

The Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF)

Census 2000 Address List Basics

OVERVIEW

The Census Bureau is developing a nationwide address list, often called the "Master Address File" (MAF) or the "Census 2000 address list," to document the street address (or a comparable location description), the mailing address (if different from the street address), and the census block location of every living quarters (LQ) in the United States and related Island Areas. The Census Bureau will use this census address list to implement the full range of demographic statistical programs it manages, including Census 2000 and the planned American Community Survey. It is developing this census address list with extensive cooperation from the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), in accordance with the provisions of Public Law (P.L.) 103-430, the "Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994."

CENSUS ADDRESS LIST CONTENT

The Census 2000 Address List Record

The Census 2000 address list is a comprehensive list of every LQ nationwide, whether it is occupied or vacant. Besides containing the mailing address (including post office name and ZIP Code) of each LQ, a Census 2000 address list record includes geographic codes that identify the many tabulation areas in which each LQ (address) is located, such as state, county, census tract, and census block. In areas that do not use house number and street name addresses for mail delivery, each Census 2000 address list record also will contain additional information, such as geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) and a location description (for instance, "E side of St Hwy 12, 4 miles N of intersect of St Hwy 12 and Co Rd 17"). The Census Bureau uses these geographic codes and (where appropriate) the related locational information to create enumerator assignment areas, determine samples for programs such as the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE) and the American Community Survey (ACS), help field staff locate every LQ, and tabulate data summaries for dissemination.

In addition to the address and geographic code information, each Census 2000 address list record also contains a permanent record identification number, and source and tracking information related to a number of Census 2000 operations. The Census Bureau refers to the latter items to track the progress of various activities and to plan follow-up and remedial activities, as needed.

Address Types

1. City-style address

The great majority of LQ addresses in the United States include a house number and street name (for instance, 22 Oak Street); the Census Bureau refers to these as “city-style addresses.” A significant characteristic of these types of addresses is that they are part of an address “system,” which means that they usually appear in numeric sequence along a street and reflect parity conventions (that is, odd numbers all appear on one side of the street and even numbers on the other). Further, city-style addresses record the permanent address of the LQ, regardless of who the residents are.

Some city-style addresses also document important information about multiple-unit structures, such as apartment buildings, rooming houses, and dormitories. In these situations, the address also may contain a “unit designator” (for instance, apartment 9B). The Census Bureau and the USPS treat these designators as part of the mailing address and they are included in each affected Census 2000 address list record.

Not all city-style addresses are mailing addresses; some are used only so that local and tribal governments may provide emergency services, such as police, fire, and rescue services (these often are referred to as “E-911 addresses”). City-style addresses are used for both residential LQ and non-residential structures.

2. Non-city-style address

The Census Bureau classifies addresses that do not include a house number and street name as “non-city-style.” Because the great majority of these are located in rural areas, they sometimes are called “rural addresses,” even though they exist in many small towns and other urban areas, and even though many rural areas contain numerous LQ that have city-style addresses..

By far, the most common type of non-city-style address is the post office (P.O.) box. Mailing addresses of this type are found both in rural and urban areas. Often, people choose to receive some of their mail at a P.O. box even though the USPS would deliver mail to the city-style address of their residence. Where the Census Bureau can identify these situations, the Census 2000 address list will not include P.O. box addresses. However, particularly in more rural areas, P.O. boxes are the sole mailing addresses for many LQ, and the Census 2000 address list will include these.

There are other types of non-city-style mailing addresses, such as:

- General Delivery;
- Rural Route 2, Box 7 (RR 2, Box 7);

- Highway Contract Route 3 (HCR 3).

An important characteristic of non-city-style addresses is that they usually do **not** follow any numeric sequence or parity conventions and they are **not** associated with the name of the street or the highway on which they are located. As a result, it is difficult to determine or include relative location information about them in geographic data bases, such as the TIGER data base, which in turn prevents the Census Bureau from using automated routines to assign these addresses to the full range of geographic codes in which they are located. As a result, the Census Bureau must employ other methods to determine the geographic location of these addresses and then record the geographic codes applicable to them (see “Address Listing”).

Some non-city-style addresses pose additional problems for the Census Bureau. The P.O. box and General Delivery types are far less “permanent” than the other types because they normally are associated with the specific residents of the LQ at a given point in time rather than the location of the LQ itself. People who have a non-city-style mailing address often retain it as a mailing address even when they change residences. For all of these reasons, the Census Bureau uses different methods to compile the list of non-city-style mailing addressees for inclusion in the Census 2000 address list (see “Areas with non-city-style addresses”).

