

# ***National Transit Database Census Transitions***

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## Census Transition Resources

- During Report Year 2022, NTD reporting agencies must reflect any changes in areas served (UZAs or Non-UZAs) according to the 2020 Census Data
- FTA created a [Census Map](#) for ease of reviewing boundaries, route maps, headquarters, MPO boundaries, and other layers of interest
- FTA also created a [UZA Changes](#) document to compare UZA changes since the 1990 Census

[www.transit.dot.gov/census](http://www.transit.dot.gov/census)



## Urbanized Areas Have Changed Over Time

- 1990 Census – 373 Urbanized Areas
  - 120 Large UZAs – Including Durham, NC (205,355)
  - 253 Small UZAs
  - 61% Urban Population out of 249 Million
- 2000 Census – 467 Urbanized Areas
  - 155 Large UZAs – Including Lubbock, TX (202,225)
  - 312 Small UZAs
  - 68% Urban Population out of 281 Million
- 2010 Census – 497 Urbanized Areas
  - 179 Large UZAs – Including Winter Haven, FL (201,289)
  - 318 Small UZAs
  - 71% Urban Population out of 309 Million
- 2020 Census -512 Urbanized Areas
  - 193 Large UZAs – Including Clarksville, TN-KY (200,947)
  - 319 Small UZAs
  - 73% Urban Population out of 331 Million



## Illustrative Formula Impacts from FY 2023

	Per Person	Per Low Income Person	Per Disabled & Elderly Person (5310)	Per Bus Vehicle Revenue Mile
UZA Over 1 Million	\$4.91	\$3.64	\$5.97	\$0.62
UZA 200k to 1 Million	\$4.23	\$3.64	\$5.97	\$0.77
UZA 50k to 200k	\$9.96	\$6.38	\$11.05	-
Rural Under 50k	\$5.96	\$2.68	\$3.44	\$0.07

### Notes:

- Includes 5307, 5311, 5310, and 5339 formulas. However, not all formula apportionment factors are shown.
- Urbanized areas also receive amounts based on population density, operating cost efficiency, and the amount of fixed guideway service (\$50,239 per DRM, \$0.82 per VRM, or \$13.05 million commuter rail minimum.)
- Urbanized areas between 50k and 200k can receive more if they meet certain high-performance benchmarks.
- Each state receives \$1.75 million under the 5339 formula (\$500,000 for each Territory)
- State of Good Repair Formula is not included
- Rural areas also receive amounts based on land area

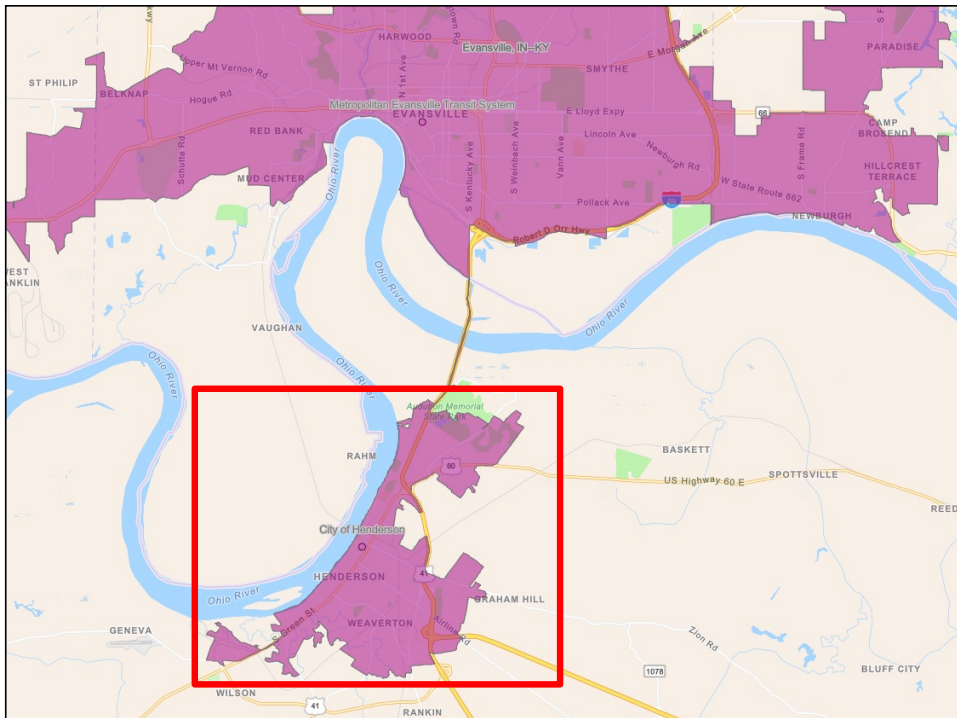
## Overview of the Federal Funding Allocation Serve Rules

