

2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP) Tribal Respondent Guide

Instructions for Using Paper Maps
February 2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	vi
A. General Information	vi
B. The 2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)	vi
C. The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS)	viii
D. 2020 Census PSAP Schedule	ix
E. Training and Support	ix
F. Respondent Guide Organization	x
Part 1 Overview of the 2020 Census PSAP Materials and Tribal Statistical Geographies ..	1
Chapter 1. Delineation Phase Materials for 2020 Census PSAP	2
1.1 Informational and Instructional Materials	2
1.2 Map Materials	3
1.2.1 Paper Maps	3
1.2.2 Adobe Portable Document Format (.pdf) Files	4
1.3 Other Materials	5
Chapter 2. Tribal Census Tracts	7
2.1 Tribal Census Tract Threshold Requirements	8
2.2 Tribal Census Tract Codes and Numeric Identification	9
2.3 Tribal Census Tract Boundary Requirements	9
Chapter 3. Tribal Block Groups	12
3.1 Tribal Block Group Threshold Requirements	13
3.2 Tribal Block Group Codes and Identification	13
3.3 Tribal Block Group Boundary Requirements	14
Chapter 4. Census Designated Places (CDPs)	15
Chapter 5. Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)	16
5.1 ANVSA Criteria	17
5.2 ANVSA Guidelines	17
5.3 ANVSA Relationship to Incorporated Places and CDPs	18
Chapter 6. Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)	19
Chapter 7. Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) and OTSA Tribal Subdivisions	21
7.1 OTSA Criteria	22
7.2 OTSA Guidelines	23
Chapter 8. Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)	24
8.1 TDSA Criteria	25
8.2 TDSA Guidelines	25
8.3 Considerations for Delineating TDSAs	26
Chapter 9. State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs)	27
9.1 SDTSA Criteria	28
9.2 SDTSA Guidelines	28
9.3 Considerations for Delineating SDTSAs	29
Chapter 10. State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs)	30
10.1 SAIR Criteria and Guidelines	30
Part 2 Reviewing, Updating, and Submitting 2020 Census PSAP Maps	31
Chapter 11. Reviewing 2020 Census PSAP Maps	32

11.1	General Information on Boundary Features.....	32
11.2	General Guidelines for Feature Updates	33
Chapter 12.	Updating 2020 Census PSAP Maps	34
12.1	Tribal Block Group Update Example	34
12.2	CDP Update Example	36
12.3	ANVSA Update Example	37
12.4	ANRC Update Example.....	38
12.5	OTSA Update Example	38
12.6	TDSA Update Example	39
12.7	SDTSA Update Example	39
12.8	SAIR Update Example	40
Chapter 13.	Submitting Updated 2020 Census PSAP Maps	41
Part 3	Next Steps in 2020 Census PSAP	42
Appendices	43
Appendix A	Glossary.....	A-1
Appendix B	2020 Census PSAP Criteria.....	B-1
Appendix C	PSAP Historical Background	C-1
C.1	History of Census Tracts	C-1
C.2	History of Block Groups.....	C-2
C.3	History of Census Designated Places (CDPs).....	C-2
C.4	History of Census County Divisions (CCDs)	C-3
Appendix D	History of American Indian Areas in the Decennial Census.....	D-1
Appendix E	History of Alaska Native Areas in the Decennial Census	E-1
Appendix F	TIGERweb Online Map Viewer	F-1
Appendix G	Large Format Map Legend.....	G-1
Appendix H	Standard Street Type Abbreviations.....	H-1
Appendix I	Acceptable Linear Features for Statistical Boundaries.....	I-1
Appendix J	MAF/TIGER Feature Classification Codes	J-1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: 2020 Census PSAP Schedule	ix
Table 2: Tribal Statistical Areas Delineation Eligibility.....	1
Table 3: Quick Reference and Respondent Guide Materials for Tribal Participants.....	2
Table 4: Entity Type and Entity Codes for Large Format Maps	5
Table 5: Pencil Color, Tribal Statistical Geographies Using Color, and Tribal Participants.....	6
Table 6: Tribal Census Tract Thresholds	8
Table 7: Acceptable Minor Civil Division (MCD) and Incorporated Place Boundaries	10
Table 8: Tribal Block Group Thresholds	13
Table 9: Alaska Native Regional Corporation Names with ANRCs and ANRAs.....	19
Table 10: Tribal Statistical Geographies and their Population and Housing Criteria	B-1
Table 11: Display the TIGERweb Online Map Viewer	F-1
Table 12: TIGERweb Tools and Functions.....	F-4
Table 13: Standard Street Type Abbreviations	H-1
Table 14: Acceptable Linear Features for Statistical Boundaries	I-1
Table 15: MTFCC and Descriptions	J-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities	vii
Figure 2. Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas	viii
Figure 3. Illustration of Index, Parent, and Inset Map Relationships	4
Figure 4. Tribal Block Group Boundary Change (Fictitious Example)	35
Figure 5. Adding a New CDP (Fictitious Example).....	36
Figure 6. ANVSA Boundary Correction (Fictitious Example).....	37
Figure 7. ANRC Name Correction (Fictitious Example)	38
Figure 8. OTSA Boundary Change (Fictitious Example)	38
Figure 9. TDSA Boundary Change with Additional Information (Fictitious Example)	39
Figure 10. SDTSA Boundary Changes and Name Change (Fictitious Example)	39
Figure 11. SAIR Boundary Correction (Fictitious Example).....	40

INTRODUCTION

A. General Information

The 2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP) provides designated participants the opportunity to review and suggest changes to the boundaries and names for statistical geographic areas, based on U.S. Census Bureau criteria and guidelines. Tribal governments and data users often need data by smaller, statistical geographies for planning purposes. The Census Bureau uses these statistical geographies, in addition to the legal geographies, to tabulate and disseminate data for the Decennial Census, Economic Census, and American Community Survey (ACS).

The Census Bureau establishes and maintains both standard and tribal statistical geographies solely for statistical purposes and does not take into account or attempt to anticipate any non-statistical uses that may be made of their definitions. The Census Bureau will not modify the criteria for, or boundaries of, statistical areas to meet the requirements of any non-statistical program. Subsequent sections of this Respondent Guide detail each statistical geography's criteria, standards, and thresholds. In addition, the *Federal Register* notices also provide a formal resource for the criteria, standards, and thresholds.

The Census Bureau intends for the PSAP to be a process open to all interested parties and strongly recommends that primary participants seek input from other tribal census data users and stakeholders. Tribal participants bring an important wealth of knowledge necessary to delineate statistical areas that best meet tribal needs and development patterns. The census data disseminated by the tribal geographies help tribal leaders and decision makers understand what their communities need. Many tribal communities use census information to attract new business, plan for growth, plan new facilities, and new programs for the communities they serve.

B. The 2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)

For 2020, there are two categories of statistical geographies eligible for review and update during PSAP: standard statistical geography and tribal statistical geography. Tribal statistical geographies were part of the Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) for 2010, but are part of PSAP for 2020. [Part 1](#) of this respondent guide details the criteria for the tribal statistical geographies.

Standard statistical geography includes the following:

- Census tracts.
- Block groups.
- Census designated places (CDPs).
- Census county divisions (CCDs), in 21 states.

Tribal statistical geography includes the following:

- Tribal census tracts.
- Tribal block groups.
- Census designated places (CDPs).
- Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs).
- Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) and OTSA tribal subdivisions.

- Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs).
- State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs).
- Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) and State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs).¹

All tribal statistical participants receive paper maps for 2020 Census PSAP. Federally recognized American Indian Areas (AIA) with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land can use the Census Bureau’s Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) instead of paper maps to make updates to tribal census tracts, tribal block groups, and census designated places. The details on the use of GUPS to update those three geographies are in the Tribal GUPS Respondent Guide located on the PSAP website.

IMPORTANT: AIA participants must use either paper maps or GUPS, but not both to complete their 2020 Census PSAP work. The Census Bureau only accepts one method of update per tribal participant.

To gain a better understanding of how PSAP geographies relate to one another and to other geographies, refer to [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#).

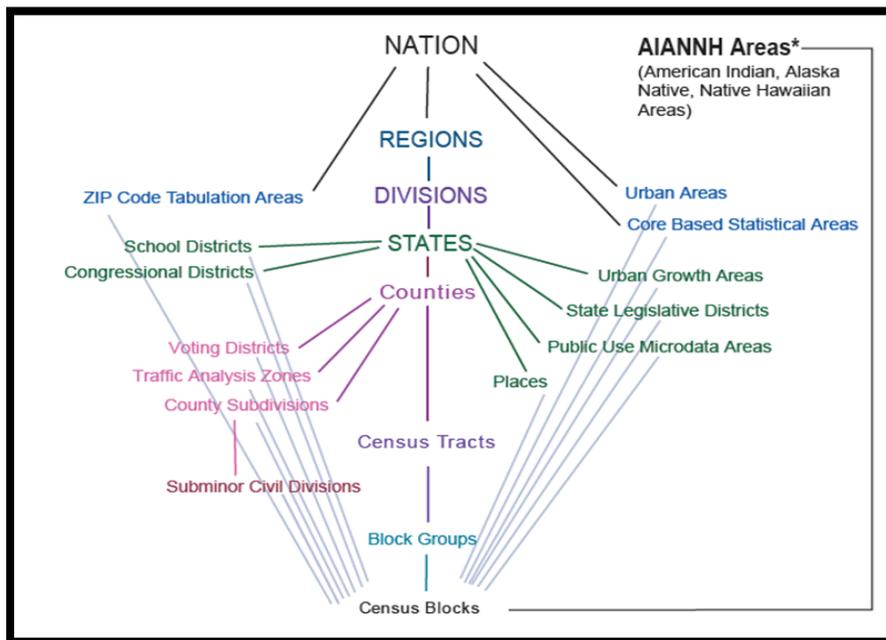


Figure 1. Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities

¹ ANRCs and SAIRs are not statistical areas, but they are included in 2020 Census PSAP for administrative reasons.

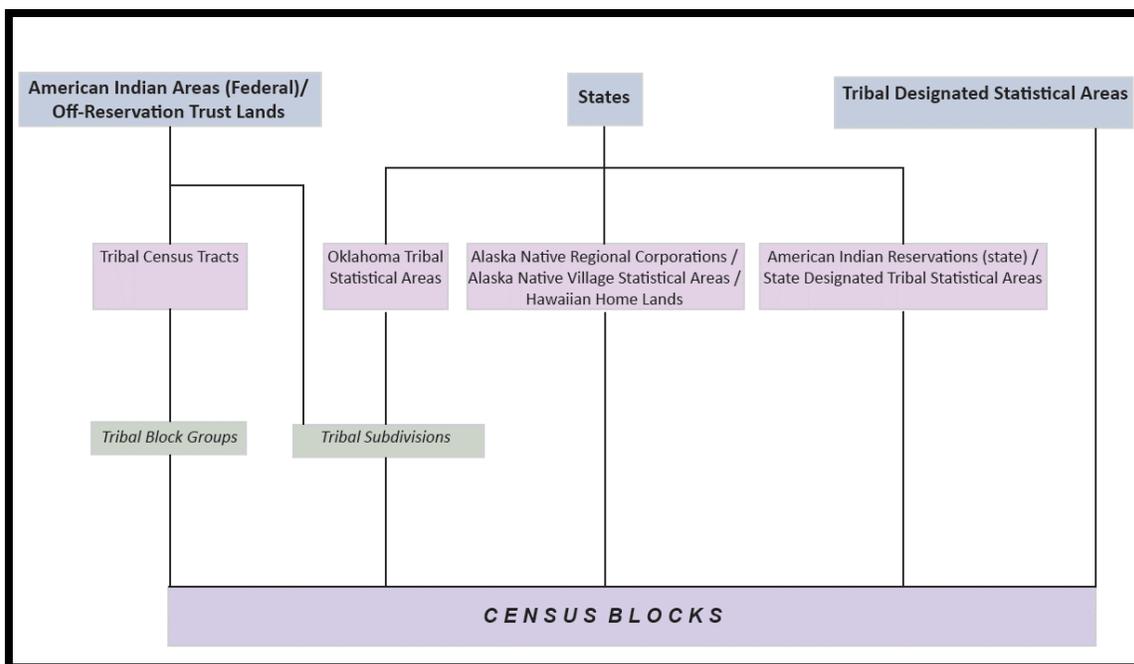


Figure 2. Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas

C. The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS)

The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) is the annual Census Bureau survey of legal geographic entities that includes federal American Indian reservations (AIRs), off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs), and any associated tribal subdivisions. Whereas the PSAP provides the process for reviewing and updating the AIAs that are statistical geographic entities, the BAS provides the process for reviewing and updating AIAs that are legal federal geographic entities, such as the reservation itself, legal tribal subdivisions and ORTLs. Its purpose is to determine, solely for data collection and tabulation by the Census Bureau, the complete and current inventory and the correct names, legal descriptions, official status, and official, legal boundaries of the legal geographic entities with governmental authority over certain areas within the United States, as of January 1 of the survey year. The BAS also collects specific information to document the legal actions that established a boundary or imposed a boundary change. In support of the government-to-government relationship with federally recognized American Indian tribes, the Census Bureau works directly with tribal officials on the BAS. Through the BAS, the Census Bureau also accepts updates to features such as roads or rivers, and address range break information at the boundaries. To update the legal boundaries for a reservation, off-reservation trust lands or legal tribal subdivisions, please participate in the BAS.

For information regarding the BAS, consult the Census Bureau’s BAS website at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas.html>. For questions, email geo.bas@census.gov or call 1-800-972-5651.

D. 2020 Census PSAP Schedule

Table 1 provides the PSAP program schedule and timeframe for completion of the various tasks. Understanding the 2020 Census PSAP schedule is important for participants to prepare for the delineation and verification phases.

Table 1: 2020 Census PSAP Schedule

Date	Event
March-May 2018	Census Bureau contacted 2010 Census TSAP participants to inquire about 2020 Census PSAP participation.
July 2018	Census Bureau began sending 2020 Census PSAP invitation materials to participants.
January 2019	PSAP delineation phase begins. Participants have 120 calendar days to submit updates.
January 2019	PSAP webinar trainings begin.
July 2019	Census Bureau sends official communication notifying closeout of PSAP delineation phase.
January 2020	PSAP verification phase begins. Participants have 90 calendar days to review updates.
October 2020	Census Bureau conducts closeout of the 2020 Census PSAP.

Participants have a maximum of 120 days from the receipt of materials to complete and submit any statistical geography updates to the Census Bureau. The closeout of the delineation phase begins in the summer of 2019 prior to the start of the verification phase in January 2020. A final closeout occurs after the conclusion of the verification phase in October 2020.

In March 2018, the Census Bureau began contacting previous participants from the 2010 program, regional multi-county organizations, local governments, state data centers, and other interested individuals to solicit participation in the 2020 Census PSAP.² The Census Bureau began formally inviting the interested participants in July 2018.

E. Training and Support

The Census Bureau provides assistance by answering questions; clarifying criteria, guidelines, and procedures; and providing information concerning specific situations that participants encounter when reviewing, delineating, and submitting their statistical area plans. The Census Bureau plans to conduct training webinars to provide instruction on participating in PSAP. The webinar schedule and this respondent guide are available at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/psap.html>. For questions concerning specific programmatic questions, support is available via telephone at 1-844-788-4921 and email at geo.psap@census.gov.

² For Census Bureau purposes, the term “county” includes parishes in Louisiana; boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas in Alaska; independent cities in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia; districts and islands in American Samoa, and districts in the U.S. Virgin Islands; municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; municipios in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and the areas constituting the District of Columbia and Guam. Henceforth in this document, the term “counties” will refer to all of these entities.

F. Respondent Guide Organization

In addition to providing the criteria and programmatic guidelines necessary to define and update tribal statistical geographies, this guide provides 2020 Census PSAP participants with instructions for updating the tribal statistical geographies using paper maps. By using this guide and adhering to the PSAP guidelines and criteria, participants learn to utilize the paper maps to review and update a variety of tribal statistical geographies and submit their final updates to the Census Bureau. They also learn about the next steps for PSAP. This guide contains three parts.

Part 1 Overview of the 2020 Census PSAP Materials and Tribal Statistical Geographies³

This section provides an overview of the 2020 Census PSAP delineation materials and summarizes the criteria and guidelines for each of the tribal statistical geographies mentioned in **Section B** of the Introduction. Participants use the content within this section to familiarize themselves with the materials provided by the Census Bureau and with the background of the tribal statistical geographies within their tribal entity.

Note: In order to eliminate duplication of instruction, use the chapters within this section in conjunction with the information presented in **Part 2**.

Part 2 Reviewing, Updating, and Submitting 2020 Census PSAP Maps

This section provides the procedures for updating the paper map products and provides examples of performing the most common updates on the paper maps. It describes preparing the updated paper maps for submission to the Census Bureau and provides shipping instructions to ensure receipt of the updated materials by the Census Bureau's National Processing Center.

Part 3 Next Steps in 2020 Census PSAP

This section provides information on the next steps for 2020 Census PSAP. It includes information for participants on the Census Bureau's processing of submissions, the upcoming verification phase, and the final closeout phase after verification.

IMPORTANT: Due to operational updates, some minor discrepancies may occur between the appearance of examples in this documentation and the actual materials.

³ Within the document, **bold, blue colored font** denotes the presence of a cross-referenced hyperlink to other sections, figures, tables, or appendices. Use the Ctrl key and click of left mouse button while hovering over these **bold, blue words** to skip directly to the linked item. The "**Part 1**" above is the first cross-reference hyperlink in this document.

PART 1 OVERVIEW OF THE 2020 CENSUS PSAP MATERIALS AND TRIBAL STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHIES

This portion of the Respondent Guide lays the programmatic foundation for the remainder of the document and provides a reference for [Part 2](#). It provides an overview of the 2020 Census PSAP delineation materials and an overview of each of the tribal statistical geographies.

The goal of PSAP is to produce meaningful statistical geographies for data users while maintaining consistent statistical geography nationwide. It is the Census Bureau’s responsibility to ensure nationwide uniformity in applying the statistical area criteria and guidelines. As a result, we may require some changes in the boundaries or delineation of some statistical areas to meet the national standard.

Tribal participants refer to [Table 2](#) to determine what level of tribal statistical geographies they are eligible to review and update. Refer to [Appendix F](#) for details on the TIGERweb online mapping tool that can assist participants during 2020 Census PSAP.

Table 2: Tribal Statistical Areas Delineation Eligibility

Tribal Participant	Tribal Statistical Areas Eligible for Delineation
Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL) with population \geq 2,400 or housing units (HUs) \geq 960.	Tribal census tracts, tribal block groups, and census designated places (CDPs).
Federally recognized tribe with an AIR and/ ORTL with population \geq 1,200 and $<$ 2,400 or HUs \geq 480 and $<$ 960.	Tribal block groups and census designated places (CDPs). One tribal census tract covering same area as the AIR and/or ORTL.
Federally recognized tribe with an AIR and/ ORTL with population $<$ 1,200 or HUs $<$ 480.	Census designated places (CDPs). One tribal census tract and one tribal block group covering same area as the AIR and/or ORTL.
Alaska Native village (federally or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) recognized).	Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs).
Alaska Native Regional Association (ANRA).	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) boundaries ⁴ .
Federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.	Census designated places (CDPs), Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), and OTSA tribal subdivisions. ⁵
Federally recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL.	Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs).
State recognized tribe without an AIR through the state liaison	State designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs).
State recognized tribe with a state recognized AIR through the state liaison.	State recognized American Indian Reservations (SAIRs).

⁴ ANRAs can review current ANVSA boundaries and propose edits to ANVSAs that declined to provide updates.

⁵ The Census Bureau collects tribal subdivisions for federally recognized tribes with an AIR and/or ORTL during the Census Bureau’s annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The Census Bureau does not expect changes to tribal subdivisions, aside from the OTSA tribal subdivisions, during the 2020 Census PSAP.

CHAPTER 1. DELINEATION PHASE MATERIALS FOR 2020 CENSUS PSAP

This chapter focuses on identifying the materials participants receive for the delineation phase. The Census Bureau uses FedEx to deliver these materials in order to track the shipment and expedite delivery to participants.

1.1 Informational and Instructional Materials

The Census Bureau provides this Respondent Guide with detailed instructions for conducting the 2020 Census PSAP work using paper map materials. To support tribal participants' review and update of their statistical geographies for the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau created informational materials in the form of individual Quick Reference Guides that summarize each tribal statistical area. The Census Bureau generated lists of 2010 population and housing counts that identify the counts for each tribal census tract and tribal block group. Lists of the 2010 counts exist for each federally recognized tribe with an AIR and/or ORTL.

Review [Table 3](#) to identify each piece of informational and instructional material distributed by the Census Bureau for tribal statistical geographies and to identify the tribal participants receiving those materials.

Table 3: Quick Reference and Respondent Guide Materials for Tribal Participants

Document ID	Name of Material	Tribal Participant(s) Receiving Material
G-600	Quick Reference: Tribal Block Groups	Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL).
G-610	Quick Reference: Tribal Census Tracts	Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL).
G-615	Quick Reference: Census Designated Places	Federally recognized tribe with an American Indian reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL) and federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.
G-620	Quick Reference: Tribal Designated Statistical Areas	Federally recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL.
G-621	Quick Reference: State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas	State recognized tribe without an AIR through state liaison.
G-622	Quick Reference: Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas	Alaska Native village (federally or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act <ANCSA> recognized) and Alaska Native Regional Association (ANRA).
G-623	Quick Reference: Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas and Tribal subdivisions of Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas	Federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.
G-625	Quick Reference: State American Indian Reservations	State recognized tribe with a state recognized AIR through state liaison.
G-700	Tribal Paper Respondent Guide	All tribal participants.

The 2010 population and housing counts Microsoft Excel file and printed list includes information for every tribal census tract and tribal block group. The naming convention for this file is “AIA<AIANNHCE>_2010_Pop_and_Housing_counts.xlsx,” where AIANNHCE is the four-digit Census area code for the tribal entity, where AI is American Indian, AN is Alaska Native, and NH is Native Hawaiian. The list includes the following fields of information:

- AIA_NAME is the common name of the American Indian Area.
- AIANNHCE is the four-digit Census AI/AN/NH area code.
- TTRACTCE is the six-digit tribal census tract code (four-digit tribal census tract with two-digit suffix), without the decimal point character. For the 2010 tribal census tracts, there were no suffixes, so these appear as (T00100) in the list.
- NAME is the common “name” of the tribal census tract. It is without the suffix information (T001).
- TBLKGRPCE is the one-character tribal block group code.
- TTRACTPOP is the population of the tribal census tract. It repeats if there is more than one tribal block group in the tribal census tract.
- TTRACTHOUSING is the housing count of the tribal census tract. It repeats if there is more than one tribal block group in the tribal census tract.
- TBGPOP is the population of the tribal block group.
- TBGHOUSING is the housing county of the tribal block group.

Federally recognized tribes with an AIR and/or ORTL can use the information contained in the list to identify tribal census tracts and tribal block groups that fall outside of the population and housing thresholds explained in [Table 6](#) and [Table 8](#), respectively. The tribal geographies falling outside the thresholds need review for potential updates. Refer to [Chapter 11](#) for information regarding use of the list to review tribal census tracts and tribal block groups.

The Census Bureau provides all of these informational and instructional materials in printed and digital formats. Locate the digitally formatted materials on the PSAP website as well as on the “Supplemental disc” described in [Section 1.2.2](#).

1.2 Map Materials

For 2020 Census PSAP, the Census Bureau provides all tribal entities with paper map materials and for reference only, Adobe .pdf files of the paper maps. Participants do not update the Adobe .pdf files. If tribal statistical updates are necessary or requested, tribal participants must use the paper maps.

1.2.1 Paper Maps

The Census Bureau generates large format (36” x 32”) paper maps for use by tribal entities in the 2020 Census PSAP. The types of paper maps vary depending on the size and mapping complexity of each tribal entity. Tribal entities with small land area may only receive a single, large format map sheet while those with large area may receive an index map, a series of parent maps, and a number of inset maps. Retain the delineation materials shipment packaging (i.e., map tubes, box, or envelope) for use in returning updated materials, as described in [Chapter 13](#).

There are three types of large format maps: Index, Parent, and Inset. An index map covers the complete geographic extent of the tribal participants' legally or statistically defined area divided into numbered grids. These grids correspond to an area covered by a parent map. Index maps exist for tribal participants with more than one parent sheet and are for reference purposes only. A parent map shows a detailed version of section for each of the grids from the index map. They show detail for features and the statistical geographies. Inset maps do not exist for every tribal participant. They show finer details of areas within the parent map where the feature network is too dense to represent clearly at the map scale of the parent map. Think of the inset map as a "blow-up" of a specific area. Make the map updates to the parent or inset sheets, not the index sheet. See [Figure 3](#) for a visual of the relationship between Index, Parent, and Inset maps.

