Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS)
TIGERweb Online Map Viewer Guide

Instructions for using TIGERweb to review governments for BAS
Revised December 2020
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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau’s TIGERweb is a web-based application that allows users to visualize the data within the U.S. Census Bureau’s Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing database (TIGER) online. TIGERweb contains three mapping applications: TIGERweb, TIGERweb Decennial and TIGERweb Economic.

All of the TIGERweb applications allow users to view the following:

• Roads, highways and railroads.
• Rivers, lakes, streams and other “single-line” drainage.
• Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas:
  o Combined Statistical Areas.
  o Metropolitan Divisions.
  o Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
  o Micropolitan Statistical Areas.
• Special use areas:
  o Colleges and Universities.
  o Correctional Facilities.
  o Military Installations.
  o National Parks.
• States and Counties.
• American Indian Areas: Off-Reservation Trust Lands.

TIGERweb and TIGERweb Decennial applications allow users to view the following:

• American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Areas:
  o Alaska Native Regional Corporations.
  o American Indian Joint-Use Lands.
  o Hawaiian home lands (HHL).
  o Federal American Indian Reservations.
  o State American Indian Reservations.
  o Statistical Areas:
    ▪ Alaska Native Village.
    ▪ Oklahoma Tribal.
    ▪ State Designated Tribal.
    ▪ Tribal Designated.
• Boundaries for legal and statistical geographic entities:
  o Places (Census Designated Places, Consolidated Cities, County Subdivisions, Estates, Incorporated Places and Subbarrios).
  o Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA).
  o Traffic Analysis: (Districts [TAD] and Zones [TAZ]).
  o Urban Growth Areas (UGA).
  o ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA).
• Block and Tracts (Census and Tribal).
• Legislative Districts Areas:
  o Congressional.
  o State Legislative Areas (Lower and Upper Chambers).
  o Voting Districts.
• School Districts (Elementary, Secondary and Unified).
• Urban (Areas and Clusters).

TIGERweb Economic allows users to view the following:

• American Indian Reservations (combined State and Federal American Indian Reservations).
• Economic Places:
  o Consolidated Cities.
  o Incorporated Areas and Minor Civil Divisions (MCD).
  o Census Designated Areas.
  o Balance of County.
• Planning Regions.

2021 Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) participants are provided with the Census Bureau's TIGERweb online map viewer as an option to compare the BAS maps to a local source for the entity to determine if a boundary updates needs to be submitted to the BAS. BAS participants may also download our Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) or digital files, download PDF maps, or request BAS paper maps.

Participants can use the TIGERweb online map viewer at <https://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerweb/> to find their County, Consolidated City, Incorporated Place, County Subdivision (MCD), or American Indian Area and determine if it is necessary to make boundary changes and/or feature updates. Participants may provide boundary changes or feature updates if the map does not correctly depict the boundary or features in effect as of January 1, 2021. To review the boundaries, use the unique GEOID (numeric code) for the local government, provided on the BAS Annual Response form. This will ensure the proper government entity is located and that TIGERweb will zoom directly to the area.
CHAPTER 1  DIGITAL TIGERWEB REQUIREMENTS

1.1  Accessing TIGERweb

Access the U.S. Census Bureau’s TIGERweb page at <https://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerwebmain/TIGERweb_main.html>. TIGERweb currently supports Microsoft Internet Explorer (Version 9 and higher), Mozilla Firefox, and Google Chrome internet browsers.

1. Click on TIGERweb Applications (see Figure 1 - black arrow) or TIGERweb and TIGERweb Decennial Applications (see Figure 2 - black arrow).

![Figure 1: TIGERweb Home Screen: Top Row selection](image1)

![Figure 2: TIGERweb Home Screen: Bottom Menu](image2)
2. Click on the TIGERweb link (for the most current information) from the menu panel on the left-hand side of the screen. (See Figure 3 – black arrow).

![TIGERweb screenshot](image.jpg)

**Figure 3: Selecting TIGERweb Application**

3. Then the window will show the map display and navigation tools, layers panel, map vintage, background options, search and identify tools, and the settings and help menu (see Figure 4). The vintage will default to “Current” which is the TAB 2020 / BAS 2021 vintage.
1.2 Accessing the Layers Menu Panel

Click on the Layers tab on the menu bar at the upper left-hand side of the screen (see Figure 5 - Black oval). The ‘Layers’ option is always preselected when the TIGERweb application starts. The Layers option allows the user to select the vintage of data and the data layers to view on the map screen.

1.2.1 Selecting a Vintage

The ‘Select Vintage’ drop-down in the Layers menu shows the vintages of the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) and American Community Survey (ACS) TIGERweb geography that are available (see Figure 6). Select Current, if not already selected, to view the geographic updates for the entity submitted during BAS 2020 and BVP.
1.2.2 Available Map Layers and Selecting a Map Layer

The Layers tab displayed on the upper left-hand side of the window shows the list of the features and geographic areas available to view. Labels, Hydrography, States, and Counties layers are on by default. The layers are separate groups based on geographic type called map services (see Figure 7).

To turn a particular layer on, click inside the box next to the main layer heading (to the left) for the desired layer, so that a check mark appears in the box (see Figure 7). Users can expand each map service by clicking on the plus sign (+) symbol to see all of the available layers within the map service (see Figure 8). These layers include physical features (e.g. roads and water features), and statistical boundaries (e.g. census blocks and incorporated places).

