Census Update

Florida Transportation Commission July 12, 2012



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2010 Urbanized Areas and Next Steps

- Federal/state requirements: MPO designation, boundaries, and membership
- Growth of urbanized areas in Florida
- FTC review of regional transportation planning (2003)
- MPO regional coordination
- Upcoming activities



Designation of MPOs

- Federal law and rule:
 - ✓ Designate a MPO for each urbanized area over 50,000 (as defined by Census)
 - ✓ To extent feasible, only one MPO per urbanized area or group of contiguous urbanized areas
 - More than one MPO may be designated due to size and complexity
 - MPO designation/redesignation based on agreement between Governor and local elected officials
 - Designation of an existing MPO remains in effect until the MPO is redesignated



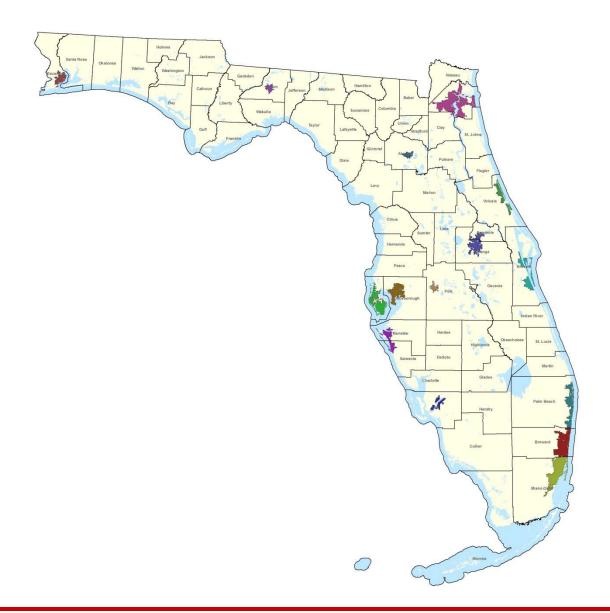
Designation of MPOs, cont.

- State law:
 - ✓ MPO voting membership: between 5 and 19 members
 - Exact number determined on equitable geographic-population ratio by Governor, based on agreement among affected local governments
 - Other MPO voting memberships provisions: minimum number of county commissioners, alternate members, etc.
 - ✓ Governor reviews MPO membership in conjunction with decennial census and reapportions it as needed
 - Special provisions: charter county over 1 million in population
- After each census, existing MPOs:
 - Reassess their metropolitan planning area boundaries, voting membership

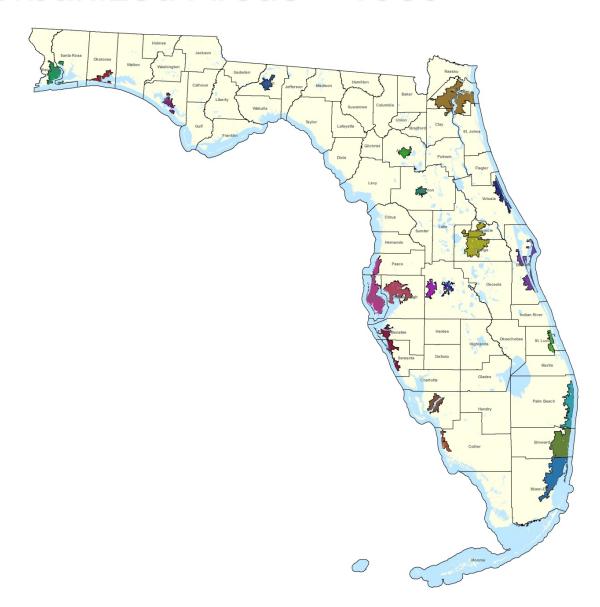
Highlights: Florida's 2010 Urbanized Areas

- Continuing growth pattern, urbanized areas:
 - Growing, expanding
 - Especially along coastline, major corridors
- Two new urbanized areas:
 - ✓ Sebring-Avon Park
 - Population: 61,625
 - ✓ Homosassa Springs-Beverly Hills-Citrus Springs
 - Population: 80,962