- You serve an area if your transit service provides trips with either end (origin or destination) in that specific urbanized area or rural area.
- Urban and Tribal Reporters must list all areas they serve on the B-10 Identification form under Primary and Secondary UZAs/Non-UZAs.
- If you only serve one area, then all of your data is allocated to that area.
- If you serve more than one area, then you must decide how to allocate data among those areas, subject to the **serve rules**:
  - If all trips on the service originate in one area and end in a second area, then data may be allocated by any reasonable and consistent method.
  - If some trips both begin and end in one area, and other trips both begin and end in another area, then the allocation must provide some data to both areas.



# Urban-to-Rural Example: Henderson, KY & Evansville, IN Large UZA

## 2010 UZA Boundaries



## 2020 UZA Boundaries



## Henderson Is Now a Rural Reporter

- NTD ID 50107 – City of Henderson operates a Bus (MB) and Demand Response (DR) service within the city limits of Henderson
- Henderson no longer need to reports to the Urban Module of the NTD, as they no longer provide service to or within a UZA.
- No longer subject to operating assistance limits & half-fare requirements.
- Will become subrecipient to the State DOT.



## Urban-to-Rural NTD Transition Process

- Agencies who no longer serve UZAs should coordinate with their State DOTs and local stakeholders to inform them of the change
- NTD Staff will contact State DOTs to inform them of former urban agencies that no longer serve urban areas
- DOT's NTD Report Package
  - State DOTs will be able to add the existing NTD ID for urban-to-rural agencies, as applicable in RY23
  - Agencies may choose to remain direct reporters to the Urban Module of the NTD, but they must adhere to the NTD Serve Rules



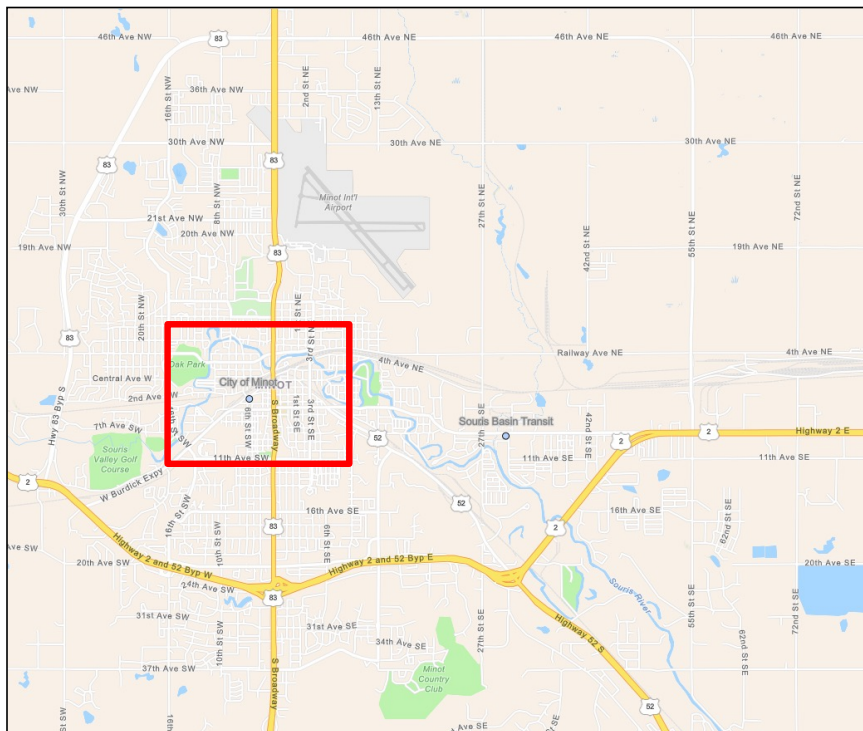
## Rural Reporting Requirements Are Very Similar to Reduced Reporters