Some layers are only visible at certain zoom extents. More data layer options with a higher level of detail will be available when zoomed closer in on the map. Users can limit the amount of data on the map by selecting only the desired layers. For example, Figure 9, to view boundaries representing Incorporated Places within the Places and County Subdivisions category, turn off the other types for Place geographies by unchecking the box to the left of the feature type.

Note: If the requested zoom level shows all of the options of a layer, TIGERweb has all of the layers on (check marked) by default. You must manually turn off these layers if you do not want them.

When multiple layers are on a map simultaneously, one layer may obscure another. To allow one layer to be more prominent than another, the transparency of the layer can be adjusted by using the Slider, which is available once the layer is expanded (by pressing the plus sign [+] left of the layer name) (see Figure 9). Move the Slider to the left to hide (or dim) the layers selected on the map (see Figure 10).
1.3 TIGERweb Symbology

Click on the ‘Legend’ tab on the menu at the top left-hand side of the screen next to the ‘Layers’ tab to view the symbology used for each layer (see Figure 11 - black oval).

Then the following screen will appear with the symbols on your map if you are at the correct zoom level (see Figure 12).
Figure 12: Legend

Detailed Legend

Transportation (Roads and Railroads)
Primary Roads 2_1M scale

Secondary Roads Interstates and US Highways

Places and County Subdivisions
County Subdivisions

Consolidated Cities

Incorporated Places

Census Designated Places

Hydrography
Areal Hydrography

Glaciers

States and Counties
States

Counties

If the selected layer does not appear in the legend, zoom in on the map for the feature to appear on the map and on the legend. Click on ‘Detailed Legend’ to see at what zoom level the layers and labels appear, as well as the symbols used to represent the features in the layers (see Figure 13 and Figure 14).
Then, the following screen will appear:

Figure 13: Detailed Legend

BAS users will notice the symbols in TIGERweb are different from the symbols used on the BAS paper maps.

1.4 Task Results

The Tasks Results tab includes the **Identify**, **Query**, and **Geocoder** results. These results will appear in the left hand side box on the screen (see **Figure 15**).
1.5 Navigating the Map Display

1.5.1 Open/Close menu

This button (found on the banner line to the left of the United States Census Bureau name), allows you to display (open) or hide (close) the left hand taskbar of Layers, Legend and Task Results. Hiding the taskbar allows for more map space (See Figure 16 - black box).

1.5.2 Find my location

This option allows the TIGERweb to use your exact location on the map to assist with searches in your local area. This button is on the upper left hand side of the map screen (see Figure 17 - black box).

1.5.3 Default Extent

Returns to the original map extent before panning and/or zooming. This button is on the upper left hand side of the map screen (see Figure 18 - black box).
1.5.4 Clear Map

Clears all previous map selections. This button is on the upper left hand side of the map screen (see Figure 19 - black box).

![Clear Map](image)

Figure 17: Find my location  
Figure 18: Default Extent  
Figure 19: Clear Map

1.5.5 Zoom Scrollbar

As mentioned above in the Layers section, the features and geographic areas contained in the map services do not immediately appear. Each layer has a range of zoom levels at which it will display. In other words, visibility is scale dependent.

Users can use the Zoom scrollbar (upper left-hand side of the map screen), to adjust the zoom of the map (see Figure 20 - black vertical rectangle). To adjust the zoom of the map:

- Click on the plus sign (+) to zoom in for more detail.
- Click on the minus sign (-) to zoom out for less detail.
- Pulling the slide bar will increase and decrease the amount of detail on the map.
- Users can also zoom in or out using by the scroll wheel on their computer mouse.

By referencing the scale bar at the lower left-hand corner of the map display, users can monitor the current "Zoom Level" that the map is within (see Table 1 and Figure 21).
Table 1: Zoom Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zoom Level</th>
<th>Map Services (that can be seen at this)</th>
<th>Zoom Level</th>
<th>Zooming Scale Spectrum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maximum outward zoom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:147,914,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>American Indian Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:36,978,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>School Districts</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:4,622,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Places</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:1,155,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Primary and Secondary roads</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:1,577,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Local Roads and Railroads</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:36,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Maximum Inward Zoom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:1,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5.6 Customizing the Background Map

The TIGERweb Application offers three different options to use as the background map, or topography that the data layers selected will be above. Select these backgrounds by clicking on the inset box on the top right corner of the map within the map screen (see Table 2).

Table 2: Background Map Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Landmass" /></td>
<td>Plain white background (Default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Satellite" /></td>
<td>Aerial imagery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Terrain" /></td>
<td>Changes in elevation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These view options allow users to see the relationship between the location of a boundary in our file to the location of real-world features (e.g., roads and property in geocode lines).
1.5.7 Geocoding an Address

In the top right hand side of the screen is a box with a magnifying glass in it with the words Street, City, State, Zip (see Figure 22). Place the address to geocode in that box. Press the Magnifying Glass and the found address lists just below the Geocode window. Click that address and the map will automatically zoom to that address. The information returned is its approximate latitude and longitude.

![Figure 22: Geocoding an Address](image)

Geocoding of an address can use partial addresses:

1. Street, City and State.
2. Street and Zip.

1.5.7.1 Geocoding example

For example, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC:

1. Enter 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC in the Geocoding box (magnifying glass box, see Figure 23).

