

Performance Measures – Performance Management is a strategic approach to connect investment and policy decisions to help achieve performance goals. Performance measures are quantitative criteria used to evaluate progress. Performance measure targets are the benchmarks against which collected data is gauged. The INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (IIJA) requires State DOTs and TPOs to conduct performance-based planning by tracking performance measures and setting data-driven targets to improve those measures. Performance-based planning ensures the most efficient investment of federal transportation funds by increasing accountability, transparency, and providing for better investment decisions that focus on key outcomes related to seven national goals:

- Improving Safety;
- Maintaining Infrastructure Condition;
- Reducing Traffic Congestion;
- Improving the Efficiency of the System;
- Improving Freight Movement;
- Protecting the Environment; and,
- Reducing Delays in Project Delivery.

23 CFR 490.107 establishes timelines for State DOTs and TPOs to comply with the requirements of IIJA. State DOTs are required to establish statewide targets and TPOs have the option to support the statewide targets or adopt their own.

On December 7, 2023, the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) published a final rule providing State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) and Transportation Planning Organizations (TPOs) a national framework to track transportation-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and set targets for reduction. The rule adds a new GHG performance management measure to the existing FHWA national performance measures and creates a system under which state DOTs and TPOs must set targets for reducing roadway travel GHG emissions.

The rule requires states to establish initial two- and four-year statewide GHG reduction targets and report those goals to FHWA by February 1, 2024. Subsequent targets must be established and reported by October 1, 2026. TPOs must establish four-year GHG reduction targets for their metropolitan planning areas, and certain TPOs serving urbanized areas with populations of 50,000 or more must establish additional joint targets.

Safety. Safety (PM 1) is the first national goal identified in the 23 CFR 490.207. In March of 2016, the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and Safety Performance Management Measures Rule (Safety PM Rule) was finalized and published in the *Federal Register*. The rule requires TPOs to set targets for the following safety-related performance measures and report progress to the State DOT:

- Number of Fatalities;
- Number of Serious Injuries;
- Number of Nonmotorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries;
- Rate of Fatalities per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT); and
- Rate of Serious Injuries per 100 Million VMT.

The FDOT Highway Safety Improvement Plans (HSIP) focuses on how to accomplish the vision of eliminating fatalities and reducing serious injuries on all public roads. The HSIP development process included review of safety-related goals, objectives, and strategies in TPO plans. The HSIP guides FDOT, TPOs, and other safety partners in addressing safety and defines a framework for implementation activities to be carried out throughout the State.

The Florida Department of Transportation Highway Safety Improvement Plan (HSIP) focused on how to accomplish the vision of eliminating fatalities and reducing serious injuries on all public roads. The HSIP development process included review of safety-related goals, objectives, and strategies in TPO plans. The HSIP guides FDOT, TPOs, and other safety partners in addressing safety and defines a framework for implementation activities to be carried out throughout each State.

The HSIP highlights the commitment to a vision and initiative of zero deaths. The HSIP annual report documents the statewide performance measures toward that zero deaths vision and initiative. As such, the TPO supported the adoption of the HSIP safety performance measures, FDOT's 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 safety targets, which set the target at "0" for each performance measure to reflect FDOT's goal of zero deaths. The TPO supported the FDOT targets by approving 18-01 on February 22, 2018, Resolution 19-01 on February 21, 2019, Resolution 20-01 on February 20, 2020, Resolution 21-04 on February 18, 2021, Resolution 22-01 on February 10, 2022, Resolution 23-01 on January 19, 2023, Resolution 23-23 on November 16, 2023, and Resolution 24-12 on December 12, 2024; and Resolution 25-13 on November 20, 2025. (see Okaloosa-Walton TPO Safety Performance Table).

Okaloosa-Walton TPO Safety Performance Targets

Entity	Number of Fatalities	Rate of Fatalities per Hundred Million Vehicle Miles Traveled	Number of Serious Injuries	Rate of Serious Injuries per Hundred Vehicle Miles Traveled	Number of Non-Motorized Fatalities and Non-Motorized Serious Injuries
FDOT (2018)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2019)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2020)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2021)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2022)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2023)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2024)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2025)	0	0	0	0	0
FDOT (2026)	0	0	0	0	0

Bridge and Pavement. Bridge and Pavement (PM 2) is the second national goal identified in 23 CFR 490.307 and 23 CFR 490.407. The rule requires TPOs to set targets for the following bridge and pavement related performance measures and report progress to the State DOT. These performance measures were adopted again in 2023 and do not need to be adopted again until 2027.