- Rural General Public Transit (RGPT) subrecipients report the following forms:
  - Identification (B-10)
  - Contractual Relationship Form (B-30) if applicable
  - Stations and Maintenance Facilities (A-10) per mode
  - Transit Asset Management Facilities (A-15)
  - Revenue Vehicle Inventory Form (A-30) per mode
  - Service Vehicle Inventory (A-35)
  - Reduced Reporting (RR-20)
  - Safety Data (S&S-60)\*New form for RY23
- Rural-specific NTD Webinars for training purposes can be found [here](#).

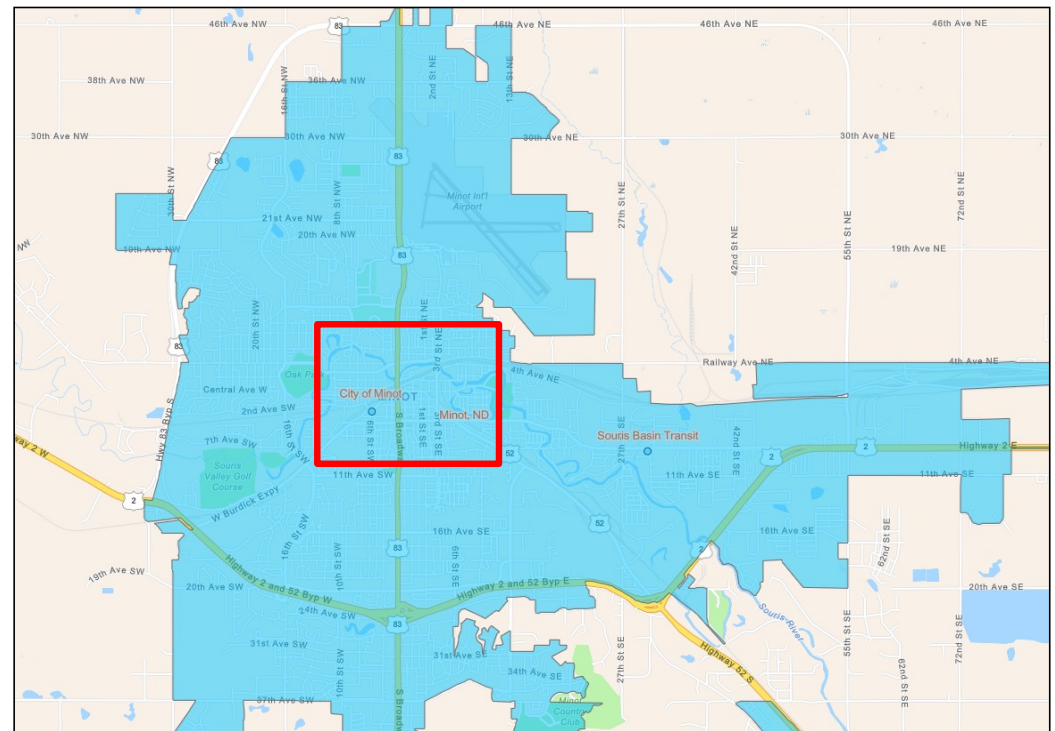


# Rural-to-Urban Example: Minot, ND

## 2010 – Area was Exclusively Rural



## 2020 UZA Boundaries – New UZA



## Begin Reporting Directly to the NTD for FY23

- NTD ID 80303 – City of Minot provides transit services within Minot, ND
- City of Minot now provides service within a UZA and needs to allocate data to the UZA and Non-UZA as applicable per the NTD Serve Rules
- The agency can no longer report as a rural subrecipient and must begin reporting directly to the NTD for FY23
- NTD Staff will coordinate with State DOT contacts to collect contact information for users at each rural agency that now serves a UZA
- FTA Staff will reach out regarding planning requirements and establishing an MPO.
- Generally need to become a direct FTA grant recipient for FY 2024.
- Half-fare requirements now apply.

