

TRANSIT Asset Management



MAP-21 Performance Management

June 2018

OVERVIEW

The Transit Asset Management rule from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) became effective on October 1, 2016. This rule applies to all recipients and subrecipients of Federal transit funding that own, operate, or manage public transportation capital assets. The rule introduces three key requirements: 1) new State of Good Repair (SGR) performance measures and targets, 2) revised National Transit Database (NTD) reporting requirements, and 3) new Transit Asset Management (TAM) Plan.

STATE OF GOOD REPAIR PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Transit agencies are required to report performance measures and targets annually, while Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) do not have to do so every year. However, in consultation with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and transit providers, MPOs may choose to revise or maintain their performance targets when they update their Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs) or Long-Range Transportation Plans (L RTPs) regardless of the frequency of those updates. Consistent with best practices, MPOs are encouraged to consult and communicate with State DOTs and transit providers to ensure alignment of targets any time these agencies update or establish new targets.

Transit Asset Categories and Related Performance Measures

FTA Asset Categories	Type of Measure	Performance Measures
EQUIPMENT Non-revenue support-service and maintenance vehicles	Age	Percentage of non-revenue, support-service and maintenance vehicles that have met or exceeded their useful life benchmark (ULB)
ROLLING STOCK Revenue vehicles	Age	Percentage of revenue vehicles within a particular asset class that have either met or exceeded their ULB
INFRASTRUCTURE Rail fixed-guideway track	Performance	Percentage of track segments with performance restrictions
FACILITIES Buildings and structures	Condition	Percentage of facilities within an asset class rated below condition 3 on the TERM scale

Targets should be supported by the most recent condition data and reasonable financial projections. These are reported annually to the National Transit Database (NTD).

“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. Its lifecycle investments have been met or recovered.

REVISED NATIONAL TRANSIT DATABASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Starting in the 2018 reporting year, FDOT and transit agencies must submit the following information to the NTD:

- » **NTD ASSET INVENTORY MODULE (AIM)** with expanded data on the condition of transit assets in four asset classes, plus performance targets indicating the expected level of performance in one year; and
- » **NTD NARRATIVE REPORT (due in 2019)** with a description of progress toward previous year’s targets, reasons for any discrepancies, and expected changes in condition over the next year given investments being made in SGR.

TAM PLAN

By October 1, 2018 (two years from effective date of the Final Rule), providers must adopt their first Transit Asset Management Plan (TAM Plan). The plan must be updated every four years.

Tier I versus Tier II Agencies

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

TIER I

≥ 101 vehicles across **ALL** fixed route modes

OR

≥ 101 vehicles in **ONE** non-fixed route mode

OR

Operates rail

TIER II

≤ 100 vehicles across **ALL** fixed route modes

OR

≤ 100 vehicles in **ONE** non-fixed route mode

OR

Subrecipient of 5311 funds

OR

Native American Tribe

FDOT Group Plan Efforts

- » FDOT is in the process of developing a group plan for all subrecipients.
- » This group plan will be submitted by October 1, 2018.
- » FDOT will also set collective targets for subrecipients in collaboration with transit agencies and MPOs.

TAM Plan Elements

1. Inventory of Capital Assets **ALL PROVIDERS**
2. Condition Assessment **ALL PROVIDERS**
3. Decision Support Tools (Tiers I and II)
4. Investment Prioritization
5. TAM and SGR Policy **TIER I ONLY**
6. Implementation Strategy **TIER I ONLY**
7. List of Key Annual Activities **TIER I ONLY**
8. Identification of Resources **TIER I ONLY**
9. Evaluation Plan **TIER I ONLY**

Group Plans

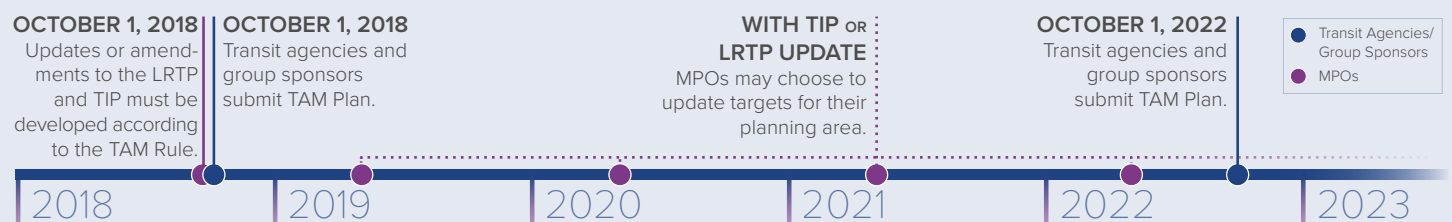
- » A Tier I provider must develop its own TAM Plan.
- » Tier II agencies may develop their own plans or participate in a group TAM plan, which is compiled by a group TAM plan sponsor.
- » State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) that pass FTA funds to subrecipients are required to be group TAM plan sponsors.
- » The unified targets and narrative report for group plan participants will be submitted on behalf of all participating agencies by the 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.

MPO COORDINATION

MPOs should incorporate TAM performance measures and targets in their LRTP and TIP. They may also choose to adopt their performance targets when they update these two documents. This process should be documented in a written agreement between the transit providers, the MPO, and FDOT.

MPOs' compliance and progress will be evaluated during the MPO Certification Reviews

TIMELINE



FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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