- Percent of Interstate Pavements in Good Condition;
- Percent of Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition;
- Percent of Non-Interstate National Highway System Pavements in Good Condition;

- Percent of Non-Interstate National Highway System Pavements in Poor Condition;
- Percent of National Highway System Bridges classified as in Good Condition by Deck Area; and
- Percent of National Highway System Bridges classified as in Poor Condition by Deck Area.

System Performance. System Performance (PM 3) is the third national goal identified in 23 CFR 490.507 and 23 CFR 490.607 and was also finalized in May 2017 and published in the *Federal Register*. The rule requires TPOs to set targets for the following system performance related performance measures and report progress to the State DOT.

- Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Interstate System that is reliable;
- Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Non-Interstate National Highway System that is reliable; and
- Truck Travel Time Reliability Index.

Whereas, Safety Targets are established annually by the TPO by February 27th, Targets for Pavement, Bridge, and System Performance were adopted on September 20, 2018 by Resolution 18-17 for targets in 2021 which supported the FDOT targets and were adopted again in 2023 by Resolution 23-07 on April 20, 2023 and do not need to be adopted again 2027 since they are four year targets. FDOT targets for 2021 for Pavement are: ≥ 60 for Percent of Interstate Pavements in Good Condition, ≤ 5 for Percent of Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition; ≥ 40 for Percent of Non-Interstate National Highway System Pavements in Good Condition; and ≤ 5 for Percent on Non-Interstate National Highway System Pavements in Poor Condition. FDOT targets for 2021 for Bridges are: ≥ 50 for Percent of National Highway System Bridges Classified as in Good Condition by Deck Area and ≤ 10 for Percent of National Highway System Bridges Classified as in Poor Condition by Deck Area. FDOT's 2021 targets for System Performance are: 70 for Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Interstate System that is Reliable; ≥ 50 for Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Non-Interstate National Highway System that is Reliable; and ≤ 2 for Truck Travel Time Reliability Index

Unless DOT adjusts its FDOT targets for 2023, FDOT targets for 2025 for Pavement are: ≥ 60 for Percent of Interstate Pavements in Good Condition, ≤ 5 for Percent of Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition; ≥ 40 for Percent of Non-Interstate National Highway System Pavements in Good Condition; and ≤ 5 for Percent on Non-Interstate National Highway System Pavements in Poor Condition. FDOT targets for 2025 for Bridges are: ≥ 50 for Percent of National Highway System Bridges Classified as in Good Condition by Deck Area and ≤ 10 for Percent of National Highway System Bridges Classified as in Poor Condition by Deck Area. FDOT's 2025 targets for System Performance are: ≥ 70 for Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Interstate System that is Reliable; ≥ 50 for Percent

of Person Miles Traveled on Non-Interstate National Highway System that is Reliable; and ≤ 2 for Truck Travel Time Reliability Index

(see Okaloosa-Walton TPO Bridge, Pavement, and System Performance Tables).

Okaloosa-Walton TPO Bridge Targets

Entity	Percent of NHS Bridges classified as in Good Condition by Deck Area		Percent of NHS Bridges classified as in Poor Condition by Deck Area	
	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)
FDOT	≥ 50	$\geq 50^*$	≤ 10	$\leq 10^*$

*TPO only required to adopt 4-year targets. Adopted by Resolution 18-17 on September 20, 2018.

Okaloosa-Walton TPO Bridge Targets

Entity	Percent of NHS Bridges classified as in Good Condition by Deck Area		Percent of NHS Bridges classified as in Poor Condition by Deck Area	
	2 Year (2023)	4 Year (2025)	2 Year (2023)	4 Year (2025)
FDOT	≥ 50	$\geq 50^*$	≤ 10	$\leq 5^*$

- *TPO only required to adopt 4-year targets. Adopted by Resolution 23-07 on April 20, 2023. However, FDOT adjusted its 4 year targets in 2025 which adopted by Resolution 24-13 on December 12 2024.

