

Census 2010 Urbanized Areas

For Sussex County, Delaware

Implications of the 2010 Census on Sussex County, Delaware

Information from FHWA and Census Bureau websites.

April, 2012



What are Urbanized Areas?

Urbanized Area (UA): Urban Area with population more than 50,000.

Urban Cluster (UC): Urban Area with population between 2,500 and 50,000.

Rural: Not in an Urban Area or Urban Cluster.

Who Defines Urban Areas ?

US Census Bureau, every 10 years, using data from Decennial Census.

They are based primarily on population counts and residential population density (computed on land area only).

The National Land Cover Database is also used to identify territory with high imperviousness.

What are the Census Bureau Procedures for Delineating Urbanized Areas?

1) Automated, **GIS-based process** performed by Census Bureau, Geography Division.

2) Identify ***“Initial Urban Area Core”***:

Identify **Contiguous Census tracts**, each having a land area of less than 3 square miles and a **population density of 1,000 persons per square mile**.

Note: “One Square Mile Means:

1000 Persons per 640 Acres, or

About 400 Dwelling Units per 640 Acres.

What are the Census Bureau Procedures for Delineating Urbanized Areas?

3) Then, **Add Census Blocks** to Initial Urban Area Core:

a) **If Contiguous** and meets at least one of the following criteria:

- **Population density of at least 500 persons per square mile.**
- At least one-third of the census block is territory with at least 20% imperviousness and meets Census “compactness” criteria.
- Above imperviousness criteria and at least 40% of block boundary is contiguous with qualifying territory.

4) **Repeat . . .** until all **qualifying contiguous territory** added . . .

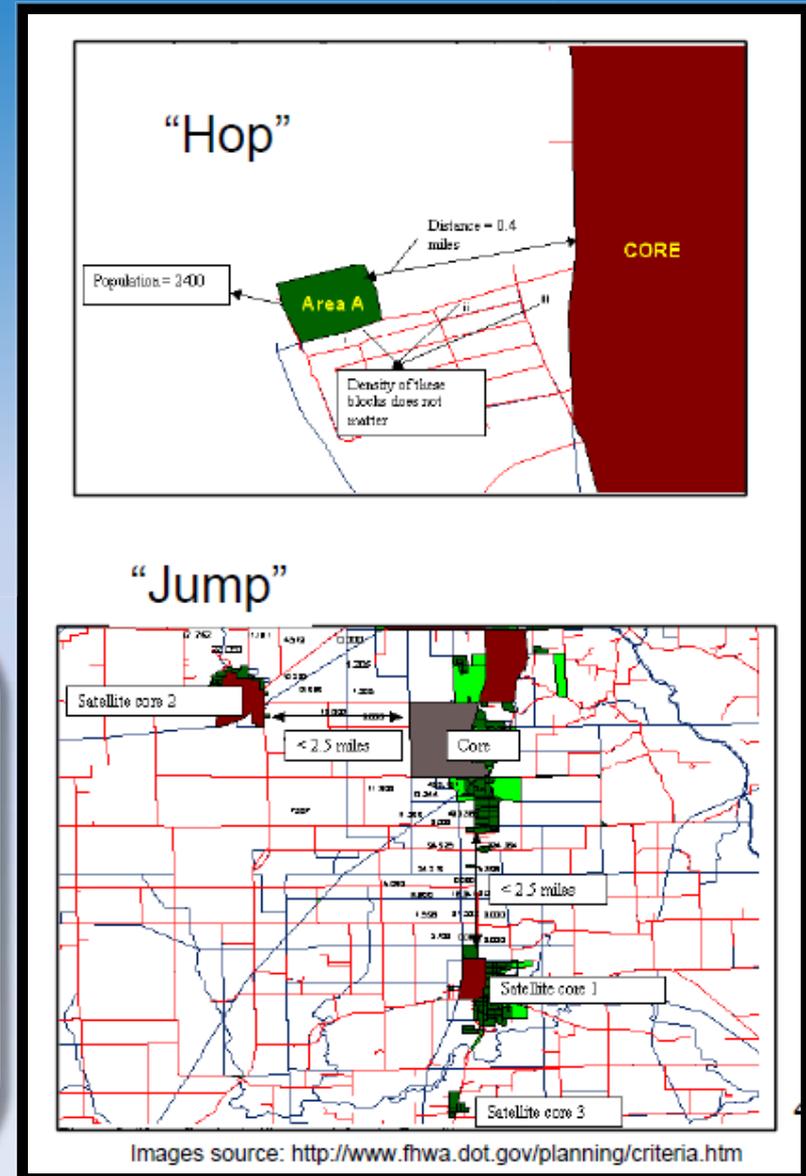
What are the Census Bureau Procedures for Delineating Urbanized Areas?