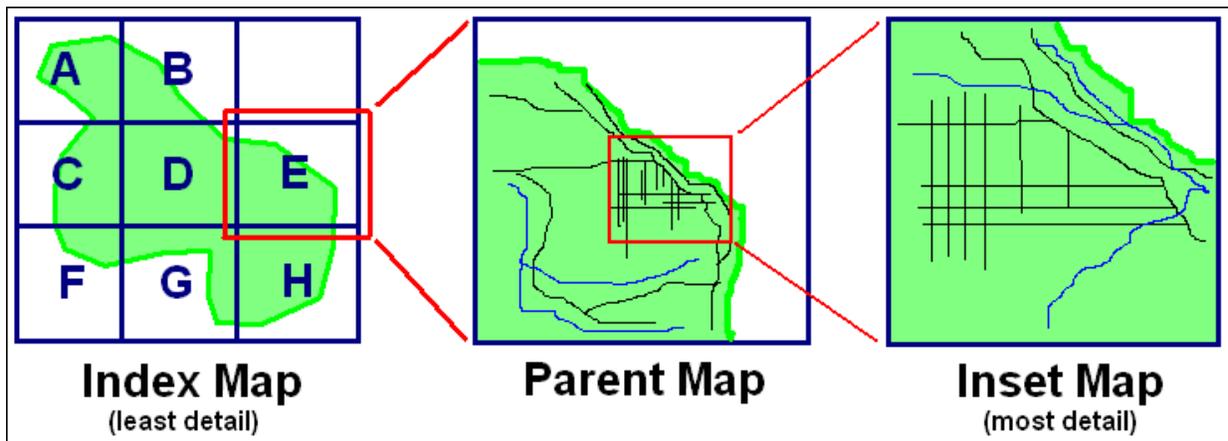


Figure 3. Illustration of Index, Parent, and Inset Map Relationships

The large format maps contain information within the map border including the map title, corner sheet coordinates, disclaimer information, data source information, projection information, number of total sheets, tribal entity information, key to adjacent areas (if there are multiple map sheets), a barcode, a scale, a north arrow, and the legend.

See [Appendix G](#) for a detailed view of the large format map legend. The legend includes some of the same information found on a typical road map, such as streets and roads, water features, and legal boundaries. However, the large format maps used for PSAP display information with symbols unique to the Census Bureau.

1.2.2 Adobe Portable Document Format (.pdf) Files

The accompanying Adobe .pdf files of the paper maps are reference material only and located on the "Supplemental disc." These files contain the tribal entity's index map and all the parent and inset maps bundled into one file. There are a few instances where more than one bundled .pdf file exists for tribal entities. The lower right corner of the map provides information about the total number of map sheets within the set.

View these .pdf files using Adobe Reader (or Adobe Acrobat Professional) software. They may display improperly with other software. On the "Supplemental disc," participants find a "/maps" directory. Within this directory, the following materials exist:

- ReadMe.txt – provides instructions to use Adobe software and Adobe Reader download instructions if participants need the software to view the .pdf files.
- PSAP20<EntType><EntCode>.pdf – contains images of the large format paper maps. One or more bundled .pdf files complete the map package for a given tribal area. See **Table 4** for explanation of the entity types, entity codes, and file name examples.

Table 4: Entity Type and Entity Codes for Large Format Maps

<ENTTYPE> is Entity Type	<ENTCODE> is Entity Code	Example
FR = Federal AIR	BASID	PSAP20FR49900010010.pdf (Map for Acoma Pueblo and ORTL).
SR = State AIR	BASID	PSAP20SR49906139400.pdf (Map for Tama Reservation).
NV = ANVSA (area)	BASID	PSAP20NV49903906015.pdf (Map for Akhiok ANVSA as an area).
NVP = ANVSA (point)	BASID	PSAP20NVP49903906015.pdf (Map for Akhiok ANVSA as a point).
RC = ANRC	FIPS code	PSAP20RC52120.pdf (Map for NANA ANRC).
OT = OTSA	BASID	PSAP20OT49903735690.pdf (Map for Kaw OTSA).
TD = TDSA	BASID	PSAP20TD49906018750.pdf (Map for Samish TDSA).
SD= SDTSA	BASID	PSAP20SD49906269815.pdf (Map for Lumbee SDTSA).
C = County	BASID	PSAP20C21000500000.pdf (Map for Sussex County, DE).
JU = Joint Use Area	JU<joint use area census code>TA<tribal area census code>	PSAP20JU4930TA3400.pdf (Map for San Felipe/Santa Ana joint use area with San Felipe Pueblo (TA)). This map type is for reference only, not for annotating.

1.3 Other Materials

There are three other materials of use and interest to 2020 Census PSAP participants: a delineation phase postcard, a postage-paid label/envelope, and colored map pencils.

After reviewing the tribal statistical geographies and determining the update status of the materials, please complete the delineation phase postcard indicating whether changes are forthcoming. The return of this postcard assists the Census Bureau with planning for incoming submissions and identifying participants that will not be providing updates. The Census Bureau requests the return of this postcard within a month of receipt of the delineation phase materials.

If a participant discovers changes are necessary to their 2020 Census PSAP materials after returning the delineation postcard, please contact the Census Bureau PSAP staff by email at geo.psap@census.gov, or phone them at 1-844-788-4921 to let them know a submission is forthcoming.

The postage-paid label/envelope for submitting the updated paper maps removes the burden of shipment costs from participants. If updates to the paper map materials are necessary, follow the procedures outlined in [Chapter 13](#) to submit the updated paper maps.

Lastly, the Census Bureau enclosed colored map pencils for use in updating the paper maps. Colors vary by tribal statistical geography. Use the information in [Table 5](#) as the resource to define the colors used for 2020 Census PSAP paper map updates.

Table 5: Pencil Color, Tribal Statistical Geographies Using Color, and Tribal Participants

Pencil color	Tribal statistical geographies using the color	Tribal participant(s) making the update(s)
Orange	Tribal census tract boundary and labels for tribal census tract.	American Indian Areas with a reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust lands (ORTL).
Brown	Tribal block group boundary and labels for tribal block group.	American Indian Areas with a reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust lands (ORTL)
Red	Census designated place (CDP) boundary and CDP names.	American Indian Areas with a reservation (AIR) and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL), and federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma.
Purple	ANVSA boundary, ANRC boundary, OTSA boundary, OTSA tribal subdivision boundaries and labels for OTSA tribal subdivisions, TDSA boundary, SDTSA boundary, and SAIR boundary.	Alaska Native village (federally or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act <ANCSA> recognized), Alaska Native Regional Corporation, federally recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma, federally recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL, state recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL, and State American Indian Reservation.
Blue	New or missing feature, and the name of feature, needed for a statistical boundary.	All

CHAPTER 2. TRIBAL CENSUS TRACTS

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands may review and update tribal census tracts. This chapter targets those participants.

Tribal census tracts are relatively permanent geographic divisions of an AIR and/or ORTL defined for the tabulation and presentation of statistical data. They are conceptually similar and equivalent to census tracts defined within the standard state-county-tract geographic hierarchy used for tabulating and publishing statistical data. The Census Bureau defines tribal census tracts with tribal officials to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally recognized tribes with reservations or trust lands. As such, they recognize the unique statistical data needs of federally recognized American Indian tribes. The delineation of tribal census tracts allows for an unambiguous presentation of census tract-level data specific to the federally recognized AIR and/or ORTL without the imposition of state or county boundaries, which might artificially separate American Indian populations located within a single AIR and/or ORTL. To this end, the tribal participants may define tribal census tracts that cross county or state boundaries, or both.

Tribal census tracts submitted to the Census Bureau are subject to review to ensure compliance with the published criteria. Detailed criteria pertaining to tribal census tracts exists in a separate *Federal Register* notice pertaining to all American Indian areas, including statistical areas defined through the PSAP. The *Federal Register* notices for both standard and tribal geographies is available on the PSAP website. [Appendix B](#) provides a summary of the statistical geographies criteria thresholds.

IMPORTANT: All tribal census tracts must follow all of the final criteria and guidelines published for standard census tracts, EXCEPT they do not have to nest within states or counties. They must instead nest within an individual AIR and/or ORTL, and must include unique identification to distinguish them from standard census tracts.

The following criteria apply to reviewing, updating, and delineating 2020 tribal census tracts:

- Tribal census tracts may cross county or state boundaries.
- Tribal census tracts must not cross AIR and/or ORTL boundaries.
- Tribal census tracts must cover the entire land and water area of the AIR and/or ORTL.
- Tribal census tracts utilize the letter “T” and a three-digit code and may have a two-digit suffix. Find more detail on numbering of tribal census tracts in [Section 2.2](#).
- Tribal census tracts must meet specific population, housing unit thresholds outlined in [Table 6: Tribal Census Tract Thresholds](#).
- Tribal census tracts must comprise a reasonably compact and contiguous land area, with a few exceptions.⁶

⁶ The Census Bureau permits noncontiguous boundaries only where a contiguous area or inaccessible area would not meet population or housing unit count requirements for a separate tribal census tract, in which case the noncontiguous or inaccessible area must be combined with an adjacent or proximate tract. For example, combine an island that does not meet the minimum population threshold for recognition as a separate tribal census tract with other proximate land to form a single, noncontiguous tribal census tract. The Census Bureau reviews each instance of noncontiguous census tracts and uses their discretion to accept or reject.

- Tribal census tract boundaries should follow visible and identifiable features.
- Census tracts have three types for the 2020 Census, standard, tribal, and special use. Refer to [Table 6: Tribal Census Tract Thresholds](#) for the definition and associated criteria for tribal census tracts. The other two types do not appear in the table since they are out of scope for this material.

The Census Bureau may modify and, if necessary, reject any proposals for tribal census tracts that do not meet the published criteria. In addition, the Census Bureau reserves the right to modify the boundaries and attributes as needed to meet the published criteria and/or maintain geographic relationships before or after the final tabulation geography is set for the 2020 Census.

Table 6: Tribal Census Tract Thresholds

	Description	Population Thresholds	Housing Unit Thresholds	Area Measurement Thresholds	Employment Threshold
Tribal Census Tract	Tribal census tracts are statistical subdivisions of AIRs and/or ORTLs used for tabulating and publishing statistical data.	Optimum: 4,000 Min: 1,200 Max: 8,000	Optimum: 1,600 Min: 480 Max: 3,200	None	N/A

2.1 Tribal Census Tract Threshold Requirements

Tribal census tracts must meet certain population and housing unit thresholds as outlined above in [Table 6: Tribal Census Tract Thresholds](#). This helps ensure a minimal level of reliability in the sample data and minimized potential disclosures of sensitive information. PSAP participants should aim to create tribal census tracts that meet the optimal population of 4,000 or 1,600 housing units and maintain the minimum thresholds with an AIR and/or ORTL with fewer than 1,200 people. The Census Bureau uses a housing unit criterion to accommodate seasonably occupied areas in which the decennial census population count will be lower than the ACS estimates.⁷

A tribal census tract that exceeds the maximum thresholds should be split into multiple tracts; those that drop below the minimum thresholds should be merged with an adjacent tribal census tract. If a participant chooses not to split or merge tribal census tracts that do not meet approved thresholds, they must provide a justification for retaining the existing geography. Some valid justifications may be related to expected population growth (new housing development under construction) or anticipated decline (following depopulation trends or scheduled housing demolition). Participants can include these justifications on the specific map or on the 2020 Census population and housing counts list. They may choose to compose a formal letter to accompany update map materials or prepare an email to geo.psap@census.gov if no map updates are expected.

⁷ “Occupied seasonally” refers to seasonal communities in which residential populations are lower on Census Day, April 1, than at other times of the year, and for which estimates may be reflected in the ACS. The ACS is designed to produce local area data for a 12-month period estimate.

Participants should use the 2010 Census population and housing counts for tribal census tract review in most cases. This list is part of the printed materials and located on the “Supplemental disc” discussed in [Section 1.1](#). Locally produced population and housing unit estimates are permissible when reviewing and updating areas experiencing considerable growth since the 2010 Census.

The housing unit thresholds use the national average of 2.5 persons per household. Because of local and regional variations to this average, the Census Bureau will consider variation while reviewing all tribal census tract revisions.

2.2 Tribal Census Tract Codes and Numeric Identification

Tribal census tract codes begin with the letter “T” followed by three digits. For example, tribal census tract one on an AIR and/or ORTL will have a code of “T001.” Subsequent tribal census tracts increase sequentially (e.g., T002, T003, etc.). This ensures that a tribal census tract code is used only once within the AIR and/or ORTL.

If it becomes necessary to split a tribal census tract, retain the tribal census tract number and assign a two-digit suffix to each of the newly created tribal census tracts. A split of tribal census tract T002 would create T002.01 and T002.02.

If a merge is necessary, choose the tribal census tract number in sequential order. For a tribal participant with two tribal census tracts, the newly merged tract becomes T003.

Note: Standard census tracts coded with a range of 9401 to 9499 have a majority of their population, housing units, and/or area included in AIRs and/or ORTLs. While these do not appear in every tribal entity, their appearance may provide participants with additional insight.

2.3 Tribal Census Tract Boundary Requirements

Tribal census tract boundaries generally follow permanent, visible features that are identifiable in the field. The following features are preferred as tribal census tract boundaries:

- American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land boundaries must always be tribal census tract boundaries.
- Visible, perennial natural and cultural features, such as roads, shorelines, rivers, perennial streams and canals, railroad tracks, or aboveground high-tension power lines.
- Boundaries of legal and administrative entities in selected states. See [Table 7](#) for states with acceptable minor civil division and incorporated place boundaries.
- Alaska Native Regional Corporation boundaries in Alaska.⁸
- Boundaries of large parks, forests, airports, penitentiaries/prisons, and or military installations if the boundaries are clearly visible.
- Some nonstandard visible features such as major ridgelines, aboveground pipelines, intermittent streams, or fence lines.
- Some nonstandard nonvisible features such as parcel boundaries, straight-line extensions and other lines-of-sight between acceptable visible features.

⁸ Insofar as such boundaries are unambiguous for allocating living quarters as part of 2020 Census activities.

Table 7: Acceptable Minor Civil Division (MCD) and Incorporated Place Boundaries

State	All MCD Boundaries	Boundaries of MCDs Not Coincident with the Boundaries of Incorporated Places that themselves are MCDs	All Incorporated Place Boundaries	Only Conjoint Incorporated Place Boundaries
Alabama				X
Alaska				X
Arizona				X
Arkansas				X
California				X
Colorado				X
Connecticut	X		X	
Delaware				X
Florida				X
Georgia				X
Hawaii				X
Idaho				X
Illinois		X		X
Indiana	X			X
Iowa		X ⁹		X
Kansas		X ¹⁰		X
Kentucky				X
Louisiana				X
Maine	X		X	
Maryland				X
Massachusetts	X		X	X
Michigan		X		X
Minnesota				X
Mississippi				X
Missouri				X
Montana				X
Nebraska				X
Nevada				X
New Hampshire	X		X	
New Jersey	X		X	
New Mexico				X
New York	X		X	
North Carolina				X
North Dakota		X		X
Ohio		X		X
Oklahoma				X
Oregon				X
Pennsylvania	X		X	
Rhode Island	X		X	
South Carolina				X
South Dakota				X
Tennessee		X		X

⁹ Governmental townships only.

¹⁰ Townships only.

State	All MCD Boundaries	Boundaries of MCDs Not Coincident with the Boundaries of Incorporated Places that themselves are MCDs	All Incorporated Place Boundaries	Only Conjoint Incorporated Place Boundaries
Texas				X
Utah				X
Vermont	X		X	
Virginia				X
Washington				X
West Virginia				X
Wisconsin		X		X
Wyoming				X

CHAPTER 3. TRIBAL BLOCK GROUPS

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands may review and update tribal block groups. This chapter targets those participants.

Tribal block groups are statistical geographic subdivisions of a tribal census tract. The Census Bureau defines tribal block groups in cooperation with tribal officials to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally recognized AIRs and/or ORTLs. As such, they recognize the unique statistical data needs of federally recognized American Indian tribes. The delineation of tribal block groups allows for an unambiguous presentation of statistical data specific to the federally recognized AIR and/or ORTL without the imposition of state or county boundaries, which might artificially separate American Indian populations located within a single AIR and/or ORTL. To this end, the American Indian tribal participant may define tribal block groups that cross county or state boundaries, or both. For federally recognized American Indian tribes with AIRs and/or ORTLs that have fewer than 1,200 residents, the Census Bureau defines one tribal census tract and one tribal block group coextensive with the AIR and/or ORTL.

Tribal block groups submitted to the Census Bureau are subject to review to ensure compliance with the published criteria. Detailed criteria pertaining to tribal block groups exists in a separate *Federal Register* notice pertaining to all American Indian areas, including statistical areas defined through the PSAP. The *Federal Register* notices for both standard and tribal geographies are available on the PSAP website. [Appendix B](#) provides a summary of the statistical geographies criteria thresholds.

IMPORTANT: All tribal block groups must follow all of the final criteria and guidelines published for standard block groups, EXCEPT they do not have to nest within states or counties. They must instead nest within an individual AIR and/or ORTL, and must include unique identification to distinguish them from standard block groups.

The following criteria and guidelines apply for use in reviewing, updating, and delineating 2020 tribal block groups:

- Tribal block groups must not cross tribal census tract boundaries.
- Tribal block groups must cover the entire land and water area of the tribal census tract.
- Tribal block groups utilize capital letters “A” through “K,” with the exception of the letter “I,” and must be unique within tribal census tracts. Find more detail on tribal block group numbering in [Section 3.2](#).
- Tribal block groups must meet specific population and housing unit thresholds outlined in [Table 8: Tribal Block Group Thresholds](#).
- Tribal block groups must comprise a reasonably compact and contiguous land area and would only be noncontiguous in situations where the tribal census tract is noncontiguous.
- Tribal block group boundaries should follow visible and identifiable features.
- Block groups have three types, standard, tribal, and special use, for the 2020 Census. Refer to [Table 8: Tribal Block Group Thresholds](#) for the definition and associated criteria for tribal block groups. The other two types do not appear in the table since they are out of scope for this material.

The Census Bureau may modify and, if necessary, reject any proposals for tribal block groups that do not meet the published criteria. In addition, the Census Bureau reserves the right to modify the boundaries and attributes as needed to meet the published criteria. Modification may also occur to maintain geographic relationships before or after the final tabulation geography is set for the 2020 Census.

Table 8: Tribal Block Group Thresholds

	Distinction from Standard Block Groups	Population Thresholds	Housing Unit Thresholds	Area Measurement Thresholds	Employment Threshold
Tribal Block Groups	Tribal block groups are divisions of tribal census tracts used for tabulating and publishing statistical data.	Min: 600 Max: 3,000	Min: 240 Max: 1,200	None	N/A

3.1 Tribal Block Group Threshold Requirements

Tribal block groups have to meet certain population and housing unit thresholds as outlined above in [Table 8: Tribal Block Group Thresholds](#). This helps ensure a minimum level of reliability in sample data and minimizes potential disclosures of sensitive information. Like tribal census tracts, the Census Bureau uses housing unit criterion to accommodate seasonably occupied areas that may have higher populations at times of the year other than on Census Day, April 1.

A tribal block group that exceeds maximum thresholds should be split; those that drop below the minimum thresholds should be merged with an adjacent tribal block group. If a participant chooses not to change threshold errant tribal block groups, they must provide justification for their retention. Tribal block groups may be completely redefined to meet population or housing thresholds; however, in doing so, please consider the impact on analysis of tribal block group level data across time.

In most cases, participants should use the 2010 Census population counts for tribal block group review. Locally produced population and housing unit estimates are permissible when reviewing and updating areas experiencing considerable growth since the 2010 Census.

The housing unit thresholds use the national average of 2.5 persons per household. Because of local and regional variations to this average, the Census Bureau will consider variation while reviewing all tribal block group revisions.

3.2 Tribal Block Group Codes and Identification

Tribal block groups begin with a single capital letter from “A” through “K,” excluding the letter “I.” These identifiers must be unique within each tribal census tract.

Should it become necessary to split a tribal block group in an entity with only one tribal block group, participants may choose to retain the original letter “A” and use the next letter “B” for the new tribal block group, or they may choose to assign two new letters, “B” and “C.” For participants with more than one tribal block group, they if they wish to retain the original letter

“A,” they choose the next available letter, for example, “C” or they may choose to assign the next two new letters, “C” and “D.”

If a merge becomes necessary, retain the letter of the first tribal block group or choose the next sequential letter. For example, if merging tribal block groups “A” and “B,” retain the letter “A” or assign the newly merged tribal block group the letter “C.”

Comparability of tribal block groups is not as important between decennial censuses as the comparability of tribal census tracts; therefore, participants can relabel the tribal block groups removing any gaps in lettering once the edits are complete. The decision to do so remains with the participant. In the examples above the resulting tribal block group lettering, if renumbered, would be “A” and “B” and “A,” “B,” and “C” respectively.

Though tribal block group boundaries are census block boundaries, census blocks are numbered within standard, county-based block groups, not tribal block groups. There is no relationship between a tribal block group identifier and the census block numbers. For example, a tribal block group may contain census block numbers in a different “thousand” range (e.g., blocks 1001, 2011, and 3002), whereas all blocks in the 1000 range would be in standard block group 1 while all blocks in the 2000 range would be in standard block group 2.

3.3 Tribal Block Group Boundary Requirements

Like tribal census tracts, tribal block group boundaries generally follow permanent, visible features that are identifiable in the field. The following features are preferred as tribal block group boundaries:

- Tribal census tract boundaries must always be block group boundaries. This criterion takes precedence over all other criteria or requirements.
- Visible, perennial natural and cultural features, such as roads, shorelines, rivers, perennial streams and canals, railroad tracks, or aboveground high-tension power lines.
- Boundaries of legal and administrative entities in selected states. See [Table 7](#) for states with acceptable minor civil division and incorporated place boundaries.
- Alaska Native Regional Corporation boundaries in Alaska.
- Boundaries of large parks, forests, airports, penitentiaries/prisons, and or military installations if the boundaries are clearly visible.
- Some nonstandard visible features such as major ridgelines, aboveground pipelines, intermittent streams, or fence lines.
- Some nonstandard nonvisible features such as parcel boundaries, straight-line extensions and other lines-of-sight between acceptable visible features.

CHAPTER 4. CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACES (CDPS)

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands and OTSAs may review and update census designated places. This chapter targets those participants.

Census designated places (CDPs) are statistical geographic entities representing closely settled, unincorporated communities that are locally recognized and identified by name. They are the statistical equivalents of incorporated places, with the primary differences being the lack of both a legally defined boundary and an active, functioning governmental structure, chartered by the state and administered by elected officials. CDPs cannot be co-extensive with an entire AIR, ORTL, or any other AIA.¹¹ CDP boundaries may extend beyond the boundaries of AIRs and/or ORTLs.

The Census Bureau published the 2020 Census PSAP CDP criteria in the *Federal Register*. It is available on the PSAP website and in [Appendix B](#). The following criteria apply to reviewing, updating, and delineating census designated places:

- CDPs constitute a single, named, closely settled center of population.
- CDPs generally consist of a contiguous cluster of census blocks comprising a single piece of territory with a mix of uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size.
- CDPs cannot be located, partially or entirely, within an incorporated place or another CDP.
- CDPs may cross county, AIR and/or ORTL boundaries, but must not cross state boundaries.
- CDPs have no minimum population or housing unit thresholds, but must contain some population, housing units, or both.
- CDP boundaries should follow visible features, except in circumstances where the boundary is coincident with the nonvisible boundary of a state, county, minor civil division, or incorporated place.
- CDP boundaries may follow other nonvisible features in instances where reliance upon visible features would result in over bounding of the CDP in order to include housing units on both sides of a road or street feature.
 - Such boundaries might include parcel boundaries and Public Land Survey System (PLSS) lines; fence lines; national, state, or local park boundaries; ridgelines; or drainage ditches.
- CDP names should be recognizable and used in daily communication by the residents of the community it represents.¹²
- CDP names cannot have the same name as an adjacent or nearby incorporated place.

In accordance with the final criteria, the Census Bureau may modify and, if necessary, reject any proposals for CDPs that do not meet the established criteria. In addition, the Census Bureau reserves the right to modify the boundaries and attributes of CDPs as needed to maintain geographic relationships before the final tabulation geography is set for the 2020 Census.

¹¹ Due to the historical nature of their creation, the boundaries of some ANVSAs coincide with CDPs. Refer to [Section 5.3](#) and [Appendix E](#) for more information on the relationship of ANVSAs to CDPs and the history of ANAs in the decennial census.

¹² There should be features in the landscape that use the name, such that a non-resident would have a general sense of the location or extent of the community; for example, signs indicating when one is entering the community; highway exit signs that use the name; or businesses, schools, or other buildings that make use of the name.

CHAPTER 5. ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREAS (ANVSAS)

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), Alaska Native villages and Alaska Native Regional Associations (ANRAs) may review and update Alaska Native village statistical areas. This chapter targets those participants.

The Census Bureau works with Alaska Native villages (ANV) to define ANVSAs in order to produce statistical data for each ANV.¹³ Where no participant is located, the Census Bureau asks the Alaska Native Regional Association (ANRA) to conduct a review for ANVs within their respective ANRC region.

ANVSAs are statistical geographic entities defined so the Census Bureau can produce statistical data for each ANV. They are the geographic representation of permanent and/or seasonal residences of Alaska Natives who are members of or receive governmental services from the defining ANV, and are located within the region and vicinity of the ANV's historic and/or traditional location. The Census Bureau intends for ANVSAs to represent the relatively densely settled portion of each ANV and should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a substantial proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months). ANVSAs should not contain large areas that are primarily unpopulated or that do not include concentrations of Alaska Natives.

The geographic definition of an ANVSA may not necessarily include all tribal members; nor is it intended to depict land ownership, represent an area over which a tribe has any form of governmental authority or jurisdiction, or represent all of the traditional or historical areas associated with the tribe, including areas used for subsistence activities. An ANVSA should represent a geographic area where there is a concentration of tribal population currently living and where the tribe has social, economic, or historical ties to the land evidenced by the existence of tribally owned businesses, buildings, meeting areas, or culturally significant structures. Representation of ANVSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation.

As part of the 2020 Census PSAP, ANV officials again have the opportunity to review and confirm the existing ANVSA boundaries or update the boundaries of their existing ANVSAs. If appropriate, they may delineate new ANVSAs. If the ANV official declines or defers participation, or does not respond to the Census Bureau invitation to participate, the Census Bureau will work with the associated ANRA in whose region the ANV is located. See [Table 9](#) for the list of ANRAs and associated ANRCs. If the Census Bureau receives no reply from any of these entities, the Census Bureau may delineate or revise the ANVSA, to meet the criteria outlined in this document.