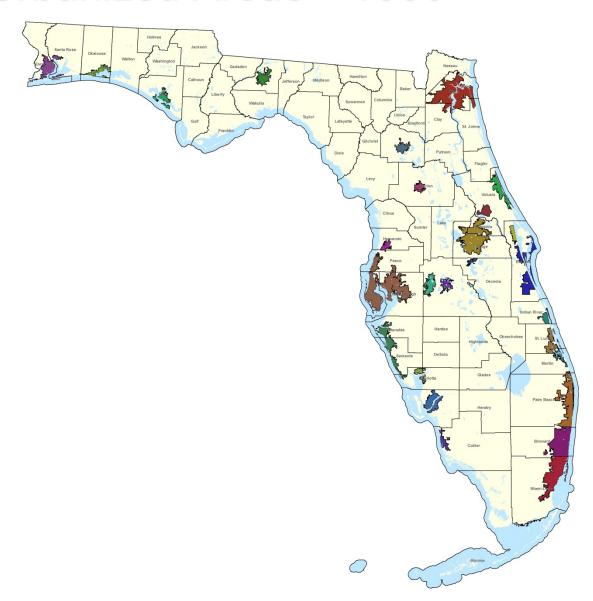




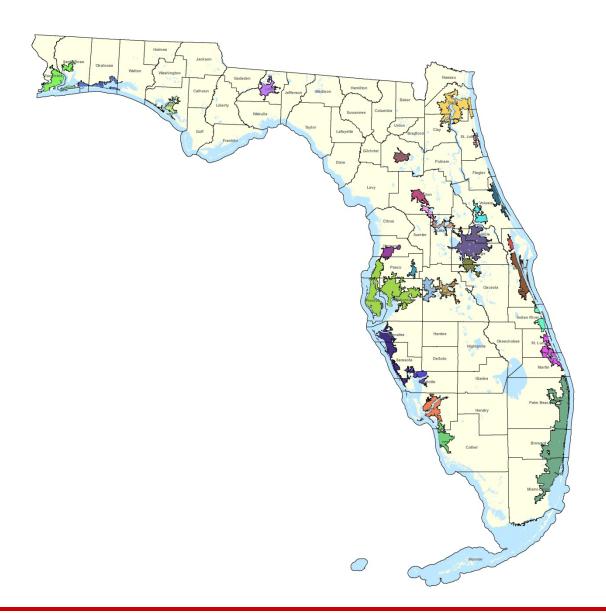




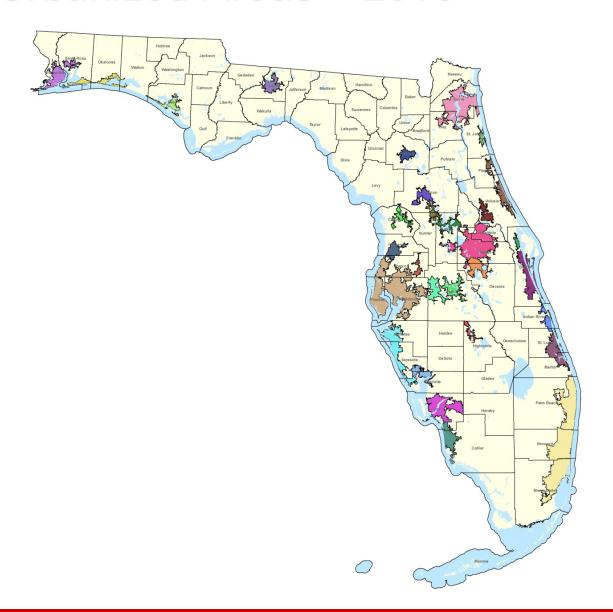






















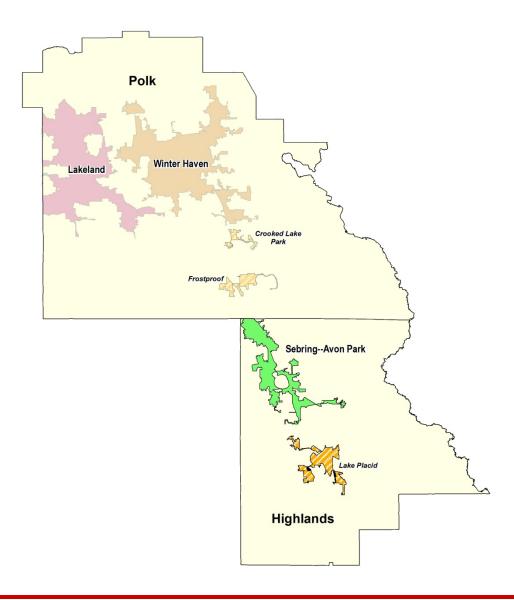






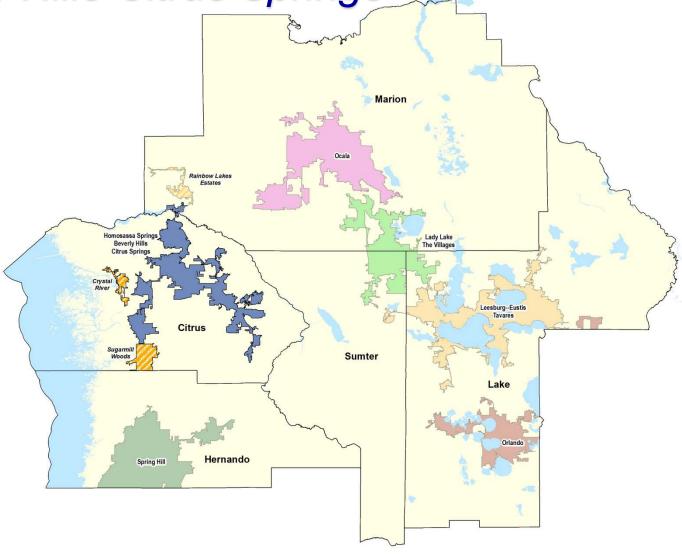


New Urbanized Area: Sebring – Avon Park





New Urbanized Area: Homosassa Springs-Beverly Hills-Citrus Springs





FTC Review: Regional Transportation Planning (2003)

- Observations about MPO consolidation:
 - ✓ In other states, many urbanized areas more complex than any in Florida and function with a single MPO
 - ✓ Significant barriers to forming fewer, larger MPOs
 - Precedence from the 1970's
 - Organizations/institutional arrangements have been created and developed
 - Vested interests
 - Doubtful local governments would agree to consolidation



FTC Review: Regional Transportation Planning (2003)

- Observations about regional planning:
 - ✓ Effective regional transportation planning/decision-making more dependent on collaborative process than specific organizational structure
