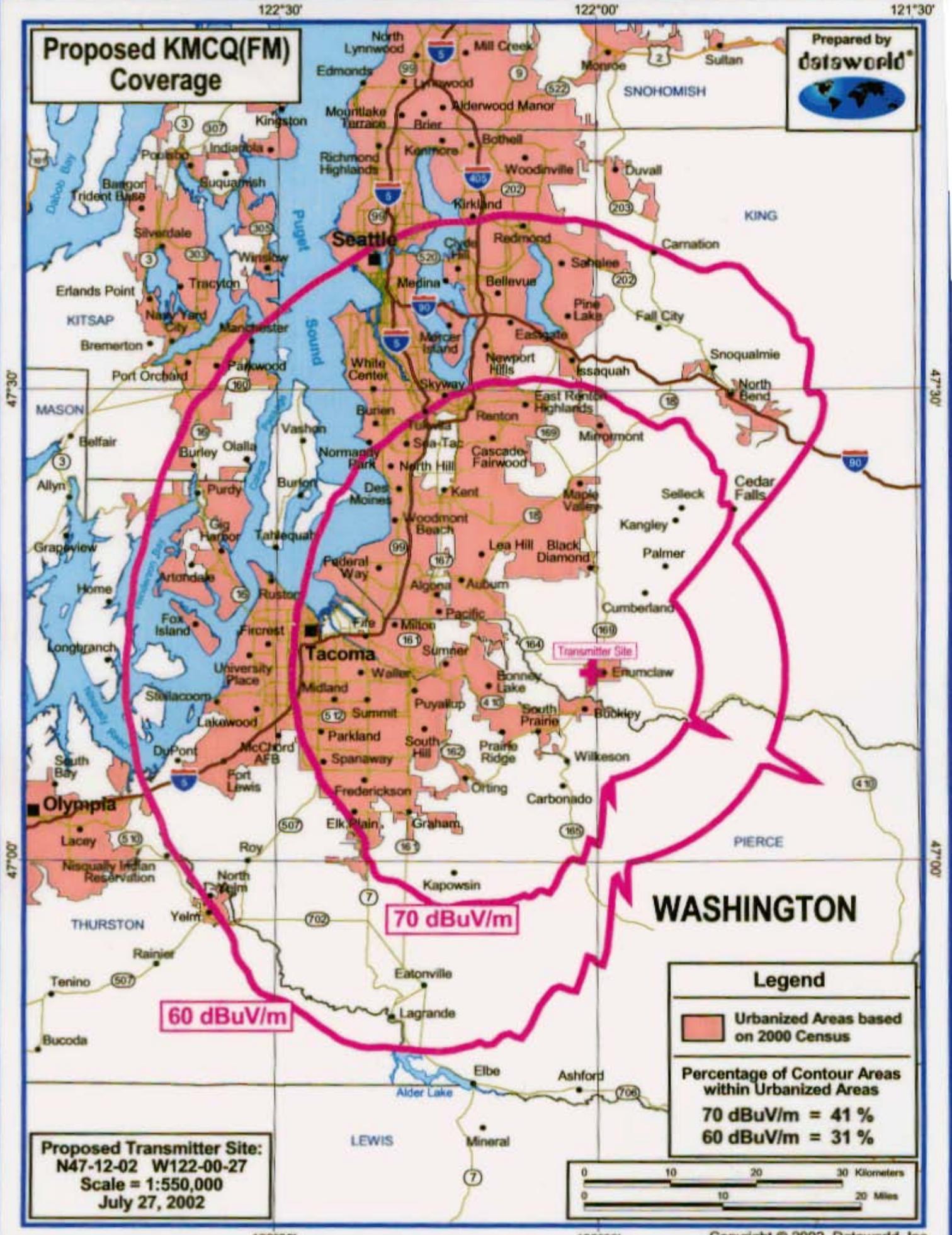


APPENDIX A

Proposed KMCQ(FM) Coverage

Prepared by
dataworld



60 dBuV/m

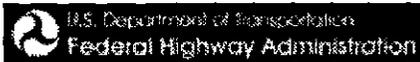
70 dBuV/m

WASHINGTON

Proposed Transmitter Site:
 N47-12-02 W122-00-27
 Scale = 1:550,000
 July 27, 2002

Legend	
	Urbanized Areas based on 2000 Census
Percentage of Contour Areas within Urbanized Areas	
	70 dBuV/m = 41 %
	60 dBuV/m = 31 %





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Highway Statistics 2000

OHPI > Highway Statistics > 2000 > Roadway Extent > Table HM-7

URBANIZED AREAS - 2000 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

MAY 2002 Update

TABLE HM-7
SHEET 1 OF 1

FEDERAL-AID URBANIZED AREA 1/	STATE LOCATION		TOTAL ROADWAY MILES	TOTAL DVMT 2/ (1,000)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (1,000)	NET LAND AREA (SQ. MILES)	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE	MILES OF ROADWAY PER 1,000 PERSONS
	PRIMARY	OTHER (S)						
New York-Northeastern NJ	NY	NJ	37,623	263,905	17,089	3,962	4,313	
Los Angeles	CA		26,949	280,793	12,384	2,231	5,551	
Chicago-Northwestern IN	IL	IN	23,764	158,240	7,702	2,730	2,821	
Philadelphia	PA	NJ	13,417	77,005	4,068	1,347	3,020	
San Francisco-Oakland	CA		9,316	90,277	4,022	1,203	3,343	
Detroit	MI		13,808	92,359	3,836	1,304	2,942	
Dallas-Fort Worth	TX		17,830	116,548	3,746	1,712	2,188	
Washington	DC	MD, VA	10,329	82,959	3,617	999	3,621	
Atlanta	GA		13,145	100,693	2,977	1,757	1,694	
Boston	MA		10,148	59,361	2,917	1,138	2,563	
San Diego	CA		5,965	62,809	2,653	733	3,619	
Houston	TX		15,251	91,883	2,487	1,537	1,618	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	MN		10,919	60,720	2,475	1,192	2,076	
Miami-Hialeah	FL		5,607	43,577	2,270	353	6,431	
Phoenix	AZ		10,232	58,405	2,138	1,054	2,028	
Baltimore	MD		6,608	45,021	2,107	712	2,959	
St. Louis	MO	IL	8,064	58,761	2,044	1,124	1,819	
Seattle	WA		7,101	51,430	1,994	844	2,363	
Denver	CO		7,007	43,997	1,993	720	2,768	
Tampa-St Pete-Clearwater	FL		7,539	44,473	1,953	650	3,005	
Cleveland	OH		5,530	37,800	1,783	838	2,128	
San Jose	CA		4,111	38,343	1,626	365	4,455	
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	FL		4,207	37,335	1,601	327	4,896	
Pittsburgh	PA		8,441	35,632	1,569	1,086	1,445	
Milwaukee	WI		5,095	31,888	1,532	518	2,958	
Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News	VA		5,512	34,588	1,507	952	1,583	
Kansas City	MO	KS	7,545	41,187	1,422	1,036	1,373	
Sacramento	CA		4,569	29,724	1,394	383	3,640	
Riverside-San Bernardino	CA		4,735	32,876	1,340	514	2,607	
Portland-Vancouver	OR	WA	5,615	31,517	1,338	469	2,853	
San Juan	PR		2,811	17,415	1,303	274	4,755	
Las Vegas	NV		2,963	24,128	1,256	270	4,652	
Cincinnati	OH	KY	4,887	32,605	1,176	630	1,867	
Orlando	FL		3,610	32,288	1,160	395	2,937	
San Antonio	TX		5,002	33,445	1,143	485	2,357	
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	NY		3,985	21,448	1,112	564	1,972	
Oklahoma City	OK		4,714	25,980	1,083	647	1,674	
New Orleans	LA		3,290	15,414	1,065	270	3,944	

ATTACHMENT I

U.S. Census Bureau

American FactFinder

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F

DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
 Geographic Area: 98042 5-Digit ZCTA

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm>.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	38,023	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	19,210	50.5
Female	18,813	49.5
Under 5 years	2,519	6.6
5 to 9 years	3,352	8.8
10 to 14 years	3,630	9.5
15 to 19 years	3,084	8.1
20 to 24 years	1,622	4.3
25 to 34 years	4,587	12.1
35 to 44 years	7,595	20.0
45 to 54 years	6,093	16.0
55 to 59 years	1,963	5.2
60 to 64 years	1,217	3.2
65 to 74 years	1,460	3.8
75 to 84 years	747	2.0
85 years and over	154	0.4
Median age (years)	35.3	(X)
18 years and over	26,461	69.6
Male	13,218	34.8
Female	13,243	34.8
21 years and over	25,040	65.9
62 years and over	3,067	8.1
65 years and over	2,361	6.2
Male	1,090	2.9
Female	1,271	3.3
RACE		
One race	36,788	96.8
White	33,406	87.9
Black or African American	833	2.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	308	0.8
Asian	1,566	4.1
Asian Indian	179	0.5
Chinese	218	0.6
Filipino	377	1.0
Japanese	234	0.6
Korean	224	0.6
Vietnamese	176	0.5
Other Asian ¹	158	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	96	0.3
Native Hawaiian	41	0.1
Guamanian or Chamorro	13	0.0
Samoan	20	0.1
Other Pacific Islander ²	22	0.1
Some other race	579	1.5
Two or more races	1,235	3.2
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races³		
White	34,497	90.7
Black or African American	1,113	2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	702	1.8

Asian	2,021	5.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	187	0.5
Some other race	857	2.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	38,023	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,337	3.5
Mexican	844	2.2
Puerto Rican	96	0.3
Cuban	29	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	368	1.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	36,686	96.5
White alone	32,789	86.2
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	38,023	100.0
In households	37,977	99.9
Householder	12,805	33.7
Spouse	8,912	23.4
Child	13,285	34.9
Own child under 18 years	10,800	28.4
Other relatives	1,333	3.5
Under 18 years	523	1.4
Nonrelatives	1,642	4.3
Unmarried partner	600	1.6
In group quarters	46	0.1
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	46	0.1
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	12,805	100.0
Family households (families)	10,471	81.8
With own children under 18 years	5,726	44.7
Married-couple family	8,912	69.6
With own children under 18 years	4,723	36.9
Female householder, no husband present	1,081	8.4
With own children under 18 years	700	5.5
Nonfamily households	2,334	18.2
Householder living alone	1,727	13.5
Householder 65 years and over	389	3.0
Households with individuals under 18 years	6,082	47.5
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,669	13.0
Average household size	2.97	(X)
Average family size	3.25	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	13,069	100.0
Occupied housing units	12,805	98.0
Vacant housing units	264	2.0
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	35	0.3
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	0.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	2.9	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	12,805	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	11,324	88.4
Renter-occupied housing units	1,481	11.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.97	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.95	(X)