¹³ Any ANV recognized by or eligible to receive services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or recognized under ANCSA as a Native village (NV) or Native group (NG) may delineate an ANVSA. BIA recognition is determined by inclusion of an ANV on the BIA's list of recognized tribes (published annually by January 31st) or by addenda to the list as published by the BIA. ANCSA recognition is determined by inclusion on the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) list of ANCSA recognized Native villages and Native groups. There are no population requirements for defining an ANVSA.

In some cases, an ANV official may elect not to delineate an ANVSA if it will not provide meaningful, relevant, or reliable statistical data. This would be appropriate if the member population now resides in other places or has been completely subsumed by non-member and/or non-Native populations.

The Census Bureau tabulates statistical data for all people living within the boundaries of an ANVSA (including non-tribe members), and for all village members regardless of where they reside in the state or nation. Each household completing the Census questionnaire throughout the nation has the opportunity to identify the race of each person living in the house. Each person who identifies their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, can then list their village as the enrolled or principal tribe. While data tabulated for a well-defined ANVSA provides a rich source of statistical and demographic information about an ANV, it is not necessary for an individual to be living within the boundary of the ANVSA to count as part of the village. Village members living outside of the ANVSA count as tribal members living elsewhere in the state and nation, not as residing within the ANVSA.

The following sections on criteria and guidelines help to ensure meaningful data for the respective village, and to enhance the ability for data users to make meaningful comparisons between data for the various types of tribal statistical areas.

5.1 ANVSA Criteria

The Census Bureau sets forth the following criteria for use in reviewing, updating existing ANVSAs:

- The ANVSAs must not overlap.
- An ANVSA must not completely surround the location of another ANV.
- All portions of an ANVSA must be located within 50 miles of the ANV's point location. Use the point level maps to assist with determining distance.
- An ANVSA must not include more water area than land area. Only include large expanses of water to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is completely surrounded by land area included in the ANVSA.
- Use of nonvisible lines for an ANVSA boundary are only acceptable if a standard acceptable feature is unavailable.
- ANVSAs must not include military installations or area within a 2010 Census urbanized area.
- The ANVSA name must match the corresponding ANV name.
 - The Census Bureau only considers ANVSA name change requests if accompanied by a brief statement describing the reason for the change and signed by the highest elected official of the ANV.

5.2 ANVSA Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to ANVSAs.

- ANVSA boundaries should not extend beyond the regional boundary of the ANRC region in which the ANV is located. Refer to [Table 9](#) for the list of ANRC regions and the associated ANRAs.
- An ANVSA should not exceed 325 square miles in area.
- Housing units occupied by Alaska Natives, even if seasonal, should constitute the majority of the housing units within an ANVSA.

- Population within an ANVSA should be majority Alaska Native, and, of that population, the majority should be members of the population served by the delineating ANV.
- An ANVSA should not contain large areas without housing or population. The housing unit density for ANVSAs should be at least three housing units per square mile.
- An ANVSA should be contiguous. That is, an ANVSA should form a single area with all territory located within a continuous boundary. This makes identification of the extent of the ANVSA easier for residents and data users and provides for a clearer representation of the ANVSA's boundaries on maps. Participants may define an ANVSA with multiple noncontiguous pieces if doing so helps avoid inclusion of population and housing not associated with the ANV.
- ANVSA boundaries should follow visible, physical features, such as roads, rivers, streams, shorelines, glaciers, trails, and ridgelines.
- ANVSA boundaries may follow some nonstandard, nonvisible features such as parcel boundaries, local and state park boundaries, cemetery boundaries, short, straight-line extensions, and other lines-of-sight between acceptable visible features
- ANVSA boundaries may follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of ANRCs, boroughs, or incorporated places. If the ANVSA boundary follows a governmental unit boundary, the Census Bureau will adjust the ANVSA boundary to continue to follow that boundary should it change due to correction, annexation or detachment during the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).

5.3 ANVSA Relationship to Incorporated Places and CDPs

There are two place-level geographic entities for which the Census Bureau publishes data: incorporated places (cities in Alaska) and CDPs. Cities are governmental entities sanctioned by the state of Alaska to perform general-purpose functions and whose boundaries are defined without specifically considering ANV member or other Alaska Natives. CDPs are unincorporated places delineated by state and borough officials in Alaska and are intended to encompass all people at a given location, including ANV members. Cities and CDPs are mutually exclusive of each other because, by definition, a CDP represents a named, unincorporated area. Because ANVSAs are defined specifically to represent concentrations of Alaska Natives, they are not constrained by other place-level geographic entities; that is, ANVSAs may overlap cities and CDPs. An ANVSA may be delineated to encompass only a part of a city and/or a CDP; it may encompass multiple cities or CDPs; or it may cover an area that has neither cities nor CDPs. In addition, ANVSAs are used in census data collection activities and are included in the specific American Indian/Alaska Native geographic hierarchy for tabulating and presenting data from the 2020 Census; cities and CDPs do not appear in the American Indian/Alaska Native geographic hierarchy. Cities and CDPs do not clearly identify geographic entities that are specific to Alaska Natives, and therefore, data for cities and CDPs likely will reflect the characteristics of both Alaska Native and non-Native populations.

CHAPTER 6. ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATION (ANRC)

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), Alaska Native Regional Associations may review and update the ANRC boundaries and the Alaska Native village statistical areas within their ANRC that are not participating otherwise. This chapter targets those participants.

Pursuant to ANCSA (PL 92-203, Sec. 7a), the state of Alaska was divided into 12 geographic regions by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Each region was composed, as far as practicable, of Alaska Natives having a common heritage and sharing common interests and approximated the areas covered by the operations of the existing Alaska Native associations as of December 1971. These regions, now referred to as the 12 non-profit Alaska Native Regional Associations (ANRAs), incorporated under State Law in 1973. Also created pursuant to ANCSA were 13 Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs). Under the laws of the state of Alaska, they conduct the for-profit affairs of Alaska Natives within the defined twelve geographic regions. The twelve ANRC areas cover the entire state of Alaska except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (an AIR under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community).¹⁴ See [Table 9](#) for a list of the 12 ANRCs geographic area names and the ANRCs and ANRAs associated with each.

The Census Bureau terms the 12 geographic ANRCs “legal geographic entities” and therefore, must follow their legal boundaries. At the request of the ANRCs, the Census Bureau works with the representatives of the ANRAs to review their ANRC boundaries and to ensure that the name for each region continues to match the name of the ANRC for that region.

Though ANRC boundaries are legal boundaries, effective with 2020 Census PSAP, ANRA officials have the opportunity to review and confirm that the boundaries for their respective ANRC are correct on the Census Bureau maps and may make corrections if necessary. For ANVs who are unable or unwilling to review an ANVSA, the Census Bureau requests the assistance of the ANRA in whose region the ANV is located.

The Census Bureau uses the boundaries of the ANRCs to tabulate data for the decennial census, and to support the American Community Survey (ACS) after 2020 and potentially other Census Bureau statistical data. Maintaining correct boundaries and boundary-to-feature relationships helps ensure that the Census Bureau assigns the appropriate population to each geographic entity.

Table 9: Alaska Native Regional Corporation Names with ANRCs and ANRAs

	ANRC name	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)	Alaska Native Regional Association (ANRA)
1	Ahtna	Ahtna, Incorporated	Copper River Native Association
2	Aleut	The Aleut Corporation	Aleutian-Pribilof Islands Association
3	Arctic Slope	Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	Arctic Slope Native Association
4	Bering Straits	Bering Straits Native Corporation	Kawerak Incorporated
5	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association
6	Calista	Calista Corporation	Association of Village Council Presidents
7	Chugach	Chugach Alaska Corporation	Chugachmiut Incorporated

¹⁴ A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the twelve corporations. The Census Bureau does not provide data for this thirteenth ANRC because it has no defined geographic extent.

	ANRC name	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)	Alaska Native Regional Association (ANRA)
8	Cook Inlet	Cook Inlet Region Incorporated	Cook Inlet Tribal Council
9	Doyon	Doyon Limited	Tanana Chiefs Conference
10	Koniag	Koniag Incorporated	Kodiak Area Native Association
11	NANA	NANA Regional Corporation	Maniilaq Association
12	Sealaska	Sealaska Corporation	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes

CHAPTER 7. OKLAHOMA TRIBAL STATISTICAL AREAS (OTSAS) AND OTSA TRIBAL SUBDIVISIONS

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma may review and update Oklahoma tribal statistical areas and Oklahoma tribal statistical areas tribal subdivisions. This chapter targets those participants.

OTSAs are statistical areas identified and delineated by the Census Bureau with federally recognized tribes based in Oklahoma that had a former American Indian Reservation (AIR) in Oklahoma. OTSAs represent the former AIRs that existed in the Indian and Oklahoma territories prior to Oklahoma statehood in 1907. They provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time, and a way to obtain data comparable to that provided to federally recognized tribes that currently have an AIR. The Census Bureau provides the opportunity to review the boundary and name of the 2010 Census OTSA, but does not allow for the creation of new OTSAs. Since OTSAs use the historical former reservation boundary to form the basis of the OTSA boundary, it should not change from the 2010 Census. In addition to reviewing the OTSA boundaries and name, participants may opt to revise tribal subdivisions and census designated places within the 2010 Census OTSA. Refer to [Chapter 4](#) for instructions on reviewing CDPs and [Section 7.2](#) for a couple of specifics related to CDPs on OTSAs.

Tribal subdivisions are units of self-government and/or administration within an AIR and/or ORTL for a federally recognized tribe or within an OTSA, that serve social, cultural, and/or legal purposes for the tribal government. Tribal subdivisions delineated within an AIR or ORTL are “legal geographic entities” and, thus, are specifically termed “legal tribal subdivisions.” The annual BAS serves as the method for updates to the legal tribal subdivisions. Tribal subdivisions delineated within OTSAs are “statistical geographic entities” and are specifically termed “statistical tribal subdivisions” because the larger OTSA is also considered a statistical geographic entity. The 2020 Census PSAP serves as the method for updates to the OTSA tribal subdivisions.

The Census Bureau tabulates data for only one level of tribal subdivision within an AIR, ORTL, or OTSA. Tribes that have multiple hierarchical levels of administrative units (for example, water districts that nest within council members’ districts) should submit the unit with the smallest geographic area (the water districts using our example) so that their data can aggregate to the larger geographic area. The Census Bureau identifies each tribal subdivision in its data products with the name and administrative unit type (chapter, district, etc.) submitted by the defining tribal government. The name of each tribal subdivision must reflect its name, as cited in recent tribal legal documentation and/or used by the tribal government for administrative purposes.

Prior to the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau allowed the boundaries of OTSAs to deviate somewhat from the corresponding former AIR boundaries when requested by a tribe and supported by available demographic data. Such deviations may affect the delineation and identification of other tribes’ OTSAs, resulting in areas being associated with multiple OTSAs. These areas with multiple relationships were defined as separate geographic entities and identified as “joint use area OTSAs” for Census 2000. In response to comments received from data users, especially with regard to federal laws and programs requiring the use of the former

AIR boundaries rather than OTSA boundaries, the Census Bureau sought to avoid identification of joint use area OTSAs for the 2010 Census. For 2020, the Census Bureau will not create any new joint use area OTSAs and plans to work with the tribes involved to eliminate those that remain from 2010.

Lastly, the Census Bureau is aware that federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma have trust lands throughout the state. A tribe may choose to have the Census Bureau tabulate data for its ORTL for the 2020 Census rather than for an OTSA; however, as in 2010, the Census Bureau will not depict trust lands that fall within the boundary of the OTSA for the 2020 Census. During the Tribal Consultation meetings held in 2016, OTSA tribes overwhelmingly indicated they wanted to retain the OTSA geography in favor of documenting the ORTLs. If the ORTL delineation opinion has changed since the 2016 meetings, and a tribe seeks to submit their ORTL during PSAP, contact the Census Bureau for instructions. Be aware that once delineated, the trust lands become part of the universe of legally defined entities updated and maintained through the Census Bureau's annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) described in [Section C](#) of the Introduction.

The following sections on criteria and guidelines help to ensure meaningful data for the respective tribe, and to enhance the ability for data users to make meaningful comparisons between data for the various types of tribal statistical areas.

7.1 OTSA Criteria

The Census Bureau sets forth the following criteria and guidelines for use in reviewing, updating existing OTSAs:

Note: The first six apply to OTSAs, TDSAs, and SDTSAs criteria and repeat in each of the three chapters.

- A statistical AIA must contain some American Indian population and housing.
- A statistical AIA may not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy. For example, an OTSA may not overlap an AIR; a TDSA may not overlap an AIR; a SDTSA may not overlap a TDSA.
- A statistical AIA may not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- A statistical AIA may not include more water area than land area.
- Officials delineating statistical AIAs may only add nonvisible lines as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available and they aid in a statistical AIA meeting other specific delineation criteria and/or guidelines.
- The Census Bureau will evaluate the submitted name to ensure that each statistical AIA's name is clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
- The OTSA must be located completely within the current boundaries of the State of Oklahoma.
- The OTSA name must reflect one or more of the following conditions:
 - The tribe or tribes associated with the former AIR represented by the OTSA;
 - Tribes that have historically resided within the area of the OTSA;
 - Tribes that have significant population currently residing within the OTSA; and/or
 - The name(s) of the tribe(s) commonly associated with the area encompassed by the OTSA.

7.2 OTSA Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to OTSAs.

- To the extent possible, OTSA boundaries identified for the 2020 Census should be the same as those delineated for Census 2000 and reviewed for the 2010 Census.
- The OTSA should follow last legal boundaries established for their former AIR.
- Tribes may delineate tribal subdivisions within their own OTSAs.
 - OTSA tribal subdivisions should represent units of self-government or administration.
 - OTSA tribal subdivisions must cover all of the OTSA.
 - If OTSA consists of multiple, noncontiguous parts, the tribal subdivisions within them are also noncontiguous.
 - OTSA tribal subdivision names must reflect the names cited in recent tribal legal documentation and/or used by the tribe for administrative purposes.
- Tribes may delineate CDPs representing unincorporated communities located totally or partially within their own OTSAs. Separate, discrete communities whose boundaries encompass a concentration of population and housing are a CDP rather than a tribal subdivision. Refer to [Chapter 4](#) for details on CDPs, but two additional points about CDPs on OTSAs are as follows:
 - CDPs cannot be coextensive with an entire OTSA.
 - CDPs may extend off OTSAs.

CHAPTER 8. TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREAS (TDSAS)

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), federally recognized tribes without a reservation or off-reservation trust lands may review and update tribal designated statistical areas. This chapter targets those participants.

TDSAs are statistical American Indian Areas (AIAs) identified for federally recognized tribes that do not have an American Indian reservation (AIR) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs) and are based outside of Alaska, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.

In an effort to improve the presentation of data for federally recognized tribes that did not have a reservation, boundaries for statistical areas associated with these tribes were first introduced for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Prior to 1990, the Census Bureau tabulated data only for federal and state recognized reservations and ORTLs, legal tribal subdivisions and the Historic Areas of Oklahoma (now called OTSAs). Census 2000 and the 2010 Census brought revisions to the geography. For 2020 Census PSAP, eligible tribal officials will again have the opportunity to review and update the boundaries of existing TDSAs or delineate new TDSAs.

TDSAs are intended to provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time and to provide a way to obtain data comparable to that provided for tribes of a similar size that have reservations or off-reservation trust lands in the same region and/or state. The geographic definition of a TDSA may not necessarily include all tribal members; nor is it intended to depict land ownership, represent an area over which a tribe has any form of governmental authority or jurisdiction, or represent all of the traditional or historical areas associated with the tribe, including areas used for subsistence activities. A TDSA should represent a geographic area where there is a concentration of tribal population currently living and where the tribe has social, economic, or historical ties to the land evidenced by the existence of tribally owned businesses, buildings, meeting areas, or culturally significant structures. Representation of TDSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation.

The Census Bureau tabulates statistical data for all people living within the boundaries of a TDSA (including non-tribe members), and for all tribal members regardless of where they reside in the state or nation. Each household completing the Census questionnaire throughout the nation has the opportunity to identify the race of each person living in the house. Each person who identifies their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, can then list their tribe as the enrolled or principle tribe. Tribe members living outside of the TDSA are counted as tribal members living elsewhere in the state and nation, not as residing within the TDSA.

The following sections on criteria and guidelines help to ensure meaningful data for the respective tribe, and to enhance the ability for data users to make meaningful comparisons between data for the various types of tribal statistical areas.

8.1 TDSA Criteria

The Census Bureau sets forth the following criteria and guidelines for use in reviewing, updating existing TDSAs:

Note: The first six apply to OTSAs, TDSAs, and SDTSAs criteria and repeat in each of the three chapters.

- A statistical AIA must contain some American Indian population and housing.
- A statistical AIA may not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy. For example, an OTSA may not overlap an AIR; a TDSA may not overlap an AIR; a SDTSA may not overlap a TDSA.
- A statistical AIA may not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- A statistical AIA may not include more water area than land area.
- Officials delineating statistical AIAs may only add nonvisible lines as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available and they aid in a statistical AIA meeting other specific delineation criteria and/or guidelines.
- The Census Bureau will evaluate the submitted name to ensure that each statistical AIA's name is clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
- The TDSA must not include military areas.
- TDSAs shall not be delineated in Alaska, Hawaii, or Oklahoma.
- The tribe or tribes (in conjunction with the Census Bureau, and the state liaison for TDSAs) that are responsible for its delineation determine the name of the TDSA.
- The TDSA name must reflect one or both of the following conditions:
 - The tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the TDSA and/or
 - The name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the TDSA.

8.2 TDSA Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to TDSAs:

- TDSAs should be comparable in area to the AIRs and/or ORTLs of other tribes with similar numbers of members in the same state and/or region.
- American Indians should constitute a large proportion of the population within a TDSA, and of the American Indian population, the majority should be members of the delineating tribe.
- The Census Bureau suggests a minimum population of at least 1,200 individuals or 480 housing units to help enhance reliability and availability of sample-based data.
- TDSAs should include area where there is structured and organized tribal activity, including tribal headquarters, tribal service centers, meeting areas and buildings, ceremonial grounds, tribally owned commercial locations, etc.
- TDSAs should not contain large areas without housing or population. The Census Bureau suggests a housing unit density of at least three housing units per square mile.
- TDSAs should be contiguous.
- Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is completely surrounded by land area included in the TDSA.
- TDSA boundaries should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, roads, and ridgelines.
- TDSA boundaries may follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of AIRs, ORTLs, states, counties, or incorporated places.

8.3 Considerations for Delineating TDSAs

Since TDSA boundaries are used to tabulate and present period estimates from the ACS, participants should consider that period estimates of demographic characteristics for geographic entities with small populations would be subject to higher variances than comparable estimates for geographic entities with larger populations. In addition, the Census Bureau's disclosure rules may have the effect of restricting the availability and amount of data for geographic entities with small populations. The more closely a TDSA's boundary relates to the distribution of tribal members and American Indians receiving governmental services from the tribe, and does not include large numbers of people and households not affiliated with the tribe, the more likely that data presented for the TDSA will accurately reflect the characteristics of the intended tribal population.

Although eligible, a tribe may elect not to delineate a TDSA if it will not provide meaningful, relevant, or reliable statistical data because the member population now resides in numerous other locations or has been completely subsumed by non-member and/or non-American Indian populations. In such instances, defining a TDSA will not improve the presentation of statistical data relating to tribal members. These tribes may still be able to receive meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data for their tribal membership at higher levels of census geography through the characteristic of tribal affiliation.

CHAPTER 9. STATE DESIGNATED TRIBAL STATISTICAL AREAS (SDTSAS)

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), state recognized tribes without a reservation or off-reservation trust lands may review and update state designated tribal statistical areas. This chapter targets those participants.

SDTSAs are statistical American Indian Areas (AIAs) identified for state recognized tribes that are not federally recognized and do not have an American Indian reservation (AIR) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs).

In an effort to improve the presentation of data for state recognized tribes that did not have a reservation, boundaries for statistical areas associated with these tribes were first introduced for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, and then revised during Census 2000. During Census 2000, these statistical areas carried the name of State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs). During the 2010 Census, their name changed to State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs). This name remains for the 2020 Census. As in 2010, governor-appointed state liaisons representing state recognized tribes will again have the opportunity for 2020 Census PSAP to review and update the boundaries of existing SDTSAs or delineate new SDTSAs.

SDTSAs are intended to provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time and to provide a way to obtain data comparable to that provided for tribes of a similar size that have reservations or off-reservation trust lands in the same region and/or state. The geographic definition of a SDTSA may not necessarily include all tribal members; nor is it intended to depict land ownership, represent an area over which a tribe has any form of governmental authority or jurisdiction, or represent all of the traditional or historical areas associated with the tribe, including areas used for subsistence activities. A SDTSA should represent a geographic area where there is a concentration of tribal population currently living and where the tribe has social, economic, or historical ties to the land evidenced by the existence of tribally owned businesses, buildings, meeting areas, or culturally significant structures. Representation of SDTSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation.

The Census Bureau tabulates statistical data for all people living within the boundaries of a SDTSA (including non-tribe members), and for all tribal members regardless of where they reside in the state or nation. Each household completing the Census questionnaire throughout the nation has the opportunity to identify the race of each person living in the house. Each person who identifies their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, can then list their tribe as the enrolled or principal tribe. Tribe members living outside of the SDTSA are counted as tribal members living elsewhere in the state and nation, not as residing within the SDTSA.

The following sections on criteria and guidelines help to ensure meaningful data for the respective tribe, and to enhance the ability for data users to make meaningful comparisons between data for the various types of tribal statistical areas.

9.1 SDTSA Criteria

The Census Bureau sets forth the following criteria and guidelines for use in reviewing, updating existing SDTSAs:

Note: The first six apply to OTSAs, TDSAs, and SDTSAs criteria and repeat in each of the three chapters.

- A statistical AIA must contain some American Indian population and housing.
- A statistical AIA may not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy. For example, an OTSA may not overlap an AIR; a TDSA may not overlap an AIR; a SDTSA may not overlap a TDSA.
- A statistical AIA may not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
- A statistical AIA may not include more water area than land area.
- Officials delineating statistical AIAs may only add nonvisible lines as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available and they aid in a statistical AIA meeting other specific delineation criteria and/or guidelines.
- The Census Bureau will evaluate the submitted name to ensure that each statistical AIA's name is clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
- The SDTSA must not include military areas.
- The SDTSA for a specific tribe may be delineated in a state only if the tribe is officially recognized by the state.
- The tribe or tribes (in conjunction with the Census Bureau, and the state liaison for SDTSAs) that are responsible for its delineation determine the name of the SDTSA.
- The SDTSA name must reflect one or both of the following conditions:
 - The tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the SDTSA and/or
 - The name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the SDTSA.

9.2 SDTSA Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to SDTSAs.

- SDTSAs should be comparable in area to the AIRs and/or ORTLs of other tribes with similar numbers of members in the same state and/or region.
- American Indians should constitute a large proportion of the population within a SDTSA, and of the American Indian population, the majority should be members of the delineating tribe.
- The Census Bureau suggests a minimum population of at least 1,200 individuals or 480 housing units to help enhance reliability and availability of sample-based data.
- SDTSAs should include area where there is structured and organized tribal activity, including tribal headquarters, tribal service centers, meeting areas and buildings, ceremonial grounds, tribally owned commercial locations, etc.
- SDTSAs should not contain large areas without housing or population. The Census Bureau suggests a housing unit density of at least three housing units per square mile.
- SDTSAs should be contiguous.
- Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is completely surrounded by land area included in the SDTSA.
- SDTSA boundaries should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, roads, and ridgelines.

- SDTSA boundaries may follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of AIRs, ORTLs, states, counties, or incorporated places.

9.3 Considerations for Delineating SDTSAs

Since SDTSA boundaries are used to tabulate and present period estimates from the ACS, participants should consider that period estimates of demographic characteristics for geographic entities with small populations would be subject to higher variances than comparable estimates for geographic entities with larger populations. In addition, the Census Bureau's disclosure rules may have the effect of restricting the availability and amount of data for geographic entities with small populations. The more closely a SDTSA's boundary relates to the distribution of tribal members and American Indians receiving governmental services from the tribe, and does not include large numbers of people and households not affiliated with the tribe, the more likely that data presented for the SDTSA will accurately reflect the characteristics of the intended tribal population.

Although eligible, a tribe may elect not to delineate a SDTSA if it will not provide meaningful, relevant, or reliable statistical data because the member population now resides in numerous other locations or has been completely subsumed by non-member and/or non-American Indian populations. In such instances, defining a SDTSA will not improve the presentation of statistical data relating to tribal members. These tribes may still be able to receive meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data for their tribal membership at higher levels of census geography through the characteristic of tribal affiliation.

CHAPTER 10. STATE AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS (SAIRS)

IMPORTANT: As stated in [Table 2](#), state recognized tribes with a state recognized reservation or off-reservation trust lands may review and update state recognized American Indian Reservations. This chapter targets those participants.

State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) and their legal boundaries are established pursuant to state law. States with state-recognized tribes, that are not also federally recognized, have their own unique laws that recognize specific tribes or establish a formal process by which tribes apply for state recognition.

A subset of states have a process whereby:

- State-recognized tribes may obtain a SAIR.
- State-recognized tribes have established a SAIR, specifically through state legislation or have continued to recognize an American Indian Reservation established through laws.
 - These laws are often treaties of one of the original thirteen colonial assemblies and/or Great Britain during the Colonial Era.

Though SAIR boundaries are legal boundaries, effective with 2020 Census PSAP, state officials have the opportunity to review and update the boundaries of their existing SAIRs and may provide boundaries and other attribute information for newly recognized SAIRs.