![Figure 23: Geocoding Example, Loading Box](image)

2. Press the Magnifying glass on the left side of the box to do the geocoding (see Figure 24, hand symbol).

![Figure 24: Geocoding Example, Select Magnifying Glass](image)

3. Select the box listed below the Geocoding box that has the found complete address (Figure 25 - black box).

![Figure 25: Geocoding Example, Select Found Address](image)

The following screen appears with the map zoomed in with a blue dot showing the matched address (Figure 26).
under the Task Results, view the Geocoder Results (left side panel), the Search Address, Matched Address, Coordinates (Longitude and Latitude), Tiger Line Identifier and Side Display (see Figure 27 - black box).
4. To clear the search in the Geocoding box, press the X in the right side of the box (see Figure 28 - black circle).

Figure 28: Geocoding Example Clear Search

1.5.8 Compare

The 'Compare' tool is available for all three of the TIGERweb applications. This tool allows you to compare geographic areas from two separate vintages. For example, you can compare 2020 Census data to Census 2010 data or compare the most current data from the previous year's data.

1. From the Main Display, make sure that the 'Layers' option is active (see Figure 29 - black circle).
2. Select the vintage from the 'Select Vintage' dropdown menu to change the vintage (or year) of the data (e.g. Current) (see Figure 30 - black box).

Figure 29: Compare: Layers Selected

Figure 30: Compare: Vintage Selected
3. Select the type of geography by first selecting a map service (e.g. Places and County Subdivisions) (see Figure 31 - black box).

4. Selecting a layer (e.g. Incorporated Places) within Places and County Subdivisions (see Figure 32 - black box).

Figure 31: Compare: Selecting Type of Geography

Figure 32: Compare: Select Incorporated Places in Place and County Subdivisions
5. Check **Zoom** level to make sure the layers needed show (e.g. Zoom level 11).

6. Next, select the 'Compare' button from the toolbar on the upper right hand corner of the screen (see **Figure 33** - black arrow).

![Figure 33: Selecting Compare Tool](image)

Then, the following screen will appear (see **Figure 34**):

![Figure 34: Compare Screen](image)

7. From the 'Select Vintage' dropdown menu, select the vintage that you want to compare (e.g. 'Census 2010') (see **Figure 35** - black box).

![Figure 35: Compare Vintage](image)
8. From the 'Select Map' dropdown menu, select a map service (e.g. Places and County Subdivisions) (see Figure 36).

```
PUMAs, UGAs, and ZCTAs
Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups
Census Tracts and Blocks
School Districts
Places and County Subdivisions
American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas
Legislative Areas
Census Regions and Divisions
Urban Areas
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas
States and Counties
```

Figure 36: Compare Select Map

9. Select a layer from the 'Select Layer(s)' dropdown menu (e.g. Incorporated Places) (see Figure 37). You will need to use arrows (or use your scroll wheel on your computer mouse) on the right side of the box to scroll down to 'Incorporated Places'.

![Figure 37: Compare Layers](image)
10. Finally, click COMPARE to view the two selected vintages (see Figure 38 - black box).

The vintage that you chose from the Layers menu is on the left of the slide bar and the vintage that you chose from the Compare tool is on the right side of the slide bar. Drag the grey slide bar to the left and right to compare the two vintages (see Figure 39).
This image shows the 2010 Census boundary for Escobares (see Figure 40).

![Figure 40: Census 2010 Escobares](image)

This image shows the Current boundary for Escobares, TX after the annexation (see Figure 41).

![Figure 41: Escobares current after annexation](image)

The END (CLEAR MAP) option is only available after a comparison has run. This option allows a new comparison selection of Layers to run.
1.5.9 Identify

See Chapter 3, Other Tools Available.

1.5.10 Query: Locating the Entity

TIGERweb allows users to quickly locate an entity visually using the Zoom tool or by using the 'Query' tool from the toolbar on the upper right hand corner of the screen (See Figure 42 - black arrow) to search for the entity's unique GEOID (numeric code):

- BAS users can find their entity's unique GEOID on their BAS Annual Response form.
- Some users will find the state and county FIPS code(s) are on the end of their verification announcement.
- Users can also search by entity name by typing in its name in the 'Enter Name of Feature' box.
- Users can also find the GEOID in the Names and Codes list at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.
- Users can use partial GEOID's (or partial feature names) to select from a list that match the queried information.

This window will then appear (see Figure 43).

![Figure 42: Query Tool](image)

![Figure 43: Query Box for Entity Search](image)
1.5.10.1 Within Map Extent:

This option limits the search to the current specified area on the map. If the box to the left of Within Map Extent is not checked, the query will search for all matching results for the entire United States.

1.5.10.2 Query: Attribute

See examples: Example A, Example B, Example C, Example D, Example E and Example F.

1. Select the 'Attribute' Tab (Default) (See Figure 44 - black box).

Figure 44: Query, Attribute selected
2. From the 'Select Map' drop-down list, select one of the following map services (e.g., Places and County Subdivisions) (see Figure 45 blue highlight):

```
Select Map:
Transportation (Roads and Railroads)
PUMAs, UGAs, and ZCTAs
Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups
Census Tracts and Blocks
Military and Other Special Land Use Areas
School Districts

Places and County Subdivisions
American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas
Legislative Areas
Census Regions and Divisions
Urban Areas
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas
States and Counties
```

Figure 45: Query, Attribute, Select Map Options

3. Select Layers from drop-down list and select one selection. To select multiple layers hold the SHIFT key for adjacent layer(s) when clicking or hold the CTRL key while clicking the layer(s) (see Figure 46).

```
QUERY

Attribute  Spatial

Places and County Subdivisions

Within Map Extent
Select Layer(s):

[ ] Estates
[ ] County Subdivisions
Subbars
Consolidated Cities

Enter GEOID of Feature
AND/OR
Enter Name of Feature

SUBMIT
```

Figure 46: Query, Attribute, Select Layer(s)
4. Enter GEOID and/or Feature Name of the entity (e.g., 2015512050 [for the County Subdivision] in the GEOID field. See Figure 48 - black box.