(X) Not applicable

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

ATTACHMENT II

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Covington city, Washington

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	13,783	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	13,783	100.1
Male.....	7,004	50.8	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	617	4.5
Female.....	6,779	49.2	Mexican.....	392	2.8
Under 5 years.....	1,092	7.9	Puerto Rican.....	52	0.4
5 to 9 years.....	1,370	9.9	Cuban.....	10	0.1
10 to 14 years.....	1,412	10.2	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	163	1.2
15 to 19 years.....	1,150	8.3	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	13,166	95.5
20 to 24 years.....	603	4.4	White alone.....	11,841	85.9
25 to 34 years.....	2,023	14.7	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	2,962	21.5	Total population	13,783	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	1,875	13.6	In households.....	13,783	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	467	3.4	Householder.....	4,398	31.9
60 to 64 years.....	314	2.3	Spouse.....	3,081	22.4
65 to 74 years.....	338	2.5	Child.....	5,181	37.6
75 to 84 years.....	145	1.1	Own child under 18 years.....	4,341	31.5
85 years and over.....	32	0.2	Other relatives.....	506	3.7
Median age (years).....	32.1	(X)	Under 18 years.....	225	1.6
18 years and over.....	9,122	66.2	Nonrelatives.....	617	4.5
Male.....	4,566	33.1	Unmarried partner.....	229	1.7
Female.....	4,556	33.1	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	8,622	62.6	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	690	5.0	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	515	3.7	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	233	1.7	Total households	4,398	100.0
Female.....	282	2.0	Family households (families).....	3,692	83.9
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	2,295	52.2
One race.....	13,297	96.5	Married-couple family.....	3,081	70.1
White.....	12,112	87.9	With own children under 18 years.....	1,865	42.4
Black or African American.....	336	2.4	Female householder, no husband present.....	428	9.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	140	1.0	With own children under 18 years.....	306	7.0
Asian.....	430	3.1	Nonfamily households.....	706	16.1
Asian Indian.....	22	0.2	Householder living alone.....	502	11.4
Chinese.....	50	0.4	Householder 65 years and over.....	73	1.7
Filipino.....	146	1.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	2,439	55.5
Japanese.....	50	0.4	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	379	8.6
Korean.....	48	0.3	Average household size.....	3.13	(X)
Vietnamese.....	50	0.4	Average family size.....	3.37	(X)
Other Asian ¹	64	0.5	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	31	0.2	Total housing units	4,473	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	15	0.1	Occupied housing units.....	4,398	98.3
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	1	-	Vacant housing units.....	75	1.7
Samoan.....	11	0.1	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	0.2
Other Pacific Islander ²	4	-	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	0.8	(X)
Some other race.....	248	1.8	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	3.3	(X)
Two or more races.....	486	3.5	HOUSING TENURE		
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: ³			Occupied housing units	4,398	100.0
White.....	12,547	91.0	Owner-occupied housing units.....	3,954	89.9
Black or African American.....	462	3.4	Renter-occupied housing units.....	444	10.1
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	302	2.2	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	3.11	(X)
Asian.....	583	4.2	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	3.39	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	69	0.5			
Some other race.....	353	2.6			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Covington city, Washington

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			Total population		
Nursery school, preschool	304	6.7	Native	13,014	94.3
Kindergarten	386	8.5	Born in United States	12,779	92.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	2,184	48.0	State of residence	7,144	51.1
High school (grades 9-12)	1,163	25.6	Different state	5,635	40.9
College or graduate school	514	11.3	Born outside United States	235	1.7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born	754	5.5
Population 25 years and over			Entered 1990 to March 2000	258	1.9
Less than 9th grade	88	1.1	Naturalized citizen	448	3.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	617	7.6	Not a citizen	306	2.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,154	26.5	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree	2,516	30.9	Total (excluding born at sea)		
Associate degree	745	9.2	Europe	754	100.0
Bachelor's degree	1,594	19.6	Europe	286	37.9
Graduate or professional degree	422	5.2	Asia	268	35.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.3	(X)	Africa	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.8	(X)	Oceania	17	2.3
MARITAL STATUS			Latin America	104	13.8
Population 15 years and over			Northern America	79	10.5
Never married	2,243	22.7	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Now married, except separated	6,361	64.3	Population 5 years and over		
Separated	86	0.9	English only	12,681	100.0
Widowed	310	3.1	Language other than English	11,807	93.1
Female	226	2.3	Speak English less than "very well"	874	6.9
Divorced	896	9.1	Spanish	249	2.0
Female	535	5.4	Speak English less than "very well"	351	2.8
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Other Indo-European languages	114	0.9
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years			Speak English less than "very well"	329	2.6
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	205	100.0	Asian and Pacific Island languages	72	0.6
	93	45.4	Speak English less than "very well"	194	1.5
VETERAN STATUS				63	0.5
Civilian population 18 years and over			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian veterans	9,062	100.0	Total population		
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Total ancestries reported		
Population 5 to 20 years			Arab	13,768	100.0
With a disability	4,168	100.0	Czech ¹	15,531	112.8
With a disability	418	10.0	Danish	-	-
Percent employed	63.0	(X)	Dutch	78	0.6
No disability	6,929	87.8	English	135	1.0
Percent employed	81.6	(X)	Dutch	251	1.8
Population 65 years and over			English	1,971	14.3
With a disability	609	100.0	French (except Basque) ¹	591	4.3
With a disability	224	36.8	French Canadian ¹	185	1.3
RESIDENCE IN 1995			German	2,815	20.4
Population 5 years and over			Greek	10	0.1
Same house in 1995	12,681	100.0	Hungarian	52	0.4
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	6,795	53.6	Irish ¹	1,538	11.2
Same county	5,758	45.4	Italian	653	4.7
Different county	4,448	35.1	Lithuanian	32	0.2
Same state	1,310	10.3	Norwegian	944	6.9
Different state	514	4.1	Polish	280	2.0
Elsewhere in 1995	796	6.3	Portuguese	72	0.5
	128	1.0	Russian	164	1.2
			Scotch-Irish	292	2.1
			Scottish	446	3.2
			Slovak	5	-
			Subsaharan African	5	-
			Swedish	499	3.6
			Swiss	4	-
			Ukrainian	44	0.3
			United States or American	874	6.3
			Welsh	224	1.6
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	-	-
			Other ancestries	3,367	24.5

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Covington city, Washington

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			INCOME IN 1999		
Population 16 years and over	9,622	100.0	Households	4,397	100.0
In labor force	7,361	76.5	Less than \$10,000	58	1.3
Civilian labor force	7,350	76.4	\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	1.0
Employed	7,013	72.9	\$15,000 to \$24,999	145	3.3
Unemployed	337	3.5	\$25,000 to \$34,999	367	8.3
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999	791	18.0
Armed Forces	11	0.1	\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,508	34.3
Not in labor force	2,261	23.5	\$75,000 to \$99,999	922	21.0
Females 16 years and over	4,710	100.0	\$100,000 to \$149,999	432	9.8
In labor force	3,299	70.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999	54	1.2
Civilian labor force	3,299	70.0	\$200,000 or more	78	1.8
Employed	3,123	66.3	Median household income (dollars)	63,711	(X)
Own children under 6 years	1,290	100.0	With earnings	4,156	94.5
All parents in family in labor force	744	57.7	Mean earnings (dollars) ¹	65,720	(X)
COMMUTING TO WORK			With Social Security income	566	12.9
Workers 16 years and over	6,899	100.0	Mean Social Security income (dollars) ¹	11,686	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	5,491	79.6	With Supplemental Security Income	112	2.5
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	981	14.2	Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) ¹	6,742	(X)
Public transportation (including taxicab)	134	1.9	With public assistance income	48	1.1
Walked	27	0.4	Mean public assistance income (dollars) ¹	3,753	(X)
Other means	29	0.4	With retirement income	551	12.5
Worked at home	237	3.4	Mean retirement income (dollars) ¹	15,127	(X)
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	33.9	(X)	Families 3,656 100.0		
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	7,013	100.0	Less than \$10,000	20	0.5
OCCUPATION			\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	1.1
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,084	29.7	\$15,000 to \$24,999	97	2.7
Service occupations	821	11.7	\$25,000 to \$34,999	341	9.3
Sales and office occupations	2,212	31.5	\$35,000 to \$49,999	601	16.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	19	0.3	\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,240	33.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	852	12.1	\$75,000 to \$99,999	820	22.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,025	14.6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	383	10.5
INDUSTRY			\$150,000 to \$199,999	41	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	19	0.3	\$200,000 or more	71	1.9
Construction	534	7.6	Median family income (dollars)	65,173	(X)
Manufacturing	1,400	20.0	Per capita income (dollars) ¹	22,230	(X)
Wholesale trade	447	6.4	Median earnings (dollars):		
Retail trade	1,108	15.8	Male full-time, year-round workers	48,134	(X)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	411	5.9	Female full-time, year-round workers	34,576	(X)
Information	184	2.6	Subject		
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	374	5.3	POVERTY STATUS IN 1999		
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	583	8.3	Families	76	2.1
Educational, health and social services	931	13.3	With related children under 18 years	69	2.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	456	6.5	With related children under 5 years	31	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	404	5.8	Families with female householder, no husband present		
Public administration	162	2.3	With related children under 18 years	39	9.5
CLASS OF WORKER			With related children under 5 years	17	24.3
Private wage and salary workers	5,890	84.0	Individuals 490 3.6		
Government workers	791	11.3	18 years and over	298	3.3
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	316	4.5	65 years and over	36	5.9
Unpaid family workers	16	0.2	Related children under 18 years	142	3.1
			Related children 5 to 17 years	115	3.3
			Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	218	17.3

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator. See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Covington city, Washington