## How to Get Started as a Direct Reporter

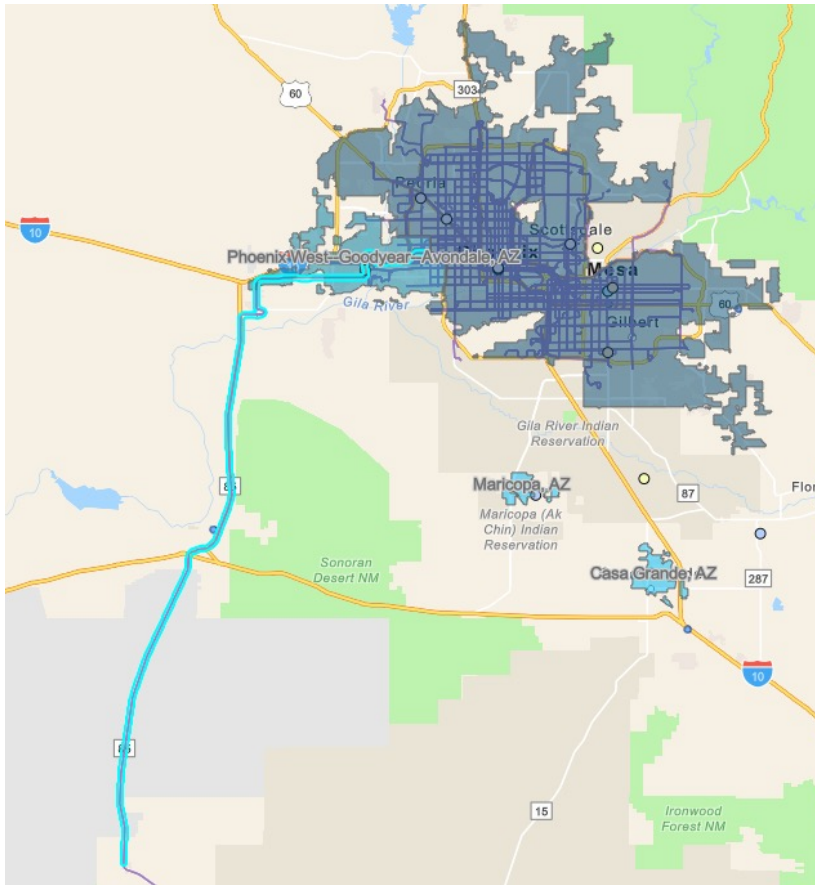
- Agencies will retain their 5-digit NTD ID and NTD Staff will change the “Reporter Type” in the NTD Reporting System to ensure the appropriate forms generate for RY2023 with the modes and asset data from RY2022
- Each agency reporting directly is assigned an NTD Analyst for assistance with NTD requirements, technical assistance, and support to ensure a smooth submission and validation process
- NTD offers training through National Transit Institute (NTI)
  - Annual webinar for Reduced Reporters (recorded and posted to [Youtube](#) for ease)
  - [Training Course](#) (virtual and in-person options) for Full Reporters



## Possible Transition to Full Reporter

- Urban Reporter Type is based on Vehicles Operated in Maximum Service (VOMS) and the use of Fixed Guideway (FG) or High Intensity Busway (HIB) to provide service
  - **Reduced Reporter (30 VOMS or less and no FG or HIB in use) =** Similar report forms to the rural subrecipient Package
  - **Full Reporter =** additional reporting requirements such as detailed financial data, monthly ridership, and safety data reporting
- TAM Tier I requirements apply at 100 VOMS and also receiving urbanized area (5307) formula funds.