Figure 47: Query, Attribute, GEOID and/or Feature Name Selection

5. Click Submit to process the request (see Figure 48).

Figure 48: Query, Attribute, Press Submit to Process Request

BAS users see Chapter 4 for further instructions.
1.5.10.3 Query: Spatial

This example illustrates a Query: Spatial for National Parks.

1. Select Spatial tab (see Figure 49 - black box).

![Figure 49: Query, Spatial](image)

2. From the 'Select Map' dropdown, select a type of geography (e.g. Military and Other Special Land Use Areas) (see Figure 50 - black box).

![Figure 50: Query, Spatial, Select Map](image)
3. From the 'Select Layer' dropdown, select a specific layer (e.g. National Park Service Areas) (see Figure 51 - black box). If additional layers are wanted, either hold the SHIFT key for adjacent layers or use the CTRL key when clicking to get the other layers.

![Figure 51: Query, Spatial, Select Layers](image)

4. Select a drawing tool, (e.g. rectangle search tool is used), and then draw a polygon on the map (see Figure 52 - black box).

![Figure 52: Query, Spatial, Rectangle Drawing Tool](image)

Each drawing tool captures an area or feature differently (see Table 3).
Table 3: Query, Spatial Drawing Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drawing Tool</th>
<th>Drawing Tool Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Point Search" /></td>
<td>Point Search</td>
<td>Capture a single area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Polyline Search" /></td>
<td>Polyline Search</td>
<td>Allows user to draw straight lines on map to find the specified features in the mapped area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Polygon Search" /></td>
<td>Polygon Search</td>
<td>Allows user to draw straight lines to draw an area to find multiple areas or features in the mapped area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rectangle Search" /></td>
<td>Rectangle Search</td>
<td>Allows user to use a rectangle search area to find the specified features in the mapped area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Free Line Search" /></td>
<td>Free Line Search</td>
<td>Allows user to free hand draw lines of any shape to find the specified features in the mapped area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Free Polygon Search" /></td>
<td>Free Polygon Search</td>
<td>Allows user to free hand draw an area to find the specified features in the mapped area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After capturing the area on the map using the rectangle search tool, you will see a list of National Parks under Task Results tab, Query Results (Upper left menu) (see Figure 53 - black box). The map (see Figure 54) shows the Grand Teton National Park in green.

Figure 53: Query, Spatial, Results screen  
Figure 54: Query, Spatial, Grand Tetons National Park
5. To get more information about the entity (e.g. National Park), you must click on the entity under the found on the Task Results, Query Results (e.g. Grand Teton) (see Figure 55 - black oval).

6. Another window labelled information ('Info') pops up containing information about the attributes of the entity (e.g. Grand Teton National Park) see Figure 56.

![Figure 55: Query, Spatial Results](image1)

![Figure 56: Query, Spatial, Attribute and Info Screen](image2)

### 1.5.11 Print

TIGERweb allows the maps generated to be stored for later printing (by the user outside this tool) or as a file. Press Print (on the upper right side of the tool bar) (see Figure 57 - black arrow):

![Figure 57: Print Button](image3)
The following screen will appear (**Figure 58**):

![Figure 58: Print Menu](image)

1. You can label your map with a custom title (default is TIGERweb).
2. Select a map layout from the drop-down box (**Figure 59** and **Table 4**) (e.g., Tabloid ANSI B Landscape):

![Figure 59: Print Map Layout](image)
Table 4: Print Type and Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>11.69” x 16.54”</td>
<td>(International Standard) used for posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(297 x 420 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>8.3” x 11.7”</td>
<td>(International Standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(210 x 297 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI A</td>
<td>8.5” x 11”</td>
<td>(US Standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(216 x 279 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI B</td>
<td>11” x 17”</td>
<td>(US Standard) used for posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(279 x 432 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Select a map format (See Figure 60 and Table 5) (e.g., JPG).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPS</td>
<td>Encapsulated PostScript (Adobe Illustrator file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIF</td>
<td>Graphics Interchange Format is an 8-bit color images (suitable for line graphics).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPG</td>
<td>Joint Photographic Group are 24-bit color images saved in a compressed image format. Commonly used to store digital photos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>Portable Document Format (Adobe file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG8</td>
<td>Portable Network Graphics is 8-bit colors (1st choice for web use).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG32</td>
<td>Portable Network Graphics is 24-bit color with an 8-bit alpha transparency channel for web.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Two additional options are available (by checking the boxes next to their names if wanted) (see Figure 61):

   ![Figure 61: Print: Two Additional options]

   **Maintain Map Scale**

   When checked the Maintain Map Scale keeps the map scale zoom level for the downloaded map the same. Otherwise, the selected map centers more and contains more adjacent areas to fit the paper size and formatting selected.

   **Print Legend**

   When checked the Print Legend will display the map’s legend on the bottom of the downloaded map. This option is available for all map layout options excluding MAP-ONLY.

5. When everything is ready, press Generate Map (see Figure 62 - black box).

   ![Figure 62: Print Generate Map]
6. Press blue link to view (open) or Right Click to save (download) the map (See Figure 63 - black box).

Figure 63: Print View or Save Map

1.5.11.1 Print Legend Example

1. Using Example D’s Query: Incorporated Place as the map selected.
2. These are the options selected for this print example (see Figure 64).

