CR388           <b>1.500 - 5.788 Roadway ID 46090000</b>	Principal Arterial	4	Divided 45 MPH	0	0.000	4.288	Trans	(C) 49,600	118	14,300				2007									8,000	B	(C) 2,450		403	B
											2008	6,200	B	312	B													
											2009	6,900	B	348	B													
											2010	8,400	B	423	B													
											2011	9,500	B	479	B													
											2012	8,800	B	444	B													
											2013	9,400	B	474	B													
											2014	10,700	B	539	B													
											2015	12,000	B	605	B													
											% of MV	2016	11,900	B	600	B												
											28.83%	2017	14,300	B	721	B												
											31.83%	2022	15,788	B	796	B												
											35.14%	2027	17,432	B	879	B												
											Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System.																	
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrence Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.																	



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																	
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER ML.	SEG. LTH (ML.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS	
<b>SR79 (cont)</b>																	
CR388 to Washington County Line / Bay County MPA Boundary           <b>5.788 - 14.348 Roadway ID 46090000</b>	Principal Arterial	4	Divided 55 MPH	0	0.000	8.560	Trans	(C) 49,600	138	9,200	2007	6,400	B	(C) 2,450	328	B	
											2008	5,100	B		262	B	
											2009	6,200	B		318	B	
											2010	5,800	B		298	B	
											2011	6,600	B		339	B	
											2012	6,000	B		308	B	
											2013	6,500	B		333	B	
											2014	6,900	B		354	B	
											2015	7,700	B		395	B	
											% of MV	2016	8,700		B	446	B
											18.55%	2017	9,200		B	472	B
											20.48%	2022	10,158		B	521	B
											22.61%	2027	11,215		B	575	B
Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System.																	
<b>SR327 (Lisenby Avenue)</b>																	
SR 368 / 23rd Street to SR390 / St. Andrews Boulevard           <b>1.001 - 1.590 Roadway ID 46002000</b>	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 35 MPH	2	3.396	0.589	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	1617 5150	N/A 4,600	2007	5,200	C	(D) 750	264	C	
											2008	4,900	C		249	C	
											2009	4,300	C		219	C	
											2010	3,700	C		188	C	
											2011	3,500	C		178	C	
											2012	3,700	C		188	C	
											2013	3,700	C		188	C	
											2014	3,700	C		188	C	
											2015	4,100	C		208	C	
											% of MV	2016	4,100		C	208	C
											31.08%	2017	4,600		C	234	C
											34.32%	2022	5,079		C	258	C
											37.89%	2027	5,607		C	285	C
Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System.																	
<b>SR368 (23rd Street)</b>																	
US 98 / SR 30A to SR390 Beck Avenue/ St. Andrews Boulevard           <b>0.000 - 0.989 Realignment - US 98/30A to Mound Ave/ Roadwy ID 46140001 End Realgimnt 1.198- 2.021 Mound Ave/End Realignment to SR 390 Roadway ID 46140000 Beck Ave/St Andrews Blvd</b>	Minor Arterial	4	Divided 45 MPH	3	1.656	1.812	Urbanized	(D) 39,800	5222 5200 5087	27,500 31,500 35,000	2007	32,167	C	(D) 2,000	1,621	C	
											2008	30,833	C		1,554	C	
											2009	31,333	C		1,579	C	
											2010	32,500	C		1,638	C	
											2011	31,000	C		1,562	C	
											2012	33,750	C		1,701	C	
											2013	29,167	C		1,470	C	
											2014	29,000	C		1,462	C	
											2015	31,167	C		1,571	C	
											% of MV	2016	32,167		C	1,621	C
											78.73%	2017	31,333		C	1,579	C
											86.92%	2022	34,594		C	1,744	C
											95.97%	2027	38,195		D	1,925	D
Segment is on the Strategic Intermodal System.																	
Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.																	