In 2010, the Census Bureau solicited changes to the boundaries of SAIRs from the state government through the State Reservation Program and changes to the boundaries of state designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs) through the 2010 PSAP. For 2020, the review of both SAIRs and SDTSAs occurs during 2020 Census PSAP. There is no separate State Reservation Program. Because the Census Bureau works with a single point of contact to review both the SAIRs and SDTSAs, integrating the SAIRs review into PSAP likely eases the burden for the state official. If the state official declines or defers participation, the Census Bureau will use 2010 SAIR boundaries to tabulate 2020 Census data.

IMPORTANT: If changes occur to the boundary of an existing SAIR or if a new SAIR exists, the state official must provide the supporting legal documentation as they would with the BAS to modify the boundary or add the new SAIR.

10.1 SAIR Criteria and Guidelines

The Census Bureau sets forth the following criteria and guidelines for use in reviewing, updating existing SAIRs, and delineating new SAIRs:

- SAIR boundaries cannot cross state lines unless each state recognizes the AIR and tribe is separately.
- SAIRs must not include territory within federally recognized AIRs or off-reservation trust lands.
- Report SAIR boundaries and the SAIR name as they exist in the legislation, treaty or other legal document under which they were established.
 - The Census Bureau will identify each SAIR with the name submitted by the state liaison providing the boundary for the area. For this reason, the SAIR name should reflect the specific tribal name cited in the legal records establishing the SAIR.

Acceptance of boundary changes to existing SAIRs requires clear legal documentation supporting any, and all, changes involving these boundaries.

PART 2 REVIEWING, UPDATING, AND SUBMITTING 2020 CENSUS PSAP MAPS

Part 2 provides instructions for conducting the review of the PSAP materials by discussing general information about boundary features and types of feature updates sought by the Census Bureau. It also includes a summary of map annotation procedures that span all participants and provides examples most common to each of the seven types of tribal participant listed in [Table 2](#).

IMPORTANT: The Census Bureau does not expect a submission from tribal entities that do not make updates to the existing 2010 statistical geographies.

CHAPTER 11. REVIEWING 2020 CENSUS PSAP MAPS

In order to begin a review of the PSAP materials, participants must assemble their local source material for comparison.

For federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands, conduct a review of the paper maps by first reviewing the 2010 population and housing counts list provided with the materials. The list includes all of the tribal statistical geographies for each tribal entity, so review it closely to identify the tribal census tracts and tribal block groups falling outside of the recommended thresholds. Review any CDP boundaries if they exist in the tribal entity. Follow the information provided with regards to criteria, guidelines, and boundary requirements within the appropriate chapter in Part 1 (e.g., chapters 2 – 4) and the general guidance in [Section 11.1](#) to conduct the review.

Participants with only one tribal census tract and one tribal block group, and those without threshold failures are encouraged to utilize the paper maps or the Adobe .pdf files to review the existing boundaries of the statistical geographies. After completing a review and confirming no updates are required, complete the delineation phase postcard (P-300) and return it to the Census Bureau denoting no changes are forthcoming. Doing so concludes the delineation phase participation.

Participants with a tribal entity large enough to contain more than one tribal census tract and tribal block group must resolve all threshold failures that exist within the tribal entity, or must provide justifications for not correcting the failures. Clearing the threshold failures (above maximum thresholds and below minimum thresholds of each of the statistical geographies) is the minimum required to participate in PSAP. For unresolvable threshold failures, provide written justification on the specific map, on the 2010 pop and housing count list, or in a more formal fashion such as a letter or email, so the Census Bureau knows a review was conducted and the participant does not want to change the boundaries. If time permits, a review of all of the statistical geographies is encouraged as a form of validation of the existing statistical geographies.

For all other tribal participants reviewing ANVSA, ANRC, OTSA, TDSA, SDTSA, and SAIR geographies, review the respective tribal statistical geography boundaries to determine if they remain valid and are accurate. Follow the information provided with regards to criteria, guidelines, and special considerations within the appropriate chapter in Part 1 (e.g., chapters 4 – 10) and the general guidance in [Section 11.1](#) to conduct the review. If the review concludes no updates are required, complete the delineation phase postcard (P-300) and return it to the Census Bureau denoting no changes are forthcoming. Doing so concludes the delineation phase participation.

11.1 General Information on Boundary Features

Data user and Census Bureau experience has shown that some features simply make better boundaries than others, and the same type of feature can make an excellent boundary in one place and a poor one in another. Rivers, major canals, lakes, and other bodies of water often make good statistical area boundaries because they generally limit access from one area to another and rarely change relative location. Other features that limit access between areas,

such as interstate and other major highways, railroad tracks, and the ridges of mountain ranges, also make good statistical area boundaries. In some instances, however, such a feature unifies a community, for example, a lake forming the core of a recreational housing development or a through street forming the spine of a subdivision. In these circumstances, the statistical area boundary should include the entire area of the lake or both sides of a unifying street to better encompass similar community patterns.

In general, when delineating boundaries in bodies of water represented as polygons and having area (lakes, reservoirs, bays, oceans, and wide rivers), the boundary should follow a line bisecting the water body rather than following a shoreline. Wherever possible, use an existing line in water (for example, a county line in the middle of a river) rather than adding a new line.

Officials delineating tribal statistical geographies may only add nonvisible lines as a boundary if other acceptable boundary features such as roads, rivers, streams, shorelines, trails and ridgelines, are not available and they aid in a statistical geography meeting other specific, delineation criteria and/or guidelines. Refer to [Appendix I](#) for a table that lists whether features are acceptable or questionable boundaries. The Census Bureau staff will contact participants if they require more information or have questions about feature updates submitted as part of our 2020 Census PSAP.

11.2 General Guidelines for Feature Updates

It is critical that participants understand that the purpose of PSAP is not street feature updates. During PSAP, the Census Bureau accepts updates to features only where a boundary follows a road (or other visible feature such as a stream) and the road is not on the paper maps. For this reason, the Census Bureau cannot accept street (or other feature) updates that do not follow the guidelines below:

- Add the feature and provide the name of the feature, if it is missing from the paper maps and forms the boundary for the area needed for delineating a statistical geography.
- Correct a feature, if the participant cannot delineate the boundary for a statistical geography correctly because the feature on the map is incorrectly located, mislabeled, or distorted.
- Add missing streets only when necessary to form a statistical geography boundary. Do not use valuable time of the 120-day review period adding streets and other missing features not used for PSAP boundaries. The verification phase products provided to each participant making a submission during the delineation phase allow participants to see the results of later census operations that may have added those missing features.
- Use straight-line extensions (invisible, short, line-of-sight lines) to form a closed polygon only if they are straight lines, do not intersect a cul-de-sac, and do not exceed 300 feet in length.

CHAPTER 12. UPDATING 2020 CENSUS PSAP MAPS

Though this Respondent Guide contains chapters for nine specific tribal statistical geographies, most procedures for annotating the different paper maps are identical. The unique component for the annotation is usually limited to the colored pencil used to make the update. Refer to [Table 5](#) for the proper pencil color for each tribal statistical geography.

Note: For the sake of illustration within this material, **all forthcoming examples utilize real tribal entity maps, but the updates are fictitious.** The examples show the updates to symbology, naming, and supporting documentation as computer generated rather than handwritten. Participants handwrite corrections and changes on the paper maps.

The common procedures for annotating any of the PSAP paper maps are as follows:

- Compare source materials with the Census Bureau maps.
- If updates are necessary for boundaries of the statistical geography, cross out the old/errant boundary with an “X” and mark the ends of the deletion/update with hash marks “(//).”
- Follow information outlined in [Section 11.2](#) to draw in the new/revised boundary. Refer to [Appendix H](#) for valuable information on types of features to utilize.
- If adding new features is necessary to complete an update for statistical geography boundary, add the new feature first and then add the proper symbology to denote it as a boundary for the statistical geography.
- If updates are necessary for the name or number of the statistical geography, cross out old information and add the new/corrected information within the boundary of the statistical geography in the same color as the revised boundary.

12.1 Tribal Block Group Update Example

[Figure 4](#) depicts a boundary update between the tribal block group A (TBG-A) and tribal block group B (TBG-B) in tribal census tract T002 of the L’Anse Reservation. It illustrates the use of proper color (brown) and symbology (X and //). The net result of this change the removal of area from TBG-A and addition of the area to TBG-B.

The modification of tribal census tract boundaries uses the same actions as tribal block group modifications, with the exception of color (e.g., orange for tribal census tracts); therefore, no separate example is provided. In addition, many federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands have only one tribal census tract so no modification can occur. Still others, with enough population or housing to have more than one tribal census tract, have few options for modification. Should questions arise about updating tribal census tracts that the information in [Part 2](#) and in this example does not resolve, contact the Census Bureau for support and assistance.

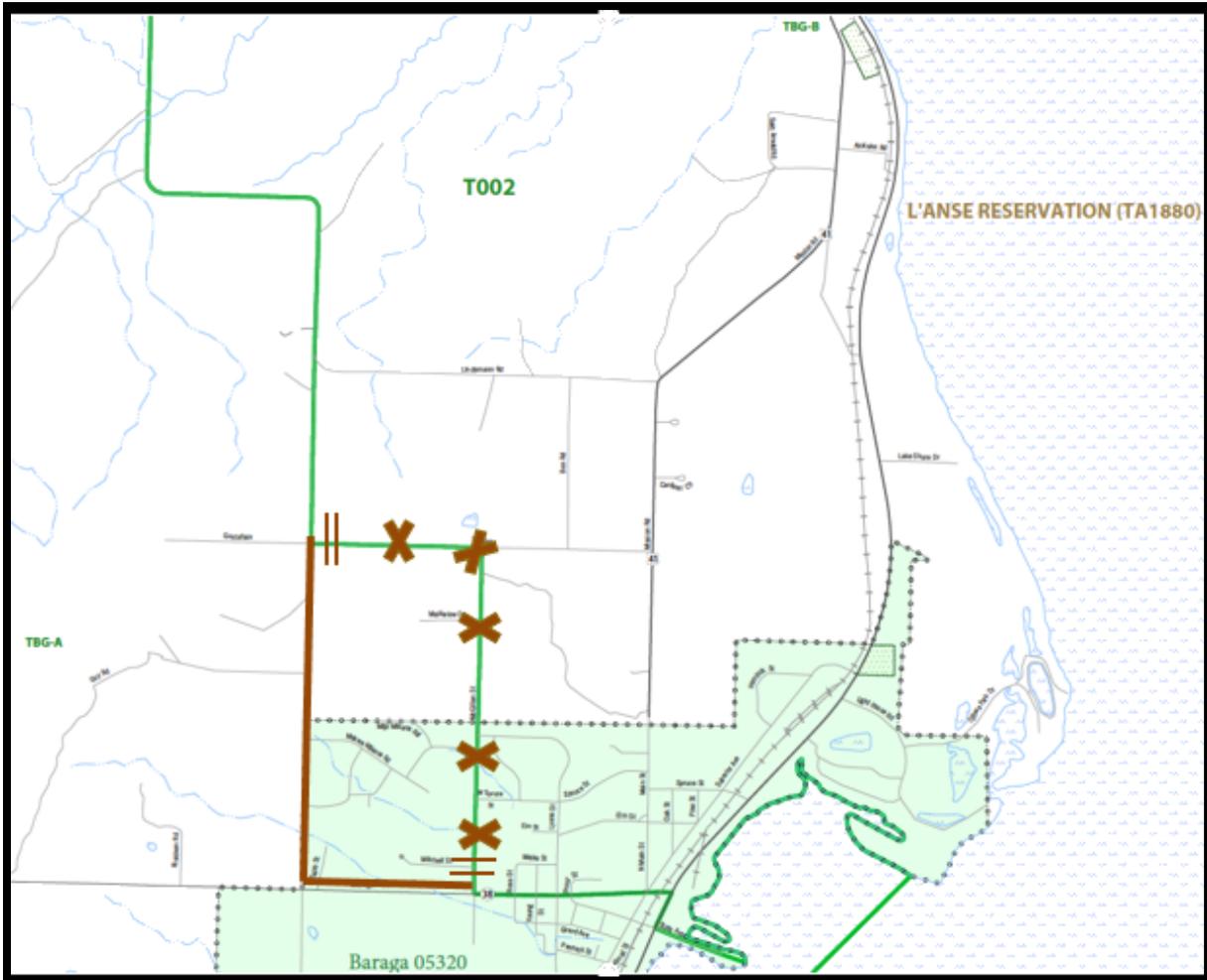


Figure 4. Tribal Block Group Boundary Change (Fictitious Example)

12.2 CDP Update Example

Census designated places (CDPs) can be added on federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands and OTSAs. **Figure 5** depicts adding a new CDP for an OTSA tribal participant. Regardless of the participant, CDP boundaries are red.

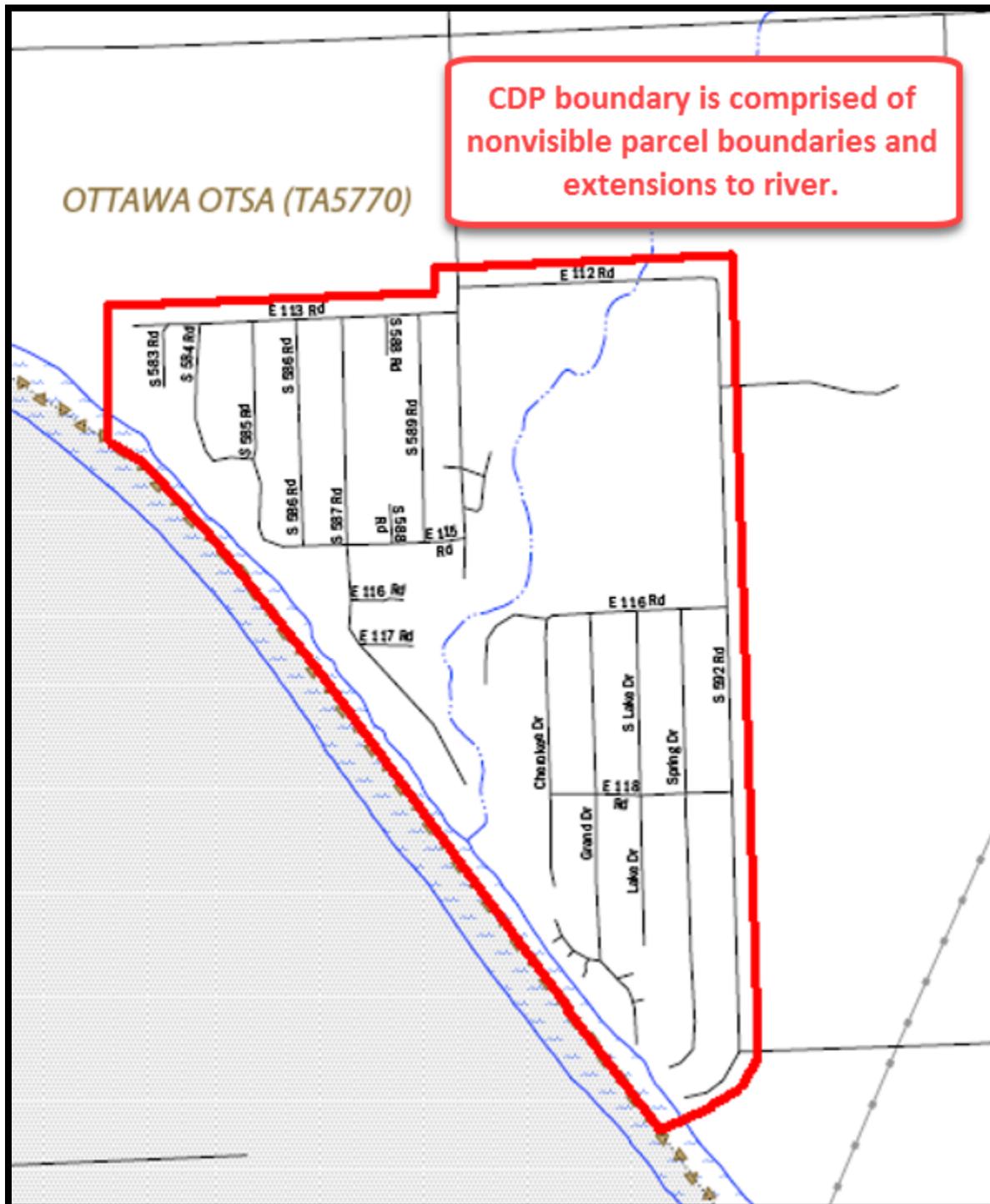


Figure 5. Adding a New CDP (Fictitious Example)

12.3 ANVSA Update Example

Figure 6, for the sake of the scale of the map and this Respondent Guide, only shows a portion of the correction necessary. It does not depict the new purple boundary atop the green park boundary in order to maintain a better visual for the Census Bureau. In this example, the entire boundary needs to conjoin with the park boundary. It appears as though the boundary of the park shifted and the ANVSA boundary did not move with it. The opportunity to correct that misalignment occurs in 2020 Census PSAP. When situations like this occur, adding supporting documentation or a note that describes the issue helps the Census Bureau interpret the requested change.

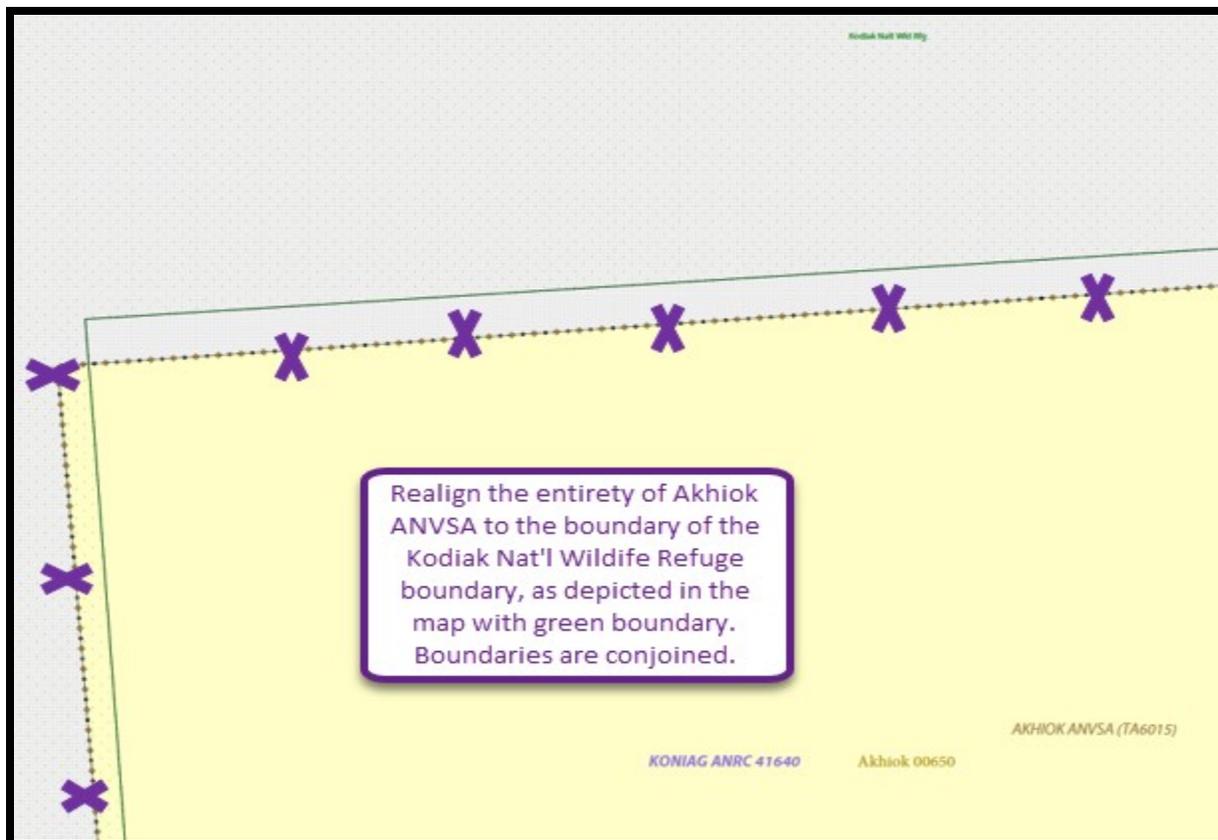


Figure 6. ANVSA Boundary Correction (Fictitious Example)

12.4 ANRC Update Example

Updates to ANRCs are not likely; however, they may use the ANRC paper map to make corrections to the boundaries or the ANRC name. Provide the explanation for the correction on the map or in separate, supporting documentation. For the sake of this example, [Figure 7](#) shows a name correction and supporting documentation. The legal documentation cited in the map note is required in addition to the note on the map itself. ANRCs are more likely to perform edits to ANVSAs as shown in [Section 12.3](#).

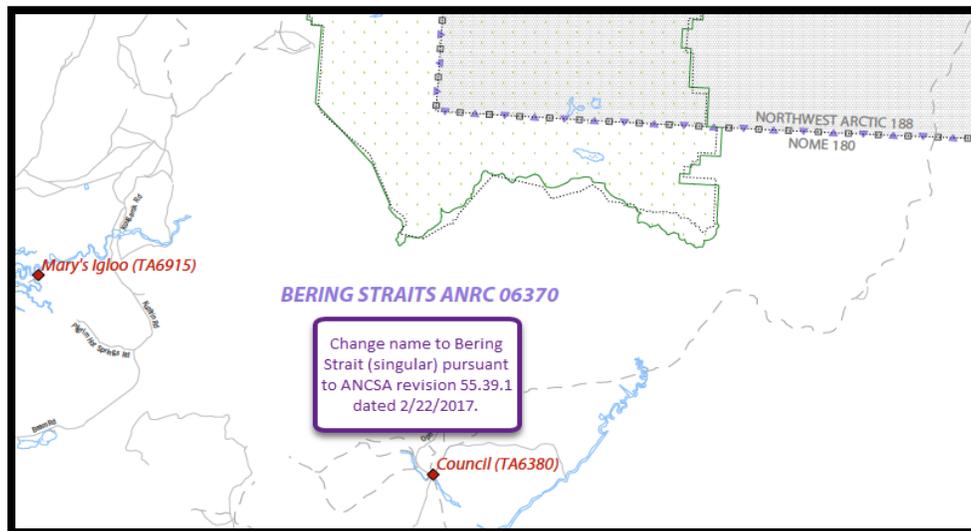


Figure 7. ANRC Name Correction (Fictitious Example)

12.5 OTSA Update Example

[Figure 8](#) shows the proper way to modify the existing boundary of an OTSA. Though an uncommon update since OTSAs follow former legal boundaries, the image is used to depict the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple). The net result of this change is area added to the Miami OTSA.

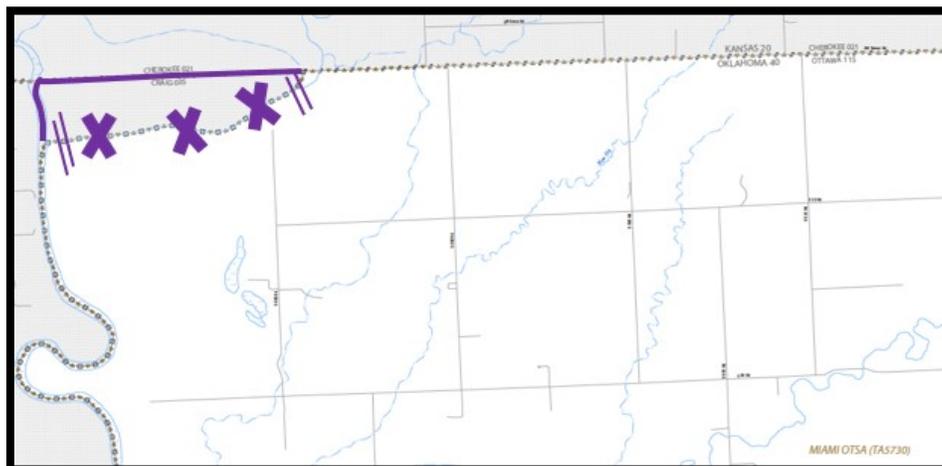


Figure 8. OTSA Boundary Change (Fictitious Example)

12.6 TDSA Update Example

Figure 9 shows modification of an existing boundary of a TDSA due to a cartographic error. The image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple) and provides an example of including information related to a cartographic error in the Census Bureau. This type of information helps the Census Bureau understand the change suggested.

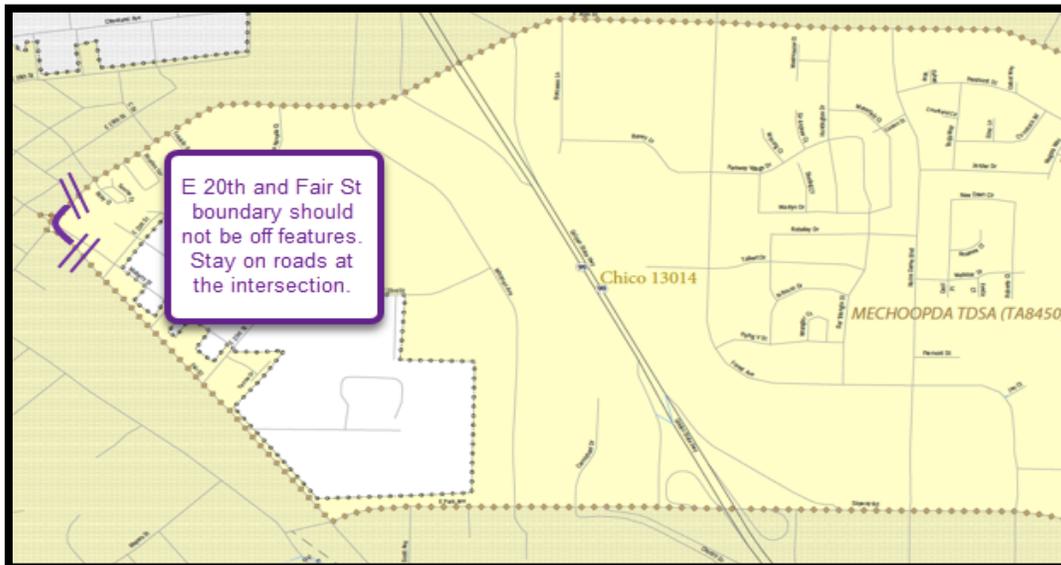


Figure 9. TDSA Boundary Change with Additional Information (Fictitious Example)

12.7 SDTSA Update Example

Figure 10 illustrates the addition of new area to the SDTSA and the removal of existing area from the SDTSA. As with all of the previous examples, the image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple), but it shows changing the name of the SDTSA to reflect the new name of the tribe, as discussed in [Section 9.2](#).