Figure 64: Print Legend Example: Options Selected
3. After pressing Generate Map and you select whether to view or download, the following screen will appear (or if you open the file) (see Figure 65). The Print Legend is below the map shown with a black box (see Figure 65).

![Figure 65: Print Legend Example Results](image)

### 1.5.12 Help/About

The Help/About button (is in the upper right hand corner of the map tool bar, next to Print) displays information about TIGERweb (see Figure 66 - black arrow):

- Version number and vintage.
- Contact Information:
  - General.
  - BAS.
  - Tribal Entities.
- User Guide Link.
- Information for BAS Users.

![Figure 66: Help/About Icon](image)
1.5.13 Map Overlay

This arrow button (on the far right bottom of the screen) shows the map overlay screen inset (see Figure 66). This mini map shows the larger map on a wider context of nearby areas (on a window in the lower right hand corner) (see Figure 67 - black box).

![Figure 66: Map Overlay Button](image)

![Figure 67: Map Overlay example](image)

1.5.14 Current Extent Degrees

This box on the lower left of the screen (below Zoom Scale) shows the boundary of lower left longitude and latitude (see Figure 68- black arrow) and the upper right corner of the map screen (longitude and latitude) (see Figure 68- black horizontal stripe arrow).

![Figure 68: Current Extent Degrees](image)
CHAPTER 2  QUERY EXAMPLES

Use the Query examples shown below to locate an entity. Searching by unique GEOID will take users directly to their entity.

2.1  Example A: Locating a County by GEOID (Cullman County, AL - GEOID 01043).

1. Select the ‘Query’ tool (see Figure 69 - black arrow).

   Figure 69: Example A: Query Tool Icon

2. Select the ‘Attribute’ tab on the Query box (Default) (see Figure 70 - black box).

   Figure 70: Example A: Query, Attribute Tab Selected
3. From the ‘Select Map’ drop-down, select ‘States and Counties’ (see Figure 71).

![Figure 71: Example A: Select Map Drop-down Options, Choose States and Counties](image)

4. Select ‘Counties’ under the ‘Select Layer(s)’ option (see Figure 72).

![Figure 72: Example A: Layers Options, Choose Counties](image)
5. Enter 01043 (for the County) in the ‘Enter GEOID of Feature’ field (see Figure 73 - black box).

![Figure 73: Example A: Enter GEOID for County](image)

6. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to search for the County (see Figure 74 - black box).

![Figure 74: Example A: Press Submit to Run Query](image)
TIGERweb will zoom to the feature that was queried and will automatically display the Query Results under the ‘Task Results’ tab (in the panel on the upper left-hand side of the window) (see Figure 75 - black box).

Figure 75: Example A: Query Results Page; Query Found Cullman County, AL (GEOID 01043)

If more information about the entity is wanted, click on the name of entity (e.g. Cullman, AL) under the Task Results, Query Results, Counties (Current) heading (in panel on left side of the screen) (see Figure 76 – black arrow).

Figure 76: Example A: Query, Selecting Attribute Info Screen
TIGERweb will display the queried entity highlighted (yellow) in the center of the map display (see Figure 77). Another window labelled information (‘Info’) pops up containing information about the attributes of the entity (see Figure 77 - black box and Figure 78 for attribute information screen details).

Figure 77: Example A: Info Window with Attribute Data About Selected Entity
To clear previous query results and start a new Query, click the ‘X’ (Clear Map) button on the navigation toolbar above the Zoom scrollbar.

2.2 **Example B: Locating County Subdivision (MCD) (Center, KS - GEOID 2015512050)**

1. Under Layers tab, make sure Places and County Subdivisions is on (checkmark in box to its left) (see Figure 79 - black box).
2. Select the ‘Query’ tool (see Figure 80 – black arrow).
3. Make sure that the Attribute box is specified (See Figure 81 - black box).

![Figure 81: Example B: Query with Attribute Box Specified](image)

4. From the ‘Select Map...’ drop-down, select ‘Places and County Subdivisions’ (see Figure 82 - black box).

![Figure 82: Example B: Choosing Places and County Subdivisions Map](image)
5. From the ‘Select Layer(s)’ drop-down, select ‘County Subdivisions’ (see Figure 83 - black box).

![Figure 83: Example B: Selecting Layer](image)

6. Enter 2015512050 (for the County Subdivision) in the GEOID field (see Figure 84- black box).

![Figure 84: Example B: Entering GEOID](image)
8. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to search for the County Subdivision (see Figure 85 - black box).

Figure 85: Example B: Press Submit

TIGERweb displays the located entity highlighted in the center of the map display (see Figure 86).

Figure 86: Example B: Query Results
9. Select the County Subdivisions (e.g. Center, KS) to get the attribute information for the entity in the Task Results, Query results box (left side of the screen) (see Figure 87 - black box).

![Figure 87: Example B: Selecting Center, KS for Information Box.](image)

TIGERweb will display the queried entity highlighted (yellow) in the center of the map display (see Figure 88). Another window labelled information (‘I nfo’) pops up containing information about the attributes of the entity (see Figure 89 - black box).

![Figure 88: Example B: Center, KS Map Results](image)
To view more of the map, minimize the ‘Info.’ Panel by pressing the dash (-) in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box or close the ‘Info.’ Panel by clicking the X in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box (see Figure 90 - black box).