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER ML.	SEG. LTH (ML.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL.	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL.	VOLUME	LOS
SR368 (23rd Street)																
SR390 / Beck Avenue / St. Andrews Boulevard to CR 327 / Lisenby Avenue   																



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																	
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER ML.	SEG. LTH (ML.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS	
SR390 (Beck Avenue/St. Andrews Boulevard) (cont)																	
SR 368 / 23rd Street to SR 327 / Lisenby Avenue  																	

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR390 (Beck Avenue/St. Andrews Boulevard) (cont)																
Jenks Avenue/ North Shore Road to SR 77 / Ohio Avenue  <																

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY STATE ROADS																
STATE ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIG.	SIG PER MI.	SEG. LTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
SR392 (Hutchison Boulevard)																
SR 30 / US 98A / Front Beach Road to CR 3033 / R. Jackson Boulevard   																

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CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY'S COUNTY ROADS																
COUNTY ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIGNALS	SIG. PER MILE	SEG. LENGTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
CR392 (Thomas Dr) (cont)																
North Thomas Dr (CR 392/N) Front Beach Rd to Joan Ave  																

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CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY'S COUNTY ROADS																	
COUNTY ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIGNALS	SIG. PER MILE	SEG. LENGTH (ML)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	PK HR. / PK DIR. LOS STD/ MAX VOL			
Cherry St to US 98 Bus.	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 35 MPH	0	0	0.698	Urbanized	(D) 17,700	1613	2,600	2007	2,500	B	(D) 880	127	C	
0.000-0.698 Roadway ID # 46020004											2008	2,100	B		107	C	
											2009	2,600	B		132	C	
											2010	2,300	B		117	C	
											2011	2,300	B		117	C	
											2012	2,600	B		132	C	
											2013	2,900	B		147	C	
											2014	2,300	B		117	C	
											2015	2,600	B		132	C	
											2016	2,400	B		122	C	
											2017	2,600	B		132	C	
											2022	2,871	B		146	C	
											2027	3,169	B		161	C	
CR2321																	
SR 77 to CR 2302	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 45 MPH	0	0.000	1.659	Urbanized	(D) 24,200	291 307 252	5,900 8,400 10,000	2007	5,500	B	(D) 1,190	272	B	
1.907-3.566 Roadway ID # 46030000											2008	5,850	B		290	B	
											2009	5,450	B		270	B	
											2010	5,500	B		272	B	
											2011	5,000	B		248	B	
											2012	5,250	B		260	B	
											2013	5,800	B		287	B	
											2014	7,700	B		381	B	
											2015	8,300	B		411	B	
											% of MV	2016	7,367		B	365	B
											33.47%	2017	8,100		B	401	B
											36.95%	2022	8,943		C	443	C
											40.80%	2027	9,874		C	489	C
Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.																	









CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY'S COUNTY ROADS																	
COUNTY ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIGNALS	SIG. PER MILE	SEG. LENGTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS	
<b>CR3030 (Thomas Dr)</b>																	
North Lagoon Driveto Thomas Dr (CR392)	Urban Collector	4	Divided 45 MPH	1	1.209	0.827	Urbanized	(D) 39,800	279	16,400	2007	16,500	F*	(D) 2,000	839	F*	
											2008	13,000	D		661	D	
											2009	15,000	E*		763	E*	
											2010	12,500	D		636	D	
											2011	14,500	D		737	D	
											2012	13,700	D		697	D	
											2013	13,100	D		666	D	
											2014	14,600	D		742	D	
											2015	16,700	F*		849	F*	
											% of MV	2016	14,100		D	717	D
											41.21%	2017	16,400		F*	834	F*
											45.49%	2022	18,107		F*	921	F*
											50.23%	2027	19,992		F*	1,017	F*
<b>3.309 - 4.136</b>																	
<b>Roadway ID 46521500</b>																	
<b>CR 3031 (Thomas Dr)</b>																	
North Lagoon Drive to US 98	Urban Collector	4	Divided 45 MPH	5	1.767	2.83	Urbanized	(D) 39,800	200 292 293	29,000 20,500 24,500	2007	20,200	C	(D) 2,000	1,018	C	
											2008	24,100	C		1,215	C	
											2009	24,033	C		1,211	C	
											2010	20,066	C		1,011	C	
											2011	22,400	C		1,129	C	
											2012	22,000	C		1,109	C	
											2013	22,967	C		1,158	C	
											2014	23,000	C		1,159	C	
											2015	25,067	C		1,263	C	
											% of MV	2016	27,167		C	1,369	C
											61.98%	2017	24,667		C	1,243	C
											68.43%	2022	27,234		C	1,373	C
											75.55%	2027	30,069		C	1,515	C
<b>0.000 - 2.830</b>																	
<b>Roadway ID 46522500</b>																	
<b>CR389 (12th St)</b>																	
US231 to CR 390	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 35 MPH	3	1.313	2.285	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	1619 1642	8,900 9,500	2007	7,700	D	(D) 750	392	D	
											2008	8,500	D		432	D	
											2009	7,600	D		386	D	
											2010	7,300	C		371	D	
											2011	8,600	D		437	D	
											2012	7,800	D		397	D	
											2013	9,200	D		468	D	
											2014	8,250	D		420	D	
											2015	9,100	D		463	D	
											% of MV	2016	9,200		D	468	D
											62.16%	2017	9,200		D	468	D
											68.63%	2022	10,158		D	517	D
											75.78%	2027	11,215		D	570	D
<b>0.000 - 2.285</b>																	
<b>Roadway ID 46500000</b>																	
Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.																	





CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY'S COUNTY ROADS																
COUNTY ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIGNALS	SIG. PER MILE	SEG. LENGTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.		
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS
CR390 (cont)																
CR2327 to US231  																

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY'S COUNTY ROADS																	
COUNTY ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIGNALS	SIG. PER MILE	SEG. LENGTH (MI.)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS	
CR2315 (Star Ave)																	
Cole Ridge Road to Wewa Highway  <b>0.000 - 1.155 Roadway ID # 46506000</b>	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 30 MPH	1	0.866	1.155	Urbanized	(D) 14,800	1641	5,600	2007	5,300	C	(D) 750	270	C	
											2008	4,800	C		244	C	
											2009	4,700	C		239	C	
											2010	4,600	C		234	C	
											2011	4,600	C		234	C	
											2012	4,200	C		214	C	
											2013	4,600	C		234	C	
											2014	5,100	C		259	C	
											2015	5,500	C		280	C	
											% of MV	2016	5,300		C	270	C
											37.84%	2017	5,600		C	285	C
											41.78%	2022	6,183		C	314	C
											46.12%	2027	6,826		C	347	C
											Wewa Highway to US 231  <b>1.155 - 7.852 Roadway ID # 46506000</b>	Urban Collector	2		Undivided 45 MPH	1	0.149
2008	7,150	C	354	C													
2009	7,250	C	359	C													
2010	7,950	C	394	C													
2011	6,700	C	332	C													
2012	6,700	C	332	C													
2013	6,850	C	339	C													
2014	6,600	C	327	C													
2015	7,300	C	361	C													
% of MV	2016	7,500	C	371	C												
46.05%	2017	8,150	C	403	C												
50.84%	2022	8,998	C	445	C												
56.13%	2027	9,935	C	492	C												
CR2322 (7th St)																	
School Ave to Transmitter Rd  <b>0.000-0.519 Roadway ID # 46560012</b>	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 35 MPH	0	0	0.519	Urbanized	(D) 24,200	5174	2,500	2007	3,000	B	(D) 1,190	149	B	
											2008	2,600	B		129	B	
											2009	3,300	B		163	B	
											2010	2,500	B		124	B	
											2011	2,500	B		124	B	
											2012	2,400	B		119	B	
											2013	2,200	B		109	B	
											2014	2,300	B		114	B	
											2015	2,500	B		124	B	
											% of MV	2016	2,500		B	124	B
											10.33%	2017	2,500		B	124	B
											11.41%	2022	2,760		B	137	B
											12.59%	2027	3,047		B	151	B
											Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.						