Okaloosa-Walton TPO Pavement Targets

Entity	Percent of Interstate Pavements in Good Condition		Percent of Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition		Percent of Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Good Condition		Percent of Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Poor Condition	
	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)

FDOT	Not Required	≥60*	Not Required	≤5*	≥40	≥40*	≤5	≤5*
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*TPO only required to adopt 4-year targets. Adopted by Resolution 18-17 on September 20, 2018.

Okaloosa-Walton TPO Pavement Targets

Entity	Percent of Interstate Pavements in Good Condition		Percent of Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition		Percent of Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Good Condition		Percent of Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Poor Condition	
	2 Year (2023)	4 Year (2025)	2 Year (2023)	4 Year (2025)	2 Year (2023)	4 Year (2025)	2 Year (2023)	4 Year (2025)
FDOT	≥60	≥60*	≤5	≤5*	≥40	≥40*	≤5	≤5*

*TPO only required to adopt 4-year targets. Adopted by Resolution 23-07 On April 20, 2023.

Okaloosa-Walton TPO System Performance Targets

Entity	Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Interstate System that is Reliable		Percent of Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Non-Interstate System that is Reliable		Truck Travel Time Reliability Index	
	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)	2 Year (2019)	4 Year (2021)
FDOT	75	70*	Not Required	50*	1.75	2.0*

*TPO only required to adopt 4-year targets. Adopted by Resolution 18-17 on September 20, 2018.

Okaloosa-Walton TPO System Performance Targets

Entity	Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Interstate System that is Reliable		Percent of Percent of Person Miles Traveled on Non-Interstate System that is Reliable		Truck Travel Time Reliability Index	
	2 Year	4 Year	2 Year	4 Year	2 Year	4 Year

	(2023)	(2025)	(2023)	(2025)	(2023)	(2025)
FDOT	≥75	≥75*	≥50	≥60*	≤1.75	≤2.00*

- *TPO only required to adopt 4-year targets. Adopted by Resolution 23-07 on April 20, 2023. However, FDOT adjusted its 4 year targets in 2025 which adopted by Resolution 24-13 on December 12 2024.

Transit Asset Management (TAM). The TPO is also required to adopt State of Good Repair Performance Measures for Transit Asset Management (TAM). The TAM rule from the Federal Transit Administration became effective on October 1, 2016. The rule requires TPOs to set targets for the following transit related performance measures and report progress to the State DOT.

- Rolling Stock (Percentage of revenue vehicles that have met or exceeded their Useful Life Benchmark);
- Equipment (Percentage of service vehicles that have met or exceeded their Use Life Benchmark);
- Facilities (Percentage of facilities within an asset class rated below condition 3 on the Transit Economics Requirements Model Scale); and
- Infrastructure. (Percentage of track segments with performance restrictions).

Similarly, TAM targets were adopted by the TPO on September 20, 2018 by Resolution 18-19 and are adopted annually by the Transit Provider. The TPO must reference the TAM targets annually in the TIP. The Infrastructure category does not apply to the TPO since there is no rail fixed guideway track in the TPO area. The Rolling Stock category consists of Automobiles, Buses, Cutaway Buses, Mini-bus, Mini-van, and Sports Utility Vehicle. The targets for these categories are Automobiles (reduce by 17 Percent of current inventory), Buses (reduce by 100 Percent of current inventory), Cutaway Buses (reduce by 50 Percent of current inventory), Mini-bus (reduce by 10 Percent of current inventory), Mini-van (reduce by 100 Percent of current inventory), and Sports Utility Vehicle (reduce by 0 Percent of current inventory). The Equipment category is to reduce Service Vehicles (Automobiles) by 100 Percent of current inventory. Facilities Category (Administration) is to fund no more than 10% of FTA facilities with a condition rating below 3 (Good) on the Transit Economics Requirements Model Scale.