Figure 90: Example B: Minimize or Closing Info Panel

Minimize or close the Layers, Legend and Task Results panel (which includes the Identify, Query and Geocoder Results panel) to view the entire map (see Open/Close Menu) (see Figure 91 for the result of closing those panels).

Figure 91: Example B: Map without Info or Task Results, Query Results Panels
2.3 Example C: Locating a Consolidated City (Milford, CT - GEOID 0947500)

1. Under Layers tab, make sure Transportation (Road and Railroads) and Places and County Subdivisions is on (checkmark in box to its left) (see Figure 92 - black boxes).

2. Select the ‘Query’ tool (see Figure 93 - black arrow).

![Figure 92: Example C: Layer Settings](image)

![Figure 93: Example C: Query Tool Icon](image)

3. Make sure that the Attribute box is specified (See Figure 94 - black box).

![Figure 94: Example C: Attribute selected](image)
4. From the ‘Select Map’ drop-down, select ‘Places and County Subdivisions’ (see Figure 95).

![Figure 95: Example C: Select Map - Place and County Subdivisions](image)

5. From the ‘Select Layer(s)’ drop-down, select ‘Consolidated Cities’ (see Figure 96 - black box).

![Figure 96: Example C: Query Tool to Locate a Consolidated City](image)
7. Enter 0947500 (Consolidated City) in the GEOID field (see Figure 97-black box).

![Figure 97: Example C: Enter GEOID for Consolidated City](image)

8. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to search for the Consolidated City (see Figure 98-black box).

![Figure 98: Example C: Pressing Submit](image)
TIGERweb displays the located entity highlighted in the center of the map display (see Figure 99).

The highlighted map of Milford (Figure 99) appears cluttered because of the other selected layers: Transportation, Incorporated Places and Census Designated Places (see Figure 100 - black boxes). Users can de-select layers by clicking the small box next to the map service in the ‘Layers’ panel to remove the checkmark (see Figure 101 - black boxes). Figure 102 shows the more clearly depicted map result.
Figure 100: Example C: Layers Selected from Cluttered Query View

Figure 101: Example C: Layer Options for Decluttered Query View

Figure 102: Example C: Milford Consolidated City more Clearly Depicted
9. Select the Consolidated Cities (e.g. Milford, CT) to get the attribute information for the entity in the Task Results, Query results box (left side of the screen) (see Figure 103 - black box).

![Figure 103: Example C: Selecting Attribute Information Option](image)

TIGERweb will display the queried entity highlighted (yellow) in the center of the map display. Another window labelled information (‘Info’) pops up containing information about the attributes of the entity (see Figure 104).

![Figure 104: Example C: Highlighted map on Milford](image)

To view more of the map, minimize the ‘Info.’ Panel by pressing the dash (-) in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box or close the ‘Info.’ Panel by clicking the X in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box (see Figure 106 - black box).
**2.4 Example D: Locating an Incorporated Place (Sweetwater, TN - GEOID 4772540)**

1. Under Layers tab, make sure Transportation (Road and Railroads) and Places and County Subdivisions is on (checkmark in box to its left) (see **Figure 107** - black boxes).
2. Select the ‘Query’ tool (see **Figure 108** - black arrow).
3. Make sure that Query is on Attribute tab (See Figure 109 - black box).
4. From the ‘Select Map’ drop-down, select ‘Places and County Subdivisions’ (see Figure 110 - black box).

![Figure 110: Example D: Select Map: Places and County Subdivisions](image)

5. From the ‘Select Layer(s)’ drop-down, select Incorporated Places (see Figure 111 - black box). You will need to use the arrows to the right of the box (or use your scroll wheel on your computer mouse) to scroll down to Incorporated Places.

![Figure 111: Example D: Map Layers Select: Incorporated Places](image)
6. Enter 4772540 (Incorporated Place) in the GEOID field (see Figure 112 - black box).

![Figure 112: Example D: Entering GEOID](image)

7. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to Search for the Incorporated Place (see Figure 113 - black box).

![Figure 113: Example D: Press Submit](image)
TIGERweb displays the located entity highlighted in the center of the map display (see Figure 114).

Click Sweetwater, TN in the Task Results, Query Results box (left box on the screen) (shown with black box around the entity in Figure 115) to show the attributes in the Info box (shown in Figure 117 - black box) and highlights the entity in yellow on the screen (see Figure 116).
To view more of the map, minimize the ‘Info.’ Panel by pressing the dash (-) in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box (Figure 117 - black box) or close the ‘Info.’ Panel by using the X in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box (see Figure 118 - black box).

Minimize or close the Layers, Legend and Task Results panel (which includes the Identify, Query and Geocoder Results panel) to view the entire map (see Open/Close Menu) (see Figure 119 for the result of closing those panels).
2.5 Example E: Locating an American Indian Area (AIA) (Hopi American Indian Area - GEOID 1505)

1. Make sure the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas layer is selected in the ‘Layers’ panel. Within this map service, ensure the Federal American Indian Reservations layer and the Off-Reservation Trust Lands layers are selected (See Figure 120 - black boxes).

2. Select the ‘Query’ tool (see Figure 121 - black arrow).
3. Make sure that Query is on Attribute tab (See Figure 122 - black box).

![Figure 122: Example E: Query Attribute]

4. From the ‘Select Map’ drop-down, select ‘American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas’ (see Figure 123 - black box).

![Figure 123: Example E: Select Maps: American Indian]

5. From the ‘Select Layer(s)’ drop-down, select ‘Federal American Indian Reservations’ and ‘Off-Reservation Trust Lands’ (click each layer while holding down the SHIFT key on the keyboard) (see Figure 124 - black box).