5) Add “*Non-Contiguous Territory*” Via “*Hops and Jumps*”

Use Same GIS-Based process to **Identify Areas Meeting Population-Densities and ALL Qualifying Criteria**, But Are **Separated** by Exempted Territory (water, undevelopable land, forests, roads, etc.)

Hop: “Skip” along a road connection of no more than **0.5 miles** (multiple hops allowed along same road).

Jump: “Skip” along a road connection of more than **0.5 miles but no more than 2.5 miles** (only one jump permitted along any given road connection)



Sussex County: Urban Area Definition Process

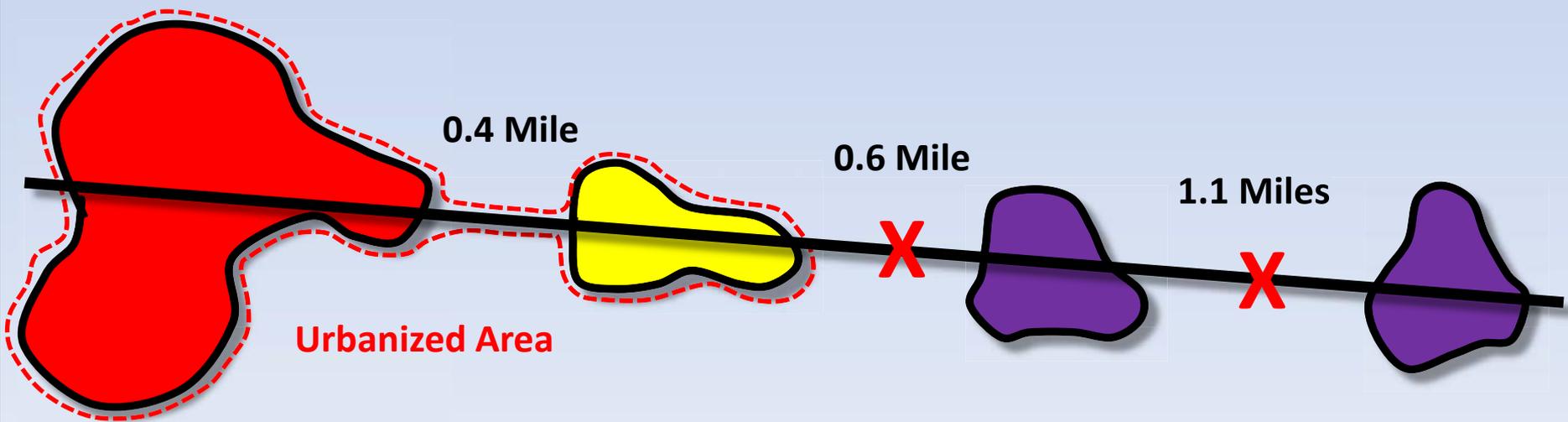
"HOPS"

Non-contiguous areas will be **ADDED** to the Urbanized Area **IF** they are separated by **LESS THAN 0.5 miles** of Low Density land area.

Multiple hops may be made along a single connecting road (< 0.5 mile EACH)

Hops account for **alternating patterns** of residential and non-residential uses.

Hops match **roadway access patterns**, especially for freeways and major arterials.