Okaloosa County Transit Asset Management (TAM) Targets

Entity	Percent of Revenue Vehicles that have met or exceed their Useful Life Benchmark						Percent of Service Vehicles that have met or exceed their Useful Life Benchmark	Percent of FTA-funded facilities with a condition rating below 3.0 (Good) on the FTA Transit Economic Modal Scale
	Autos	Buses	Cutaway Buses	Minibus	Mini-Van	Sports Utility Vehicle		
Okaloosa County (2018)	"17%" (of current inventory).	"100%" (of current Inventory)	"50%" (of current inventory)	"10%" (of current inventory)	"100%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	100% (of current inventory)"	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2019)	"37%" (of current inventory).	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"50%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"25%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2020)	"64%" (of current inventory).	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"41%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"25%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2021)	"100%" (of current inventory).	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"18.43%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"40%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2022)	"100%" (of current inventory).	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"13.16%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"40%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2023)	"100%" (of current inventory).	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"75%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"6%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2024)	"100%" (of current inventory).	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"82.5%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"6%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2025)	"80%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"71.73%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)
Okaloosa County (2026)	"80%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"71.73%" (of current inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	"0%" (of current Inventory)	no more than "10%" (of current inventory)

*Adopted by Resolution 18-19 on September 20, 2018.

Public transportation agencies are required to establish and report transit asset management targets annually for the following fiscal year. Each public transit provider or its sponsors must share its targets, TAM, and asset condition information with each TPO in which the transit provider's projects and services are programmed in the TPO's TIP.

To the maximum extent practicable, transit providers, states, and TPOs must coordinate with each other in the selection of performance targets.

The TAM rule defines two tiers of public transportation providers based on size parameters. Tier I providers are those that operate rail service or more than 100 vehicles in all fixed route modes, or more than 100 vehicles in one non-fixed route mode. Tier II providers are those that are a subrecipient of FTA 5311 funds, or an American Indian Tribe, or have 100 or less vehicles across all fixed route modes or have 100 vehicles or less in one non-fixed route mode. A Tier I provider must establish its own transit asset management targets, as well as report performance and other data to FTA. A Tier II provider has the option to establish its own targets or to participate in a group plan with other Tier II providers whereby targets are established by a plan sponsor, typically a state DOT, for the entire group.

A total of 20 transit providers participated in the FDOT Group TAM Plan and continue to coordinate with FDOT on establishing and reporting group targets to FTA through the National Transit Database (NTD) (Table 6.2). The participants in the FDOT Group TAM Plan are comprised of the Section 5311 Rural Program and open-door Section 5310 Enhanced Mobility of Seniors & Individuals with Disabilities FDOT subrecipients. The Group TAM Plan was adopted in October 2018 and covers fiscal years 2018-2019

Florida Group TAM Plan Participants

District	Participating Transit Providers	
1	Hendry County Central Florida Regional Planning Council	
2	Suwannee Valley Transit Authority Suwannee River Economic Council Baker County Council on Aging Nassau County Council on Aging/Transit Ride Solution (Putnam County)	Levy County Transit Big Bend Transit
3	Tri-County Community Council Big Bend Transit Gulf County ARC Calhoun County Senior Citizens Association	Liberty County Transit JTRANS Wakulla Transit
4	<i>No participating providers</i>	
5	Flagler County Public Transportation Sumter Transit Marion Transit	
6	Key West Transit	
7	<i>No participating providers</i>	

The TPO has the following Tier I and Tier II providers operating in the region:

- Tier I: none
- Tier II: Emerald Coast Rider and GoWal Jumper

These providers are not part of the FDOT Group TAM Plan and, therefore are responsible for reporting targets to NTD.

The statewide group TAM targets are based on the condition of existing transit assets and planned investments in equipment, rolling stock, infrastructure, and facilities over the next year. The targets reflect the most recent data available on the number, age, and condition of transit assets, and expectations and capital investment plans for improving these assets during the next fiscal year.