Non-city-style addresses are used for both LQ and non-residential structures.

3. Residential address

This is the address of an individual LQ or “residence”; a housing unit in which one or more people live or could live. The Census 2000 address list will include an address record for every known LQ in the nation, regardless of whether it has a city-style or non-city-style address. (Many structures contain both residential and non-residential units, even though they have a single street address). Residential addresses may be either city-style or non-city-style.

4. Non-residential address

This is the address of a structure, or unit within a structure, that is used for a purpose other than a residence, such as commercial establishments, schools, and churches. Although the Census 2000 address list will include the addresses of many non-residential units, it initially will not be as comprehensive a source for these addresses as it will be for

residential addresses. Non-residential addresses may be either city-style or non-city-style.

Address Sources for the Census 2000 Address List

1. United States Postal Service

The primary source of city-style addresses for the Census 2000 address list is the USPS's Delivery Sequence File (DSF). The DSF includes all mail delivery points recognized by the USPS, which updates the DSF regularly and periodically provides these updated versions to the Census Bureau in accordance with the requirements of P.L. 103-430 and a Memorandum of Understanding that implements those requirements. (Note: Once the Census Bureau receives and begins processing a DSF, the confidentiality of those addresses is protected under Title 13 of the U.S. Code.) In previous censuses, the Census Bureau was not permitted to use the DSF. However, with the passage of P.L. 103-430, the USPS now is required to share the DSF with the Census Bureau for census purposes only.

The USPS address information enables the Census Bureau to update the Census 2000 address list regularly to reflect both new LQ with city-style addresses and previously existing LQ that have adopted city-style addresses. At this time, it appears likely that the last DSF the Census Bureau will accept for use in Census 2000 is the November 1999 DSF. (Note: The Census Bureau will continue to receive and process DSFs, but these will be used only for the ACS and other intercensal demographic statistical programs.) The Census Bureau will obtain additional city-style addresses for Census 2000 from the USPS by implementing the Postal Validation Check (see "Postal Validation Check").

2. 1990 Census Address List

The Census Bureau created an address list during the 1990 census. This list is referred to as the Address Control File (ACF). The ACF is the second primary source of city-style addresses for the Census 2000 address list and is being used in conjunction with the DSF to create the Census 2000 address list. Although the ACF includes LQ addresses nationwide, the Census Bureau considers it to be far more reliable for city-style mailing addresses for many of the reasons previously presented.

3. Census 2000 field operations

Although the DSF and ACF both have nationwide coverage and include non-city-style addresses, the nature of the non-city-style addresses is such that other sources for these addresses are needed (see "Non-city-style address"). The Census Bureau conducts a number of field operations for its various censuses and surveys. During some of these, Census Bureau field staff actually list addresses in predetermined areas with mostly non-

city-style mailing addresses where the DSF and ACF are likely to be most deficient (see “Areas with non-city-style addresses”). In others, field staff conduct operations to compile lists of special purpose LQ, such as dormitories, hospitals, shelters, and military barracks (see “Special purpose enumeration operations”).

4. Local address lists and files

The Census Bureau has invited officials in more than 39,000 units of local and tribal government to review the addresses in the Census 2000 address list to confirm their existence and census block location, and to provide additional addresses that may be missing from the Census 2000 address list, along with their applicable census block numbers (see “Address List Review Program” and “PALS”).

CREATING AND ENHANCING THE CENSUS 2000 ADDRESS LIST

Areas with city-style addresses

1. Updating the TIGER data base

The Census Bureau has created the Census 2000 address list to include all LQ addresses in each county or statistically equivalent entity in the United States and in the Island Areas for which it conducts censuses or surveys. Approximately 80 percent of the United States population lives in areas where virtually all mail is delivered using city-style addresses. The Census Bureau refers to these as “mailout/mailback” areas, because that is the way Census 2000 questionnaires will be delivered to and received from the residents of these areas.

An early next step in developing the Census 2000 address list for mailout/ mailback areas has been to improve the completeness and correctness of the street and street attribute information for these areas in the Census Bureau’s TIGER data base. The TIGER data base is a machine-readable nationwide geographic data base that includes the geographic coordinates and **names** of all streets, water features, and railroads, as well as the boundaries of all governmental units and statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The TIGER data base also includes attribute information, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, along each segment of each street. Finally, the TIGER data base contains codes to identify the entire hierarchy of census geographic areas, from state level down to census block level. By linking the Census 2000 address list to the TIGER data base, the Census Bureau is able to identify the street segment along which each city-style address exists, and thus determine the geographic codes in which that address is located. This process is called “geocoding.”