![Figure 124: Example E: Map Layer Select: 2 Layers]
6. Enter 1505 (American Indian Area) in the GEOID field (see Figure 125 - black box).

![Figure 125: Example E: Enter GEOID 1505](image)

7. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to search for the American Indian Area (see Figure 126 - black box).

![Figure 126: Example E: Press Submit](image)
TIGERweb displays the located entity highlighted in the center of the map display (see Figure 127).

![Figure 127: Example E: Query Results HOPI Area](image)

Click Hopi in the Task Results, Query Results box (left box on the screen) (shown with black box around the entity in Figure 128) to show the attributes in the Info box (shown in Figure 130) and highlights the entity in yellow on the screen (see Figure 129).

![Figure 128: Example E: Click Hopi to Display Attribute Info Screen](image)
To view more of the map, minimize the ‘Info.’ Panel by pressing the dash (-) in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box or close the ‘Info.’ Panel by using the X in the top of the ‘Info.’ Box (see Figure 131-black box).

![Figure 129: Example E: Hopi Indian Area](image)

**Figure 130: Example E: Hopi Attribute Info Screen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Identifier</th>
<th>1505R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Hopi Reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH Census Code</td>
<td>1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH NS Code</td>
<td>00024001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH State-FIPS Code 1</td>
<td>04-33560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH State-FIPS Code 2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH State-FIPS Code 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH Component Flag</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban/Rural Flag</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Name</td>
<td>Hopi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal/Statistical Area Description Code</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTFCC</td>
<td>G2101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH Class Code</td>
<td>D8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/A/NH Federal-State Flag</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional Status</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decennial Population Count</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decennial Housing Count</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centroid Latitude</td>
<td>+35.9118463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centroid Longitude</td>
<td>-110.6155753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Point Latitude</td>
<td>+35.9233494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Point Longitude</td>
<td>-110.6083668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Area (Square Meters)</td>
<td>65576546.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Area (Square Meters)</td>
<td>2407666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAF/TIGER OID</td>
<td>224901203421922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 131: Example E: Minimize or Closing Info Panel**
2.6 Example F: Locating Tohono: GEOID 4200 AND Tribal Census Tract: T001

1. Layer selections for query (see Figure 132 - black boxes). (Zoom the map in [at least Zoom Scale 10] to be able to select Tribal Census Tracts and uncheck Tribal Block Groups).
2. Select the ‘Query’ tool (see Figure 133 - black arrow):

![Figure 133: Example F: Query Tool Icon]

3. Make sure the Query is on the Attribute tab (see Figure 134 - black box).

![Figure 132: Example F: Layer Selections]

![Figure 134: Example F: Query Tool Icon]
4. Select Map: Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups (see Figure 135 - black box).

![Figure 135: Example F: Select Map, Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups]

5. In the Select Layer(s) box, Click Tribal Census Tracts (see Figure 136 - black box).

![Figure 136: Example F: Select Layer(s), Tribal Census Tracts]

6. Enter Tribal Census ID (e.g. 4200) in GEOID of Feature and enter the Tribal Tract Code (e.g. T001) underneath it in the AND/OR ‘Name of Feature’ box (see Figure 137 - black boxes).

![Figure 137: Example F: Query, Attribute]
Figure 137: Example F: Select GEOID of 4200 and Tribal Tract Code T001

7. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to search for Tohono (see Figure 138 - black box).

![QUERY](image)

Figure 138: Example F: Query Submit: Tohono

TIGERweb displays the located entity highlighted in the center of the map display (see Figure 139).

![Example F: Query Results](image)

Figure 139: Example F: Query Results
8. Under Task Results, Query Results, click T001 to get the attribute information screen (See Figure 140 - black box, Figure 141, and Figure 142).

![Figure 140: Example F: Select T001 for Attribute Information](image1)

![Figure 141: Example F: Tohono Map Results](image2)

![Figure 142: Example F: Attribute Info Screen](image3)
CHAPTER 3 OTHER TOOLS AVAILABLE

3.1 Identify Tool

The Identify tool provides more information about a selected feature on the map. Click on the ‘Identify’ tool at the upper right-hand side of the screen (to the left of the Query tool) and click on the area of the map or feature to identify it (see Figure 143 - black arrow). In the Task Results, Identify Results panel on the left-hand side of the screen, users can click on any of the features to get attribute information about the area or feature. When users click on a feature in the panel, its area zoomed on the map and highlighted in yellow. The ‘Identify’ tool shows attribute information only for visible layers (checked in the ‘Layer’ panel).

3.1.1 Identify Example: get Attribute data for Incorporated Place: White Salmon, WA.

1. Make sure the ‘Places and County Subdivision’ layer is selected in the Layers panel (see Figure 144 - black box).
2. Select the ‘Query’ tool (right side of screen in tool bar) (see Figure 145 - black arrow).

Figure 143: Identify Tool

Figure 144: Layers, Places and County Subdivisions is on.

Figure 145: Query Tool Icon
3. Make sure that Query is on Attribute tab (See Figure 146 - black box).

![Figure 146: Selecting Attribute for Query](image)

4. From the ‘Select Map’ drop-down, select ‘Places and County Subdivisions’ (Figure 147).

![Figure 147: ‘Select Map’ Drop-down – Scroll Down to ‘Place and County Subdivisions’](image)

5. From the ‘Select Layer(s)’ drop-down, select ‘Incorporated Places’ (see Figure 148 - black box). You will need to use the arrows to the right of the box (or use your scroll wheel on your computer mouse) to scroll down to Incorporated Places.