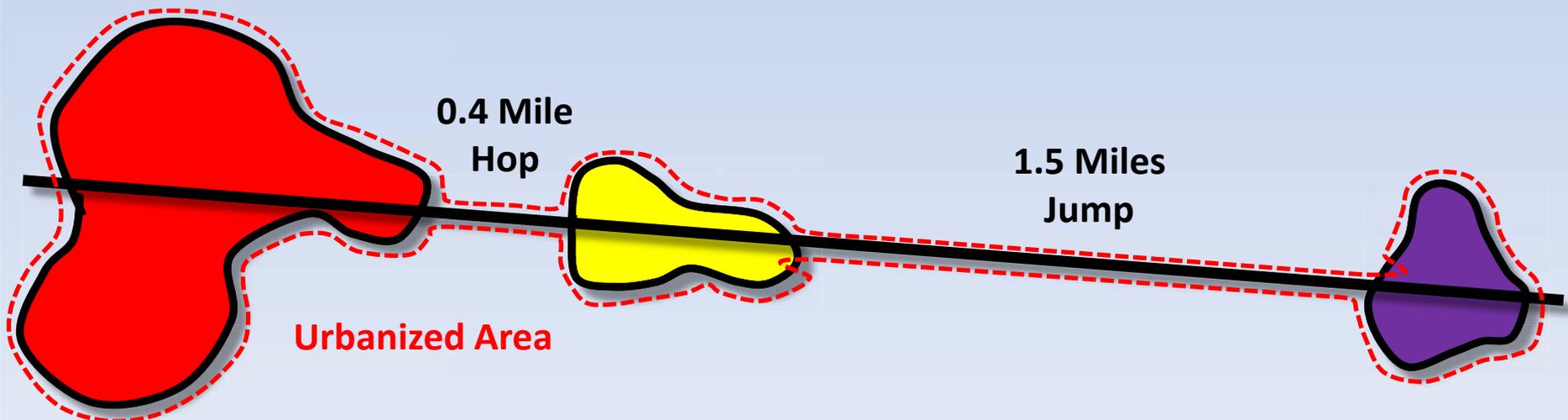
Sussex County: Urban Area Definition Process

"JUMPS"

A Single Jump of up to 2.5 miles is Permitted.

Jumps can be Paired with Hops (and Multiple hops), but no Hops after Jumps.

Jumps are often used for passing over water, or longer stretches of alternating residential and non-residential patterns.



Comparison of Urbanized Area Populations:

	2000 Census		2010 Census	
	<u>Urban Population</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
<u>200,000 + Urban Areas:</u>				
New Castle County	464,548	87.5%	481,625	78.0%
<u>Smaller than 200,000 Urban Areas:</u>				
Kent County	65,044	12.2%	110,769	17.9%
Sussex County	~1,440	0.3%	24,558	4.1%
State Totals:	531,032		616,952	

Is there an Appeal Process with the location of an urban area boundary?

The Census Bureau does not have an appeal process.

“The Census Bureau applies published criteria with statistical and other publicly available data to identify a nationally consistent set of urban areas, defined in as objective a manner as possible.”

Does the Census Bureau allow local governments and other groups to participate in the delineation of urban area boundaries?

No.

Why Did Sussex County's Urbanized Area Increase So Much ?

The Urbanized Clusters of ***Laurel and Seaford*** (Defined in the 2000 Census)
Became Part of the Delmar Portion of the Salisbury Urbanized Area.

This was due to:

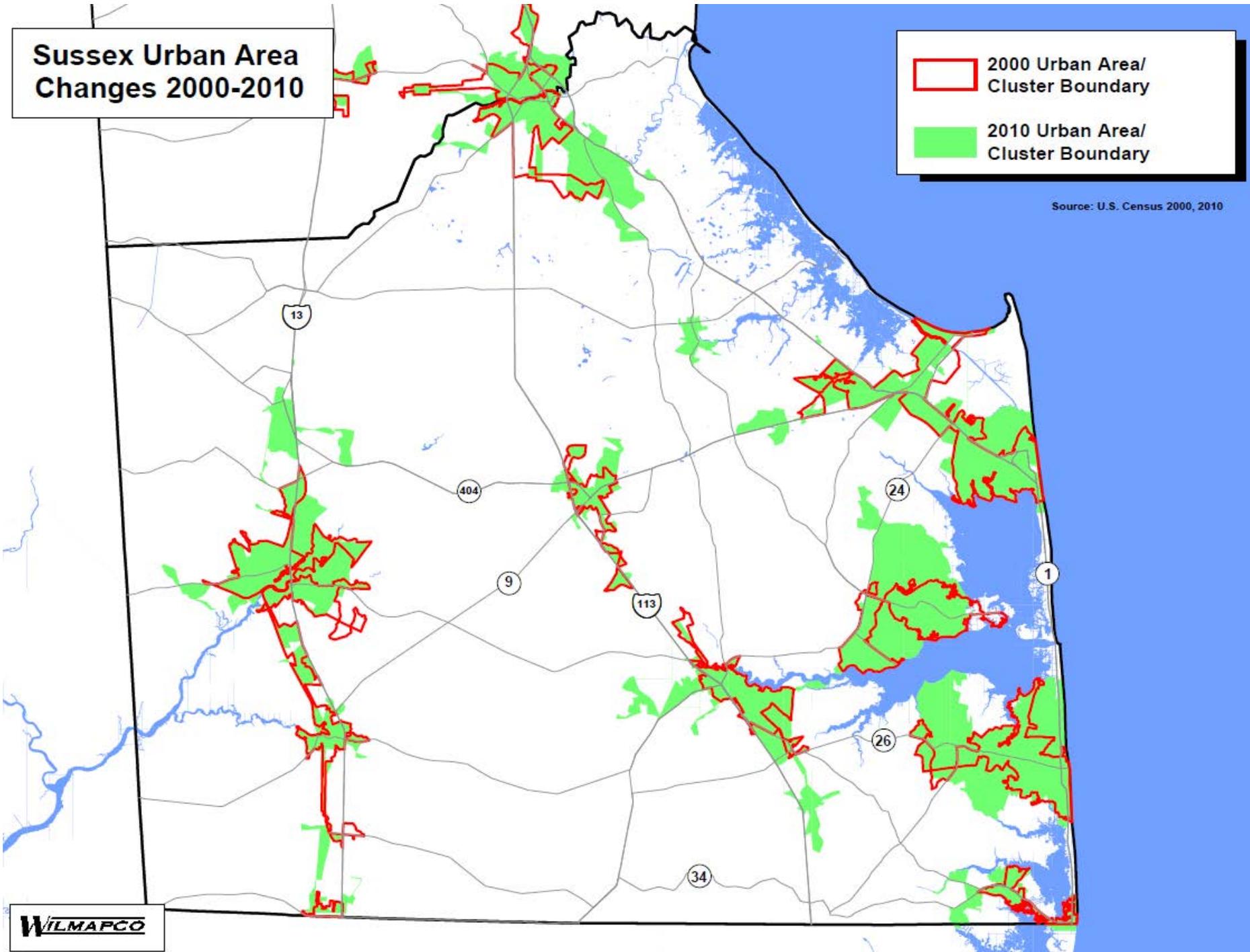
- 1) Growth Since 2000, and
- 2) Application of New, Revised "***2010 Census Urban Area Criteria Thresholds***",
including "*Hops & Jumps Method*".

Urban Clusters Defined in the 2000 Census (Milford, Lewes, Rehoboth Beach,
Dewey Beach, Ocean View, Millville, Georgetown, Millsboro, and
Fenwick Island) **All Expanded**.