This geocoding process adds efficiency to the determination of where the TIGER data base is missing current street information by automating what otherwise would be a visual map-to-map, feature-to-feature comparison. The Census Bureau has implemented several distinct, but related, programs to accomplish the task. At the conclusion, it will be able to automatically geocode all Census 2000 address list records with city-style addresses. The most important of these is the MAFGOR operation.

a. MAF Geocoding Office Resolution (MAFGOR)

The USPS began providing its DSF to the Census Bureau in 1994, well before the first Census 2000 address list was created. To prepare the TIGER data base for the initial Census 2000 address list creation operation, the Census Bureau matched the addresses in the 1994 DSF to the TIGER data base and was able to geocode almost 70 million city-style DSF addresses (approximately 75 percent of the DSF total at that time) to the census block level.

In January 1995, clerical staff in the Census Bureau's 12 Regional Offices (ROs) began reviewing files that contained clusters of DSF city-style addresses that could not be geocoded using the TIGER data base. These staff corrected and updated the TIGER data base interactively in mailout/mailback areas so that the number of ungeocoded city-style addresses in the DSF was reduced as much as possible (most of these updates were necessary because the TIGER data base was last updated systematically before the 1990 census). The staff could check the results of their work through both interactive and overnight batch regeocoding of DSF addresses.

The MAFGOR operation for Census 2000 will continue through November 1999, as the Census Bureau receives new DSFs from the USPS, and identifies ungeocoded city-style addresses from a variety of sources. This will assure the most accurate and comprehensive address list for Census 2000. (Note: Now that the Census 2000 address list has been created, the Census Bureau first will add all new city-style addresses to the Census 2000 address list and then match the updated Census 2000 address list to the TIGER data base, rather than following the practice of the past several years in which it attempted to match the DSF directly to the TIGER data base.) The MAFGOR operation will continue indefinitely into the future, but these continuing updates will be for the ACS, all other Census Bureau demographic statistical programs, and ultimately, the 2010 decennial census.

b. TIGER Improvement Program (TIP)

This program was similar to MAFGOR, except that the ungeocoded cluster review and TIGER data base correction work was performed by staff of interested state, local,

and tribal governments, as well as regional planning agencies. Participants received listings that showed ranges of city-style addresses that the Census Bureau could not geocode using the TIGER data base, as well as maps covering the areas in question. (Important note: These listings did not portray individual addresses, so they were not confidential under Title 13 of the U.S. Code.) Using these materials, participants resolved as many of the ungeocoded address ranges as possible by determining the locations of streets missing from the TIGER data base and adding street names and address ranges to the maps, which were generated from the TIGER data base. The Census Bureau then used these corrected maps to improve the TIGER data base so it will geocode the previously ungeocoded addresses plus any others that are built along the same street segments.

c. Automated MAFGOR

Many local and tribal governments and planning agencies have developed their own digital geographic data bases. Rather than participating in the TIP, these agencies have been providing their geographic data bases to the Census Bureau, which has been using them to update the streets, street names, and address ranges that appear in the TIGER data base. The Census Bureau refers to this process as Automated MAFGOR (AMAFGOR).

The Census Bureau also has identified areas in which:

- 1) There was no TIP participant,
- 2) There is no locally available digital geographic data base, **and**
- 3) There are no reference materials available to support the MAFGOR operation.

In these situations, the Census Bureau purchased commercially-available digital data bases and used AMAFGOR procedures to update the TIGER data base.

d. Automated address range expansion

Many address ranges in the TIGER data base are less inclusive than the address ranges in the USPS file of nine-digit ZIP Codes (the so-called "ZIP+4" file). The Census Bureau has run batch computer processes to expand the address ranges in the TIGER data base so they correspond better with the USPS ZIP+4 files. This has resulted in higher geocoding rates without the need for expensive clerical updates from MAFGOR or the other related programs.

e. Field Geocoding Resolution (Targeted Map Update, or TMU)

In cases where the Census Bureau was not able to update the TIGER data base to reflect the information required for automated geocoding, usually due to a lack of available reference materials or digital data bases from local and tribal governments, the Census Bureau established a field geocoding resolution operation, referred to as Targeted Map Update, or TMU for short, to gather the street location, street name, and address range information needed to update the TIGER data base and thus support more effective subsequent automated geocoding activities.

f. Census Map Preview (CMP)

In 1997, the Census Bureau conducted the CMP. The goal of CMP was to give each governmental unit that previously had not updated Census Bureau maps this decade one last opportunity to do so before the Census Bureau established the collection block numbers for Census 2000.