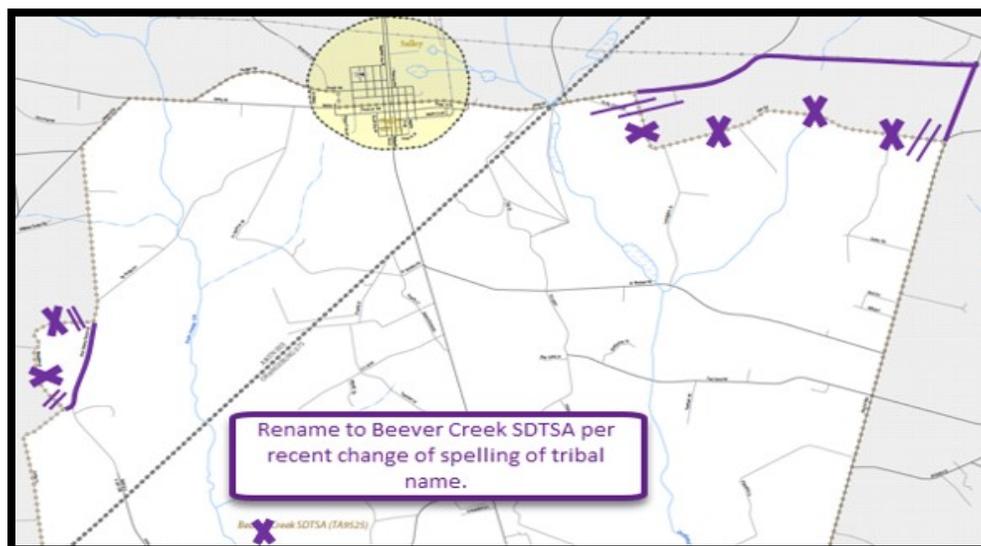


Figure 10. SDTSA Boundary Changes and Name Change (Fictitious Example)

12.8 SAIR Update Example

Figure 11 shows the proper manner to modify the existing boundary of a SAIR. The image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple) and supporting documentation noted on the map. The net result of this change is more area added to the Hassanamisco Reservation. The legal documentation cited in the map note is required in addition to the note on the map itself.

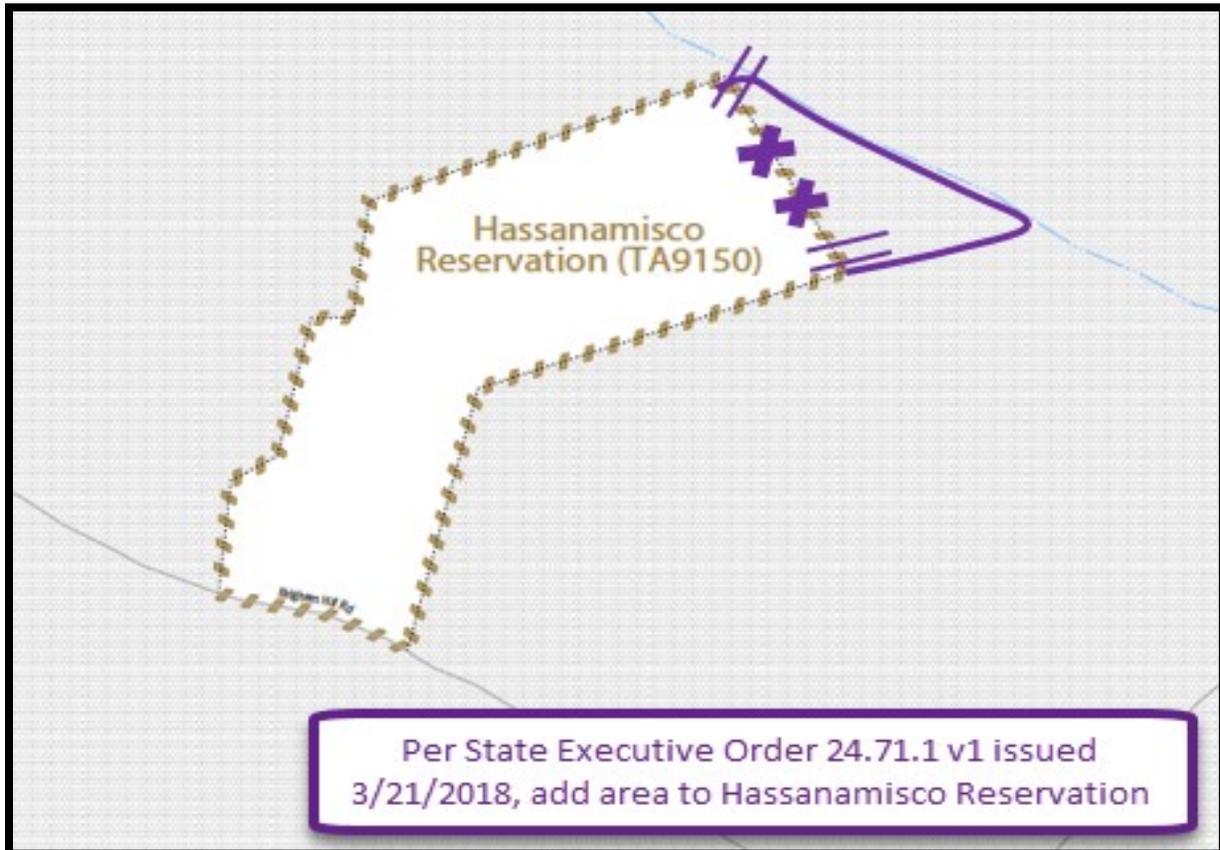


Figure 11. SAIR Boundary Correction (Fictitious Example)

CHAPTER 13. SUBMITTING UPDATED 2020 CENSUS PSAP MAPS

After completing the review and performing updates to the PSAP paper maps, separate the updated map sheets from the ones without updates. Make a copy of the portion of the map(s) that shows the proposed update(s). Retain the copies for reference during the verification phase scheduled to begin in January 2020.

Retain copies of all supporting documentation that reinforces the participant's position for the retention of a failing geography (below minimum/above maximum tribal census tract or tribal block group) and any other information that may benefit the Census Bureau's review of the submission.

Place the updated maps and all supporting documentation in the original delineation material packaging (i.e., map tubes, box, or envelope). Use the FedEx postage-paid label/envelope to return the updated materials to the Census Bureau. If postage-paid label is misplaced, call the Census Bureau's PSAP help line at 1-844-788-4921 for instructions on receiving a replacement label/envelope. If participants choose to ship the updated materials on their own, without contacting the PSAP line, the Census Bureau recommends using a service that provides tracking information, such as USPS traceable delivery, FedEx, United Parcel Service (UPS), or similar service.

IMPORTANT: Do not send updated materials on a flow basis. Complete all work prior to making a submission.

The address to use for shipping without the postage-paid label/envelope is as follows:

*ATTN: GEOGRAPHY PSAP BLDG 63E
National Processing Center
1201 E 10th St
Jeffersonville IN 47132*

PART 3 NEXT STEPS IN 2020 CENSUS PSAP

Congratulations on the completion of the delineation phase of 2020 Census PSAP. While this is a major step, it does not conclude participation in 2020 Census PSAP. The final part to this document describes the next steps for 2020 Census PSAP. These steps include a high-level description of the processing of participants' submissions conducted by the Census Bureau that must occur prior to the verification phase. The document concludes by highlighting the plans for the verification and closeout phases of 2020 Census PSAP.

The Census Bureau begins its review of the submitted paper map materials. This process includes performing basic validation checks and conducting basic quality assessments to ensure the enforcement of specific criteria for each tribal statistical geography.

After completing the review of the updated delineation materials, the Census Bureau uses the newly suggested geographies to generate the final version of the proposed plan, reviewed by participants during the verification phase. The verification phase begins January 2020 with participants having 90 days to review the verification materials for accuracy of the updates they provided during the delineation phase and respond with suggested corrections. Participants receive a prepaid, verification phase postcard asking them to verify, accept, or reject the final version of the proposed plan. The Census Bureau plans to conduct follow-up with non-responding participants in order to ensure receipt of a response from each that participated during the delineation phase. Once the Census Bureau receives the verification phase postcard with the approval or acceptance of the verification plan or after they receive the suggested corrections, they can finalize the 2020 Census statistical boundaries.

In October 2020, the Census Bureau begins the closeout phase of the 2020 Census PSAP to ensure there are no outstanding changes submitted by participants or to communicate the reasoning for not making participant suggested changes. The timing of this phase begins after allowing time for processing any updates from the verification phase.

More details on both the verification and closeout phases will appear on the PSAP website as they become available. In addition, further communication occurs in advance of each of the last two phases. This concludes the instructional content for the delineation phase for 2020 Census PSAP.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) – Federal legislation (Pub. L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688 (1971); 43 U.S.C. 1602 *et seq.* (2000)) enacted in 1971 that recognized Native villages and Native groups, and established ANRCs and their regional boundaries.

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) – A corporate geographic area established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Pub. L. 92–203, 85 Stat. 688 (1971)) to conduct both the business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire State of Alaska except for the Annette Island Reserve.

Alaska Native – For purposes of PSAP, Alaska Native refers to anyone who self-identifies as an American Indian and/or an Alaska Native (AIAN) alone or in combination with one or more other races and resides in Alaska.

Alaska Native village (ANV) – A local governmental unit in Alaska that constitutes an association, band, clan, community, group, tribe, or village recognized by and eligible to receive services from the BIA and/or in accordance with the ANCSA as a Native village or Native group.

Alaska Native Village Corporation (ANVC) – A corporation created pursuant to the ANCSA and organized under the laws of the state of Alaska as a for-profit or non-profit business to hold, invest, manage, and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and assets for or on behalf of a Native village.

Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) – A statistical geographic entity that represents the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or receiving government services from the defining ANV that are located within the region and vicinity of the ANV’s historic and/or traditional location. ANVSAs are intended to represent the relatively densely settled portion of each ANV and should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a significant proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months).

American Community Survey (ACS) – A survey conducted by the Census Bureau that uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated data for the same small areas (census tract and block groups) as the decennial census long-form sample previously surveyed. The Census Bureau last utilized the long-form during Census 2000.

American Indian Area (AIA) – A Census Bureau term that refers to any or all of the following entities: American Indian reservation, American Indian off-reservation trust land, Oklahoma tribal statistical area, joint use area, American Indian tribal subdivision, tribal designated statistical area, and state designated American Indian statistical area.

American Indian off-reservation trust land (ORTL) – An area of land located outside the boundaries of an AIR, whose boundaries are established by deed, and which are held in trust by the U.S. federal government for a federally recognized American Indian tribe or members of that tribe.

American Indian reservation (AIR) – An area of land with boundaries established by final treaty, statute, executive order, and/or court order and over which a federally recognized, American Indian tribal government has governmental authority. Along with “reservation” primary governmental or administrative division of a county in 28 states and the “reservation” designations such as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, and reserves apply to AIRs.

American Indian tribal subdivision – A legal subdivision of a federally recognized American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, or a statistical subdivision of Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for American Indians.

Borough – A legal geographic entity within the state of Alaska. For purposes of PSAP, the Census Bureau treats boroughs equivalent to county in other states for data collection, tabulation, and presentation purposes.

Boundary – A line, either invisible or coincident with a visible feature that identifies the extent of a geographic entity, such as a census tract, city, county, state, or reservation. A boundary marks the limits of an area.

Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) – An annual survey to collect information about selected legally defined geographic areas. The Census Bureau uses BAS as a means to update information about the legal boundaries and names of all governmental units in the United States.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – The primary agency of the federal government, located within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), charged with the trust and responsibility between the federal government and federally recognized AIAN tribal governments and communities, including BIA-recognized ANVs.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – The primary agency of the federal government, located within the DOI, charged with carrying out the ANCSA.

Census block – A census block is an area bounded by visible and/or invisible features shown on Census Bureau maps. A census block is the smallest geographic area created by the Census Bureau for which it collects and tabulates decennial census data. Census blocks are numbered within block groups and are uniquely numbered within census tracts.

Census block group – Block groups are statistical geographic divisions of a census tract, defined for the tabulation and dissemination of census data from the decennial censuses, the ACS, and other select surveys.

Census block number – Census block numbers contain a 4-digit number. Census blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract.

Census Bureau – An agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Census Bureau is the country's preeminent statistical collection and dissemination agency. It publishes a wide variety of statistical data about people and the economy of the nation. The Census Bureau conducts approximately 200 annual surveys and conducts the decennial census of the United States population.

Census Bureau map – Any map produced by the Census Bureau. A Census Bureau map displays geographic entities used in a Census Bureau sponsored census or survey for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

Census county division (CCD) – Statistical geographic entities in 21 states where minor civil divisions either do not exist or have been unsatisfactory for reporting statistical data. The Census Bureau, in cooperation with state, tribal, and local officials, delineate these areas solely for statistical purposes. CCDs have no legal function and are not legal governmental units. The primary goal of CCDs is to establish and maintain a set of sub-county geographies with stable boundaries and recognizable names. Naming of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. In most cases, census tracts nest within CCDs, but in less populated counties CCDs nest within census tracts.

Census designated place (CDP) – Statistical geographic entities representing closely settled, unincorporated communities that are locally recognized and identified by name. CDPs are the statistical equivalent of incorporated places, with the primary differences being the lack of both a legally defined boundary and an active, functioning governmental structure chartered by the state and administered by elected official.

Census tract – A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated for data presentation. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts generally contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. Delineated with the intention of being stable over many decades, census tract boundaries generally follow relatively permanent visible features. However, they may follow governmental unit boundaries and other invisible features in some instances; the boundary of a state or county (or statistically equivalent entity) is always a census tract boundary.

Census tract number – Unique numbers to identify census tracts within a county or statistically equivalent entity. Census tract numbers contain up to a 4-digit number followed by a decimal point and a 2-digit number for suffixed tracts, e.g., 1234.01. For census tracts without a suffix, the number will contain a period with zero fill, e.g., 4567.00. Leading zeros for census tracts, e.g., 0001.00, are not shown on Census Bureau maps. This tract would appear as “1” on maps.

City-style address – The Census Bureau’s definition of a city style address is an address consisting of a house number and street or road name. For example, 201 Main Street is a city style address. The address may or may not be used for the delivery of mail and may include apartment numbers/designations or similar identifiers.

Coextensive – The Census Bureau defines coextensive as two or more geographic entities that cover exactly the same area, with all boundaries shared.

Conjoint – The Census Bureau defines conjoint as a boundary line shared by two adjacent geographic entities.

Contiguous – The Census Bureau defines contiguous as areas sharing common boundary lines, more than a single point, such that the areas, when combined, form a single piece of territory. Non-contiguous areas form disjoint pieces.

County – The primary legal division of most states. Most are governmental units with powers defined by state law.

Edges – All linear features contained in the MAF/TIGER database.

Edges shapefile – All linear features in the MAF/TIGER database are contained in the edges shapefile. Participants use the edges shapefile to add, delete, or change linear feature attributes.

Faces – Topological areas in the MAF/TIGER database formed by edges.

Feature – Any part of the landscape, whether natural (a stream or ridge) or artificial (a road or power line). In a geographic context, features are any part of the landscape portrayed on a map, including nonvisible boundaries of legal entities, such as, city limits or county lines.

Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS)—These are codes formerly known as Federal Information Processing Standards codes, until the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announced its decision in 2005 to remove geographic entity codes from its oversight. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue codes for geographic entities covered under FIPS oversight, albeit with a revised meaning for the FIPS acronym. Geographic entities covered under FIPS include states, counties, congressional districts, core based statistical areas, places, county subdivisions, sub-minor civil divisions, consolidated cities, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. FIPS codes are assigned alphabetically according to the name of the geographic entity and may change to maintain alphabetic sort when new entities are created or names change. FIPS codes for specific geographic entity types are usually unique within the next highest level of geographic entity with which a nesting relationship exists. For example, FIPS state, congressional district, and core based statistical area codes are unique within nation; FIPS county, place, county subdivision, and sub-minor civil division codes are unique within state. The codes for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas also are unique within state; those areas in multiple states will have different codes for each state.

Geocodes – Codes that place an individual address in its correct geographic location, which includes the correct state, county, census tract, and census block codes. Because the Census Bureau counts people where they live, geocodes provide information to Census enumerators for locating an address. Accurate geocoding also ensures the Census Bureau counts housing units, and the people associated with them, in the correct census geography.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – A computer system for the storage, retrieval, and maintenance of information about the points, lines, and areas that represent the streets and roads, rivers, railroads, geographic entities, and other features on the surface of the Earth—information that previously was available only on paper maps.

Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) – A self-contained GIS update and processing package provided by the Census Bureau for participation in a variety of Census geography programs, including 2020 Census PSAP. Pre-packaged to include all of the components for 2020 PSAP, the GUPS contains the Census Bureau’s TIGER partnership shapefiles necessary to participate. GUPS allows the participant to add external geospatial data (shapefiles, geodatabases, and imagery) for comparison and update purposes.

Group quarters – The Census Bureau defines group quarters as a location where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers’ dormitories.

Housing unit – The Census Bureau defines a housing unit as a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, or a group of rooms or a single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other residents of the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Incorporated place – A type of governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, generally to provide governmental services for a concentration of people within legally prescribed boundaries.

Legal boundary – The legally defined boundary of a governmental unit, usually referring to a county, minor civil division, or incorporated place. The legal boundary identifies the area within a tribal government's jurisdiction, and thus bounds the area of PSAP responsibility.

Master Address File (MAF) – The Census Bureau’s nationwide database of all addresses and physical/location descriptions known to the Census Bureau used to support many of the Census Bureau’s operations. Besides containing mailing addresses and ZIP Codes, a MAF record also contains geographic information about the location of addresses. The Census Bureau’s Geography Division regularly updates the MAF/TIGER Database from various sources, including the United States Postal Service (USPS) Delivery Sequence File (DSF) and other sources of updates such as current surveys and locally provided sources.

MAF/TIGER database (MTDB) – The Census Bureau’s nationwide geographic database, which integrates the Master Address File (MAF) and Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) files.

MAF/TIGER Feature Classification Code (MTFCC) – A 5-digit code assigned by the Census Bureau to classify and describe geographic objects or features in the MAF/TIGER database and its output products.

Metadata – describes the data content, coordinate system/projection, author, source, and other characteristics of GIS files.

Minor civil division (MCD) – The primary governmental or administrative division of a county in 29 states and the Island Areas having legal boundaries, names, and descriptions. The MCDs represent many different types of legal entities with a wide variety of characteristics, powers, and functions depending on the state and type of MCD. In some states, some or all of the incorporated places also constitute MCDs. MCDs are identified by a variety of terms, such as town (in eight states), township, and/or district. They include both functioning and nonfunctioning government entities.

Native group (NG) – Any tribe, band, clan, group, community, village, or village association of Alaska Natives designated by the Secretary of the Interior composed of less than 25, but more than three, Alaska Natives, who also comprised a majority of the residents of a locality at the time of the 1970 Census.

Native village (NV) – Any tribe, band, clan, group, community, village, or village association of Alaska Natives listed in Sections 11 and 16 of the ANCSA (See 43 U.S.C. 1610 and 1615 (2000)) or which the Secretary of the Interior determines was composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives, who also comprised a majority of the residents of a locality at the time of the 1970 Census.

Non-city style address – The Census Bureau’s definition of a non-city style address is one that does not have a house number and/or street name or may not include a complete house number and street name address. This includes rural route and box number address and highway contract route addresses, etc., which may include a box number, post office boxes and drawers, and general delivery.

Nonvisible feature – The Census Bureau defines a nonvisible feature as one that is not visible on the ground and/or in imagery such as a city or county boundary through space, a property line, or line-of-sight extension of a road.

Off-Reservation Trust Land (ORTL) – A type of legal geographic entity that is a recognized American Indian land area for which the United States federal government holds fee title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off an AIR. The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for AIRS and ORTLs because the tribe has governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the AIR until the lands are placed in trust. In Census Bureau data tabulations, ORTLs are always associated with a specific federal AIR and/or tribal government.

Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP) – A Census Bureau program offered every 10 years that allows identified participants, following established criteria and guidelines, to review and update existing statistical geographies and delineate new statistical geographies as appropriate. The standard statistical geographies include census tracts, block groups, census designated places, and census county divisions.

Place – A concentration of population either legally bound as an incorporated place or identified by the Census Bureau as a census designated place.

PSAP official liaison – A person at the PSAP participating government or organization identified to serve as the primary point of contact for PSAP.

PSAP technical contact – A person serving as the technical point of contact for a PSAP participant that likely conducts the actual program work using the Census Bureau’s Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) or paper maps (for tribal participants).

Regional Census Center (RCC) – Temporary offices set up approximately two years prior to the decennial census. The geographic staff from the Regional Offices are assigned to their respective RCC and assist with the execution of various geographic operations as well as provide support for the field operations conducted during the decennial.

Regional Office (RO) – One of the permanent Census Bureau offices responsible for the Census Bureau’s office and field operations within its region.

Retracting – The Census Bureau defines retracting as substantially changing the boundaries of a census tract so that comparability over decades is lost.

Shapefile – Digital representations of geographic features, such as roads and boundaries used to create maps. A shapefile stores non-topological geometry and attribute information for the spatial features in a dataset. The Census Bureau provides county-based shapefiles in Esri shapefile format.

Special use census tract/block group – A type of census tract or block group designated as a specific use type (e.g., state park or large lake) and has an official name (e.g. Cleburne State Park or Lake Minnetonka). Special use geographies should contain no (or very little) population or housing, and must not create a non-contiguous census tract/block group.

Standard statistical geographic entity (standard statistical geographies) – A geographic entity specifically defined and delineated (census tract, block group, census designated place, census county division) so that the Census Bureau may tabulate data for it. Designation as a statistical entity neither conveys nor confers legal ownership, entitlement, or jurisdictional authority.

Street segment – The portion of a street or road between two features that intersect that street or road, such as, other streets or roads, railroad tracks, streams, and governmental unit boundaries. The Census Bureau records the known address ranges for every street segment with city-style addresses.

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER)—The Census Bureau’s digital map, including the geographic coordinates and names of streets, water features, other linear features, and boundaries for all jurisdictions and statistical areas that provide the geospatial framework for collecting and tabulating census data. TIGER also contains the structure coordinates of address records in the Master Address File (MAF) and address ranges along street features used for geocoding MAF records to census geography.

Visible feature – The Census Bureau defines a visible feature as one that can be seen on the ground and/or in imagery. Visible features include a street, railroad tract, major above ground transmission line or pipeline, stream, shoreline, fence, distinctly defined mountain ridge, or cliff. A non-standard visible feature is a visible feature that may not be clearly defined on the ground (such as a ridgeline), may be seasonal (such as an intermittent stream), or may be relatively impermanent (such as a fence). The Census Bureau generally requests verification that nonstandard visible features used for statistical geographies pose no problem during fieldwork necessary to conduct a census or survey.

APPENDIX B 2020 CENSUS PSAP CRITERIA

In **Part 1** of the Respondent Guide, individual tables reflect each of the geographies separately. This table summarizes that information into one table.

Table 10: Tribal Statistical Geographies and their Population and Housing Criteria¹⁵

Tribal statistical geography	Nests Within	Population Criteria		Housing Unit Criteria	
		Optimum	Minimum	Optimum	Minimum
Tribal census tracts	AIR and/or ORTL	Optimum	4,000	Optimum	1,600
		Minimum	1,200	Minimum	480
		Maximum	8,000	Maximum	3,200
Tribal block groups	Tribal census tract	Optimum	1,500	Optimum	None
		Minimum	600	Minimum	240
		Maximum	3,000	Maximum	1,200
Census designated places (CDPs)	State	A CDP cannot have zero population and zero housing units.		A CDP cannot have zero population and zero housing units.	
Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs)	N/A	Minimum	1,200	Minimum	480
State designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs)	State	Minimum	1,200	Minimum	480

¹⁵ The minimum population and housing unit information listed for TDSAs and SDTSAs is a guideline, not criteria.

APPENDIX C PSAP HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

C.1 HISTORY OF CENSUS TRACTS

In 1905, Dr. Walter Laidlaw originated the concept of permanent, small geographic areas as a framework for studying change from one decennial census to another in neighborhoods within New York City. For the 1910 Census, eight cities—New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis—delineated census tracts (then termed “districts”) for the first time. No additional jurisdictions delineated census tracts until just prior to the 1930 Census, when an additional ten cities chose to do so. The increased interest in census tracts for the 1930 Census is attributed to the promotional efforts of Howard Whipple Green, who was a statistician in Cleveland, Ohio, and later the chairman of the American Statistical Association's Committee on Census Enumeration Areas. For more than twenty-five years, Mr. Green strongly encouraged local citizens, via committees, to establish census tracts and other census statistical geographic areas. The committees created by local citizens were known as Census Tract Committees, later called Census Statistical Areas Committees.