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	4,466	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	4,394	100.0
1-unit, detached.....	4,269	95.6	1.00 or less.....	4,267	97.1
1-unit, attached.....	34	0.8	1.01 to 1.50.....	104	2.4
2 units.....	12	0.3	1.51 or more.....	23	0.5
3 or 4 units.....	13	0.3			
5 to 9 units.....	-	-	Specified owner-occupied units	3,750	100.0
10 to 19 units.....	-	-	VALUE		
20 or more units.....	-	-	Less than \$50,000.....	20	0.5
Mobile home.....	138	3.1	\$50,000 to \$99,999.....	51	1.4
Boat, RV, van, etc.....	-	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1,369	36.5
			\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1,482	39.5
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999.....	574	15.3
1999 to March 2000.....	30	0.7	\$300,000 to \$499,999.....	226	6.0
1995 to 1998.....	360	8.1	\$500,000 to \$999,999.....	20	0.5
1990 to 1994.....	680	15.2	\$1,000,000 or more.....	8	0.2
1980 to 1989.....	961	21.5	Median (dollars).....	162,900	(X)
1970 to 1979.....	1,085	24.3			
1960 to 1969.....	1,136	25.4	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959.....	169	3.8	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier.....	45	1.0	With a mortgage.....	3,456	92.2
			Less than \$300.....	-	-
ROOMS			\$300 to \$499.....	24	0.6
1 room.....	-	-	\$500 to \$699.....	154	4.1
2 rooms.....	20	0.4	\$700 to \$999.....	410	10.9
3 rooms.....	209	4.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1,834	48.9
4 rooms.....	166	3.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	774	20.6
5 rooms.....	707	15.8	\$2,000 or more.....	260	6.9
6 rooms.....	1,169	26.2	Median (dollars).....	1,336	(X)
7 rooms.....	1,005	22.5	Not mortgaged.....	294	7.8
8 rooms.....	678	15.2	Median (dollars).....	338	(X)
9 or more rooms.....	512	11.5			
Median (rooms).....	6.5	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
Occupied housing units	4,394	100.0	INCOME IN 1999		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			Less than 15.0 percent.....	657	17.5
1999 to March 2000.....	571	13.0	15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	624	16.6
1995 to 1998.....	1,621	36.9	20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	738	19.7
1990 to 1994.....	1,020	23.2	25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	523	13.9
1980 to 1989.....	788	17.9	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	438	11.7
1970 to 1979.....	274	6.2	35.0 percent or more.....	770	20.5
1969 or earlier.....	120	2.7	Not computed.....	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	396	100.0
None.....	71	1.6	GROSS RENT		
1.....	630	14.3	Less than \$200.....	-	-
2.....	2,162	49.2	\$200 to \$299.....	9	2.3
3 or more.....	1,531	34.8	\$300 to \$499.....	-	-
			\$500 to \$749.....	12	3.0
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999.....	167	42.2
Utility gas.....	3,328	75.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	173	43.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	32	0.7	\$1,500 or more.....	22	5.6
Electricity.....	775	17.6	No cash rent.....	13	3.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	111	2.5	Median (dollars).....	1,008	(X)
Coal or coke.....	-	-			
Wood.....	130	3.0	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy.....	-	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel.....	18	0.4	Less than 15.0 percent.....	83	21.0
No fuel used.....	-	-	15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	68	17.2
			20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	39	9.8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	68	17.2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	11	0.3	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	12	3.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	10	0.2	35.0 percent or more.....	113	28.5
No telephone service.....	28	0.6	Not computed.....	13	3.3

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.



Federal Register

Wednesday,
May 1, 2002

Part VII

**Department of
Commerce**

Bureau of the Census

**Qualifying Urban Areas for Census 2000;
Notice**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 010209034-2084-04]

Qualifying Urban Areas for Census 2000

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice provides the list of urbanized areas¹ that qualified based on the results of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas.² The Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) determined these urbanized areas using the urban area criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663).³ In addition, this Notice alerts data users to the future availability of lists of (1) urban clusters and (2) major airports evaluated for inclusion in qualifying urbanized areas and urban clusters.⁴

EFFECTIVE DATE: This Notice is effective immediately.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Marx, Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 4700 Silver Hill Road-Stop 7400, Washington, DC 20233-7400; telephone (301) 457-2131; e-mail at: ua@geo.census.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Census Bureau identifies and tabulates data for the urban and rural populations and their associated areas solely for the presentation and comparison of census statistical data. The Census Bureau does not take into account or attempt to anticipate any nonstatistical uses that may be made of these areas or their associated data, nor does it attempt to meet the requirements of such nonstatistical program uses. Nonetheless, the Census Bureau recognizes that some federal and state agencies are required by law to use Census Bureau-defined urban and rural

classifications for allocating program funds, setting program standards, and implementing aspects of their programs. The agencies that make such nonstatistical uses of the areas and data should be aware that the changes to the urban and rural criteria for Census 2000 might affect the implementation of their programs.

If a federal, state, local, or tribal agency voluntarily uses these urban and rural criteria in a nonstatistical program, it is that agency's responsibility to ensure that the criteria are appropriate for such use. In considering the appropriateness of such nonstatistical program uses, the Census Bureau urges each agency to consider permitting appropriate modifications of the results of implementing the urban and rural criteria specifically for the purposes of its program. When a program permits such modifications, the Census Bureau urges each agency to use descriptive terminology that clearly identifies the different criteria being applied so as to avoid confusion with the Census Bureau's official urban and rural classifications.

The Census Bureau examined the use of nonresidential land-use data (other than major airports) to better define urban areas, but it could not find a consistent national database that identifies such areas. This was documented in the final criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663). As a result, many nonresidential areas that would be perceived as clearly part of the urban framework (for example, industrial, commercial, and other types of developed areas with employment) do not qualify for inclusion in a Census 2000 urban area. The Census Bureau is continuing research to determine if there are objective and consistent ways to address issues involving inclusion of nonresidential urban land uses in urban areas in future censuses. For this reason, the Census Bureau stresses the need for users of this urban area information for purposes other than statistical comparison of Census Bureau data to examine the applicability of the areas defined and allow for modifications for nonstatistical purposes.

Executive Order 12866

This Notice is not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a Notice and opportunity for public comment are not required by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, for lists of urbanized areas, this Notice is not subject to the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Thus, a

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required and none has been prepared (5 U.S.C. 603(a)).

Paperwork Reduction Act

This Notice does not represent a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, Title 44, U.S.C., Chapter 35.

Urbanized Areas, Urban Clusters, and Major Airports

This section of the Notice provides lists of the Census 2000 urbanized areas. It also refers to the location of listings of urban clusters and major airports.

As a result of Census 2000, there are 453 urbanized areas in the United States, 11 urbanized areas in Puerto Rico, one urbanized area in Guam, and one urbanized area in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, for a total of 466 urbanized areas. This represents a net increase of 61 urbanized areas from the 405 urbanized areas defined based on 1990 census results—396 in the United States and 9 in Puerto Rico. The increase consists of 76 entirely new urbanized areas, plus an additional 15 urbanized areas created from splitting existing areas, minus 29 areas lost through combination and one 1990 urbanized area failing to qualify.

As noted, the Census Bureau defined the Census 2000 urbanized areas using the criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663), but in four cases—Hagåtña GU; St. Charles, MD; Saipan, MP; and The Woodlands, TX—it departed from the criteria when it created a title for an urbanized area. For St. Charles and The Woodlands, an incorporated place with a population of at least 2,500 did exist within the urbanized area, but a well-known, locally identifiable census designated place with more than ten times the population of the incorporated place also existed within the urbanized area. In order to make the areas more identifiable, the Census Bureau decided to use the name of the larger census designated place in the title.

The urbanized areas defined for the first time in the Island Areas—Hagåtña, GU, and Saipan, MP—were named for the designated capitals of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively, to identify more clearly the most important centers within each urbanized area.

A. Significant Urbanized Area Changes

There have been significant changes in the Census 2000 universe of urbanized areas from those defined, based on the 1990 census and criteria.

¹ An urbanized area consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people.

² The Island Areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

³ An urbanized area delineated as a result of a special census conducted by the Census Bureau during this decade (an intercensal urbanized area), at the request and expense of local governments, will be qualified using these criteria and the population counts reported in that special census.

⁴ An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that contains at least 2,500 people, but fewer than 50,000 people. Major airports adjoining qualifying urbanized areas and urban clusters are those airports that, according to 2000 Federal Aviation Administration statistics, had an annual enplanement of at least 10,000 people, and thus qualified as a primary airport in that year.

These changes include new areas, areas formed by splits or mergers, name changes, and areas with significant boundary changes.

1. There are 76 urbanized areas newly qualified for Census 2000; these were not part of any 1990 census urbanized area (UA):

Ames, IA
 Atascadero—El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA
 Avondale, AZ
 Bend, OR
 Blacksburg, VA
 Bowling Green, KY
 Carson City, NV
 Cleveland, TN
 Coeur d'Alene, ID
 Columbus, IN
 Corvallis, OR
 Dalton, GA
 Danville, IL⁵
 DeKalb, IL
 El Centro, CA
 Fairbanks, AK
 Fajardo, PR
 Farmington, NM
 Flagstaff, AZ⁶
 Florida—Barceloneta—Bajadero, PR
 Fond du Lac, WI
 Gainesville, GA
 Guayama, PR
 Hagåtña, GU
 Harrisonburg, VA
 Hazleton, PA
 Hightstown, NJ
 Hinesville, GA
 Hot Springs, AR
 Jefferson City, MO
 Jonesboro, AR
 Juana Díaz, PR
 Kingston, NY
 Lady Lake, FL
 Lafayette—Louisville, CO
 Lake Jackson—Angleton, TX
 Lebanon, PA
 Leesburg—Eustis, FL
 Lewiston, ID—WA
 McKinney, TX
 Madera, CA
 Mandeville—Covington, LA
 Manteca, CA
 Michigan City, IN—MI
 Middletown, NY
 Monroe, MI
 Morgantown, WV
 Morristown, TN
 Mount Vernon, WA
 Murfreesboro, TN
 Nampa, ID
 Petaluma, CA

⁵Danville, IL qualified as an urbanized area as a result of the 1980 census but failed to qualify as an urbanized area for the 1990 census, and therefore is treated as a new urbanized area.

⁶Flagstaff, AZ did not qualify as an urbanized area as a result of the 1990 census but was qualified as an urbanized area in 1996 based on the results of a special census taken in 1995.