The Emerald Coast (EC) Rider, formerly known as the Okaloosa County Transit, is the public transportation service for Okaloosa County, Florida and is run by its Board of County Commissioners (BCC). EC Rider, operated by MV Transportation, offers deviated fixed route bus and paratransit services Monday through Friday during the day, excluding holidays. Fixed route service is centered in Fort Walton Beach, with coverage also in Destin and Okaloosa Island. Service on the US-98 corridor extends to the Silver Sands Premium Outlets in Miramar Beach. The system also has Route 14, which provides

limited stop service connecting Fort Walton Beach, Shalimar, the Veterans Affairs (VA) clinic in Eglin Air Force Base, Niceville, and Crestview. Headways vary from 30 minutes to 4 hours on routes, with increased frequency on beach routes in the summer. Those in the County who cannot access the fixed route system can utilize the agency's Dial-A-Ride service. The system is primarily intended to provide basic transportation for transit dependent riders.

GoWal is a free service provided by the Walton County Planning Department that began in June 2020. It operates a single route, known as the Jumper, that traverses US-331 corridor. Its four stops are the DeFuniak Springs Courthouse, the Freeport Park & Ride, the Freeport County Offices, and the South Walton Annex. It can deviate up to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile upon request with a 24-hour notice. The route runs four trips toward South Walton during the AM peak period (6:00 to 8:50 AM) and four trips toward DeFuniak Springs during the PM peak period (4:00 to 6:20 PM). For each peak period, two of the trips also run nonstop in the reverse direction. The route operates Mondays through Fridays excluding holidays. The route serves to provide crosstown express connections within Walton County.

Public Transit Safety Performance. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) rule established transit safety performance management requirements for certain providers of public transportation that receive federal financial assistance. The PTASP rule requires operators of public transportation systems that receive federal financial assistance under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53 to develop and implement a PTASP based on a safety management systems approach. Development and implementation of PTSAPs is anticipated to help ensure that public transportation systems are safe nationwide.

The rule applies to all operators of public transportation that are a recipient or sub-recipient of FTA Urbanized Area Formula Grant Program funds under 49 U.S.C. Section 5307, or that operate a rail transit system that is subject to FTA's State Safety Oversight Program. The rule does not apply to certain modes of transit service that are subject to the safety jurisdiction of another Federal agency, including passenger ferry operations that are regulated by the United States Coast Guard, and commuter rail operations that are regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration.

The transit agency sets targets in the PTASP based on the safety performance measures established in the National Public Transportation Safety Plan (NPTSP). The required transit safety performance measures are:

1. Total number of reportable fatalities.
2. Rate of reportable fatalities per total vehicle revenue miles by mode.
3. Total number of reportable injuries.

2021)							
EC Rider Demand Response (DR 2021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	977,021
EC Rider Fixed Route (FR 2022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	368,176
EC Rider Demand Response (DR 2022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	478,527
EC Rider Fixed Route (FR 2023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	358,224
EC Rider Demand Response (DR 2023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	503,587
EC Rider Fixed Route (FR 2024)	0	0	0	0	0	0	376,135
EC Rider Demand Response (DR 2024)	0	0	0	0	0	0	528,767
EC Rider Fixed Route (FR 2025)	0	0	0	0	0	0	381,823
EC Rider Demand Response (DR 2025)	0	0	0	0	0	0	619,973
EC Rider Fixed Route (FR 2026)	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,575

EC Rider Demand Response (DR 2026)	0	0	0	0	0	0	632,586
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*Adopted by Resolution 21-16 on September 29, 2021.

Investment Priorities in the TIP. The TIP considers potential projects that fall into specific investment priorities.