After 1930, the Census Bureau saw the need to standardize the delineation, review, and updating of census tracts and published the first set of census tract criteria in 1934. The goal of the criteria has remained unchanged; that is, to assure comparability and data reliability through the standardization of the population thresholds for census tracts, as well as requiring that their boundaries follow specific types of geographic features that do not change frequently. The Census Bureau began publishing census tract data as part of its standard tabulations beginning with the 1940 Census. Prior to that time, census tract data were published as special tabulations.

For the 1940 Census, the Census Bureau began publishing census block data for all cities with 50,000 or more people. Census block numbers were assigned, where possible, by census tract, but for those cities that had not yet delineated census tracts, “block areas” (called “block numbering areas” [BNAs] in later censuses) were created to assign census block numbers.

Starting with the 1960 Census, the Census Bureau assumed a greater role in promoting and coordinating the delineation, review, and update of census tracts. For the 1980 Census, criteria for BNAs were changed to make them more comparable in size and shape to census tracts. For the 1990 Census, all counties contained either census tracts or BNAs.

Census 2000 was the first decade in which census tracts were defined in all counties. In addition, the Census Bureau increased the number of geographic areas whose boundaries could be used as census tract boundaries. It also allowed tribal governments of federally recognized American Indian tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands to delineate tracts without regard to state and/or county boundaries, provided the tribe had a 1990 Census population of at least 1,000.

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau adopted changes to census tract criteria that recognized their utility as a framework of small geographic areas for presenting and analyzing statistical and other data for a variety of communities, settlement patterns, and landscapes. The Census Bureau augmented its minimum, maximum, and optimum population threshold with housing unit thresholds for use in defining census tracts for seasonal communities that

have no or low population on census day (April 1). In addition, the Census Bureau formalized criteria for census tracts defined for employment centers, airports, parks, large water bodies, and other special land uses that had been permitted in previous decades, but never specified within the criteria. The Census Bureau also established tribal census tracts as a geographic framework defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that is fully separate from the standard census tracts defined within counties.

C.2 HISTORY OF BLOCK GROUPS

The Census Bureau first delineated block groups as statistical geographic divisions of census tracts for the 1970 Census, comprising contiguous combinations of census blocks for data presentation purposes. At that time, census block groups only existed in urbanized areas in with census blocks. Defined without regard to political and administrative boundaries, block groups contained an average population of 1,000, and were approximately equal in area.

As use of census block, block group, and census tract data increased among data users, the Census Bureau expanded these programs to cover additional geographic areas while redefining the population threshold criteria to more adequately suit data users' needs. The 1990 Census was the first decennial census in which census blocks and block groups were defined throughout the entirety of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. For the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau increased the number of geographic areas whose boundaries could be used as block group boundaries, and allowed tribal governments of federally recognized American Indian tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands to delineate tribal block groups without regard to state and/or county boundaries, provided the tribe had a 1990 Census population of at least 1,000.

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau adopted changes to block group criteria that recognized their utility as a framework of small geographic areas for presenting and analyzing statistical and other data for a variety of communities, settlement patterns, and landscapes. The Census Bureau augmented its minimum and maximum population threshold with housing unit thresholds for use in defining block groups for seasonal communities that have no or low population on census day (April 1). In addition, the Census Bureau formalized criteria for block groups defined for employment centers, airports, parks, large water bodies, and other special land uses permitted in previous decades, but never specified within the criteria. The Census Bureau also established tribal block groups as a geographic framework defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that is fully separate from the standard block groups defined within counties.

C.3 HISTORY OF CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACES (CDPS)

In response to data user needs for place-level data, the CDP concept and delineation criteria have evolved over the past seven decades. This evolution has taken into account differences in the way in which places were perceived, and the propensity for places to incorporate in various states. Over time, the result has been an increase in the number and types of unincorporated communities identified as CDPs, as well as an increasing consistency in the relationship between the CDP concept and the kinds of places encompassed by the incorporated place

category, or a compromise between localized perceptions of place and a concept that would be familiar to data users throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas.

Although not as numerous as incorporated places, CDPs have been important geographic entities since their introduction for the 1950 Census (CDPs were referred to as “unincorporated places” from 1950 through the 1970 decennial censuses). For the 1950 Census, CDPs were defined only outside urbanized areas and were required to have at least 1,000 residents. For the 1960 Census, CDPs could also be identified inside urbanized areas outside of New England, but these were required to have at least 10,000 residents. The Census Bureau modified the population threshold within urbanized areas to 5,000 residents in 1970, allowed for CDPs in urbanized areas in New England in 1980, and lowered the threshold for CDPs within urbanized areas to 2,500 in 1990. In time, other population thresholds were adopted for identification of CDPs in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Island Areas, and on American Indian reservations (AIRs). The Census Bureau eliminated all population threshold requirements for Census 2000, achieving consistency between CDPs and incorporated places, for which the Census Bureau historically has published data without regard to population size.

According to the 2010 Census, more than 38.7 million people in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas lived in CDPs. The relative importance of CDPs varies from state to state depending on laws governing municipal incorporation and annexation, but also depending on local preferences and attitudes regarding the identification of places.

C.4 HISTORY OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS (CCDS)

When CCDs were introduced prior to the 1950 Census, few alternatives were available for the provision of statistical data related to relatively stable, subcounty geographic units. Census tracts were defined in only a subset of metropolitan area counties. MCDs existed in all counties, but in some states, MCD boundaries changed frequently enough that they were not useful for comparing statistical data from one decade to another.

For much of the period from the 1950 Census through the 1980 Census, county subdivisions (MCDs and CCDs) provided the only subcounty unit of geography at which data users could obtain statistical data for complete coverage of counties nationwide. The introduction of block numbering areas (BNAs) in counties without census tracts for the 1990 Census offered an alternate subcounty entity for which data could be tabulated. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau introduced census tracts nationwide (in many counties, BNAs were simply relabeled as “census tracts”), increasing the dissemination of, and ability to analyze, data at the census tract level, and providing an alternative set of subcounty statistical geographic areas in each county in addition to MCDs and CCDs. Nevertheless, CCDs and MCDs remain useful for presenting subcounty statistics and, in less populous counties containing only one or two census tracts, can provide greater spatial resolution when analyzing the distribution of population and characteristics.

APPENDIX D HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDIAN AREAS IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

The first constitutionally mandated population census in the United States was conducted in 1790. During the period 1790 through 1850, American Indians were enumerated during the decennial censuses only if living among the general population. It was not until 1860 that American Indians living on tribal lands in the western half of the United States were enumerated as a unique population group, but tabulations were not made available for tribal territories or geographic entities. An effort was made for the 1880 Census to enumerate and present data for American Indians living on specific, federally recognized AIRs, but this effort was not completed, and data were available only for tribes in the state of California, as well as parts of Dakota Territory and Washington Territory. The 1890 Census was the first in which American Indian data were collected and presented for individual AIRs, including the now-former AIRs in Indian Territory (now part of Oklahoma); this practice continued through the 1910 Census. American Indian geographic entities were not recognized for the 1920 through 1960 censuses; thus, while American Indians were identified and enumerated, data were not available for the AIRs in which many lived. This decision was reversed with the 1970 Census for which the Census Bureau presented data for 115 AIRs. Still, there was no systematic program for the collection and reporting of all AIR boundaries.

The Census Bureau began to report data systematically for a variety of AIAs starting with the 1980 Census, when it identified and presented data for a more complete inventory of AIRs. The Census Bureau worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) to identify boundaries for AIRs for federally recognized tribes, and with state government officials to identify boundaries for AIRs for state-recognized tribes, by obtaining maps depicting their legally established boundaries. Tribal ORTLs and American Indian subreservation areas (the latter now called tribal subdivisions) were both identified for the first time as geographic entities for the decennial census. To provide data for federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma that formerly had AIRs, the Census Bureau identified a single geographic entity called the Historic Areas of Oklahoma.

The American Indian geographic programs implemented for the 1980 Census were continued with some improvements and additions for the 1990 Census. The Census Bureau began collecting boundaries and reporting data for individual ORTLs (i.e., allotments) in addition to tribal ORTLs, as long as the lands were under a tribe or tribes' governmental authority, or were clearly identified with a particular tribe, tribal government, and/or AIR. The Census Bureau introduced the Tribal Review Program prior to the 1990 Census, which gave the affected federally recognized tribes the opportunity to review, and update if needed, the boundaries of their AIRs and/or ORTLs. The Census Bureau also replaced the single entity Historic Areas of Oklahoma with tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSAs—now called OTSAs) whose boundaries were intended to correspond with those of the individual former AIRs in Oklahoma. In addition, as part of the continuing effort to improve the presentation of data for American Indians, the Census Bureau adopted the TDSA concept to identify lands associated with federally or state recognized tribes that did not have an AIR or ORTL. American Indian subreservation areas (now called tribal subdivisions) were not defined for the 1990 Census. The Census Bureau also offered tribal officials with an AIR and/ or ORTL the opportunity to provide suggestions for 1990

Census tabulation block boundaries on their AIR and ORTL through the Block Definition Project (BDP), similar to the Block Boundary Suggestion Project portion of the Redistricting Data Program.

In preparation for Census 2000, the Census Bureau continued to work with tribal governments and federal and state agencies, as well as the Census Race and Ethnic Advisory Committee (REAC) of the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) populations (referred to hereafter as AIAN REAC), to improve the identification of AIAs. For federally recognized tribes, the Census Bureau offered programs to collect updated AIR and ORTL boundaries directly from the tribal governments using the 1990 Census boundaries as a baseline. The Tribal Review Program was offered a second time in 1997 and again enabled officials of all federally recognized American Indian tribes with an AIR or ORTL to review and, if necessary, update the Census Bureau's maps of their AIRs and/or ORTLs before Census 2000. The Tribal Review Program also included updating and correcting the roads and other geographic features shown on the Census Bureau's maps, and providing suggestions for Census 2000 block boundaries in the BDP. The Tribal Review Program, prior to Census 2000, also gave tribes in Oklahoma the opportunity to review the delineation of their 1990 Census TJSAs. Census 2000 was the first decennial census for which census tracts were defined throughout the United States. American Indian tribes benefited from this change as the Census Bureau allowed tribal governments of federally recognized American Indian tribes with an AIR or ORTL to delineate census tracts without regard to state or county boundaries, provided the AIR/ORTL had a 1990 Census population of at least 1,000.

Beginning in 1998, the Census Bureau included federally recognized American Indian tribes with an AIR and/or ORTL in its annual BAS, thus replacing the once a decade Tribal Review Program. All AIRs and ORTLs included in the 2000 BAS were also included in the Census 2000 Boundary Validation Program (BVP). The BVP offered a final opportunity for tribal leaders to review the Census Bureau's depiction of their AIR/ORTL boundaries prior to Census 2000 and provide any updates to ensure those boundaries were shown correctly as of January 1, 2000 (the reference date of the boundaries used for Census 2000 data tabulations). To support tribal requests for data by administrative subdivisions, the Census Bureau again offered tribal officials the opportunity to delineate American Indian tribal subdivisions (similar to the 1980 Census sub-reservation areas).

For Census 2000, on the recommendation of the AIAN REAC, the Census Bureau adopted the state designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA) to represent geographic areas for state-designated tribes that lacked AIRs and ORTLs, thus distinguishing these areas from TDSAs, which continued to represent geographic areas associated with federally recognized tribes that lacked AIRs and ORTLs. The designation TJSAs was changed to OTSAs to more accurately reflect that these entities were defined solely to present statistical information, and did not represent areas in which legal jurisdiction was conferred or inferred by the federal government.

The 2010 Census provided an opportunity to enhance the Census Bureau's ability to provide meaningful, statistically relevant data about federal and state-recognized tribes. Two statistical entities, tribal tracts and tribal block groups, were redefined to provide federally recognized tribes with AIRs greater control and flexibility in delineating such areas. The final criteria and guidelines for TDSAs and SDTSAs (formerly known as SDAISAs) encouraged tribes without an

AIR and/or ORTL to delineate geographic areas that more effectively present the important data for their populations. SDAISAs were renamed to SDTSAs to create a more consistent naming convention for Census Bureau tribal entities. SDTSAs, TDSAs, OTSAs, tribal subdivisions defined within OTSAs, tribal block groups, and tribal tracts were referred to collectively as “tribal statistical areas” as they are not legally defined geographic entities. These entities were included in the new TSAP, a more inclusive term to refer to the delineation process for all the tribal statistical areas for the decennial census. This program facilitated the definition and delineation of tribal statistical areas, and enhanced the ability of tribes to acquire meaningful data about their tribal members.

For the 2020 Census, the TSAP program integrates back into PSAP. The same criteria established in 2010 are in effect for 2020 Census PSAP.

APPENDIX E HISTORY OF ALASKA NATIVE AREAS IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

Prior to the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau had no program specifically designed to recognize or tabulate data for Alaska Native Areas (ANAs). Data were published for most of the Alaska Native Villages (ANVs) as either incorporated places or “unincorporated places” (referred to as census designated places (CDPs) in later censuses). Congress used data tabulated from the 1970 Census for these places, in conjunction with other information, to determine if they qualified as a “Native village” or a “Native group” in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

Upon enactment of the ANCSA, the Census Bureau began to report data specifically for ANAs beginning with the 1980 Census. The types of ANAs included in the 1980 Census were based on recommendations of an ad hoc interagency committee established by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to examine how the federal government could provide improved data for Alaska Natives. In addition to input from OMB, the Census Bureau also consulted directly with Alaska Native tribal governments and associations, as well as Alaska State officials.

The Census Bureau used approximate boundaries for the ANRCs to tabulate data from the 1980 Census. Data for ANRCs were not published as part of the standard decennial census tabulations, but were included in a supplementary report. In sparsely populated areas, the ANRC boundaries were generalized to follow visible features and the boundaries of other census geographic entities.

For the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau worked with Alaska State officials to identify the names and locations of ANVs recognized in accordance with the ANCSA, and to delineate their boundaries. The boundaries of most ANVs coincided with the boundaries of other census geographic entities, in particular incorporated places and CDPs. For the few remaining ANVs whose boundaries did not coincide with incorporated place or CDP boundaries, the Census Bureau delineated boundaries that corresponded to one or more enumeration districts (similar to the block groups of later censuses). For the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau identified 209 ANVs.

After reviewing these data from the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau discovered that the territory encompassing housing units and population associated with an ANV did not necessarily correspond with the territory of an incorporated place or CDP of the same name. In addition, ANV and ANRC officials commented that the ANV boundaries for the 1980 Census were not their historical or traditional boundaries. The ANV boundaries also did not represent the land withdrawals, selections, or conveyances for the Alaska Native Village Corporations (ANVCs) made pursuant to the ANCSA or the lands historically or traditionally used for subsistence activities, including hunting and fishing. In response to these concerns and to emphasize that these points were all valid, the Census Bureau changed the term for these statistical geographic entities from ANVs to ANVSAs to indicate that while they still were based on the historical or traditional *location* of the ANV, they did not necessarily represent the ANV’s historical or traditional *boundary*.

To improve the accuracy of ANRC boundaries for the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau transferred the ANRC boundaries from a source map provided by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) onto a series of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:250,000-scale topographic maps. The Census Bureau implemented a review process, which included the participation of each ANRC, to verify that the ANRC regional boundary was updated correctly. At the request of ANRCs, the Census Bureau worked directly with the ANRC's non-profit associations, whose purpose is to conduct the sociocultural outreach and support for members and other Alaska Natives within their region, in reviewing each regional boundary.

ANV government officials and ANRA officials were encouraged to delineate ANVSA boundaries for the 1990 Census to facilitate enumeration of Alaska Natives, especially in remote Alaska. To meet the need for collecting, tabulating, and presenting data for the ANV housing and population, it was important to be able to allocate the housing units correctly and thus population. To correctly allocate the housing units ANVSA boundaries ANVSA boundaries were required to follow physical features that would likely be visible to census enumerators, such as roads, trails, shorelines, rivers, streams, and ridgelines, or locally known boundaries of other legal geographic entities, such as boroughs, ANRCs, etc. For the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau identified 217 ANVSAs.

There were no changes to the types of ANAs identified for Census 2000. Similar to the 1990 Census, ANRC boundaries were reviewed by officials of the ANRAs. A few small boundary corrections were made for some of the ANRCs. The new development seen in the Census 2000 was the introduction of tribal-designated statistical areas (TDSAs) in Alaska. TDSAs had existed in some of the forty-eight conterminous states for the 1990 Census, but they had purposely been excluded from Alaska because ANVSAs were thought to cover all the ANVs in Alaska. Some data users stated that there was a difference between those ANVs that participated in the ANCSA and those that did not, but were recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as tribes and eligible to receive services from the BIA. In an attempt to remedy this, the Census Bureau introduced TDSAs in Alaska. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau identified 205 ANVSAs and two TDSAs in Alaska (Tetlin TDSA and Kamatak TDSA). Fewer ANVSAs were delineated for Census 2000 primarily because some of the ANVs identified in previous censuses were not recognized in accordance with the ANCSA or recognized by the BIA.

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau introduced two changes. The review of the boundaries for the ANRCs were included in the materials for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). Each ANRA was invited to review their regional boundary, especially in relation to the boundaries of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) townships and sections, to confirm that it is the correct legal boundary for that region as developed under the ANCSA. Each ANRC was also reviewed to determine if the correct ANVSAs were depicted within its regional boundary. At the request of the ANRCs, the Census Bureau continued to work with representatives of the twelve ANRAs to review the regional boundaries and to ensure that the name for each region continued to closely match the name of the ANRC for that region.

The goal for the 2010 Census was to improve the delineation of ANVSA boundaries to result in more consistent and comparable ANVSAs and more meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data for Alaska Natives and their ANVs. The majority of ANVSAs from the 2000 Census met this goal, along with a few additional ANVs not delineated as ANVSAs in the 2000 Census.

Additionally, in an effort to delineate ANVSAs that met this goal, the Census Bureau decided to discontinue the delineation of TDSAs in Alaska. Instead, all ANVs eligible to delineate TDSAs for the 2000 Census were eligible to delineate ANVSAs for the 2010 Census if the resulting ANVSA met all the program's criteria. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau identified 218 ANVSAs. Including former Tetlin TDSA. The Kamatak TDSA did not meet the eligibility criteria.

For the 2020 Census, the TSAP program integrates back into PSAP. The same criteria established in 2010 are in effect for 2020 Census PSAP. No new types of ANAs are proposed for the 2020 Census; however, to ensure the quality of the ANRC boundaries, the ANRC boundary review is being conducted in tandem with the ANVSA boundary review through the PSAP instead of separately in BAS.

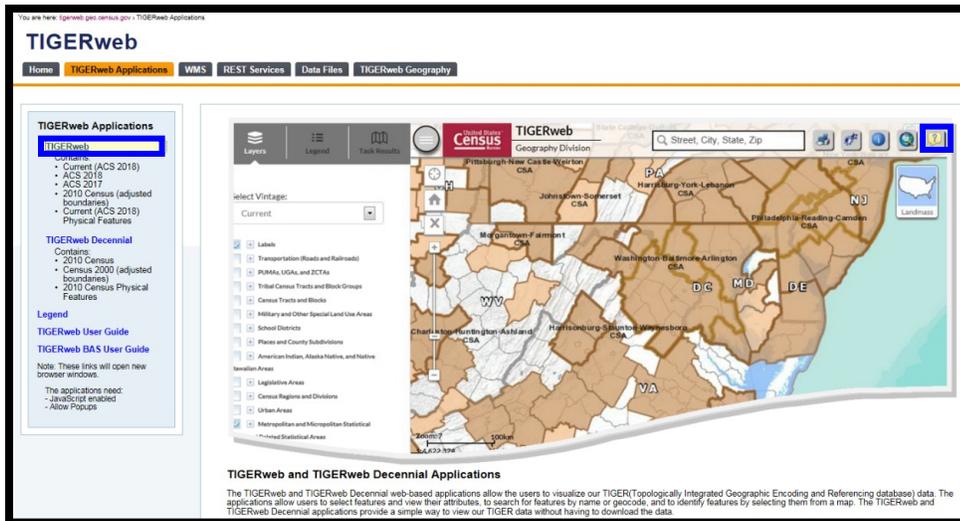
APPENDIX F TIGERWEB ONLINE MAP VIEWER

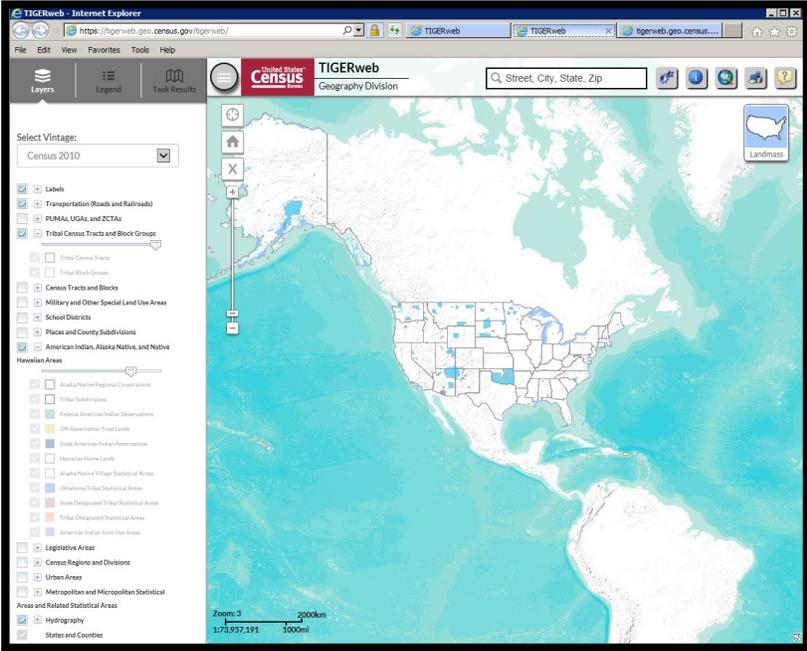
The Census Bureau’s TIGERweb online map viewer, located at <https://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tigerweb/>, allows participants to view the Census Bureau's 2010 census geographies layers in addition to the paper maps. TIGERweb allows viewing, at street level detail, features such as roads, waterways, and county, place/city, CDP, tribal census tracts and tribal block groups, census tracts and block groups, and satellite imagery.

Participants may find this additional tool beneficial to visualize the 2010 tribal census tracts and tribal block groups. Follow the steps in **Table 11** for instructions on accessing and using TIGERweb.

Table 11: Display the TIGERweb Online Map Viewer

Step	Action and Result
Step 1	Navigate to the TIGERweb website located at: https://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/ . TIGERweb currently supports Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, and Google Chrome internet browsers.
Step 2	Click the TIGERweb Applications tab.
Step 3	Click the TIGERweb link under the orange TIGERweb Applications tab on the left side of the screen. Do not click the TIGERweb Decennial link. The built-in user guide is located by clicking the “ Help/About ” icon in the upper right corner of the TIGERweb window.