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CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS - BAY COUNTY'S COUNTY ROADS																	
COUNTY ROAD AND SEGMENT	FUNC. CLASS	NO. LNS.	FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL # OF SIGNALS	SIG. PER MILE	SEG. LENGTH (ML)	LOS AREA	LOS (STD) & MAX VOL	FDOT COUNT STA #	2017 AADT	AADT			PK HR. / PK DIR.			
											ANALYSIS YEAR	AADT VOLUME	AADT LOS	LOS STD/ MAX VOL	VOLUME	LOS	
<b>CR391 (Airport Rd)</b>																	
St. Andrews Blvd to Panama City/Bay County Airport	Urban Collector	2	Undivided 35 MPH	0	0.000	0.847	Urbanized	(D) 24,200	5144	1,550	2007	4,700	B	(D) 1,190	239	B	
											2008	3,400	B		173	B	
											2009	3,200	B		163	B	
											2010	1,600	B		81	B	
											2011	1,800	B		92	B	
											2012	1500	B		76	B	
											2013	1,450	B		74	B	
											2014	1,450	B		74	B	
											2015	1,500	B		76	B	
											% of MV	2016	1,500		B	76	B
											6.40%	2017	1,550		B	79	B
											7.07%	2022	1,711		B	87	B
7.81%	2027	1,889	B	96	B												
<b>2.243 - 3.090</b> <b>Roadway ID 46110001</b>																	
Updated 2018, using 2012 FDOT LOS Tables. LOS Standards and Max Allowable Volumes are based on those established for State Roadways. "E" following the count indicates an estimated count. "T" following the Count Station number indicated a Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Site. These Tables Are For General Purposes Only. Not To Be Used For Concurrency Management Purposes. Prepared for the FY 2017/18 Transportation Planning Organization Congestion Management Process.																	

**Appendix B**  
**Resolution BAY 18-14**



**RESOLUTION O-W 18-14**  
**A RESOLUTION OF THE BAY COUNTY**  
**TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION**  
**ADOPTING THE CONGESTION MANAGEMENT**  
**PROCESS MINOR UPDATE**

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**WHEREAS,** the Bay County Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) is the organization designated by the governor of Florida as being responsible for carrying out the continuing, cooperative and comprehensive transportation planning process for the Bay County TPO Planning Area; and

**WHEREAS,** Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act Section 1201 134(k)(3)(a) requires TMAs address congestion management through a process that provides for effective management and operation, based on a cooperatively developed and implemented metropolitan-wide strategy of new and existing transportation facilities eligible for funding under this chapter and title 23 through the use of travel demand reduction, job access projects, and operational management strategies; and

**WHEREAS,** although the Bay County TPO area is not a designated TMA, Florida Department of Transportation policy extends this requirement to all Metropolitan Planning Organizations in an effort to emphasize mobility management; and

**WHEREAS,** the Congestion Management Process Plan (CMPP) is considered a fully operational management system; and

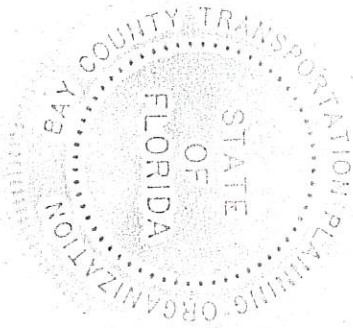
**WHEREAS,** the purpose of the CMPP is to rate the performance of transportation facilities and suggest low-cost and short-term strategies to alleviate congestion; and

**WHEREAS,** the CMPP requires an annual minor update which entails inputting the prior year's traffic volumes, and updating level of service (LOS) ratings for all modes of transportation;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BAY COUNTY TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION THAT:**

The 2018 Congestion Management Process Plan minor update is hereby adopted.

Passed and duly adopted by the Bay County Transportation Planning Organization on this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 2018.



**BAY COUNTY TRANSPORTATION  
PLANNING ORGANIZATION**

BY: Pam Henderson  
Pam Henderson, Chairperson

ATTEST: Gill Lawrence