Safety. For the Okaloosa-Walton TPO, this includes the Safe Routes to School and the Okaloosa County and Walton County Community Traffic Safety Team Programs; and Bridge, Capacity, Bicycle/Pedestrian, Transportation Alternative, Transportation System Management, Public Transportation, Resurfacing, Aviation, and other Miscellaneous categories in the TIP. The expectation of the TIP projects in each of these categories is to improve safety and to reduce fatalities once these projects are constructed for highway, sidewalk, bicycle lane, and multi-use path, and transit improvements. The Florida SHSP and the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP) both highlight the commitment to a vision of zero deaths. The FDOT Florida Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) annual report documents the statewide interim performance measures toward that zero deaths vision. As such, the TPO is supporting the adoption of the FDOT statewide HSIP interim safety performance measures and FDOT’s safety targets, which set the target at “0” for each performance measure to reflect the Department’s goal of zero deaths. The TIP considers potential projects that fall into specific investment priorities established by the TPO in the Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). For the Florida-Alabama TPO, this includes safety programs such as the Okaloosa County and Walton County Community Traffic Safety Teams (CTST) and Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) Team and address infrastructure or behavior safety. Infrastructure examples: Installation of school flashing signals, roadway lighting, traffic calming, traffic signals. Behavioral safety examples: SRTS education/enforcement activities, pedestrian/bicycle safety education. The TIP includes specific investment priorities that support all of the TPO’s goals including safety, using a prioritization and project selection process established in the LRTP. This process evaluates projects that have an anticipated effect of reducing both fatal and injury crashes. The TPO’s goal of reducing fatal and serious injury crashes is linked to this investment plan and the process used in prioritizing the projects is consistent with federal requirements. The TPO will continue to coordinate with FDOT and transit providers to take action on the additional targets and other requirements of the federal performance management process.

Bridge and Pavement. The focus of Okaloosa-Walton TIP’s investments for bridge and pavement condition includes Bridge, Roadway Capacity, and Resurfacing projects. These improvements include pavement replacement or reconstruction (on the NHS); new

lanes or widenings of NHS facilities, including resurfacing existing NHS lanes associated with new capacity; bridge replacement or reconstruction; new bridge capacity on the NHS; and System resiliency projects that improve NHS bridge components (e.g., upgrading culverts). The Okaloosa-Walton TIP has been evaluated and the anticipated effect of the overall program is that, once implemented, progress will be made towards achieving the statewide pavement and bridge performance targets. The Bridge Projects identified in the TIP will maintain the bridges classified in Good Condition and assist in improving the bridges classified in Poor Condition. Resurfacing Projects in the TIP will assist in improving the Interstate and Non-Interstate National Highway System pavements that are classified in Poor Condition as well as improving reliability of freight movement for interstate and Non-Interstate National Highway System roadways. System preservation is one of the Federal Planning Factors and the Objectives in the 2045 Long Range Transportation support this Planning Factor are: Objectives A.2, B.8, C.1, D.6, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.6, E.7, and E.8. Some of the bridges mentioned in the 2045 LRTP that need to be annually monitored are the Brooks Bridge, Marler Bridge, and 331 Bridge over Choctawhatchee Bay, and SR 293 over Choctawhatchee Bay. This corresponds to the 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan Objective E.2. The focus of Okaloosa-Walton TPO's investments in bridge and pavement condition include:

- Pavement replacement or reconstruction (on the NHS)
- New lanes or widenings of NHS facilities, including resurfacing existing NHS lanes associated with new capacity
- Bridge replacement or reconstruction
- New bridge capacity on the NHS.

The focus of Okaloosa-Walton TPO's investments that address system performance and freight include programs and strategies or major projects funded in the TIP and the LRTP that address system performance and freight on the Interstate and non-Interstate NHS in the TPO area, such as those in the following categories:

- Corridor Management/ Complete Street improvements
- Intersection improvements (on NHS roads)
- Investments in transit, bicycle, or pedestrian systems that promote mode shift
- Freight improvements (Interstate) that increase reliability (could include improved weigh stations, addressing identified truck bottlenecks on the Interstate, etc.).
- ITS projects or programs

Transit Asset Management (TAM). The Transit Projects identified in the Okaloosa-Walton TIP will assist in keeping the transit vehicles and facilities in State of Good Repair. The LRTP referenced a multimodal Cost Feasible Plan scenario that contained several transit projects. The Long Range Transportation Plan also references that Federal

Transit funds that flow through the designated transit provider (EC Rider). These dollars help maintain the vehicles and facilities in the State of Good Repair.

The TIP includes specific investment priorities that support the TPO's goals including safety, efficiency, connectivity, economic vitality, security, quality of life, and the planning process which guides the Evaluation Criteria. The Evaluation Criteria in the LRTP filters down to Project Priorities, and the TIP.

As identified in CFR 450.326(d), a description of the anticipated effect of the TIP toward achieving the performance targets in the metropolitan transportation plan was included in the 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan which was adopted on December 9, 2021. The 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan also included a Systems Performance Report for Performance Measures.