 - Coordination activities are only as meaningful as commitment to follow-through on local decisions to support regional objectives
 - ✓ Improved regional transportation planning hampered by lack of coterminous boundaries among the primary participants



Economic Regions

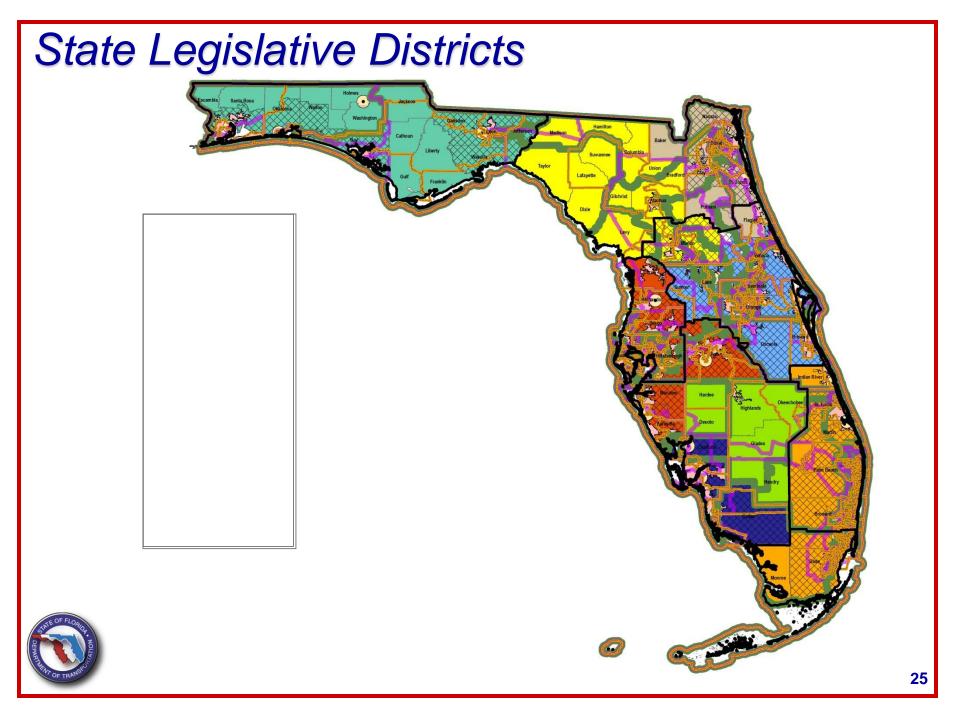
Urbanized Areas 20

Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)

Transit Agencies

District Boundaries

Congressional Districts



FTC Review: Regional Transportation Planning (2003)

Suggestions:

- ✓ Authorize MPOs to adopt regional long range transportation plans and to <u>prioritize</u> regional projects
- ✓ Allocate funds for regional projects identified through a process involving more than one MPO
- ✓ Encourage regional transportation planning by providing financial <u>incentives</u> for MPOs to consolidate, coordinate
- ✓ Financial incentives contingent upon:
 - <u>Top down</u> regional long range transportation plans
 - Process for selecting regional transportation priorities
 - Linking regional transportation priorities in individual MPO work products and processes