Sussex Urban Area Changes 2000-2010

- 2000 Urban Area/
Cluster Boundary
- 2010 Urban Area/
Cluster Boundary

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010



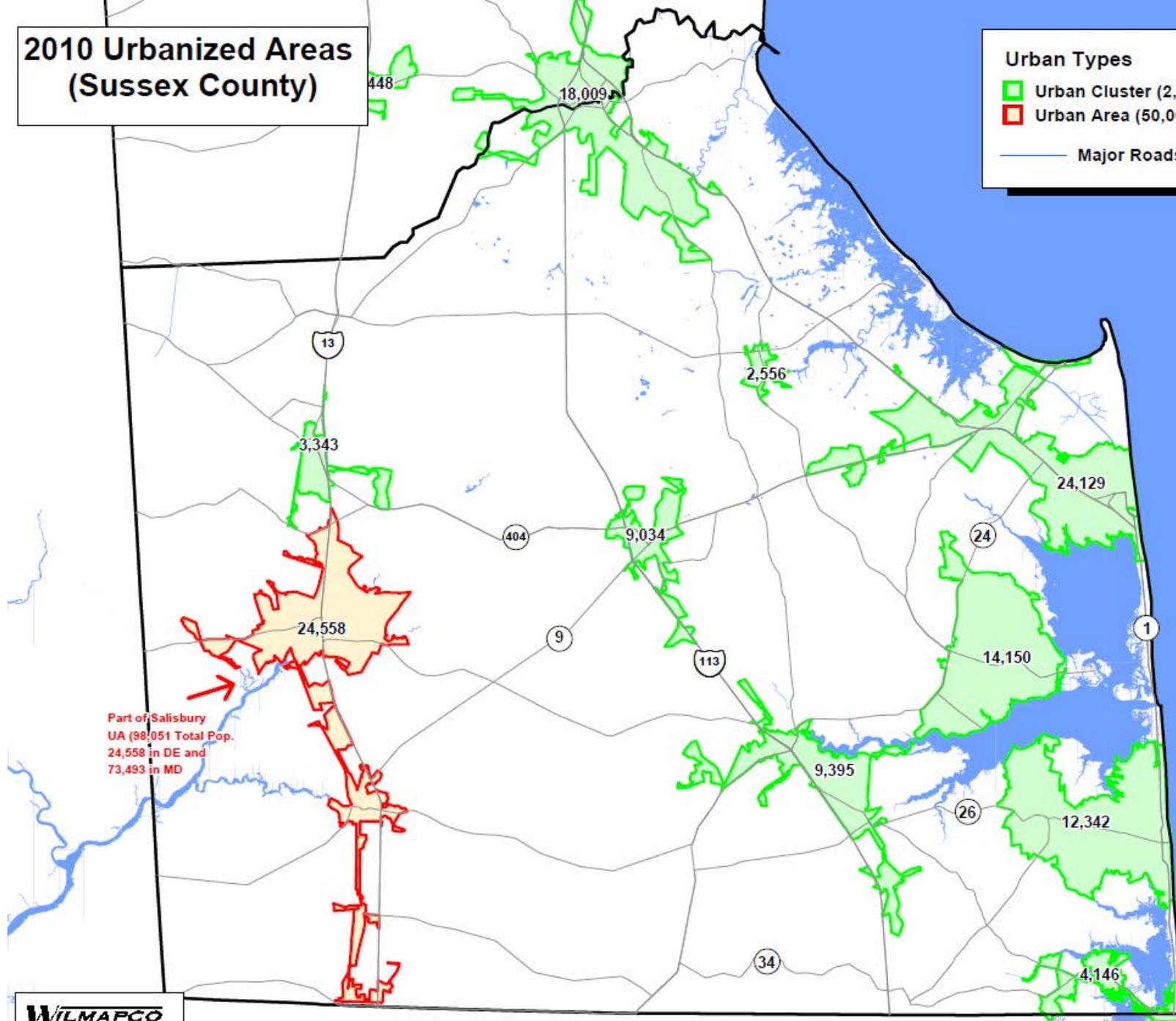
2010 Urbanized Areas (Sussex County)

Urban Types

- Urban Cluster (2,500-49,999)
- Urban Area (50,000+)

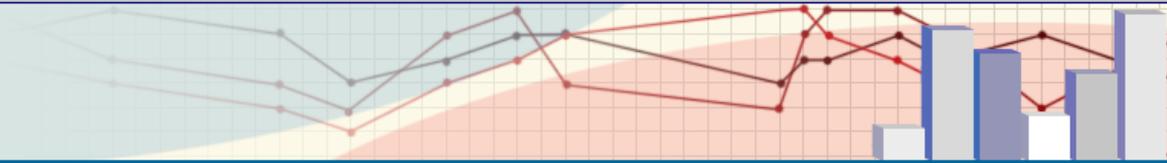
Major Roads

Source: U.S. Census 2010



Part of Salisbury
UA (98,051 Total Pop.)
24,558 in DE and
73,493 in MD

Census Issues



American Community Survey

Census Transportation Planning Products (CTPP)

Environmental Justice

Longitudinal Employment and Household Dynamics (LEHD)

Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

- Schedule of Activities
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Urban Area Criteria & Federal Register Notices
- Geographic Resources
- Additional Resources

Standard Decennial Census Products

Archives

Contacts

For more information, please contact **Elaine Murakami**.

FHWA → Planning → Census Issues → Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

Schedule of Activities

Date	Activity
8/24/2011	U.S. Census Bureau published the final criteria for the defining of urbanized areas (UZAs) and urban clusters (UCs) in the <i>Federal Register</i>
March 26, 2012	Census Bureau posted on their webpage and sent a press release to notify the public .
Early 2012 (approx. 6 weeks after list of UZAs is published)	USDOT (FHWA/FTA) publishes the new list of Transportation Management Areas (TMAs) in the <i>Federal Register</i> .
March 26, 2012	Census Bureau releases TIGER/Line shapefiles with UZA and UC boundaries
Spring 2012	HEPGIS includes UZA and UC boundaries, including the ability to download shapefiles
Before Oct 2012	States should revise their intra-State formulas for PL funds allocations to MPOs
Early 2013 (12 months after list of UZAs is published)	New MPOs must be designated by Governor(s) or existing Metropolitan Planning Areas (MPAs) must be expanded to include all new UZAs published in the <i>Federal Register</i>
Mid 2013 (18 months after list of new TMAs is published)	New TMAs must have a Congestion Management Process (CMP)
Early 2016 (4 years after list of UAs is published)	New MPOs must have a formally adopted Long-Range Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
Before next regularly-scheduled MTP update, after October 1st, 2012, or within 4 years of the designation of the new UZA boundary, whichever occurs first	Existing MPOs must expand their Metropolitan Planning Areas (MPAs) to include all territory in Census 2010 UZAs (if necessary).



Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 3: Existing MPOs

When do MPA boundaries for existing MPOs need to be updated to reflect the changes in UZA boundaries?

The MPA boundaries of current MPOs should be updated no later than the next scheduled MTP update after October 1st, 2012, or within four (4) years of the designation of the new UZA boundary, whichever occurs first. This is consistent with the guidance (Q&As) provided by FHWA/FTA in 1992 and in 2003.

What geographic area must be included within the updated MPA boundary?

The updated MPA boundaries must include the entire UZA boundary identified in the 2010 decennial Census and the contiguous geographic area likely to become urbanized within 20 years. The MPA may include the entire MSA or CSA as defined by the Census Bureau. The MPA boundaries for UZAs designated as non-attainment areas for ozone and carbon monoxide pollution may be further adjusted to include the entire non-attainment area identified under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.).

If the new UZA boundary lies entirely within an existing MPA boundary, must the existing boundary be adjusted?

No. The existing MPA boundary does not need to be adjusted if it contains the entire UZA boundary identified using the 2010 Census. However, the MPO may still choose to adjust its MPA boundary to include new areas that are likely to become urbanized within 20 years.

Does an MPA boundary adjustment require redesignation of the MPO?

No. Expansion of the MPA boundary to reflect changes in the UZA boundary, or the addition of new members to the MPO policy board to provide representation for newly included areas, does not automatically require redesignation of the MPO. To the extent possible, it is encouraged that these changes be addressed without a formal redesignation. However, the Governor and MPO should review the previous MPO designation, State and local law, and MPO bylaws to determine if a formal redesignation is required (23 CFR 450.310).



Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 3: Existing MPOs

If an existing MPO expands its MPA to include a new UZA, what changes need to be made to its governing board?

The MPO should take into account changes in its MPA in reviewing representation on its governing board. Current MPO bylaws would be the basis for determination of any board changes (23 CFR 450.310). The FHWA and FTA will not define, require or approve any specific changes, other than those affecting TMAs.

The new UZA boundary extends into an adjacent MPA. Must both MPA boundaries be adjusted to ensure that the UZA lies entirely within a single MPA?

No. There are at least three options available to handle this situation:

1. By mutual agreement, each MPO represents the portion of the UZA lying within its existing MPA boundary. This option requires no boundary adjustment or MPO redesignation, so long as the interests of the UZA population residing within the adjacent MPA boundary are adequately addressed.
2. Both MPOs may adjust their MPA boundaries to ensure that the UZA is located entirely within a single MPA. This will result in a net increase in the size of one MPA and a corresponding decrease in the other MPA. This option may require redesignation of one or both MPOs, depending on State and local law and MPO bylaws.
3. Adjacent MPOs may decide to consolidate into a single MPO. This option definitely will require redesignation.



Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 3: Existing MPOs

Who needs to approve MPA boundary changes?

The MPO and the Governor must approve any proposed changes to the MPA. Updated boundaries and approval letters must be submitted to the FHWA Division Office and the FTA.

When new MPA boundaries are established, the MPO and State will need to work with the FHWA [Division Office](#) to devise a way for the Division to receive the new MPA boundaries.

Note: Please keep in mind that not all FHWA Division Offices have GIS capabilities; in some instances the State may be required to print hard-copy maps for the Division. We stress that the approved (either signed or e-signed) boundaries files and maps must be retained and retrievable as part of the State's and FHWA's system file, until the next adjustment update.

The State DOT or the FHWA Division Office should provide the adjusted MPA boundaries files electronically to FHWA Office of Planning (HEPP-30) for inclusion into the FHWA Office of Planning Executive Geographic Information System ([HEPGIS](#)) database. The preferred submission formats are ArcGIS or TransCAD GIS file formats - the GIS software packages most commonly used by State DOTs and MPOs. E-mail or File Transfer Protocol (FTP) submissions are strongly encouraged. Submitting a CD or DVD via United States Postal Service (USPS) Mail is also acceptable. Please contact Supin Yoder (Supin.Yoder@dot.gov) for detailed mailing and FTP submission instructions.

