

PERFORMANCE BASED PLANNING

With the passing of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) transportation bill, and continuing in the FAST Act, states and MPO's are required to use performance based transportation planning practices. MPO TIPs will be required to document compliance with each of the performance based planning categories those categories include:

- Safety (PM I)

Rather than setting its own 2014-2018 safety targets, the SIMPCO MPO has chosen to support the Iowa DOT's, Nebraska DOT's and South Dakota DOT's safety targets as published in the Iowa Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) 2017 Annual Report, the Nebraska HSIP 2017 Annual Report and the South Dakota HSIP 2017 Annual Report. The MPO supports those targets by reviewing and programming all Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) projects within the MPO boundary that are included in the DOT's Transportation Improvement Program. Any Iowa DOT, Nebraska DOT or South Dakota DOT sponsored HSIP projects within the MPO area were selected based on safety performance measures and were approved by the Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota Transportation Commissions. The Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota DOTs conferred with numerous stakeholder groups, including the SIMPCO MPO, as part of its target setting process. Working in partnership with local agencies, Iowa and South Dakota DOT safety investments were identified and programmed which will construct effective countermeasures to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries. Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota DOT projects chosen for HSIP investment are based on crash history, roadway characteristics, and the existence of infrastructure countermeasures that can address the types of crashes present. The Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota DOTs continue to utilize a systemic safety improvement process rather than relying on "hot spot" safety improvements.

- Pavement and Bridge (PM II)

Rather than setting its own pavement and bridge targets, the SIMPCO MPO has chosen to support the Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota DOT's pavement and bridge targets as submitted in the most recent baseline period performance report. The MPO supports those targets by reviewing and programming all Interstate and National Highway System projects within the MPO boundary that are included in the DOT's Transportation Improvement Program.

Any Iowa DOT sponsored pavement and bridge projects within the MPO area were determined in alignment with the Iowa Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP) and the pavement and bridge performance measures. The TAMP connects Iowa in Motion 2045 and system/modal plans to Iowa DOT's Five-Year Program and the STIP. Iowa in Motion 2045 defines a vision for the transportation system over the next 20 years, while the Five-Year Program and STIP identify specific investments over the next four to five years. The TAMP has a 10-year planning horizon and helps ensure that investments in the Five-Year Program and STIP are consistent with Iowa DOT's longer-term vision. Starting in 2019, the TAMP will also integrate the pavement and bridge performance targets.

The Iowa DOT conferred with numerous stakeholder groups, including SIMPCO and local owners of NHS assets, as part of its target setting process. The methodology used to set targets used current and historical data on condition and funding to forecast future condition. Asset management focuses on performing the right treatment at the right time to optimize investments and outcomes. Management systems are utilized to predict bridge and pavement needs and help determine the amount of funding needed for stewardship of the system. The TAMP discusses the major investment categories that the Commission allocates funding through. Once the Commission approves the funding for these categories, Iowa DOT recommends the allocation of the funds to specific projects using the processes described in the TAMP. Pavement and bridge projects are programmed to help meet the desired program outcomes documented in the TAMP.

- System and Freight Reliability (PM III)

Rather than setting its own system and freight reliability targets, the SIMPCO MPO has chosen to support the Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota DOT's system and freight reliability targets as submitted in the most recent baseline period performance report. The MPO supports those targets by reviewing and programming all Interstate and National Highway System projects within the MPO boundary that are included in the DOT's Transportation Improvement Program.

The Iowa DOT conferred with numerous stakeholder groups, including the SIMPCO MPO as part of its target setting process. Variability within the existing travel time dataset was used to forecast future condition. Projects focused on improving pavement and bridge condition also often help improve system reliability and freight movement. Additional projects focused specifically on improving these areas of system performance are developed in alignment with the target-setting process for related performance measures, and the freight improvement strategies and freight investment plan included in the State Freight Plan. This plan includes a detailed analysis and prioritization of freight bottlenecks, which are locations that should be considered for further study and possibly for future improvements. The process also involved extensive input from State, MPO, RPA, and industry representatives. State projects identified in the freight investment plan and programmed in the STIP were highly-ranked freight bottlenecks.

- Transit

Public transit capital projects included in the STIP align with the transit asset management (TAM) planning and target setting processes undertaken by the Iowa DOT, transit agencies, and MPOs. The Iowa DOT establishes a group TAM plan and group targets for all small urban and rural providers while large urban providers establish their own TAM plans and targets. Investments are made in alignment with TAM plans with the intent of keeping the state's public transit vehicles and facilities in a state of good repair and meeting transit asset management targets. The Iowa DOT allocates funding for transit rollingstock in accordance with the Public Transit Management System process. In addition, the Iowa DOT awards public transit infrastructure grants in accordance with the project priorities established in Iowa Code chapter 924. Additional state and federal funding sources that can be used by transit agencies for vehicle and facility improvements are outlined in the funding chapter of the Transit Manager's Handbook. Individual transit agencies determine the use of these sources for capital and operating expenses based on their local needs.

Sioux City Transit System (SCTS) processes for prioritizing facility & capital projects.

- A. *Non-rolling stock capital projects. The City requires an annual Capital Improvement Plan for each department. This exercise identifies any asset worth more than \$25K that is desirable to replace or to procure. Multiple administrative staff meetings are conducted to identify, sort, and to find agreement. The rank order to prioritize is facility/building, unique project, infrastructure, and equipment. Operating goals & objectives help to focus the need & timing for capital assets. Each element is analyzed to understand if and how it fits into the plan. With the advent of Transit Asset Management (TAM) requirements, asset performance measures have been identified – that also help determine priorities. Capital projects include funding type. When needed, transit requests that Abated General Obligation bonding is put in place for a given fiscal year. These final assets choices are then placed into the TIP to best position SCTS should grant funding be awarded – especially the public transit infrastructure grant (PTIG). Sometimes, desirable new projects arise that were not foreseen, or are*

ad hoc opportunities that come along due to a federal competitive grant, City Council Action, by a vendor action, or through a need from another transit agency.

- B. Rolling stock. The IDOT PTMS process determines which bus is replaced. The minimum required miles for each vehicle are carefully monitored to ensure they are achieved. SCTS uses a sinking fund procedure to ensure the local match for any vehicle is always available.*

SCTS will adopt Transit State of Good Repair (SGR) targets annually. SIMPCO MPO will support the SCTS SGR targets.

- **Transit Safety Amended 5.6.2021**

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