![Figure 148: Select Layers, Incorporated Places for Query](image)
6. Enter White Salmon in ‘Name of Feature’ field (see Figure 149 - black box).

![Figure 149: Query Tool Used to Locate White Salmon, WA.](image)

7. Click ‘SUBMIT’ to search for White Salmon (See Figure 150 - black box).

![Figure 150: Submit Query for White Salmon, WA](image)
TIGERweb displays the located entity highlighted in the center of the map display (see Figure 151).

![Figure 151: Query Results Listing White Salmon, WA](image)

To get Identify Results for White Salmon, activate the ‘Identify’ tool at the top of the screen by clicking on the icon (see Figure 152).

![Figure 152: Identify button](image)

The cursor changes to a crosshair on the map (see Figure 153).

![Figure 153: Identify Crosshairs](image)

Move the Identify Crosshairs to the White Salmon area or the feature to use identify on the map. Click on the White Salmon area or the feature to select (see Figure 154).
Within the Task Results, Identify Results panel (left side of the screen), users can click on any of the results to get attribute information about the area or feature (e.g. Incorporated Places, White Salmon) (see Figure 155 - black box with rounded corners).
Then the ‘Info’ window panel will appear (see Figure 156 - black box). In addition, TIGERweb will display the entity highlighted (yellow) in the center of the map display (see Figure 156).

Figure 156: Identify Results for Incorporated Place, White Salmon, WA

Figure 157: Identify Results: White Salmon Attribute Info Screen
3.1.2 Identify Example: get Attribute data for Tribal: Tohono.

One of the easiest ways to determine the Census Code for each tribal is to use the Identify Tool.

1. You can either query the Tohono area or zoom into the area to get the map information (See 2.6 Example F: Locating Tohono: GEOID 4200 AND Tribal Census Tract: T001).
2. To get Identify Results for Tohono, activate the ‘Identify’ tool at the top of the screen by clicking on the icon (See Figure 158 - black arrow):

   ![Figure 158: Identify Tool]

3. The cursor changes to a crosshair on the map (see Figure 159).

   ![Figure 159: Identify Crosshairs]

4. Move the Identify Crosshairs to the Tohono area (or desired feature) to use identify on the map. Click on the Tohono area (or desired feature) to select (see Figure 160 for the results).

   ![Figure 160: Identify for Tribal: Tohono]

Use the AIANNH Census code 4200 for 2.6 Example F: Locating Tohono: GEOID 4200 AND Tribal Census Tract: T001 query to narrow the area desired.
CHAPTER 4  NEXT STEPS AFTER LOCATING THE LOCAL ENTITY

Compare the TIGERweb map of the local entity to local source maps of the entity. BAS users need to provide boundary changes or feature updates if the map does not correctly depict the boundary or features in effect as of January 1, 2021.

BAS Schedule:


Reporting No Corrections:

If the boundary is correct, respond online at:
<https://www.census.gov/geo/partnerships/bas/bas_ar_form.html>.

Submitting Corrections:

If the boundary is incorrect, respond online at
<https://www.census.gov/geo/partnerships/bas/bas_ar_form.html> to let the Census Bureau know if BAS users will download materials and submit updates.

NOTE: The Census Bureau will not accept boundary changes or feature updates for BAS annotated on maps printed using the TIGERweb map viewer. Use official BAS Paper Maps or PDF Maps.
CHAPTER 5  CONTACT INFORMATION

For further contact information visit our website at <https://www.census.gov/program-surveys/bas/contact.html> or contact us at geo.bas@census.gov or 1-800-972-5651.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAS</td>
<td>Boundary and Annexation Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Census Designated Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPS</td>
<td>Encapsulated PostScript (Adobe Illustrator file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIPS</td>
<td>Federal Information Processing Standards are standards and guidelines for federal computer systems developed by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in accordance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and approved by the Secretary of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISMA</td>
<td>Federal Information Security Management Act that updates the federal government’s cyber security practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOID</td>
<td>Geographic Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIF</td>
<td>Graphics Interchange Format is an 8-bit images (suitable for line graphics).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GZIP</td>
<td>A file format and a software application used for file compression and decompression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHL</td>
<td>Hawaiian home lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPG</td>
<td>Joint Photographic Group are 24-bit color images saved in a compressed image format. Commonly used to store digital photos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Horizontal printing often used to print charts. Paper is wider than tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTFCC</td>
<td>TIGER Feature Class Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology is responsible for developing information security standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements for federal information systems (but such standards and guidelines shall not apply to national security systems).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS</td>
<td>National Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OID</td>
<td>Object Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>Portable Document Format (Adobe file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG8</td>
<td>Portable Network Graphics is 8-bit colors (1st choice for web use).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG32</td>
<td>Portable Network Graphics is 24-bit color with an 8-bit alpha transparency channel for web.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait</td>
<td>Vertical printing. (Default) Paper is taller than wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUMA</td>
<td>Public Use Microdata Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVG</td>
<td>Scalable Vector Graphics defines graphics in XML format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGZ</td>
<td>Compressed Scalable Vector Graphics is a SVG file compressed with GZIP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAD</td>
<td>Traffic Analysis Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAZ</td>
<td>Traffic Analysis Zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIGER</td>
<td>Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGA</td>
<td>Urban Growth Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vintage</td>
<td>Census or Survey that the data relates to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>Extensible Markup Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZCTA</td>
<td>ZIP Code Tabulation Areas</td>
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</table>