Will the MTP and TIP need to be modified immediately to assure that projects located in the new UZA boundary are eligible for advancement in existing MPO areas?

Following the Census 2000 UZA definitions, the MPA should have been expanded (if necessary) to include the 2000 Census-defined UZA, plus any additional area anticipated to be urbanized within the next 20 years. Therefore, it is likely that no immediate changes to the MTP or TIP will be needed. However, in cases where the UZA boundary has increased significantly beyond what was expected to become urbanized, the MPO should review and adjust the MPA boundary by the next MTP update occurring after October 1st, 2012, or within four (4) years of the Census definition of 2010 UZAs (whichever is sooner), to incorporate new UZAs outside the current MPA, as well as additional areas expected to become urbanized in the next 20 years. New MPA boundaries must be approved by the MPO and the Governor and submitted to the FHWA and the FTA. Once the expanded MPA boundary has been submitted, projects in the expanded MPA can be added to the MTP and TIP.



American Community Survey

Census Transportation Planning Products (CTPP)

Environmental Justice

FHWA → Planning → Census Issues → Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation → FAQ

Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 5: Funding

When will the distribution of FHWA and FTA Metropolitan Planning (MP and PL) funds have to change to account for new UZAs?

The apportionment of metropolitan planning (MP and PL) funds to the States based on new UZAs will begin with FY2013 funds, apportioned on or after October 1st, 2012. States need to evaluate and revise their intra-state formula immediately (if necessary), using the population figures released by the Census Bureau in the spring of 2012. FHWA and FTA will request that States and their MPOs reaffirm the existing formula, or agree on a new intra-State formula. Each State should work cooperatively with the existing MPOs (and elected local officials in newly-defined UZAs) to review and revise the formula, then submit it for approval to the appropriate office (FHWA Division Office for PL funds; FTA Regional Office for MP funds). Current and prior-year FTA apportionments of MP funds can be found [here](#). States should reference this information when reaffirming or revising their intra-State MP funding distribution formulas.

By fall 2012 FHWA will complete a national study of PL funding distribution approaches and formulas used by State DOTs. This study will be posted on the FHWA Census Issues website when it becomes available.

How will the new UZA populations impact the apportionment of Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds?

STP funds are sub-allocated within each State between UZAs with a population over 200,000 and the rest of the State, in proportion to their relative share of the total State population. Each UZA with a population over 200,000 receives a share of the funds sub-allocated for such areas, based on the area's share of the total population in all areas with over 200,000 residents in the State. This sub-allocation formula will use population totals from the 2010 Census beginning with FY2013.

In some instances where an existing UZA has been split, or if other UZAs in the State have grown at a faster rate, a UZA's population share, and therefore the UZA's share of STP funds, may decrease.



- American Community Survey
- Census Transportation Planning Products (CTPP)
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Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 5: Funding

How will STP funds be sub-allocated between two or more MPOs that cover the same TMA that includes a UZA with over 200,000 residents?

There is no specific provision in Federal transportation legislation for allocation of STP funds among multiple MPOs serving the same TMA that includes a UZA with over 200,000 residents.

Can FY2012 FHWA metropolitan planning (PL) funds be set aside for areas expected to be designated as UZAs in the Spring of 2012?

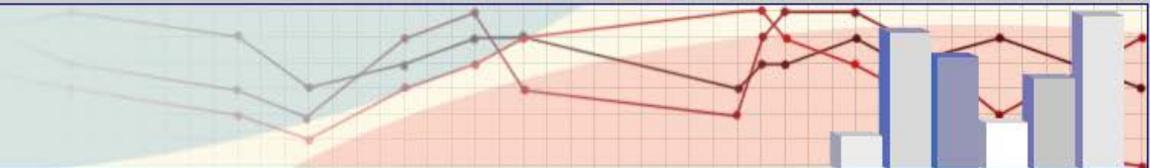
No, the new UZA definitions will be used to allocate FY2013 PL funds. However, a State may provide State Planning and Research (SPR), National Highway System (NHS), Surface Transportation Program (STP) and Minimum Guarantee (MG) funds to support "start-up" planning activities in anticipation of a new MPO designation.

Can a new UZA receive FHWA or FTA metropolitan planning (PL or MP) funds (FY2013) if an MPO has not yet been designated?

No, a new UZA cannot receive PL or MP funds until its intra-State formulae have been approved by the FHWA Division Office or FTA Regional Office (respectively) and an MPO has been designated. FY2013 funds allocated by the adopted intra-State formulae to the proposed MPO should be reserved by the State and allocated upon MPO designation.

Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 6: HPMS, Roadway Functional Class, Control of Outdoor Advertising and Other Data Reporting



What impacts do adjustments in UZA boundaries have on Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) reporting?

Adjusted UZA boundaries adopted by the State and MPOs should be used for Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) reporting at the earliest time possible (within 2 to 3 years maximum) after the adoption decision.

Any changes to the rural/urban roadway location and functional class that result from adjustments to UZA boundaries should be reported in HPMS Data Items 1 (Functional System Code) and 2 (Rural/Urban Designation) respectively.

The size of urban area is determined based on the latest decennial Census (or special inter-decennial census) designation, not on the population within the Adjusted UZA. Please refer to the [HPMS Field Manual](#), page 4-16 for guidance on reporting Urbanized Area codes for HPMS Data Items 1 and 2.

Please refer to the [HPMS Frequently Asked Questions](#), or contact Joe Hausman, FHWA Office of Highway Policy Information (Joseph.Hausman@dot.gov) for further information on HPMS reporting.

What impacts do adjustments in UZA boundaries have on Highway Functional Classification?

Once the adjustments to UZA boundaries are adopted, highways that are impacted by the new boundaries must be functionally reclassified. The guide on classifying highways continues to be [Highway Functional Classification: Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, Rev. March 1989](#). Please note that the [2008 Addendum](#) allows for greater flexibility for deciding on an appropriate place for changing the functional classification of rural routes when they cross an urban boundary.

Because the anticipated adjustments resulting from the 2010 Census are relatively minor (unlike the national reclassification required in the 1990's by ISTEA), FHWA is not planning any workshops or training in this area. It is the responsibility of the [FHWA Division Offices](#) to approve any changes in the classification of highways. If a State does propose major changes to their principal arterial system, those changes should be submitted to FHWA's Office of Planning for further review prior to Division action.

For further information on Highway Functional Classification, contact: Spencer Stevens, FHWA Office of Planning (Spencer.Stevens@dot.gov).

Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 6: HPMS, Roadway Functional Class, Control of Outdoor Advertising and Other Data Reporting

What impacts do adjustments in urban area boundaries have on Outdoor Advertising Control?

States will continue to use the Census Incorporated Place data to map and control signage as it relates to places of 5,000 or more in population, in the manner defined by 23 CFR 750.153(t) and 750.703(m). For further information concerning outdoor advertising control, contact Mary Jane Daluge, FHWA Office of Real Estate Services (Maryjane.Daluge@dot.gov).

How will the new UZAs and UCs impact other data reporting?

There could be impacts on other data reporting like FHWA's Fiscal Management Information System (FMIS) and National Bridge Inventory (NBI). Please direct your questions to Dale Gray, FHWA Office of Financial Management (Dale.Gray@dot.gov) and Ann Shemaka, FHWA Office of Bridge Technology (Ann.Shemaka@dot.gov), respectively.

Can I adjust UZA boundaries to include less area than the Census-designated boundaries?

No. Federal transportation legislation specifically requires that any adjustments to UZA boundaries must include, at a minimum the entire UZA designated by the Census Bureau.

For smaller urban areas (with a population between 5,000 and 49,999 persons), FHWA will allow a State to use either the Census-defined UC or Census Incorporated Place as its minimum area for inclusion for planning, highway functional classification, and statistical reporting. Whichever area type is selected (UC or Census Incorporated Place) must be used consistently throughout the State. However, Federal regulations on outdoor advertising control will continue to allow only use of the Census Incorporated Place as the minimum area for inclusion.

Census Urbanized Areas and MPO/TMA Designation

FAQ Topic 6: HPMS, Roadway Functional Class, Control of Outdoor Advertising and Other Data Reporting

Must the State or FHWA Division Office submit adjusted UZA boundaries to FHWA Headquarters?

Yes. After the adjusted UZA boundaries are approved by FHWA, the State DOT or the FHWA Division Office should provide the adjusted UZA boundaries files electronically to FHWA Office of Planning (HEPP-30) for inclusion into the FHWA Office of Planning Executive Geographic Information System ([HEPGIS](#)) database.

Once the 2010 Census UZA boundaries are released, the State and MPOs will coordinate with FHWA to smooth UZA boundaries. When the adjusted UZA boundaries are established, the MPO and State will need to work with the [Division Office](#) to devise a way for the Division to review and approve the proposed boundaries.

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