## Urban Reporter Serving UZAs and a Non-UZA Example



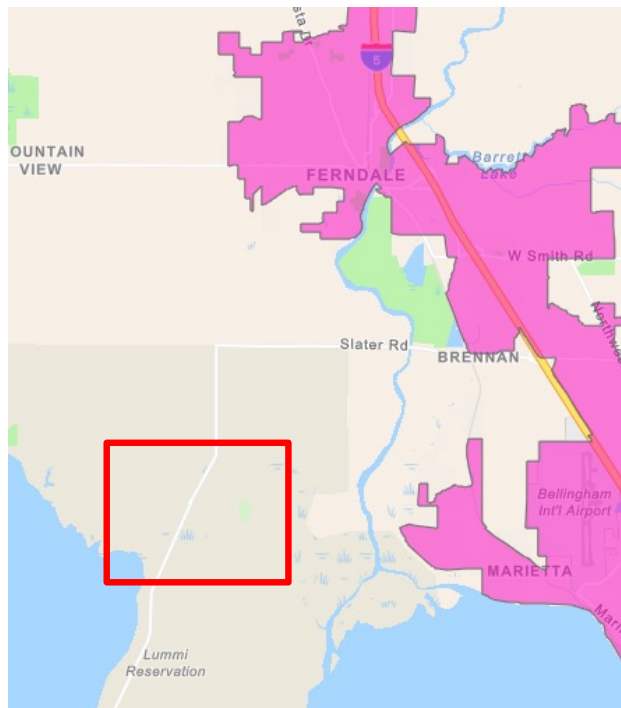
- Valley Metro serves the Phoenix--Mesa--Scottsdale and Phoenix West--Goodyear--Avondale UZAs, but also provides service down to Ajo, AZ (Non-UZA)
- The agency receives 5311 funds to serve the rural area of Arizona (Non-UZA)

## Serve Rules for § 5311 Funding and Split Urban-Rural Services

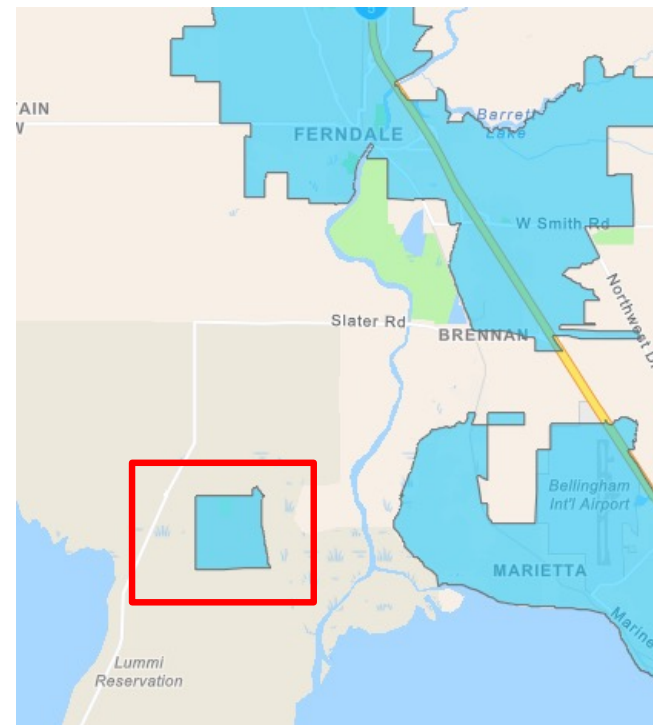
- If § 5311 funding is the only FTA funding used to support the service, the transit agency must report all Federal funding data for the service to the rural area.
- If the service is supported by § 5311 funding (operating or capital) and also § 5307 capital funding, then you must allocate all Federal funding data for the service to the rural area.
- If the service is supported by both § 5311 funding (operating or capital) and also § 5307 operating funding, then you must allocate Federal funding data to the urbanized and rural areas in proportion to the § 5307 and § 5311 operating funding applied to the service.

