ASSET MANAGEMENT

Public Transit

Florida Department of Transportation Forecasting & Trends Office

Performance Management

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OVERVIEW

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Transit Asset Management rule applies to all recipients and subrecipients of federal transit funding that own, operate, or manage public transportation capital assets. The rule defines State of Good Repair (SGR) performance measures and establishes requirements for Transit Asset Management (TAM) Plans and performance targets. This fact sheet describes these requirements and the role of the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) under this rule.*

STATE OF GOOD REPAIR PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Transit Asset Categories and TAM Performance Measures

FTA ASSET CATEGORIES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
EQUIPMENT Non-revenue support-service and maintenance vehicles	Percentage of non-revenue vehicles that have met or exceeded their useful life benchmark (ULB)
ROLLING STOCK Revenue vehicles	Percentage of revenue vehicles that have met or exceeded their ULB
INFRASTRUCTURE Rail fixed-guideway track	Percentage of track segments (by mode) with performance restrictions
FACILITIES Buildings and structures	Percentage of facilities rated below condition 3 on the Transit Economic Requirement Model (TERM) scale

"State of good repair" is defined as the condition in which a capital asset is able to operate at a full level of performance. This means the asset:

1. Is able to perform its designed function.
2. Does not pose a known unacceptable safety risk.
3. Lifecycle investment needs have been met or recovered.

Public transportation providers are required to report transit asset performance measures and targets annually to the National Transit Database (NTD).

TIMEFRAME

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROVIDERS

- Update TAM Plan/Group TAM Plan every 4 years
- Update TAM targets annually

MPOs

- Update MPO TAM targets with every LRTP update
- Reflect MPO targets and public transportation provider(s) current TAM targets in each updated TIP

* Please refer to the fact sheet addressing *MPO Requirements* for information about MPO targets and planning processes.

TAM PLAN

Tier I versus Tier II Agencies

The rule makes a distinction between Tier I and Tier II public transportation providers and establishes different requirements for them.

TIER I	TIER II
Operates rail	Subrecipient of 5311 funds
OR	**OR**
≥ 101 vehicles across all fixed route modes	American Indian Tribe
OR	**OR**
≥ 101 vehicles in one non-fixed route mode	≤ 100 vehicles across all fixed route modes
	OR
	≤ 100 vehicles in one non-fixed route mode

Required Elements of Provider TAM Plans

TIERS I AND II

1. Inventory of Capital Assets
2. Condition Assessment
3. Decision Support Tools
4. Investment Prioritization

TIER I ONLY

5. TAM and SGR Policy
6. Implementation Strategy
7. List of Key Annual Activities
8. Identification of Resources
9. Evaluation Plan

A **TIER I** public transportation provider must develop its own TAM Plan. The Tier I public transportation provider must make the TAM plan, annual targets, and supporting materials available to the state DOTs and MPOs that provide funding to the provider.

A **TIER II** public transportation provider may develop its own plan or participate in a group TAM plan, which is compiled by a group TAM plan sponsor. Group plan sponsors must make the group plan, targets, and supporting materials available to the state DOTs and MPOs that program projects for any participants of the group plan.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) developed a group plan for all subrecipients in 2022 that includes collective TAM targets for the participating providers. Participants in FDOT's Group TAM Plan primarily operate in areas of the state that are not served by an MPO.

MPO AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROVIDER COORDINATION

» Each public transportation provider or its sponsor must share its targets with each MPO in which the public transportation provider operates services.

» MPOs are not required to establish transit asset management targets each time the public transportation provider(s) establishes annual targets. Instead, MPO transit targets must be established when the MPO updates the LRTP. MPOs will reflect current public transportation provider(s) TAM targets in the updated TIP.

» When establishing transit asset management targets, the MPO can either agree to program projects that will support the public transportation provider(s) targets, or establish its own separate regional targets for the MPO planning area. MPO targets may differ from the public transportation provider(s) targets, especially if there are multiple public transportation providers in the MPO planning area.

» MPOs are required to coordinate with the public transportation provider(s) and group plan sponsors when selecting targets.

» FTA will not assess MPO progress toward achieving transit targets. However, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and FTA will review MPO adherence to performance management requirements as part of periodic transportation planning process reviews.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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