Step	Action and Result
<p>Step 4</p>	<p>After opening TIGERweb, the map display, navigation tools, the Layers panel, a legend, and map vintage becomes visible.</p> 
	<p>The Layers panel shows the list of available features and geographic areas. Several display upon startup organized into separate groups, called map services. The geographic type forms the basis of the groupings. Expand each map service by clicking on the '+' symbol to see all of the available layers that include physical features such as roads and water features, as well as legal and statistical boundaries, census blocks and incorporated places. Limit the amount of data on the map by selecting only the applicable types of linear features and geographic entities. Click on the '+' sign to expand a map layer and view the 'Slider' tool to make the layer more or less transparent.</p>
<p>Step 5</p>	<p>The Select Vintage from the drop-down menu in the Layers panel shows the vintages of TIGERweb geographies that are available for display in the application. Select Census 2010 to view the 2010 geographies. Click on the '+' sign next to each map service in the Layers panel to expand the map service and view the layers within it. <i>This example shows the selection of the Transportation, Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups, American India, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas, and Hydrography map layers.</i></p>

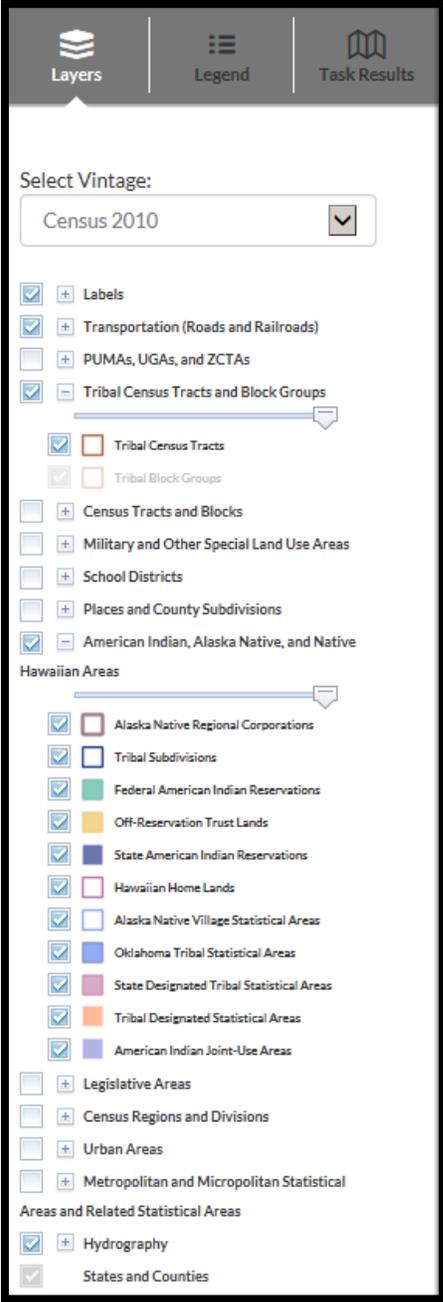
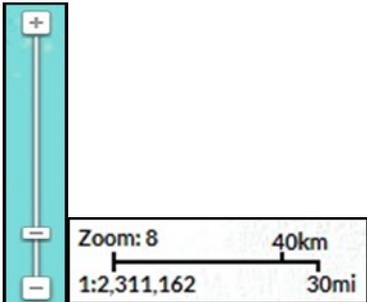
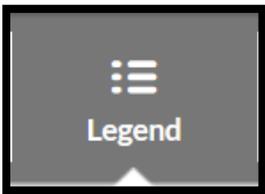
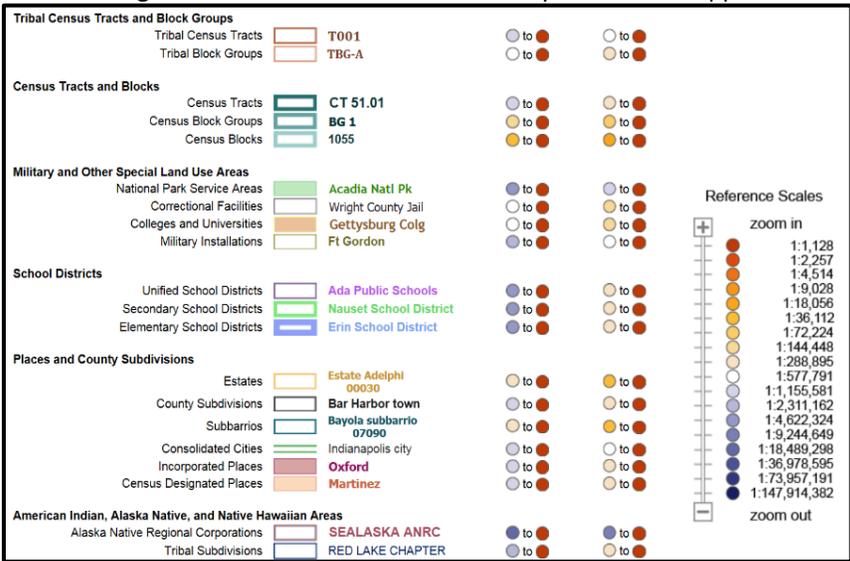
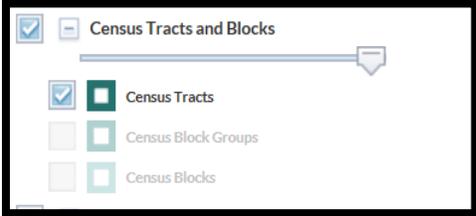
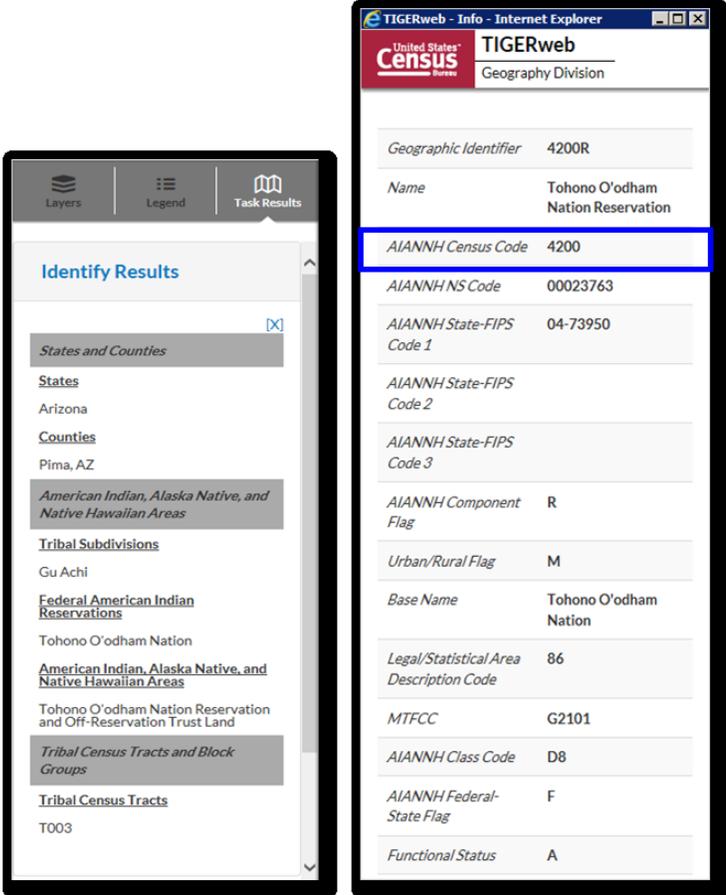
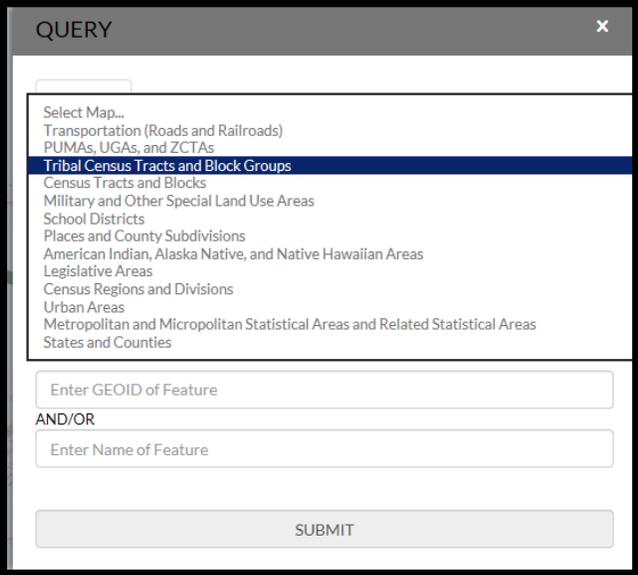
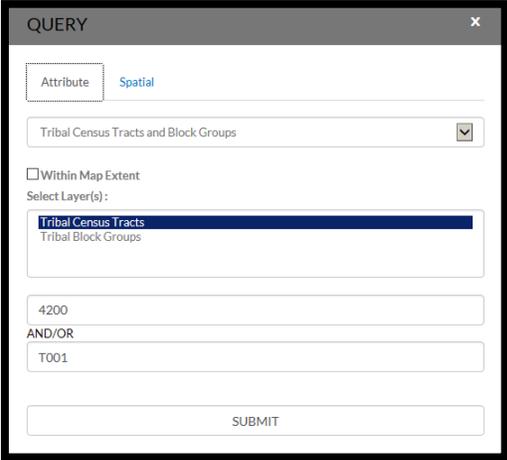
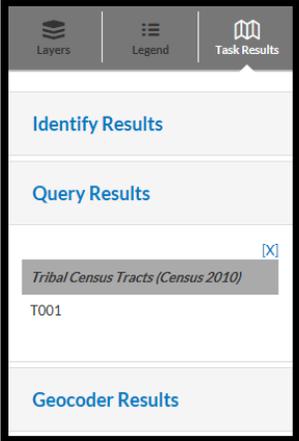
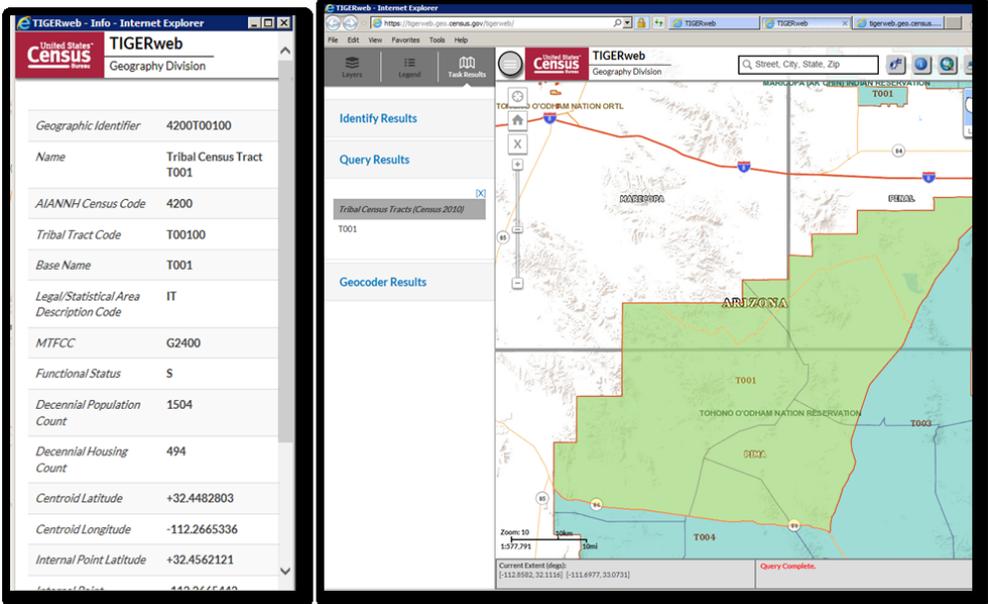
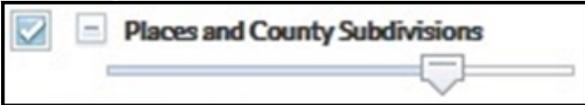
Step	Action and Result
	<div data-bbox="630 205 1073 1507" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;">  <p>The screenshot shows the 'Layers' panel in a web application. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Layers', 'Legend', and 'Task Results'. Below the tabs, there is a 'Select Vintage:' dropdown menu set to 'Census 2010'. The main area contains a list of layers with checkboxes and expand/collapse icons. The layers are grouped into sections: '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', 'Alaska Native Regional Corporations', 'Tribal Subdivisions', 'Federal American Indian Reservations', 'Off-Reservation Trust Lands', 'State American Indian Reservations', 'Hawaiian Home Lands', 'Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas', 'Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas', 'State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas', 'Tribal Designated Statistical Areas', 'American Indian Joint-Use Areas', 'Legislative Areas', 'Census Regions and Divisions', 'Urban Areas', 'Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical', 'Areas and Related Statistical Areas', 'Hydrography', and 'States and Counties'. Many layers have their checkboxes checked, indicating they are visible.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="332 1539 1377 1633">The features and geographic areas contained in the map services do not immediately appear because each layer has a range of zoom levels at which it will display. In other words, visibility of layers is scale dependent. More details appear when zooming in on the map.</p> <p data-bbox="332 1717 1154 1749">Table 12 provides a summary of many of TIGERweb tools and functionality.</p>

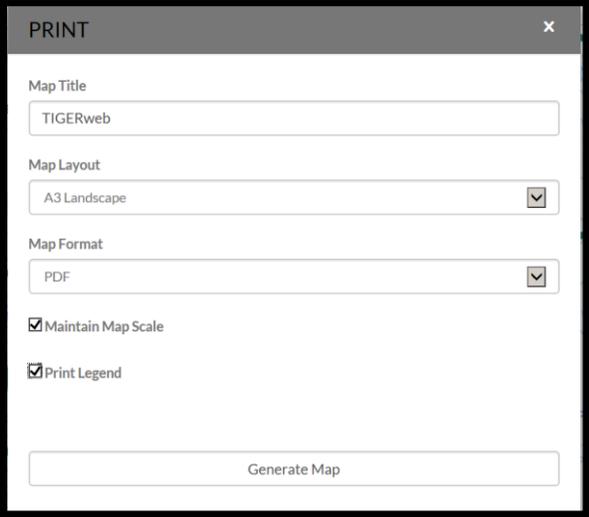
Table 12: TIGERweb Tools and Functions

Step	Action and Result
<p>Step 1</p>	<p>The vertical Zoom In Scale Bar, shown on the left. Click on the '+' to zoom in for more detail or click on the '-' to zoom out for less detail. By rolling the wheel on the computer's mouse, participants can zoom in or zoom out from the current scale.</p> <p>Note: At Zoom level 6, counties appear; at zoom level 9, Census Tracts and Places appear, at zoom level 10, Roads and Railroads appear, and at zoom level 13, Block Groups appear.</p> 
<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Click the Legend tool at the top of the screen to view the Detailed Legend and layers symbology.</p> 
<p>Step 3</p>	<p>Click the Detailed Legend to see at what zoom level the layer and labels appear.</p> 

Step	Action and Result
<p>Step 4</p>	<p>Click off the Legend and back in the Layers panel to turn them on or off to display boundaries for only active layers. <i>The example shows the Census Block Groups and Census Blocks unchecked.</i></p> 
<p>Step 5</p>	<p>One of the easiest ways to determine the Census Code for each tribal entity (needed for the next step) is to use the Identify button along the top right of the TIGERweb window.</p>  <p>After zooming into the area of interest, click the Identify button and then click anywhere inside of the tribal entity displayed on the screen. <i>The Task Results window populates with Identify Results with all of the information about the exact area clicked.</i></p>  <p>Click the name listed beneath the Federal American Indian Reservations link to open a separate window of detailed information.</p> <p>Tohono O'odham Nation has an AIANNH Census Code of 4200. Use this information in the next step.</p>

Step	Action and Result
<p>Step 6</p>	<p>TIGERweb allows PSAP participants to quickly locate an entity visually using the Zoom In tool or by using the Query button to search for a tribal census tract or tribal block group by the geographic ID, also known as GEOID of the tribal entity and geography.</p> <p>To locate a 2010 Tribal Census Tract: Select the Query button along the top right of the TIGERweb window.</p>  <p>From the Select Map drop-down menu, select Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups.</p>  <p>Select to highlight the Tribal Census Tracts from the Select Layer(s) list. Enter the tribal entity's four-digit GEOID number (4200 for tribal entity Tohono O'odham Nation) and enter the tribal census tract code beneath the AND/OR section (T001). Locate the four-digit tribal entity code from the earlier Identify action in Step 5. Locate the tribal census tract code from the 2010 population and housing unit list or from the Identify Results window shown in Step 5.</p>  <p>Click Submit.</p>

Step	Action and Result
	<p>To locate a 2010 Tribal Block Group, execute the same steps described above, except from the Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups menu select the Tribal Block Groups from the Select Layer(s) list. Enter the tribal entity's four-digit GEOID number (4200 for tribal entity Tohono O'odham Nation) and enter the tribal block group code beneath the AND/OR section (A). Click Submit. <i>This returns all of the "A" tribal block groups in the tribal entity.</i></p>
<p>Step 6</p>	<p>Similar to the Identify Results action, the Task Results serves up the Query Results. Click the Query Results tab within the Task Results menu. <i>TIGERweb displays the result(s) of the query.</i></p> 
<p>Step 7</p>	<p>Click the value within the Query Result section, <i>TIGERweb displays the Info panel containing attribute data for the queried entity.</i></p>  <p>Minimize or close the Info panel by clicking on the '-' or 'x' symbols in the top right of the Info panel, respectively. <i>Clicking on the Query Result makes TIGERweb display the selected entity (tribal census tract T001) highlighted in the center of the map.</i></p>
<p>Step 8</p>	<p>Change the transparency of each layer within the Layers panel by moving the sliding bar below the layer name to the left or right.</p> 

Step	Action and Result
<p>Step 9</p>	<p>TIGERweb allows users to select landmass, satellite imagery, or terrain as a background of the map display from the upper right corner of the map view. <i>The Landmass displays by default when opening TIGERweb.</i> To change options, click the button to toggle through all three choices. Select the Satellite button to display satellite imagery.</p> 
<p>Step10</p>	<p>Click the Print button when using TIGERweb to print and save a map. <i>The PRINT window displays.</i></p>  <p>From the PRINT window, select a Map Title, Map Layout, Map Format, then Click the Generate Map to create a map and print.</p>  <p>This functionality allows participants to generate their own hardcopy of any area of interest.</p>

APPENDIX G LARGE FORMAT MAP LEGEND

The map legend describes the various symbols and colors used on the paper maps. The legend includes three columns: Symbol Description, Symbol, and Label Style.

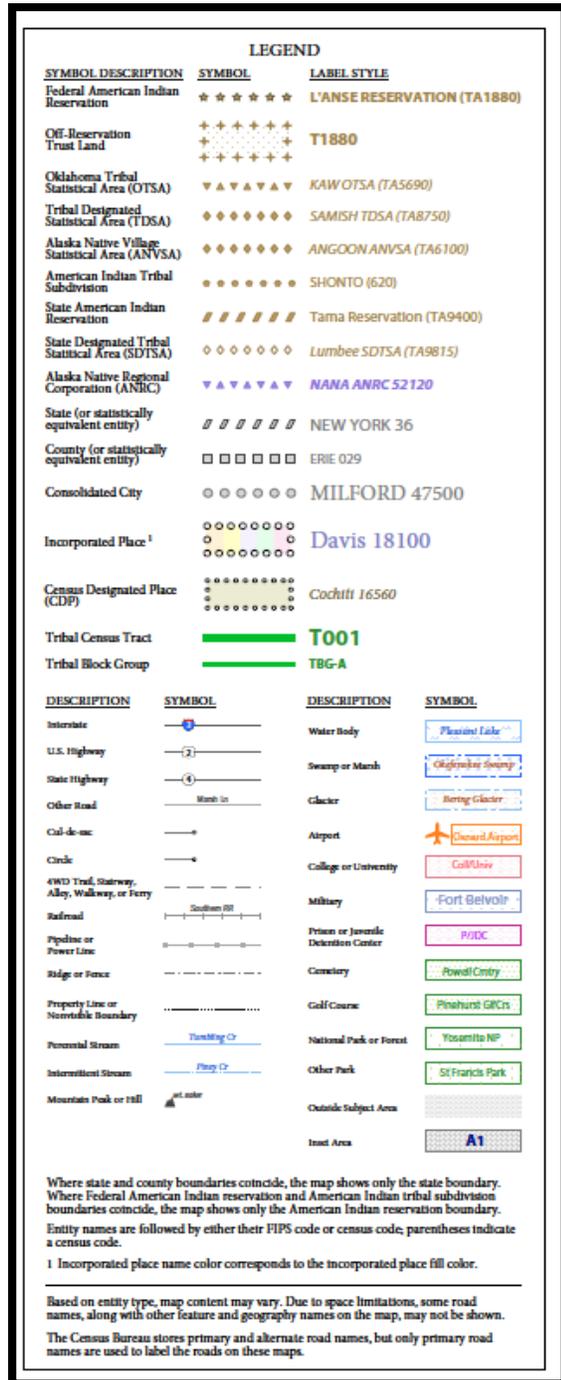


Figure 12. Large Format Map Legend

1. The **Symbol Description** column includes the type of features, boundaries, and geography shown on the map.
2. The **Symbol** column shows the symbols representing the feature in the symbol description.
3. The **Label Style** column shows an example of the name of a particular feature such as a road, waterway, or geographic area displayed on the map.

Within the legend, there are five groupings:

1. The **boundaries** grouping refers to different boundary types or geographic areas shown in the map. Each with its own distinct color or symbol.
2. The **transportation** grouping represents the various types of transportation features. Thicker lines identify major roadways such as interstate and U.S. highways while thinner lines represent secondary roads and city streets. Also identified are cul-de-sacs and circles, jeep trails, walkways, stairways, and ferries. Each represented by distinctive symbology.
3. The **other features** grouping includes features such as pipelines, streams, and nonvisible boundaries. Streams and shorelines are blue and geographic offsets and corridors are speckled red.
4. The last grouping of symbols represents various **landmarks** on the map such as rivers, lakes, glaciers, airports, cemeteries, golf courses, jails, military installations, parks, and mountain peaks. The area outside of the subject area is speckled gray.
5. The **footnote and notes** grouping provides additional information and details on geographic relationships, boundaries, and symbols.

APPENDIX H STANDARD STREET TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

The street name types and their abbreviations shown below provide background to PSAP participants that may need to add linear features in order to split statistical geographies. Use the standard street type abbreviations to assign the street type to any newly added linear features that are streets.

Table 13: Standard Street Type Abbreviations

Street Type	Standard Abbreviation
ALLEY	ALY
ANNEX	ANX
ARCADE	ARC
AVENUE	AVE
BAYOU	BYU
BEACH	BCH
BEND	BND
BLUFF	BLF
BLUFFS	BLFS
BOTTOM	BTM
BOULEVARD	BLVD
BRANCH	BR
BRIDGE	BRG
BROOK	BRK
BROOKS	BRKS
BURG	BG
BURGS	BGS
BYPASS	BYP
CAMP	CP
CANYON	CYN
CAPE	CPE
CAUSEWAY	CSWY
CENTER	CTR
CENTERS	CTRS
CIRCLE	CIR
CIRCLES	CIRS
CLIFF	CLF
CLIFFS	CLFS
CLUB	CLB
COMMON	CMN
COMMONS	CMNS
CORNER	COR
CORNERS	CORS
COURSE	CRSE
COURT	CT
COURTS	CTS
COVE	CV
COVES	CVS
CREEK	CRK
CRESCENT	CRES
CREST	CRST
CROSSING	XING

Street Type	Standard Abbreviation
CROSSROAD	XRD
CROSSROADS	XRDS
CURVE	CURV
DALE	DL
DAM	DM
DIVIDE	DV
DRIVE	DR
DRIVES	DRS
ESTATE	EST
ESTATES	ESTS
EXPRESSWAY	EXPY
EXTENSION	EXT
EXTENSIONS	EXTS
FALL	FALL
FALLS	FLS
FERRY	FRY
FIELD	FLD
FIELDS	FLDS
FLAT	FLT
FLATS	FLTS
FORD	FRD
FORDS	FRDS
FOREST	FRST
FORGE	FRG
FORGES	FRGS
FORK	FRK
FORKS	FRKS
FORT	FT
FREEWAY	FWY
GARDEN	GDN
GARDENS	GDNS
GATEWAY	GTWY
GLEN	GLN
GLENS	GLNS
GREEN	GRN
GREENS	GRNS
GROVE	GRV
GROVES	GRVS
HARBOR	HBR
HARBORS	HBRs
HAVEN	HVN
HEIGHTS	HTS
HIGHWAY	HWY
HILL	HL
HILLS	HLS
HOLLOW	HOLW
INLET	INLT
ISLAND	IS
ISLANDS	ISS
ISLE	ISLE
JUNCTION	JCT

Street Type	Standard Abbreviation
JUNCTIONS	JCTS
KEY	KY
KEYS	KYS
KNOLL	KNL
KNOLLS	KNLS
LAKE	LK
LAKES	LKS
LAND	LAND
LANDING	LNDG
LANE	LN
LIGHT	LGT
LIGHTS	LGTS
LOAF	LF
LOCK	LCK
LOCKS	LCKS
LODGE	LDG
LOOP	LOOP
MALL	MALL
MANOR	MNR
MANORS	MNRS
MEADOW	MDW
MEADOWS	MDWS
MEWS	MEWS
MILL	ML
MILLS	MLS
MISSION	MSN
MOTORWAY	MTWY
MOUNT	MT
MOUNTAIN	MTN
MOUNTAINS	MTNS
NECK	NCK
ORCHARD	ORCH
OVAL	OVAL
OVERPASS	OPAS
PARK	PARK
PARKS	PARK
PARKWAY	PKWY
PARKWAYS	PKWY
PASS	PASS
PASSAGE	PSGE
PATH	PATH
PIKE	PIKE
PINE	PNE
PINES	PNES
PLACE	PL
PLAIN	PLN
PLAINS	PLNS
PLAZA	PLZ
POINT	PT
POINTS	PTS
PORT	PRT

Street Type	Standard Abbreviation
PORTS	PRTS
PRAIRIE	PR
RADIAL	RADL
RAMP	RAMP
RANCH	RNCH
RAPID	RPD
RAPIDS	RPDS
REST	RST
RIDGE	RDG
RIDGES	RDGS
RIVER	RIV
ROAD	RD
ROADS	RDS
ROUTE	RTE
ROW	ROW
RUE	RUE
RUN	RUN
SHOAL	SHL
SHOALS	SHLS
SHORE	SHR
SHORES	SHRS
SKYWAY	SKWY
SPRING	SPG
SPRINGS	SPGS
SPUR	SPUR
SPURS	SPUR
SQUARE	SQ
SQUARES	SQS
STATION	STA
STRAVENUE	STRA
STREAM	STRM
STREET	ST
STREETS	STS
SUMMIT	SMT
TERRACE	TER
THROUGHWAY	TRWY
TRACE	TRCE
TRACK	TRAK
TRAFFICWAY	TRFY
TRAIL	TRL
TRAILER	TRLR
TUNNEL	TUNL
TURNPIKE	TPKE
UNDERPASS	UPAS
UNION	UN
UNIONS	UNS
VALLEY	VLV
VALLEYS	VLVS
VIADUCT	VIA
VIEW	VW
VIEWS	VWS

Street Type	Standard Abbreviation
VILLAGE	VLG
VILLAGES	VLGS
VILLE	VL
VISTA	VIS
WALK	WALK
WALKS	WALK
WALL	WALL
WAY	WAY
WAYS	WAYS
WELL	WL
WELLS	WLS

APPENDIX I ACCEPTABLE LINEAR FEATURES FOR STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Below is a list of linear features that make acceptable or questionable statistical geography boundaries. Refer to this list while reviewing existing boundaries, but also when creating new geographies or modifying existing boundaries. Except in instances described in [Table 7](#) for non-visible boundaries, this appendix is the source for the Census Bureau during their review of participant submissions.