MPO Regional Coordination

- u After the 2000 census:
 - √ 2 MPOs expand boundaries for new urbanized areas
 - √ 14 MPOs consolidate or alternatively establish coordinated planning process resulting in but not limited to:
 - Regional long range transportation, serving as basis for each MPO's transportation improvement program
 - Coordinated project prioritization and selection process
 - Regional public involvement process
- MPO coordinated planning:
 - ✓ Interlocal agreements regional coordination activities
 - Including TRIP program
 - Other activities vary significantly by region

MPO Regional Coordination

- Examples of MPO coordinated planning
 - ✓ Regional MPO council meetings
 - ✓ Composite long range transportation plans
 - Include transportation projects from existing MPO plans (bottoms-up) for regional transportation network
 - May reflect regional goals, but not binding
 - Treasure Coast regional plan (2030): prioritized needs on regional transportation network (not linked to funding)
 - ✓ Upcoming initiative: composite transportation improvement plan and composite transit plan for Southeast Florida
 - ✓ Some regions: regional public involvement process, data sharing and mapping, transportation model

MPO Regional Coordination

- Key Point: Coordination and composite planning products, while useful, are not binding nor linked to MPO priority setting/decision making
- Some exceptions:
 - ✓ Lee/Collier: regional long range objectives, binding for both MPO long range transportation plans
 - ✓ Lee/Collier: joint annual priority lists for SIS, TRIP, and regional trail projects
 - ✓ Sarasota-Manatee/Charlotte County-Punta Gorda joint annual priority for TRIP and regional trail projects
 - Decision-making alternates

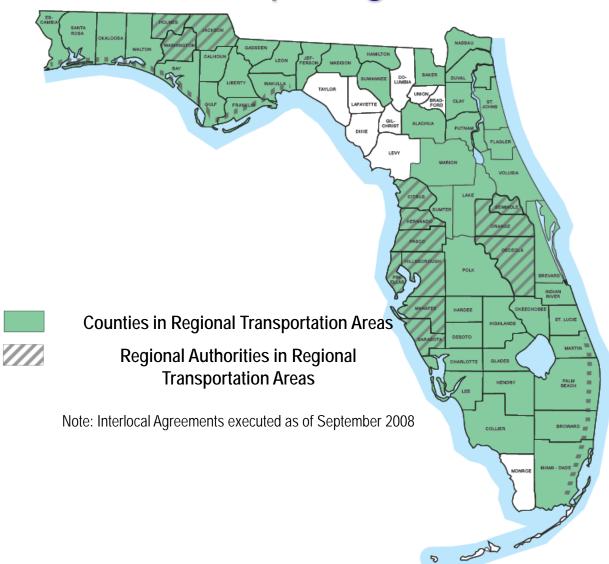


Incentives: Regional Decision Making

- Transportation Regional Incentive Program
 - Established in 2005, funded by documentary stamps
 - ✓ Purpose:
 - Provide an incentive for regional planning
 - Leverage investments in regionally-significant transportation facilities (roads and public transportation)
 - Up to 50% of non-federal share of project costs for public transportation projects
 - ✓ Significantly diminished funding, particularly after FY 2014



Transportation Regional Incentive Program Participating Areas





Incentives: Regional Decision Making

- u "PL" formula
 - ✓ Federal funds for carrying out federal MPO requirements
 - State DOTs develop the formulas
 - ✓ Current PL formula in Florida
 - Off-the-top distribution for statewide MPO activities
 - \$350,000 base amount for each MPO
 - Rest distributed proportionally to the MPOs
 - Prior disincentives removed:
 - MPOs that merge, retain base allocation
 - \$350,000 one-time allocation for MPOs pulling in new urbanized areas



Issues

- Designated MPO for each new urbanized area
- Existing MPOs could be asked to:
 - Reaffirm existing boundaries/voting membership
 - ✓ Update metropolitan planning area boundary (and voting membership as needed) to reflect expanded urbanized area
 - ✓ For multiple MPOs representing single urbanized area:
 - Consider merging or enhancing coordinated planning process
 - Must coordinate on regional transportation priorities (HB 599)
 - Perhaps address differently MPOs with minor urbanized area extension into adjacent MPO



Issues

- Current state law: MPO voting membership
 - ✓ Originated toward single county MPOs
 - ✓ Cap on MPO voting membership needed?
- FTC thought/input:
 - ✓ Policy recommendations: new urbanized areas, existing MPOs
 - ✓ Revitalize the TRIP program?
 - Update state law: MPO voting membership, regional coordination provisions
 - ✓ Other ideas?



Think Safety, Buckle Up