Porterville, CA
 Prescott, AZ
 Radcliff—Elizabethtown, KY
 St. Augustine, FL
 St. Charles, MD
 St. George, UT
 Saipan, MP
 Salisbury, MD—DE
 Sandusky, OH
 San Germán—Cabo Rojo—Sabana Grande, PR
 Saratoga Springs, NY
 South Lyon—Howell—Brighton, MI
 Temecula—Murrieta, CA
 The Woodlands, TX
 Tracy, CA
 Turlock, CA
 Uniontown—Connellsville, PA
 Valdosta, GA
 Wenatchee, WA
 Westminster, MD
 Wildwood—North Wildwood—Cape May, NJ
 Winchester, VA
 Yauco, PR
 Zephyrhills, FL

2. There are 17 urbanized areas formed by merging 46 of the 1990 census urbanized areas:

Baltimore, MD (Annapolis, MD and Baltimore, MD)
 Boston, MA—NH—RI (Boston, MA; Brockton, MA; Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH; Lowell, MA—NH; and Taunton, MA)
 Bridgeport—Stamford, CT—NY (Bridgeport—Milford, CT; Norwalk, CT; and Stamford, CT—NY)
 Chicago, IL—IN (Aurora, IL; Chicago, IL—Northwestern Indiana; Crystal Lake, IL; Elgin, IL; and Joliet, IL)
 Cincinnati OH—KY—IN (Cincinnati, OH—KY and Hamilton, OH)
 Denton—Lewisville, TX (Denton, TX and Lewisville, TX)
 Hartford, CT (Bristol, CT; Hartford—Middletown, CT; and New Britain, CT)
 Indio—Cathedral City—Palm Springs, CA (Indio—Coachella, CA and Palm Springs, CA)
 Miami, FL (Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood—Pompano Beach, FL; Miami—Hialeah, FL; and West Palm Beach—Boca Raton—Delray Beach, FL)
 Philadelphia, PA—NJ—DE—MD (Philadelphia, PA—NJ, and Wilmington, DE—NJ—MD—PA)
 Port St. Lucie, FL (Fort Pierce, FL and Stuart, FL)
 Poughkeepsie—Newburgh, NY (Newburgh, NY and Poughkeepsie, NY)
 Providence, RI—MA (Fall River, MA—RI; Newport, RI; and Providence—Pawtucket, RI—MA)
 Richmond, VA (Petersburg, VA and Richmond, VA)

San Juan, PR (Caguas, PR; Cayey, PR; Humacao, PR; and Vega Baja—Manatí, PR)

Seattle, WA (Seattle, WA and Tacoma, WA)

Youngstown, OH—PA (Sharon, PA—OH and Youngstown, OH)

3. There are 25 urbanized areas formed from splitting ten of the 1990 census urbanized areas:

Aberdeen—Havre de Grace—Bel Air, MD and Baltimore, MD (Baltimore, MD)
 Camarillo, CA; Oxnard, CA; and Thousand Oaks, CA (Oxnard—Ventura, CA)
 Concord, CA; Livermore, CA; San Francisco—Oakland, CA; San Rafael—Novato, CA; and Vallejo, CA (San Francisco—Oakland, CA)
 Dover—Rochester, NH—ME and Portsmouth, NH—ME (Portsmouth—Dover—Rochester, NH—ME)
 Gilroy—Morgan Hill, CA, and San Jose, CA (San Jose, CA)
 Greenville, SC and Mauldin—Simpsonville, SC (Greenville, SC)
 Kansas City, MO—KS and Lee's Summit, MO (Kansas City, MO—KS)
 Los Angeles—Long Beach—Santa Ana, CA; Mission Viejo, CA; and Santa Clarita, CA (Los Angeles, CA)
 Marysville, WA and Seattle, WA (Seattle, WA)
 Norman, OK and Oklahoma City, OK (Oklahoma City, OK)

4. One 1990 census urbanized area failed to qualify as a Census 2000 urbanized area:

Cumberland, MD—WV

5. There are 44 urbanized areas with other significant changes (unrelated to splits and mergers) to their 1990 census boundaries:

Akron, OH: does not include a part of the 1990 census urbanized area (UA), which was transferred to the Census 2000 Cleveland, OH UA.
 Anchorage, AK: does not include the separate Northwest Anchorage, AK urban cluster (UC), which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
 Beloit, WI—IL: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Rockford, IL UA.
 Bridgeport—Stamford, CT—NY: contains part of the 1990 census New York, NY—Northeastern New Jersey UA.
 Charlotte, NC—SC: contains part of the 1990 census Rock Hill, SC UA.
 Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN: contains part of the 1990 census Middletown, OH UA.
 Cleveland, OH: contains parts of the 1990 census Akron, OH and Lorain—Elyria, OH UAs.

- Dayton, OH: contains part of the 1990 census Middletown, OH—UA.
- Decatur, AL: does not include the separate Hartselle, AL UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Fairfield, CA: does not include the separate Fairfield Southwest, CA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Gadsden, AL: does not include significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA.
- Houston, TX: contains part of the 1990 census Texas City, TX UA.
- Jackson, MS: does not include the separate Langford, MS, and Richland, MS UCs, which were defined from parts of the 1990 census UA.
- Kissimmee, FL: contains part of the 1990 census Orlando, FL UA.
- Lewiston, ME: does not include the separate Lisbon Falls, ME UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA, and additional significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA.
- Lorain—Elyria, OH: does not include part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Cleveland, OH UA.
- Miami, FL: does not include the separate Key Biscayne, FL UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Middletown, OH: does not include parts of the 1990 census UA, which were transferred to the Census 2000 Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN, and Dayton, OH UAs.
- Monessen, PA: does not include the separate California, PA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Montgomery, AL: does not include the separate Prattville, AL UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- New York—Newark, NY—NJ—CT: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Bridgeport—Stamford, CT—NY UA.
- Odessa, TX: does not include significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA.
- Ogden—Layton, UT: contains part of the 1990 census Salt Lake City, UT UA.
- Orlando, FL: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Kissimmee, FL UA.
- Pascagoula, MS: does not include significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA.
- Philadelphia, PA—NJ—DE—MD: contains part (entire Pennsylvania portion) of the 1990 census Trenton, NJ—PA UA.
- Ponce, PR: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Yauco, PR UA.
- Rockford, IL: contains part of the 1990 census Beloit, WI—IL UA.
- Rock Hill, SC: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Charlotte, NC—SC UA.
- Salt Lake City, UT: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Ogden—Layton, UT UA.
- San Francisco—Oakland, CA: contains part of the 1990 census San Jose, CA UA.
- San Jose, CA: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 San Francisco—Oakland, CA UA.
- Savannah, GA: does not include the separate Pooler, GA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Simi Valley, CA: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Thousand Oaks, CA UA.
- Texas City, TX: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Houston, TX UA.
- Thousand Oaks, CA: contains part of the 1990 census Simi Valley, CA UA.
- Trenton, NJ: does not include a part (entire Pennsylvania portion) of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Philadelphia, PA—NJ—DE—MD UA.
- Tucson, AZ: does not include the separate Tucson South (Arizona State Prison Complex) AZ and Tucson Southeast, AZ UCs, which were defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Utica, NY: does not include the separate Rome, NY UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA (Utica—Rome, NY).
- Vineland, NJ: does not include the separate Laurel Lake, NJ UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Virginia Beach, VA: does not include the separate Suffolk, VA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA (Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Newport News, VA).
- Yauco, PR: contains part of the 1990 census Ponce, PR UA.
6. There are 72 urbanized areas with changes to their 1990 census names (unrelated to mergers or splits):
- Aguadilla—Isabela—San Sebastian, PR, was Aguadilla, PR.
- Albany, NY, was Albany—Schenectady—Troy, NY.
- Allentown—Bethlehem, PA—NJ, was Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton, PA—NJ.
- Antioch, CA, was Antioch—Pittsburg, CA.
- Appleton, WI, was Appleton—Neeah, WI.
- Athens-Clarke County, GA, was Athens, GA.
- Auburn, AL, was Auburn—Opelika, AL.
- Augusta-Richmond County, GA—SC, was Augusta, GA—SC.
- Barnstable Town, MA, was Hyannis, MA.
- Benton Harbor—St. Joseph, MI, was Benton Harbor, MI.
- Binghamton, NY—PA, was Binghamton, NY.
- Bonita Springs—Naples, FL, was Naples, FL.
- Brooksville, FL, was Spring Hill, FL.
- Buffalo, NY, was Buffalo—Niagara Falls, NY.
- Cape Coral, FL, was Fort Myers—Cape Coral, FL.
- Champaign, IL, was Champaign—Urbana, IL.
- Charleston—North Charleston, SC, was Charleston, SC.
- Charlotte, NC—SC, was Charlotte, NC.
- Chicago, IL—IN, was Chicago, IL—Northwestern Indiana.
- Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN, was Cincinnati, OH—KY.
- College Station—Bryan, TX, was Bryan—College Station, TX.
- Concord, NC, was Kannapolis, NC.
- Dallas—Fort Worth—Arlington, TX, was Dallas—Fort Worth, TX.
- Davenport, IA—IL, was Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, IA—IL.
- Daytona Beach—Port Orange, FL, was Daytona Beach, FL.
- Denver—Aurora, CO, was Denver, CO.
- Dubuque, IA—IL, was erroneously shown in 1990 census electronic files and some 1990 census reports as Dubuque, IA—IL—WI. (The UA was not in Wisconsin.)
- Eugene, OR, was Eugene—Springfield, OR.
- Fargo, ND—MN, was Fargo—Moorhead, ND—MN.
- Gulfport—Biloxi, MS, was Biloxi—Gulfport, MS.
- Hagerstown, MD—WV—PA, was Hagerstown, MD—PA—WV.
- Hemet, CA, was Hemet—San Jacinto, CA.
- Huntington, WV—KY—OH, was Huntington—Ashland, WV—KY—OH.
- Kailua (Honolulu County)—Kaneohe, HI, was Kailua, HI.
- Kennewick—Richland, WA, was Richland—Kennewick, WA.
- Lafayette, IN, was Lafayette—West Lafayette, IN.
- Lansing, MI, was Lansing—East Lansing, MI.