# Partial Rural-to-Urban Example: Lummi Nation

2010 UZA Boundaries –  
Bellingham, WA



2020 UZA Boundaries –  
Bellingham, WA







## Tribes Already Report Directly

- NTD ID 00095 – Lummi Nation provides service on the Lummi Reservation, as well as service to Ferndale (part of the UZA)
- With this change in census designation, Lummi Nation now provides service within the UZA.
- Lummi Nation needs to allocate data to the UZA and Non-UZA as applicable per the NTD Serve Rules.
- Tribes currently report as Reduced Reporters and can report UZA and Non-UZA data on their Federal Funding Allocation (FFA-10) Form(s)
- If a tribal agency begins benefitting from or receiving FTA § 5307 Funds, they must indicate this on their Identification (B-10) form as there are additional requirements for § 5307 beneficiaries

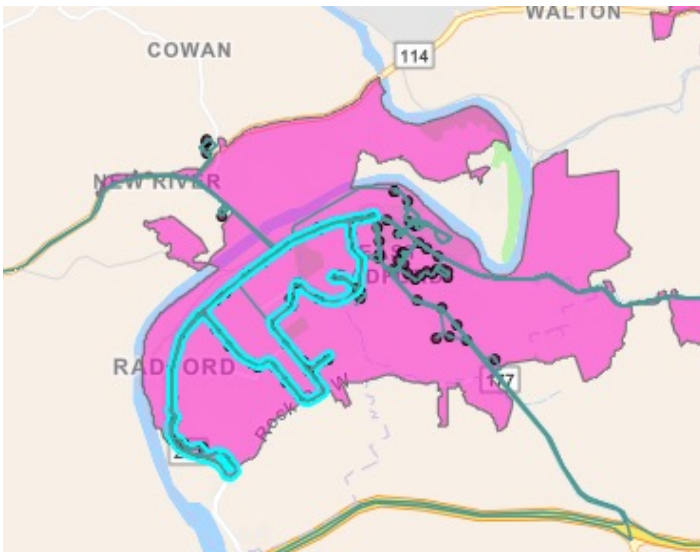


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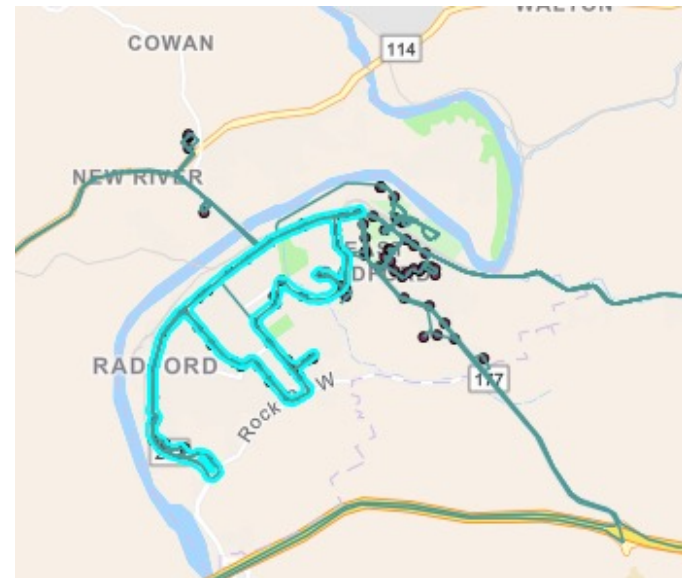
## Example from Radford, Virginia (Blacksburg-Christiansburg)

- From previous slide, you must allocate data to the UZA or Non-UZA if both trip endpoints are within that area.
- For example, as of the 2020 Census there is now a route that serves Radford, VA which was previously wholly within the Blacksburg—Christiansburg, VA UZA.

**2010:** entirely urban route; all stops within UZA (pink)



**2020:** same route, now rural; all stops in non-UZA



# Overlaying the Lummi Nation Route B (Option 2)