Table 14: Acceptable Linear Features for Statistical Boundaries

Feature Name	Description	Acceptable	Questionable
Aerial Tramway/Ski Lift	A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers.	X	
Alley	A service road that does not generally have associated addressed structures and is usually unnamed. It is located at the rear of buildings and properties and is used for deliveries.	X	
Bike Path or Trail	A path that is used for manual or small, motorized bicycles, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic.		X
Braided Stream	A natural flowing waterway with an intricate network of interlacing channels.	X	
Bridle Path/Horse Trail	A path that is used for horses, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic.		X
Canal, Ditch, or Aqueduct (intermittent)	An artificial waterway constructed to transport water, to irrigate or drain land, to connect two or more bodies of water, or to serve as a waterway for watercraft [includes lateral] that does not exist year-round.		X
Canal, Ditch, or Aqueduct (perennial)	An artificial waterway constructed to transport water, to irrigate or drain land, to connect two or more bodies of water, or to serve as a waterway for watercraft [includes lateral].	X	
Carline, Streetcar Track, Monorail, Other Mass Transit Rail	Mass transit rail lines (including lines for rapid transit, monorails, streetcars, light rail, etc.) that are typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic and whose tracks are not part of a road right-of-way.	X	
Cliff/Escarpment	A very steep or vertical slope [including bluff, crag, head,	X	

Feature Name	Description	Acceptable	Questionable
	headland, nose, palisades, precipice, promontory, rim and rimrock].		
Cog Rail Line, Incline Rail Line, Tram	A special purpose rail line for climbing steep grades that is typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic. Note that aerial tramways and streetcars (which may also be called "trams") are accounted for by other MTFCCs and do not belong in R1052.	X	
Dam	A barrier built across the course of a stream to impound water and/or control water flow.	X	
Fence Line	A manmade barrier enclosing or bordering a field, yard, etc., usually made of posts and wire or wood, used to prevent entrance, to confine, or to mark a boundary.		X
Ferry Crossing	The route used to carry or convey people or cargo back and forth over a waterbody in a boat.	X	
Intermittent Shoreline	The boundary between land and water (when water is present) for a water feature that does not exist year-round.		X
Interstate Highway or Primary Road with limited access	Generally divided, primary roads with limited-access highways within the interstate highway system or under state management, and distinguished by the presence of interchanges. These highways are accessible by ramps and may include some toll highways.	X	
Levee	An embankment flanking a stream or other flowing water feature to prevent overflow.	X	
Local Neighborhood Road, Rural Road, City Street	Generally, a paved non-arterial street, road, or byway that usually has a single lane of traffic in each direction. Roads in this feature class may be privately or publicly maintained. Scenic park roads would be included in this feature class, as would (depending on the region of the country) some unpaved roads.	X	
Parking Lot Road	The main travel route for vehicles through a paved parking area.		X
Perennial Shoreline	The more-or-less permanent boundary between land and water for a water feature that exists year-round.	X	

Feature Name	Description	Acceptable	Questionable
Pier/Dock	A platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles. This platform may provide access to ships and boats, or it may be used for recreational purposes.	X	
Pipeline (above ground)	A long tubular conduit or series of pipes, often underground, with pumps and valves for flow control, used to transport fluid (e.g., crude oil, natural gas), especially over great distances.	X	
Point-to-Point Line	A line defined as beginning at one location point and ending at another, both of which are in sight.		X
Power line (above ground, high tension)	One or more wires, often on elevated towers, used for conducting high-voltage electric power.	X	
Primary Road without limited access, US Highway, State Highway, or County Highway, Secondary and connecting roads	Secondary roads are main arteries, usually in the U.S. Highway, State Highway or County Highway system. These roads have one or more lanes of traffic in each direction, may or may not be divided, and usually have at-grade intersections with many other roads and driveways. They often have both a local name and a route number.	X	
Private Driveway	A road within private property used to access a residence or business. Similar in nature to a private road for service vehicles.		X
Private Road for service vehicles (logging, oil fields, ranches, etc.)	A road within private property that is privately maintained for service, extractive, or other purposes. These roads are often unnamed.		X
Property/Parcel Line (PLSS, airport, airfield, military installation or other)	This feature class may denote a nonvisible boundary of either public or private lands (e.g., a park boundary) or it may denote a Public Land Survey System or equivalent survey line.		X
Railroad Feature (Main, Spur, or Yard)	A line of fixed rails or tracks that carries mainstream railroad traffic. Such a rail line can be a main line or spur line, or part of a rail yard.	X	
Ridge Line	The line of highest elevation along a ridge.	X	
Runway/Taxiway	A fairly level and usually paved expanse used by airplanes for taking off and landing at an airport.	X	
Service Drive/Service	A road, usually paralleling a limited	X	

Feature Name	Description	Acceptable	Questionable
Road (usually along limited access highway)	access highway, that provides access to structures along the highway. These roads can be named and may intersect with other roads.		
Stairway	A pedestrian passageway from one level to another by a series of steps.		X
Stream/River (intermittent)	A natural flowing waterway [includes anabranh, awawa, branch, brook, creek, distributary, fork, kill, pup, rio, and run] that does not exist year-round.		X
Stream/River (perennial)	A natural flowing waterway [includes anabranh, awawa, branch, brook, creek, distributary, fork, kill, pup, rio, and run].	X	
Vehicular Trail (4WD)	An unpaved dirt trail where a four-wheel drive vehicle is required. These vehicular trails are found almost exclusively in very rural areas. Minor, unpaved roads usable by ordinary cars and trucks belong in the S1400 category.		X
Walkway/Pedestrian Trail	A path that is used for walking, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic.		X

APPENDIX J MAF/TIGER FEATURE CLASSIFICATION CODES

The MAF/TIGER Feature Classification Code (MTFCC) is a 5-digit code assigned by the Census Bureau to classify and describe geographic objects or features in Census Bureau MAF/TIGER products. This information below serves as a resource for descriptions of various feature types. GUPS participants need MTFCCs for their 2020 Census PSAP work, but paper map participants do not.

An electronic list of MTFCCs is located within the technical documentation for the TIGER/Line Shapefiles on the Census Bureau’s website <<https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>>. Within that specific documentation, it is Appendix E.

Table 15: MTFCC and Descriptions

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
C3022	Mountain Peak or Summit	A prominent elevation rising above the surrounding level of the Earth’s surface.
C3023	Island	An area of dry or relatively dry land surrounded by water or low wetland [including archipelago, atoll, cay, hammock, hummock, isla, isle, key, moku and rock].
C3024	Levee	An embankment flanking a stream or other flowing water feature to prevent overflow.
C3026	Quarry (not water-filled), Open Pit Mine or Mine	An area from which commercial minerals are or were removed from the Earth; not including an oilfield or gas field.
C3027	Dam	A barrier built across the course of a stream to impound water and/or control water flow.
C3061	Cul-de-sac	An expanded paved area at the end of a street used by vehicles for turning around. For mapping purposes, the Census Bureau maps it only as a point feature.
C3062	Traffic Circle	A circular intersection allowing for continuous movement of traffic at the meeting of roadways.
C3066	Gate	A movable barrier across a road.
C3067	Toll Booth	A structure or barrier where a fee is collected for using a road.
C3071	Lookout Tower	A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for observation.
C3074	Lighthouse Beacon	A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for transmission of light and possibly sound generally to aid in navigation.
C3075	Tank/Tank Farm	One or more manmade structures, each higher than its diameter, used for liquid (other than water) or gas storage or for distribution activities.
C3076	Windmill Farm	One or more manmade structures used to generate power from the wind.
C3077	Solar Farm	One or more manmade structures used to generate power from the sun.
C3078	Monument or Memorial	A manmade structure to educate, commemorate, or memorialize an event, person, or feature.
C3079	Boundary Monument Point	A material object placed on or near a boundary line to preserve and identify the location of the boundary line on the ground.
C3080	Survey Control Point	A point on the ground whose position (horizontal or vertical) is known and can be used as a base for additional survey work.
C3081	Locality Point	A point that identifies the location and name of an unbounded locality (e.g., crossroad, community, populated place or locale).

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
C3085	Alaska Native Village Official Point	A point that serves as the core of an Alaska Native village and is used in defining Alaska Native village statistical areas.
G2100	American Indian Area	A legally defined state- or federally recognized reservation and/or off-reservation trust land (excludes statistical American Indian Areas).
G2120	Hawaiian Home Land	A legal area held in trust for the benefit of Native Hawaiians.
G2130	Alaska Native Village Statistical Area	A statistical geographic entity that represents the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or receiving governmental services from the defining legal Alaska Native Village corporation.
G2140	Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area	A statistical entity identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that have no current reservation, but had a former reservation in Oklahoma.
G2150	State-designated Tribal Statistical Area	A statistical geographic entity identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state-appointed liaison for a state-recognized American Indian tribe that does not currently have a reservation and/or lands in trust.
G2160	Tribal Designated Statistical Area	A statistical geographic entity identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a federally recognized American Indian tribe that does not currently have a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land.
G2170	American Indian Joint Use Area	An area administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes.
G2200	Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Corporate entities established to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). There are twelve geographically defined ANRCs and they are all within and cover most of the State of Alaska (the Annette Island Reserve-an American Indian reservation-is excluded from any ANRC). The boundaries of ANRCs have been legally established.
G2300	Tribal Subdivision	Administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs.
G2400	Tribal Census Tract	A relatively small and permanent statistical subdivision of a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land, delineated by American Indian tribal participants or the Census Bureau for the purpose of presenting demographic data.
G2410	Tribal Block Group	A cluster of census blocks within a single tribal census tract delineated by American Indian tribal participants or the Census Bureau for the purpose of presenting demographic data.
G3100	Combined Statistical Area	A grouping of adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a degree of economic and social integration, as measured by commuting.
G3110	Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area	An area containing a substantial population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core, as measured by commuting. Defined using whole counties and equivalents.
G3120	Metropolitan Division	A county or grouping of counties that is a subdivision of a

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
		Metropolitan Statistical Area containing an urbanized area with a population of 2.5 million or more.
G3200	Combined New England City and Town Area	A grouping of adjacent New England city and town areas that have a degree of economic and social integration, as measured by commuting.
G3210	New England City and Town Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area	An area containing a substantial population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core, as measured by commuting. Defined using Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) in New England.
G3220	New England City and Town Division	A grouping of cities and towns in New England that is a subdivision of a New England City and Town Area containing an urbanized area with a population of 2.5 million or more.
G3500	Urban Area	Densely settled territory that contains at least 2,500 people. The subtypes of this feature are Urbanized Area (UA), which consists of 50,000 + people and Urban Cluster, which ranges between 2,500 and 49,999 people.
G4000	State or Equivalent Feature	The primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a state for census purposes, as is Puerto Rico.
G4020	County or Equivalent Feature	The primary division of a state or state equivalent area. The primary divisions of 48 states are termed County, but other terms are used such as Borough in Alaska, Parish in Louisiana, and Municipio in Puerto Rico. This feature includes independent cities, which are incorporated places that are not part of any county.
G4040	County Subdivision	The primary divisions of counties and equivalent features for the reporting of Census Bureau data. The subtypes of this feature are Minor Civil Division, Census County Division/Census Subarea, and Unorganized Territory. This feature includes independent places, which are incorporated places that are not part of any county subdivision.
G4050	Estate	Estates are subdivisions of the three major islands in the United States Virgin Islands (USVI).
G4060	Subbarrio (Subminor Civil Division)	Legally defined divisions (subbarrios) of minor civil divisions (barrios-pueblo and barrios) in Puerto Rico.
G4110	Incorporated Place	A legal entity incorporated under state law to provide general-purpose governmental services to a concentration of population. Incorporated places are generally designated as a city, borough, municipality, town, village, or, in a few instances, have no legal description.
G4120	Consolidated City	An incorporated place that has merged governmentally with a county or minor civil division, but one or more of the incorporated places continues to function within the consolidation. It is a place that contains additional separately incorporated places.
G4210	Census Designated Place	A statistical area defined for a named concentration of population and the statistical counterpart of an incorporated place.
G4300	Economic Census Place	The lowest level of geographic area for presentation of some types of Economic Census data. It includes incorporated places, consolidated cities, census designated places (CDPs), minor civil divisions (MCDs) in selected states, and balances of MCDs or counties. An incorporated place, CDP, MCD, or balance of MCD qualifies as an economic census place if it contains 5,000 or more residents, or 5,000 or more jobs, according to the most current data available.

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
G5020	Census Tract	Relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a County or equivalent feature delineated by local participants as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program.
G5030	Block Group	A cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers within a Census Tract. For example, block group 3 (BG 3) within a Census Tract includes all blocks numbered from 3000 to 3999.
G5035	Block Area Grouping	A user-defined group of islands forming a single census tabulation block. A BAG must: (1) consist of two or more islands, (2) have a perimeter entirely over water, (3) not overlap, and (4) not cross the boundary of other tabulation geographies, such as county or incorporated place boundaries.
G5040	Tabulation Block	The lowest-order census defined statistical area. It is an area, such as a city block, bounded primarily by physical features but sometimes by invisible city or property boundaries. A tabulation block boundary does not cross the boundary of any other geographic area for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The subtypes of this feature are Count Question Resolution (CQR), current, and census.
G5200	Congressional District	The 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Additional equivalent features exist for state equivalents with nonvoting delegates or no representative. The subtypes of this feature are 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, and 111th Congressional Districts, plus subsequent Congresses.
G5210	State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)	Areas established by a state or equivalent government from which members are elected to the upper or unicameral chamber of a state governing body. The upper chamber is the senate in a bicameral legislature, and the unicameral case is a single house legislature (Nebraska).
G5220	State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)	Areas established by a state or equivalent government from which members are elected to the lower chamber of a state governing body. The lower chamber is the House of Representatives in a bicameral legislature.
G5240	Voting District	The generic name for the geographic features, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state, local, and tribal governments for the purpose of conducting elections.
G5400	Elementary School District	A geographic area within which officials provide public elementary grade-level educational services for residents.
G5410	Secondary School District	A geographic area within which officials provide public secondary grade-level educational services for residents.
G5420	Unified School District	A geographic area within which officials provide public educational services for all grade levels for residents.
G6120	Public-Use Microdata Area	A decennial census area with a population of at least 100,000 or more persons for which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of household-level data that are screened to protect confidentiality.
G6300	Traffic Analysis District	An area delineated by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and state Departments of Transportation (DOTs) for tabulating journey-to-work and place-of-work data. A Traffic Analysis District (TAD) consists of one or more Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs).
G6320	Traffic Analysis Zone	An area delineated by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and state Departments of Transportation (DOTs) for

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
		tabulating journey-to-work and place-of-work data.
G6330	Urban Growth Area	An area defined under state authority to manage urbanization that the Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER® System in agreement with the state.
G6350	ZIP Code Tabulation Area (Five-Digit)	An approximate statistical-area representation of a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) 5-digit ZIP Code service area.
G6400	Commercial Region	For the purpose of presenting economic statistical data, municipios in Puerto Rico are grouped into commercial regions.
H1100	Connector	A known, but nonspecific, hydrographic connection between two nonadjacent water features.
H2025	Swamp/Marsh	A poorly drained wetland, fresh or saltwater, wooded or grassy, possibly covered with open water [includes bog, cienega, marais and pocosin].
H2030	Lake/Pond	A standing body of water that is surrounded by land.
H2040	Reservoir	An artificially impounded body of water.
H2041	Treatment Pond	An artificial body of water built to treat fouled water.
H2051	Bay/Estuary/Gulf/Sound	A body of water partly surrounded by land [includes arm, bight, cove and inlet].
H2053	Ocean/Sea	The great body of salt water that covers much of the earth.
H2060	Gravel Pit/Quarry filled with water	A body of water in a place or area from which commercial minerals were removed from the Earth.
H2081	Glacier	A body of ice moving outward and down slope from an area of accumulation; an area of relatively permanent snow or ice on the top or side of a mountain or mountainous area [includes ice field and ice patch].
H3010	Stream/River	A natural flowing waterway [includes anabranch, awawa, branch, brook, creek, distributary, fork, kill, pup, rio, and run].
H3013	Braided Stream	A natural flowing waterway with an intricate network of interlacing channels.
H3020	Canal, Ditch or Aqueduct	An artificial waterway constructed to transport water, to irrigate or drain land, to connect two or more bodies of water, or to serve as a waterway for watercraft [includes lateral].
K1225	Crew-of-Vessel Location	A point or area in which the population of military or merchant marine vessels at sea are assigned, usually being at or near the home port pier.
K1231	Hospital/Hospice/Urgent Care Facility	One or more structures where the sick or injured may receive medical or surgical attention [including infirmary].
K1235	Juvenile Institution	A facility (correctional and non-correctional) where groups of juveniles reside; this includes training schools, detention centers, residential treatment centers and orphanages.
K1236	Local Jail or Detention Center	One or more structures that serve as a place for the confinement of adult persons in lawful detention, administered by a local (county, municipal, etc.) government.
K1237	Federal Penitentiary, State Prison, or Prison Farm	An institution that serves as a place for the confinement of adult persons in lawful detention, administered by the federal government or a state government.
K1238	Other Correctional Institution	One or more structures that serve as a place for the confinement of adult persons in lawful detention, not elsewhere classified or administered by a government of unknown jurisdiction.
K1239	Convent, Monastery, Rectory, Other Religious Group Quarters	One or more structures intended for use as a residence for those having a religious vocation.

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
K1246	Community Center	Community Center.
K2110	Military Installation	An area owned and/or occupied by the Department of Defense for use by a branch of the armed forces (such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard), or a state owned area for the use of the National Guard.
K2165	Government Center	A place used by members of government (either federal, state, local, or tribal) for administration and public business.
K2167	Convention Center	An exhibition hall or conference center with enough open space to host public and private business and social events.
K2180	Park	Parkland defined and administered by federal, state, and local governments.
K2181	National Park Service Land	Area—National parks, National Monuments, and so forth—under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.
K2182	National Forest or Other Federal Land	Land under the management and jurisdiction of the federal government, specifically including areas designated as National Forest, and excluding areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.
K2183	Tribal Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of an American Indian tribe.
K2184	State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a state government.
K2185	Regional Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a regional government.
K2186	County Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a county government.
K2187	County Subdivision Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a minor civil division (town/township) government.
K2188	Incorporated Place Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a municipal government.
K2189	Private Park, Forest, or Recreation Area	A privately owned place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource.
K2190	Other Park, Forest, or Recreation Area (quasi-public, independent park, commission, etc.)	A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of some other type of government or agency such as an independent park authority or commission.
K2191	Post Office	An official facility of the U.S. Postal Service used for processing and distributing mail and other postal material.
K2193	Fire Department	Fire Department.
K2194	Police Station	Police Station.
K2195	Library	Library.
K2196	City/Town Hall	City/Town Hall.
K2400	Transportation Terminal	A facility where one or more modes of transportation can be accessed by people or for the shipment of goods; examples of such a facility include marine terminal, bus station, train station, airport and truck warehouse.
K2424	Marina	A place where privately owned, light-craft are moored.

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
K2432	Pier/Dock	A platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles. This platform may provide access to ships and boats, or it may be used for recreational purposes.
K2451	Airport or Airfield	A manmade facility maintained for the use of aircraft [including airstrip, landing field and landing strip].
K2452	Train Station, Trolley or Mass Transit Rail Station	A place where travelers can board and exit rail transit lines, including associated ticketing, freight, and other commercial offices.
K2453	Bus Terminal	A place where travelers can board and exit mass motor vehicle transit, including associated ticketing, freight, and other commercial offices.
K2454	Marine Terminal	A place where travelers can board and exit water transit or where cargo is handled, including associated ticketing, freight, and other commercial offices.
K2455	Seaplane Anchorage	A place where an airplane equipped with floats for landing on or taking off from a body of water can debark and load.
K2456	Airport—Intermodal Transportation Hub/Terminal	A major air transportation facility where travelers can board and exit airplanes and connect with other (i.e. non-air) modes of transportation.
K2457	Airport—Statistical Representation	The area of an airport adjusted to include whole 2000 census blocks used for the delineation of urban areas
K2458	Park and Ride Facility/Parking Lot	A place where motorists can park their cars and transfer to other modes of transportation.
K2459	Runway/Taxiway	A fairly level and usually paved expanse used by airplanes for taking off and landing at an airport.
K2460	Helicopter Landing Pad	A fairly level and usually paved expanse used by helicopters for taking off and landing.
K2540	University or College	A building or group of buildings used as an institution for post-secondary study, teaching, and learning [including seminary].
K2543	School or Academy	A building or group of buildings used as an institution for preschool, elementary or secondary study, teaching, and learning [including elementary school and high school].
K2545	Museum, Visitor Center, Cultural Center, or Tourist Attraction	An attraction of historical, cultural, educational or other interest that provides information or displays artifacts.
K2561	Golf Course	A place designed for playing golf.
K2582	Cemetery	A place or area for burying the dead [including burying ground and memorial garden].
K2586	Zoo	A facility in which terrestrial and/or marine animals are confined within enclosures and displayed to the public for educational, preservation, and research purposes.
K3544	Place of Worship	A sanctified place or structure where people gather for religious worship; examples include church, synagogue, temple, and mosque.
L4010	Pipeline	A long tubular conduit or series of pipes, often underground, with pumps and valves for flow control, used to transport fluid (e.g., crude oil, natural gas), especially over great distances.
L4020	Power line	One or more wires, often on elevated towers, used for conducting high-voltage electric power.
L4031	Aerial Tramway/Ski Lift	A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers.
L4110	Fence Line	A manmade barrier enclosing or bordering a field, yard, etc.,

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
		usually made of posts and wire or wood, used to prevent entrance, to confine, or to mark a boundary.
L4121	Ridge Line	The line of highest elevation along a ridge.
L4125	Cliff/Escarpment	A very steep or vertical slope [including bluff, crag, head, headland, nose, palisades, precipice, promontory, rim and rimrock].
L4130	Point-to-Point Line	A line defined as beginning at one location point and ending at another, both of which are in sight.
L4140	Property/Parcel Line (Including PLSS)	This feature class may denote a nonvisible boundary of either public or private lands (e.g., a park boundary) or it may denote a Public Land Survey System or equivalent survey line.
L4150	Coastline	The line that separates either land or Inland water from Coastal, Territorial or Great Lakes water. Where land directly borders Coastal, Territorial or Great Lakes water, the shoreline represents the Coastline. Where Inland water (such as a river) flows into Coastal, Territorial or Great Lakes water, the closure line separating the Inland water from the other class of water represents the Coastline.
L4165	Ferry Crossing	The route used to carry or convey people or cargo back and forth over a waterbody in a boat.
P0001	Nonvisible Linear Legal/Statistical Boundary	A legal/statistical boundary line that does not correspond to a shoreline or other visible feature on the ground.
P0002	Perennial Shoreline	The more-or-less permanent boundary between land and water for a water feature that exists year-round.
P0003	Intermittent Shoreline	The boundary between land and water (when water is present) for a water feature that does not exist year-round.
P0004	Other non-visible bounding Edge (e.g., Census water boundary, boundary of an aerial feature)	A bounding Edge that does not represent a legal/statistical boundary, and does not correspond to a shoreline or other visible feature on the ground. Many such Edges bound area landmarks, while many others separate water features from each other (e.g., where a bay meets the ocean).
R1011	Railroad Feature (Main, Spur, or Yard)	A line of fixed rails or tracks that carries mainstream railroad traffic. Such a rail line can be a main line or spur line, or part of a rail yard.
R1051	Carline, Streetcar Track, Monorail, Other Mass Transit	Mass transit rail lines (including lines for rapid transit, monorails, streetcars, light rail, etc.) that are typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic and whose tracks are not part of a road right-of-way.
R1052	Cog Rail Line, Incline Rail Line, Tram	A special purpose rail line for climbing steep grades that is typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic. Note that aerial tramways and streetcars (which may also be called "trams") are accounted for by other MTFCCs and do not belong in R1052.
S1100	Primary Road	Primary roads are generally divided, limited-access highways within the interstate highway system or under state management, and are distinguished by the presence of interchanges. These highways are accessible by ramps and may include some toll highways.
S1200	Secondary Road	Secondary roads are main arteries, usually in the U.S. Highway, State Highway or County Highway system. These roads have one or more lanes of traffic in each direction, may or may not be divided, and usually have at-grade intersections with many other roads and driveways. They often have both a local name and a

MTFCC	Feature Class	Description
		route number.
S1400	Local Neighborhood Road, Rural Road, City Street	Generally, a paved non-arterial street, road, or byway that usually has a single lane of traffic in each direction. Roads in this feature class may be privately or publicly maintained. Scenic park roads would be included in this feature class, as would (depending on the region of the country) some unpaved roads.
S1500	Vehicular Trail (4WD)	An unpaved dirt trail where a four-wheel drive vehicle is required. These vehicular trails are found almost exclusively in very rural areas. Minor, unpaved roads usable by ordinary cars and trucks belong in the S1400 category.
S1630	Ramp	A road that allows controlled access from adjacent roads onto a limited access highway, often in the form of a cloverleaf interchange. These roads are unaddressable and do not carry a name in the MAF/TIGER System.
S1640	Service Drive usually along a limited access highway	A road, usually paralleling a limited access highway, that provides access to structures along the highway. These roads can be named and may intersect with other roads.
S1710	Walkway/Pedestrian Trail	A path that is used for walking, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic.
S1720	Stairway	A pedestrian passageway from one level to another by a series of steps.
S1730	Alley	A service road that does not generally have associated addressed structures and is usually unnamed. It is located at the rear of buildings and properties and is used for deliveries.
S1740	Private Road for service vehicles (logging, oil fields, ranches, etc.)	A road within private property that is privately maintained for service, extractive, or other purposes. These roads are often unnamed.
S1750	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use.
S1780	Parking Lot Road	The main travel route for vehicles through a paved parking area.
S1820	Bike Path or Trail	A path that is used for manual or small, motorized bicycles, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic.
S1830	Bridle Path	A path that is used for horses, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic.
S2000	Road Median	The unpaved area or barrier between the carriageways of a divided road.