	counts relate to data reported for Census 2000.		Urbanized area		Population
	Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population	
Leominster-Fitchburg, MA, was Fitchburg-Leominster, MA.			Casper, WY	57,718	
Lewiston, ME, was Lewiston-Auburn, ME.			Cedar Rapids, IA	155,334	
Little Rock, AR, was Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR.			Champaign, IL	123,938	
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, was Los Angeles, CA.			Charleston, WV	182,991	
McAllen, TX, was McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.	Aberdeen-Havre de Grace-Bel Air, MD	174,598	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	423,410	
Memphis, TN-MS-AR, was Memphis, TN-AR-MS.	Abilene, TX	107,041	Charlotte, NC-SC	758,927	
Miami, FL, was Miami-Hialeah, FL.	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR	299,086	Charlottesville, VA	81,449	
Nashua, NH-MA, was Nashua, NH.	Akron, OH	570,215	Chattanooga, TN-GA	343,509	
Nashville-Davidson, TN, was Nashville, TN.	Albany, GA	95,450	Cheyenne, WY	68,202	
New Haven, CT, was New Haven-Meriden, CT.	Albany, NY	558,947	Chicago, IL-IN	8,307,904	
New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT, was New York, NY-Northeastern New Jersey.	Albuquerque, NM	598,191	Chico, CA	89,221	
North Port-Punta Gorda, FL, was Punta Gorda, FL.	Alexandria, LA	78,504	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	1,503,262	
Norwich-New London, CT, was New London-Norwich, CT.	Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ TN, IL	576,408	Clarksville, TN-KY	121,775	
Ogden-Layton, UT, was Ogden, UT.	Alton, IL	84,655	Cleveland, OH	1,786,647	
Olympia-Lacey, WA, was Olympia, WA.	Altoona, PA	82,520	Cleveland, TN	58,192	
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL, was Melbourne-Palm Bay, FL.	Amarillo, TX	179,312	Coeur d'Alene, ID	74,800	
Pensacola, FL-AL, was Pensacola, FL.	Ames, IA	50,726	College Station-Bryan, TX	132,500	
Portland, OR-WA, was Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA.	Anchorage, AK	225,744	Colorado Springs, CO	466,122	
Port St. Lucie, FL, was Fort Pierce, FL.	Anderson, IN	97,038	Columbia, MO	98,779	
Providence, RI-MA, was Providence-Pawtucket, RI-MA.	Anderson, SC	70,436	Columbia, SC	420,537	
Round Lake Beach-McHenry-Grayslake, IL-WI, was Round Lake Beach-McHenry, IL-WI.	Ann Arbor, MI	283,904	Columbus, GA-AL	242,324	
Scranton, PA, was Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA.	Anniston, AL	75,840	Columbus, IN	50,227	
Seaside-Monterey-Marina, CA, was Seaside-Monterey, CA.	Antioch, CA	217,591	Columbus, OH	1,133,193	
Sherman, TX, was Sherman-Denison, TX.	Appleton, WI	187,683	Concord, CA	552,624	
South Bend, IN-MI, was South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI.	Arecibo, PR	145,643	Concord, NC	115,057	
Spokane, WA-ID, was Spokane, WA.	Asheville, NC	221,570	Corpus Christi, TX	293,925	
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL, was Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.	Atascadero-El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA	54,762	Corvallis, OR	58,229	
Trenton, NJ, was Trenton, NJ-PA.	Athens-Clarke County, GA	106,482	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	4,145,659	
Utica, NY, was Utica-Rome, NY.	Atlanta, GA	3,499,840	Dalton, GA	57,666	
Vero Beach-Sebastian, FL, was Vero Beach, FL.	Atlantic City, NJ	227,180	Danbury, CT-NY	154,455	
Victorville-Hesperia-Apple Valley, CA, was Hesperia-Apple Valley-Victorville, CA.	Auburn, AL	60,137	Danville, IL	53,223	
Virginia Beach, VA, was Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA.	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	335,630	Danville, VA	50,902	
Washington, DC-VA-MD, was Washington, DC-MD-VA.	Austin, TX	901,920	Davenport, IA-IL	270,626	
Waterloo, IA, was Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA.	Avondale, AZ	67,875	Davis, CA	66,022	
Weirton, WV-Steubenville, OH-PA, was Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV-PA.	Bakersfield, CA	396,125	Dayton, OH	703,444	
	Baltimore, MD	2,076,354	Daytona Beach-Port Orange, FL	255,353	
	Bangor, ME	58,983	Decatur, AL	52,315	
	Barnstable Town, MA	243,667	Decatur, IL	96,454	
	Baton Rouge, LA	479,019	DeKalb, IL	55,805	
	Battle Creek, MI	79,135	Deltona, FL	147,713	
	Bay City, MI	74,048	Denton-Lewisville, TX	299,823	
	Beaumont, TX	139,304	Denver-Aurora, CO	1,984,887	
	Bellingham, WA	84,324	Des Moines, IA	370,505	
	Beloit, WI-IL	56,462	Detroit, MI	3,903,377	
	Bend, OR	57,525	Dothan, AL	60,792	
	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph, MI	61,745	Dover, DE	65,044	
	Billings, MT	100,317	Dover-Rochester, NH-ME	80,456	
	Binghamton, NY-PA	158,884	Dubuque, IA-IL	65,251	
	Birmingham, AL	663,615	Duluth, MN-WI	118,265	
	Bismarck, ND	74,991	Durham, NC	287,796	
	Blacksburg, VA	57,236	Eau Claire, WI	91,393	
	Bloomington, IN	92,456	El Centro, CA	52,954	
	Bloomington-Normal, IL	112,415	Elkhart, IN-MI	131,226	
	Boise City, ID	272,625	Elmira, NY	67,159	
	Bonita Springs-Naples, FL	221,251	El Paso, TX-NM	674,801	
	Boston, MA-NH-RI	4,032,484	Erie, PA	194,804	
	Boulder, CO	112,299	Eugene, OR	224,049	
	Bowling Green, KY	58,314	Evansville, IN-KY	211,989	
	Bremerton, WA	178,369	Fairbanks, AK	51,926	
	Bridgeport-Stamford, CT-NY	888,890	Fairfield, CA	112,446	
	Bristol, TN-Bristol, VA	58,472	Fajardo, PR	78,595	
	Brooksville, FL	102,193	Fargo, ND-MN	142,477	
	Brownsville, TX	165,776	Farmington, NM	53,294	
	Brunswick, GA	51,653	Fayetteville, NC	276,368	
	Buffalo, NY	976,703	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	172,585	
	Burlington, NC	94,248	Flagstaff, AZ	57,050	
	Burlington, VT	105,365	Flint, MI	365,096	
	Cambridge, MA	311,029	Florence, AL	71,299	
	Camarillo, CA	62,798	Florence, SC	67,314	
	Canton, OH	266,595	Florida-Barceloneta-Bajadero, PR	68,811	
	Cape Coral, FL	329,757			
	Carson City, NV	58,263			

B. List of Urbanized Areas

An alphabetical list of all qualifying urbanized areas follows. The population

Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population
Fond du Lac, WI	50,058	Kingston, NY	53,458	Morristown, TN	54,368
Fort Collins, CO	206,633	Kissimmee, FL	186,667	Mount Vernon, WA	51,174
Fort Smith, AR-OK	106,470	Knoxville, TN	419,830	Muncie, IN	90,673
Fort Walton Beach, FL	152,741	Kokomo, IN	63,739	Murfreesboro, TN	135,855
Fort Wayne, IN	287,759	La Crosse, WI-MN	89,966	Muskegon, MI	154,729
Frederick, MD	119,144	Lady Lake, FL	50,721	Myrtle Beach, SC	122,984
Fredericksburg, VA	97,102	Lafayette, IN	125,738	Nampa, ID	95,909
Fresno, CA	554,923	Lafayette, LA	178,079	Napa, CA	79,867
Gadsden, AL	61,709	Lafayette-Louisville, CO	60,387	Nashua, NH-MA	197,155
Gainesville, FL	159,508	Lake Charles, LA	132,977	Nashville-Davidson, TN	749,935
Gainesville, GA	88,680	Lake Jackson-Angleton, TX	73,416	Newark, OH	70,001
Galveston, TX	54,770	Lakeland, FL	199,487	New Bedford, MA	146,730
Gastonia, NC	141,407	Lancaster, PA	323,554	New Haven, CT	531,314
Gilroy-Morgan Hill, CA	84,620	Lancaster-Palmdale, CA	263,532	New Orleans, LA	1,009,283
Glens Falls, NY	57,627	Lansing, MI	300,032	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT	17,799,861
Goldsboro, NC	57,915	Laredo, TX	175,586	Norman, OK	86,478
Grand Forks, ND-MN	56,573	Las Cruces, NM	104,186	North Port-Punta Gorda, FL	122,421
Grand Junction, CO	92,362	Las Vegas, NV	1,314,357	Norwich-New London, CT	173,160
Grand Rapids, MI	539,080	Lawrence, KS	79,647	Ocala, FL	106,542
Great Falls, MT	64,387	Lawton, OK	89,556	Odessa, TX	111,395
Greeley, CO	93,879	Lebanon, PA	63,681	Ogden-Layton, UT	417,933
Green Bay, WI	187,316	Leesburg-Eustis, FL	97,497	Oklahoma City, OK	747,003
Greensboro, NC	267,884	Lee's Summit, MO	55,285	Olympia-Lacey, WA	143,826
Greenville, NC	84,059	Leominster-Fitchburg, MA	112,943	Omaha, NE-IA	626,623
Greenville, SC	302,194	Lewiston, ID-WA	50,317	Orlando, FL	1,157,431
Guayama, PR	77,755	Lewiston, ME	50,567	Oshkosh, WI	71,070
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	205,754	Lexington-Fayette, KY	250,994	Owensboro, KY	67,665
Hagåtña, GU	132,241	Lima, OH	74,071	Oxnard, CA	337,591
Hagerstown, MD-WV-PA	120,326	Lincoln, NE	226,582	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	393,289
Harlingen, TX	110,770	Little Rock, AR	360,331	Panama City, FL	132,419
Harrisburg, PA	362,782	Livemore, CA	75,202	Parkersburg, WV-OH	85,605
Harrisonburg, VA	52,647	Lodi, CA	83,735	Pascagoula, MS	54,190
Hartford, CT	851,535	Logan, UT	76,187	Pensacola, FL-AL	323,783
Hattiesburg, MS	61,465	Lompoc, CA	55,667	Peoria, IL	247,172
Hazleton, PA	51,746	Longmont, CO	72,929	Petaluma, CA	59,958
Hemet, CA	117,200	Longview, TX	78,070	Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,149,079
Hickory, NC	187,808	Longview, WA-OR	60,443	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	2,907,049
High Point, NC	132,844	Lorain-Elyria, OH	193,586	Pine Bluff, AR	58,584
Hightstown, NJ	69,977	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	11,789,487	Pittsburgh, PA	1,753,136
Hinesville, GA	50,360	Louisville, KY-IN	863,582	Pittsfield, MA	52,772
Holland, MI	91,795	Lubbock, TX	202,225	Pocatello, ID	62,498
Honolulu, HI	718,182	Lynchburg, VA	98,714	Ponce, PR	195,037
Hot Springs, AR	51,763	McAllen, TX	523,144	Port Arthur, TX	114,656
Houma, LA	125,929	McKinney, TX	54,525	Porterville, CA	60,261
Houston, TX	3,822,509	Macon, GA	135,170	Port Huron, MI	86,486
Huntington, WV-KY-OH	177,550	Madera, CA	58,027	Portland, ME	188,080
Huntsville, AL	213,253	Madison, WI	329,533	Portland, OR-WA	1,583,138
Idaho Falls, ID	66,973	Manchester, NH	143,549	Port St. Lucie, FL	270,774
Indianapolis, IN	1,218,919	Mandeville-Covington, LA	62,866	Portsmouth, NH-ME	50,912
Indio-Cathedral City-Palm Springs, CA	254,856	Mansfield, OH	79,698	Pottstown, PA	73,597
Iowa City, IA	85,247	Manteca, CA	51,176	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh, NY	351,982
Ithaca, NY	53,528	Marysville, WA	114,372	Prescott, AZ	61,909
Jackson, MI	88,050	Mauldin-Simpsonville, SC	77,831	Providence, RI-MA	1,174,548
Jackson, MS	292,637	Mayagüez, PR	119,350	Provo-Orem, UT	303,680
Jackson, TN	65,086	Medford, OR	128,780	Pueblo, CO	123,351
Jacksonville, FL	882,295	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	972,091	Racine, WI	129,545
Jacksonville, NC	95,514	Merced, CA	110,483	Radcliff-Elizabethtown, KY	64,504
Janesville, WI	66,034	Miami, FL	4,919,036	Raleigh, NC	541,527
Jefferson City, MO	53,714	Michigan City, IN-MI	66,199	Rapid City, SD	66,780
Johnson City, TN	102,456	Middletown, NY	50,071	Reading, PA	240,264
Johnstown, PA	76,113	Middletown, OH	94,355	Redding, CA	105,267
Jonesboro, AR	51,804	Midland, TX	99,221	Reno, NV	303,689
Joplin, MO	72,089	Milwaukee, WI	1,308,913	Richmond, VA	818,836
Juana Diaz, PR	54,835	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2,388,593	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,506,816
Kailua (Honolulu County)-Kaneohe, HI	117,730	Mission Viejo, CA	533,015	Roanoke, VA	197,442
Kalamazoo, MI	187,961	Missoula, MT	69,491	Rochester, MN	91,271
Kankakee, IL	65,073	Mobile, AL	317,605	Rochester, NY	694,396
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,361,744	Modesto, CA	310,945	Rockford, IL	270,414
Kennewick-Richland, WA	153,851	Monessen, PA	56,508	Rock Hill, SC	70,007
Kenosha, WI	110,942	Monroe, LA	113,818	Rocky Mount, NC	61,657
Killeen, TX	167,976	Monroe, MI	53,153	Rome, GA	58,287
Kingsport, TN-VA	95,766	Montgomery, AL	196,892	Round Lake Beach-McHenry-Grayslake, IL-WI	226,848
		Morgantown, WV	55,997		

Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population
Sacramento, CA	1,393,498	Tallahassee, FL	204,260	Youngstown, OH-PA	417,431
Saginaw, MI	140,985	Tampa—St. Petersburg, FL	2,062,339	Yuba City, CA	97,645
St. Augustine, FL	53,519	Temecula—Murrieta, CA	229,810	Yuma, AZ-CA	94,950
St. Charles, MD	74,765	Tempe, TX	71,937	Zephyrhills, FL	53,979
St. Cloud, MN	91,305	Terre Haute, IN	79,376		
St. George, UT	62,630	Texarkana, TX—Texarkana, AR	72,288		
St. Joseph, MO-KS	77,231	Texas City, TX	96,417		
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,077,662	The Woodlands, TX	89,445		
Saipan, MP	61,695	Thousand Oaks, CA	210,990		
Salem, OR	207,229	Titusville, FL	52,922		
Salinas, CA	179,173	Toledo, OH-MI	503,008		
Salisbury, MD-DE	59,426	Topeka, KS	142,411		
Salt Lake City, UT	887,650	Tracy, CA	59,020		
San Angelo, TX	87,969	Trenton, NJ	268,472		
San Antonio, TX	1,327,554	Tucson, AZ	720,425		
San Diego, CA	2,674,436	Tulsa, OK	558,329		
Sandusky, OH	50,693	Turlock, CA	69,507		
San Francisco—Oakland, CA	2,995,769	Tuscaloosa, AL	116,888		
San Germán—Cabo Rojo—Sabana Grande, PR	112,939	Tyler, TX	101,494		
San Jose, CA	1,538,312	Uniontown—Connellsville, PA	58,442		
San Juan, PR	2,216,616	Utica, NY	113,409		
San Luis Obispo, CA	53,498	Vacaville, CA	90,264		
San Rafael—Novato, CA	232,836	Valdosta, GA	57,647		
Santa Barbara, CA	196,263	Vallejo, CA	158,967		
Santa Clarita, CA	170,481	Vero Beach—Sebastian, FL	120,962		
Santa Cruz, CA	157,348	Victoria, TX	61,529		
Santa Fe, NM	80,337	Victorville—Hesperia—Apple Valley, CA	200,436		
Santa Maria, CA	120,297	Vineland, NJ	88,724		
Santa Rosa, CA	285,408	Virginia Beach, VA	1,394,439		
Sarasota—Bradenton, FL	559,229	Visalia, CA	120,044		
Saratoga Springs, NY	51,172	Waco, TX	153,198		
Savannah, GA	208,886	Warner Robins, GA	90,838		
Scranton, PA	385,237	Washington, DC-VA-MD	3,933,920		
Seaside—Monterey—Marina, CA	125,503	Waterbury, CT	189,026		
Seattle, WA	2,712,205	Waterloo, IA	108,298		
Sheboygan, WI	68,600	Watsonville, CA	66,500		
Sherman, TX	56,168	Wausau, WI	68,221		
Shreveport, LA	275,213	Weirton, WV—Steubenville, OH-PA	73,710		
Simi Valley, CA	112,345	Wenatchee, WA	55,425		
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	106,119	Westminster, MD	65,034		
Sioux Falls, SD	124,269	Wheeling, WV-OH	87,613		
Slidell, LA	79,926	Wichita, KS	422,301		
South Bend, IN-MI	276,498	Wichita Falls, TX	99,396		
South Lyon—Howell—Brighton, MI	106,139	Wildwood—North Wildwood—Cape May, NJ	52,550		
Spartanburg, SC	145,058	Williamsport, PA	58,693		
Spokane, WA-ID	334,858	Wilmington, NC	161,149		
Springfield, IL	153,516	Winchester, VA	53,559		
Springfield, MA-CT	573,610	Winston-Salem, NC	299,290		
Springfield, MO	215,004	Winter Haven, FL	153,924		
Springfield, OH	89,684	Worcester, MA-CT	429,882		
State College, PA	71,301	Yakima, WA	112,816		
Stockton, CA	313,392	Yauco, PR	108,024		
Sumter, SC	64,320	York, PA	192,903		
Syracuse, NY	402,267				

C. List of Urban Areas (Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters)

A complete list of the 3,638 qualifying urban areas, which includes both urbanized areas and urban clusters, and the list of central places will be available from the Census Bureau's Urban and Rural Classification Web page at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.

D. List of Major Airports

A list of major airports evaluated for inclusion in urbanized areas and urban clusters will be available from the Census Bureau's Urban and Rural Classification Web page at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.

E. Geographic Products

TIGER/Line® files that contain the boundaries, names, and codes of urbanized areas and urban clusters will be available from the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line® Web page at: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/index.html>. Maps produced by the Census Bureau, showing the boundaries and component geographic entities of urbanized areas and urban clusters, will be available in late 2002. For information updates concerning the availability of maps, data users should monitor the Census Bureau's Urban and Rural Classification Web page at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.

Dated: April 26, 2002.

Charles Louis Kincannon,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 02-10805 Filed 4-30-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

ATTACHMENT III

City of Covington Comprehensive Plan **2. Land Use Element**



September 25, 2001

INTRODUCTION

Covington's Land Use Element outlines the overall concept that guides the proposed general distribution and location of various uses of land within the City's Urban Growth Area. The Land Use Element is divided into six sections. The Introduction describes the intent of the Land Use Element and its relationship to Covington's vision of the future and other elements of the comprehensive plan. The Planning Context summarizes the interrelationships of the element with the other local governments in the region and how the policies in this element respond to the requirements of the Growth Management Act and the Countywide Planning Policies. The Existing Conditions section provides a review of existing land use data from King County GIS and a definition of Potentially Constrained Lands. The Population and Employment component describes existing characteristics and growth targets through the year 2020. The Future Land Use component designates the general location of land uses for the 20-year planning period with a Preferred Future Land Use Map. And finally, the Goals and Policies section provides guidance for future development and establishes the conceptual framework from which the more detailed recommendations for: housing; transportation; parks, trails and open space; natural environment; human services; utilities; and capital facilities; are made in subsequent elements of this Plan.

Covington engaged in a series of visioning efforts during the initial portion of this comprehensive planning effort, while additional public comment was obtained throughout the remainder of the process. The Land Use Element helps to achieve Covington's *Vision Statement* and *Vision Plan* by providing for planned growth in a manner which supports small-town character and preservation of the natural environment, subscribes to the concepts of Crime Prevention Through

Environmental Planning (CPTED), and provides for a well-designed and pedestrian-friendly downtown, well-maintained and attractive neighborhoods affordable to residents, and a variety of cultural and recreational opportunities. The Land Use Element also contains policies to encourage a stable economic base and to promote employment opportunities in the City. The Human Services Element will address resident needs and how City government will remain efficient, accessible, responsive and accountable to the community. The Land Use Element will help to enhance Covington's quality of life and maintain rural character in an urban environment.

The Land Use Element is closely coordinated with the other comprehensive plan elements. For example, this element identifies where various types of housing should locate and the Housing Element provides the policies for their design and encourages the development of affordable housing.

Planning Context

Requirements of the Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act of 1990 lists thirteen planning goals that summarize the policy intent of the act (listed in their entirety in Introduction). These goals guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans, and set the framework for local comprehensive plans. Several of these goals relate to land use planning. For example, the goals encourage development in already urbanized areas where adequate public facilities and services exist, and conversely discourage the conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development. The goals also encourage the conservation of resource lands, the retention and preservation of open space areas, and protection of the natural environment. The goals and policies in this element were prepared to be consistent with the state GMA planning goals.

Recent listing of Chinook salmon as "threatened" under the authority of the Endangered Species Act is likely to require additional conservation measures consistent with the draft ESA Section 4(d) rules recently proposed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The City of Covington will cooperate with King County and other local jurisdiction in the development of land use regulations and infrastructure maintenance protocols consistent with the 4(d) rules.

The Growth Management Act requires the identification of an Urban Growth Area that defines those places in which urban growth can occur and those lands, such as open space corridors and critical areas, which should be protected. When the state legislature adopted the Growth Management Act, they found that " ... a lack of common goals expressing the public's interest in the conservation and the wise use of our lands pose a threat to the environment, sustainable economic development, and the health, safety and high quality of life enjoyed by residents of this state. It is in the public interest that citizens, communities, local governments, and the private sector cooperate and coordinate with one another in comprehensive land use planning." (RCW 36.70A.010) This finding, which summarizes the intent of the act, emphasizes the central role of the Land use Element.

The land within the Urban Growth Area must be capable of accommodating 20 years of projected growth. Urban services will only be provided and annexations can occur only within these Urban Growth Areas. Urban Growth Areas must be re-evaluated at least every five years to determine whether or not they are capable of meeting growth projections.

The most important aspect of the GMA is the requirement that other elements of the Comprehensive Plan relate back to the Land Use Element and that the Plan be internally consistent. Therefore, the Growth Management Act puts the Land Use Element in the central role of defining the direction of the Comprehensive Plan, and thereby carrying out the vision of the community.

Regional Policies AND PLANS

There are two regional policy documents that were adopted and ratified by local governments in the Puget Sound area: 2020 and the King County Countywide Planning Policies. Vision 2020, which was adopted in 1990, is the result of a four-county regional planning process undertaken by the Puget Sound Council of Governments (the predecessor agency to the Puget Sound Regional Council). Following an extensive review of regional land use and transportation alternatives, the Council of Governments adopted a regional plan that emphasizes targeting growth to major and minor centers throughout the region. Vision 2020 subsequently has served as the framework for many other planning efforts, such as the Countywide Planning Policies for Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and King Counties.

The basis for countywide planning policies came from the 1991 amendments to the Growth Management Act that required such policies. Countywide planning policies must address several issues, including the designation of urban growth areas,

promotion of contiguous and orderly development and provision of urban services to such development, affordable housing and policies for joint county and city planning within urban growth areas. King County's Countywide Planning Policies were developed by the Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC), a group of fifteen elected officials from Seattle, King County, and suburban cities. The policies were adopted by the County Council and ratified by the cities in 1992. The policies were subsequently amended in 1994. According to the Growth Management Act, the intent of these policies is to establish a framework from which county and city comprehensive plans are developed, and to ensure that county and city plans are consistent. Therefore, these policies have a significant impact on Covington's local land use policies. The Countywide Planning Policies incorporated the Vision 2020 concept of directing growth to centers. Though, Covington was not involved in the formation and ratification of the Countywide Planning Policies in 1992 or 1994 (because Covington was not incorporated at the time), the City will have the opportunity for input regarding future amendments.

The goals, policies, and strategies of this Plan have been developed to reflect the *Vision Statement* and *Vision Plan* articulated by Covington residents, while building on the information contained in the King County Community Plans for Soos Creek and Tahoma-Raven Heights. The previously unincorporated area now delineated by the City of Covington's municipal boundary fell within these two County planning areas, during Community Plan formation.

Existing Conditions

Existing Land Use

One of the first steps in formation of this Land Use Element was the gathering of existing conditions for the City. The City relied heavily upon King County GIS data for analysis of existing land use. Existing land use is simply how a parcel is currently being utilized and is not based on the underlying zoning. The City identified thirteen generalized existing land use categories of: single family residential; mobile home park; commercial; office; industrial; public utility; mining/quarry; schools/library; churches; open space; vacant; roads; and lakes. A key point of this analysis is the identification of vacant lands. Table 2.1 shows the acreage and distribution of each of the existing land use categories.

Table 2.1 - Existing Land Use

Existing Land Use Category	Incorporated UGA		Unincorporated UGA		Entire Covington UGA	
	Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total
Single Family	1,753.1	49.3%	77.2	28.0%	1,830.3	47.7%
Mobile Home Park	17.5	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	17.5	0.5%
Commercial	67.7	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	67.7	1.8%
Office	17.6	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	17.6	0.5%
Industrial	9.6	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	9.6	0.3%
Public Utility	106.6	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	106.6	2.8%
Mining/Quarry	181.3	5.1%	77.7	28.2%	259.0	6.8%
Schools/Library	152.3	4.3%	38.7	14.0%	191.0	5.0%
Churches	66.8	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	66.8	1.7%
Open Space	93.2	2.6%	43.8	15.9%	137.0	3.6%
Vacant	641.8	18.0%	13.3	4.8%	655.1	17.1%
Roads	425.8	12.0%	24.9	9.0%	450.6	11.8%
Lakes	25.5	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	25.5	0.7%

Total	3,558.9	100.0%	275.5	100.0%	3,834.3	100.0%
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Map 2.1 - Existing Land Use Potentially Constrained Lands

There is a significant amount of land within Covington’s Urban Growth Area that is potentially unsuitable for future development. It is important to understand how potential development constraints may impact future growth and development patterns. It is often difficult to assess overlapping constraints to development. This Plan defines Potentially Constrained Lands as the geographic union of floodplains, wetlands and associated buffers, stream buffers, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas, erosion hazard areas, power line easements, and gas line easements. Approximately 800 acres (or 21%) of Covington’s Urban Growth Area are potentially constrained, and are discussed and mapped in the Environmental Element. Potentially Constrained Lands are only intended to provide a generalized analysis of impediments to future development, and are not intended to be a mapped area where development may not occur.

Population and Employment

Population

The 2000 population of the City of Covington is estimated to be 13,010 persons. This reflects an average yearly increase of approximately 100 persons per year from 1990 to 1995, and 142 persons per year from 1995 to 2000. The estimated existing population for the unincorporated portion of Covington’s Urban Growth Area is 343 persons, for a total 2000 UGA population estimate of 13,353. Because Covington is a recently incorporated area, historical population data for the area defined by the municipal boundaries is not readily available dating back before the year 1990. If there is a future desire by the City, analysis could potentially be done using US Census and County records as well as aerial photography to estimate the historical population of the area.

Covington’s age distribution according to the 1990 US Census showed that: 35% of the City’s population was 17 years old or younger; 8% was 18 to 24 years old; 54% was 25 to 64 years of age; and 3% was 65 years or older. Some interesting points are that Covington’s percent of population under the age of 17 (35%) was significantly higher than the rest of King County (22%), and as a percentage of the population, Covington has about one fourth the percentage of senior citizens as the balance of King County (3% vs. 11%). The Housing and Community Development Needs Assessment states that by 2007, it is projected that the percentage of the Covington population 17 years old or younger will drop to 27% and the percentage of population over 65 will more than double to 7%.

Covington is using a 20-year growth estimate supplied by King County of 1,500 additional households through the year 2020. This equates to a planning target of 1,546 additional housing units by applying a vacancy rate of 3%. As of the year 2000, there are estimated to be 4,454 existing housing units within the City’s UGA. This includes 4,340 housing units within the incorporated UGA and 114 dwelling units in the unincorporated UGA. The targeted 20-year growth of 1,546 housing units would result in 6,000 total housing units by 2020, or a 35% increase. Applying a 3% housing vacancy rate to calculate anticipated households and an average of 3 persons per household, the UGA population is projected to grow by 4,107 persons from 13,353 in 2000 to 17,460 by 2020. The 20-year percent growth of population (31%) is less than the 20-year percent growth of housing units (35%) because of the regional trend towards fewer people per household. Covington’s challenge is to accommodate anticipated growth in a manner that will have the least impact on the environment and the most positive effect on the economy and the quality of life of City residents.

Table 2.2 - Covington Housing Targets

	Urban Growth Area Housing Units	Urban Growth Area Population**
1990 - US Census	3,832	11,803
1995 - estimate	4,000	12,300
2000 - estimate*	4,454*	13,353*

2005 - target	4,798	13,963
2010 - target	5,170	15,043
2015 - target	5,569	16,207
2020 - target	6,000	17,460
20-year Growth	1,546 (or 35% increase)	4,107 (or 31%)

*Reflects a one-time addition of 114 housing units and 343 persons upon potential annexation of unincorporated Urban Growth Area to the south of the city.

**Urban Growth Area population from 2005 to 2020 based on an average of 3% vacancy rate and 3 persons per household.

Employment

In 1998, there were estimated to be 2,590 jobs within the Covington Urban Growth Area made up of 234 employing units (includes the addition of 110 jobs for Tahoma High School which is outside of City Limits but within Urban Growth Area). The Retail sector contains the most jobs with 808, followed closely by the Government/Education sector with 717 jobs and the Finance/Services sector with 696 jobs. The remaining employment composition is 258 jobs in the Resources and Construction sector, 95 jobs in the Wholesale/Utilities sector, and 19 jobs in the Manufacturing sector.

Table 2.3 - 1998 Covington Employment

Sector	Jobs
Manufacturing	19
Wholesale/Utilities	95
Resources and Construction	258
Finance/Services	693
Government/Education	717*
Retail	808
Total Covered Jobs	2,590*
1998 Number of Employing Units - 234*	

Source: King County 1999 Annual Growth Report and 1999 Phone Survey.

* Includes 110 employees for Tahoma High which is outside of the Covington City Limits, but within the Covington Urban Growth Area.

Covington wishes to have a healthy economic structure by providing for orderly and efficient economic development while at least maintaining, and potentially increasing, its current jobs per household ratio of 0.6. This would mean adding at least 900 new jobs over the 20-year planning period. The City will reassess its employment target when additional information is available from the Growth Management Planning Council.

The major component of future non-residential development includes diverse opportunities for commercial, office and industrial development activities, with a significant portion of land appropriate for mixed use buildings. These land uses will provide needed services and jobs to Covington residents and also provides a major component of Covington's tax base through sales and property taxes that these kinds of development generate. Because these kinds of activities typically generate more tax revenue than they consume in commensurate public services and facilities, they are often considered as an important fiscal benefit to the local government tax base.

Table 2.4 - Covington Employment Targets

ATTACHMENT IV

Eastside Journal | South County Journal | Mercer Island Reporter | Snoqualmie Valley Record
 Renton Reporter | Kent Reporter | Auburn Reporter | Redmond Reporter | Bothell Kenmore Reporter



Advertising Network

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The power of the network

The power of your local newspaper network

Affluent Market

King County Journal Newspapers' market area is recognized as one of the nation's leaders in growth and affluence.

- Our market includes more than 88% of the population of the wealthiest ZIP codes in Washington.
- Households in our market area earn almost 30% more than Seattle households. (Average income of \$90,619 KCJN market vs. \$70,525 Seattle)



Relevant

Quality local news combined with local ads from businesses and private individuals create high readership.

- 65% of Eastside Journal and South County Journal readers use the papers as their primary source of local advertising.
- The Mercer Island Reporter and Snoqualmie Valley Record are local institutions with about 60% paid household penetration.
- The Reporter Newspapers' city by city saturation mailing reaches every household at a fraction of the cost of direct mail.



The Network Advantage

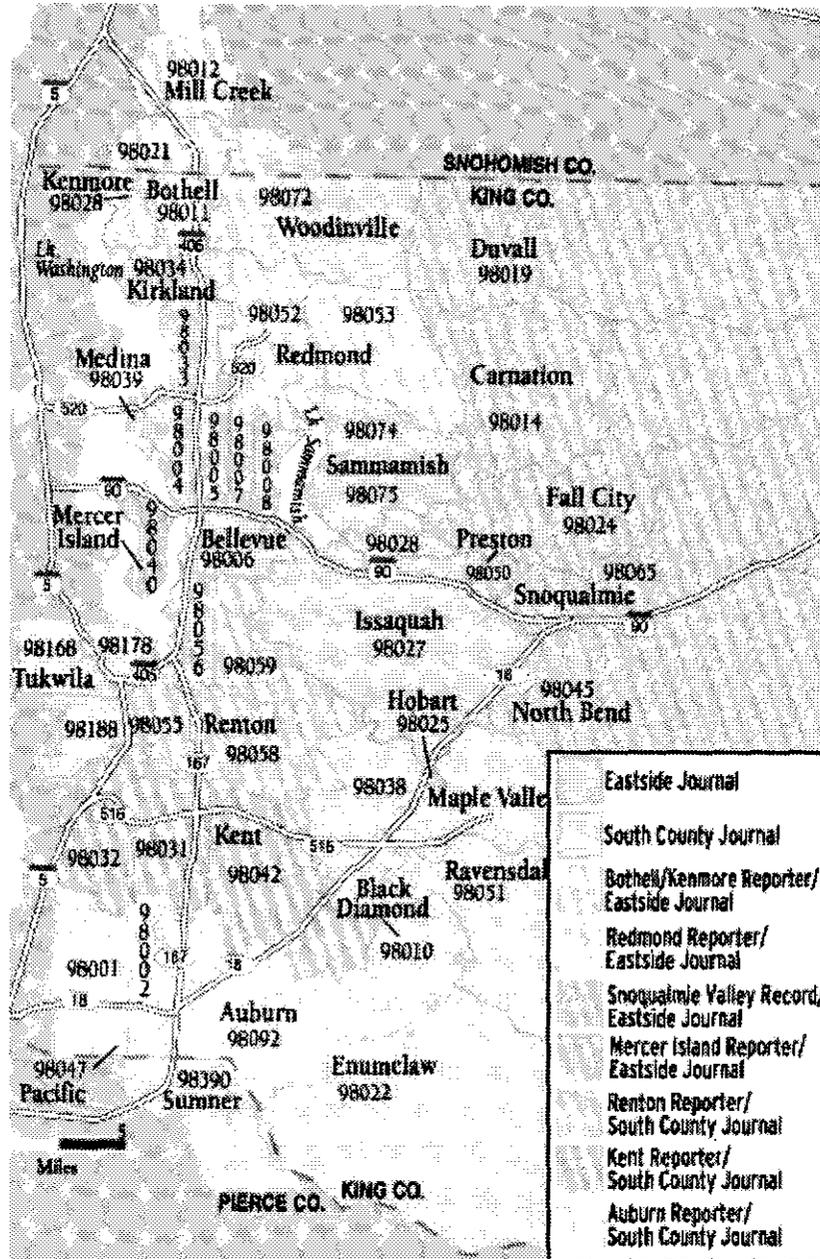
- Total network buy efficiently delivers the best part of King County.
- A custom combination of publications can be used to target demographically and geographically.
- Cost effective rates mean every advertiser can achieve the reach and frequency necessary for success.



Powerful and Progressive

- King County Journal Newspapers is family owned with a commitment to the local community.
- 2001: King County Journal Newspapers broke ground on a \$20 Million state- of- the- art press facility in Kent, Washington.
- 2001- 2002: The company increased its investment in the community strategy by launching 2 new publications:- Redmond Reporter - 28,000 circulation - Bothell/ Kenmore Reporter - 28,000 circulation.
- Solid growth at both daily newspapers.

Our Coverage Areas



Publication	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Eastside Journal Seven days a week	26,581	26,581	26,581	26,581
South County Journal Seven days a week	22,161	22,161	22,161	22,161
Mercer Island Reporter Every Wednesday	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Snoqualmie Valley Record Every Thursday	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500

Auburn Reporter 2 nd & 4 th Wednesday		27,000		27,000
Bothell/Kenmore Reporter 1 st & 3 rd Thursday	28,000		28,000	
Kent Reporter 1 st & 3 rd Thursday	68,000		27,000	
Redmond Reporter 2 nd & 4 th Thursday		28,000		28,000
Renton Reporter 1 st & 3 rd Wednesday	31,000		27,000	
Total Distribution	185,242	113,242	140,242	113,242
Unduplicated Total*	160,647	91,283	128,362	91,283
Total Readership**	405,417	256,317	313,017	256,317

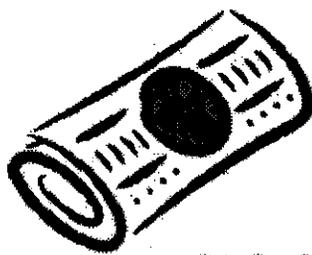
* Households receiving more than one publication are counted only once.

** Eastside Journal & South County Journal readership based on Hebert Research study 1999. Other papers readership based on industry standard for community weeklies.

- Eastside Journal & South County Journal distribution figures are the daily ABC audited circulation averages for the 12 months ending March 31, 2001.
- Mercer Island Reporter and Snoqualmie Valley Record paid weekly publications.
- The Auburn, Bothell/Kenmore, Kent, Redmond and Renton Reporters provide direct mail saturation of households and businesses in each community. The first week of each month the Kent Reporter distribution is increased to include all of the households in the Kent School District, and the Renton Reporter is increased to reach all of the households in the city of Renton.

The power of the network

ATTACHMENT V



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Washington (WA) Newspapers

Best Washington News Site -- TIE

Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Seattle Times

Major Market Sites in **Bold**

- **Bellingham Herald** -- **Bellingham, WA** -- location is in northwest Washington on the Puget Sound approximately 100 miles north of Seattle. Only classifieds, real estate and employment ads listed. No online news.
- **Columbian** -- **Vancouver, WA** -- location is in southern Washington, across the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon. The Columbian serves the southern Washington and Clark County communities of Vancouver, Camas and Orchards.
- **Daily News** -- **Longview, WA** -- location is in southern Washington on the Columbia River. The Daily News serves the Cowlitz County communities of Longview and Kelso, Washington. Updated daily.
- **Eastside Journal** -- **Bellevue, WA** -- location is in the eastern suburbs of Seattle. The Eastside Journal reports on happenings in Bellevue, Kirkland, Redmond and Lake Sammamish area of the eastern Seattle metro area.
- **Herald** -- **Everett, WA** -- location is in northwest Washington on the Puget Sound, north of Seattle approximately 30 miles. The Herald serves the Everett metro area and Snohomish County, Washington. A good source for news/information on the Puget Sound Naval Station, Snohomish County, local business news and local sports.
- **News Tribune** -- **Tacoma, WA** -- location is in west-central Washington on the south-end of the Puget Sound, south of Seattle. The News Tribune serves the southern Puget Sound communities of Tacoma, Federal Way, University Place, Puyallup and Auburn. Good source for information about Boeing Corporation, Mount Rainier and local entertainment.
- **Olympian** -- **Olympia, WA** -- location is in west-central Washington.

Olympia is the State Capital of Washington. The Olympian offers no online news but does provide a local guide entitled, SouthSoundOnline.com and a guide to the [Pacific Northwest](#).

- **[Peninsula Daily News -- Port Angeles, WA](#)** -- [location](#) is in the Olympic Peninsula in northwest Washington on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The Peninsula Daily News serves the Port Angeles area and Clallam County, Washington and provides an [excellent guide](#) to the nearby Olympic National Park, Port Townsend and the entire Olympic Peninsula.
- **[Puget Sound Business Journal](#)** -- Seattle, WA -- [location](#) is on the Puget Sound in west-central Washington. The Puget Sound Business Journal offers business news on the entire Seattle/Tacoma/Everett metro area. A publication of [American City Business Journals](#).
- **[Puyallup Herald](#)** -- Puyallup, WA -- [location](#) is in the metropolitan Seattle-Tacoma area, southeast of Tacoma. The Puyallup Herald reports on news in the suburban Tacoma communities of Puyallup, Sumner and Parkland. Updated weekly.
- **[Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce](#)** -- Seattle, WA -- [location](#) is on the Puget Sound in west-central Washington. DJC.com offers construction, real estate and architectural news for the Pacific Northwest/Puget Sound. DJC.com also provides an [outstanding directory](#) of local architectural, engineering, contractors and specialties throughout the Pacific Northwest area.
- **[Seattle Post-Intelligencer](#)** -- Seattle, WA -- [location](#) is on the Puget Sound in west-central Washington. The Post-Intelligencer serves the entire Seattle metro area and also provides news coverage of the entire [Pacific Northwest](#). The Post-Intelligencer is the only newspaper in Washington with statewide circulation. The Post-Intelligencer is a good source for news on [local businesses](#), a [Seattle neighborhood news section](#), [science & technology](#), [venture capital](#) in the Pacific Northwest and [local sports](#). The Post-Intelligencer also provides a complete [Seattle Food & Dining Guide](#). Updated daily.
- **[Seattle Times](#)** -- Seattle, WA -- [location](#) is on the Puget Sound in west-central Washington. The Seattle Times, the largest daily newspaper in Washington state, and the largest Sunday circulation paper in the Northwest, is a great resource for Pacific Northwest news. The Seattle Times provides extensive cover of Seattle-area [Arts & Entertainment](#), [Pacific Northwest businesses](#), [technology news](#) and [local news](#). Good source for sports news on the [Seattle Seahawks](#), [Seattle Mariners](#), [Seattle Supersonics](#), University of [Washington Huskies](#), [Washington State University Cougars](#) and [snow sports](#). The Seattle Times also offers a [free online archive](#) where you can search and view selected articles published online since February 1, 1996.
- **[South County Journal](#)** -- Kent, WA -- [location](#) is in the southern Seattle-metro area. The South County Journal serves the southern King County communities of Kent, Auburn, Des Moines, Normandy Park, Sea Tac

- and Federal Way. Updated daily.
- **Spokesman-Review** -- **Spokane, WA** -- location is in eastern Washington near the Idaho stateline. The Spokane.net's news is provided by the Spokesman-Review and is an excellent source for news on eastern Washington. Updated daily.
 - **Star** -- **Grand Coulee, WA** -- location is in northeast Washington on the Columbia River at Grand Coulee Dam. Updated weekly.
 - **Sun** -- **Bremerton, WA** -- location is west of Seattle across the Puget Sound. The Sun serves Bremerton, Bainbridge Island, Port Orchard and several other Kitsap County communities.
 - **Wenatchee World** -- **Wenatchee, WA** -- location is in central Washington, east of the Wenatchee Mountains. The Wenatchee World serves all of central Washington and is a good resource for Washington outdoor news including a Washington hiking guide and a camping guide to both State and National parks.

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