As part of the CMP, officials of all counties, minor civil divisions (MCDs), and incorporated places that were not included or did not respond to the 1997 Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) received a set of Census Bureau maps covering their jurisdiction. These maps showed the latest street network and street name information contained in the TIGER data base. At their discretion, these local officials could update and correct the maps and return them to the Census Bureau, which used the corrections to update the TIGER data base. This program helped the Census Bureau update the TIGER data base in areas with non-city-style addresses as well as city-style addresses; a distinct departure from all programs described previously.

g. Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS)

The BAS is an annual program that contacts general-purpose governmental units. The Census Bureau uses the results of the BAS to update the inventory of counties and equivalent governmental entities (such as the parishes in Louisiana), MCDs, and incorporated places. This update includes a review of each government's name, legal status, and current boundaries, as depicted in the TIGER data base.

Beginning with the 1998 BAS, the Census Bureau also began asking officials in all participating governmental units to review the streets and street names shown on the Census Bureau's maps for the areas within their jurisdiction's borders, as well as the address ranges along all streets at the point where each intersects their jurisdiction's boundary. The purpose of this voluntary review is to improve the quality of this information in the TIGER data base. Doing so will allow the Census Bureau to automatically geocode more addresses and it also will improve the quality of the maps in areas that do not have city-style addresses; another opportunity to make Census

2000 better in the latter areas. By checking the address ranges along streets intersecting governmental unit boundaries, the Census Bureau also hopes to minimize the assignment of LQ to the wrong governmental unit.

h. Special purpose enumeration operations

Many people live in military barracks, hotels, campgrounds, trailer parks, dormitories, migrant worker camps, hospitals, shelters, and penal institutions. Some people do not have a usual place of residence. The Census Bureau conducts different operations to enumerate these populations; each program recognizes the particular characteristics and needs of the targeted population. In conducting these various operations, enumerators provide additional LQ addresses or locations to the Census 2000 address list, and additional map updates to the TIGER data base.

During Census 2000, some people will not receive a questionnaire; occasionally, this is because the address for their residence is not included in the Census 2000 address list. These people still can be enumerated; they may either contact the Census Bureau and request a questionnaire, call and provide their responses, or pick up a blank questionnaire at any of a number of publicly accessible locations. The Census Bureau expects to identify additional addresses that should be in the Census 2000 address list through these operations.

2. Census 2000 Address List Creation

In mailout/mailback areas, the Census Bureau restructured the 1990 ACF, and then matched the ACF addresses against those in the latest version of the DSF (generally, the April 1998 version of the DSF). Those city-style addresses that appeared in at least one of the files became part of the initial Census 2000 address list. (In situations where an address appeared in both the ACF and DSF, but not in identical fashion, the Census Bureau retained the DSF version to ensure USPS deliverability). The Census Bureau initially was not able to geocode all of these city-style addresses using the TIGER data base; regardless, these addresses still are part of the Census 2000 address list. The operations to update the TIGER data base in areas with city-style addresses are ongoing; through their implementation, the Census Bureau subsequently will geocode virtually all city-style addresses that are added to the Census 2000 address list.

The Census Bureau created the first portions of the Census 2000 address list for areas with city-style addresses to support various testing activities, beginning with the 1995 Census Test. The nationwide initial Census 2000 address list creation effort for city-style address areas was completed in the spring of 1998.

3. Census 2000 Address List Validation and Update

Once the Census 2000 address list was created for areas that use city-style addresses for mail delivery, new activities were needed to check the accuracy of the addresses, their geocodes, and to keep the Census 2000 address list up-to-date.

a. Program for Address List Supplementation

One of the first attempts to involve local and tribal governments in the Census 2000 address list updating process was an activity called the Program for Address List Supplementation, or PALS for short. The intent of the PALS was to ask officials of state, local, and tribal governments, as well as regional planning agencies, to provide lists of the city-style addresses they maintained (in electronic or paper form) for use in updating the Census 2000 address list. The PALS began in August 1996, when the Census Bureau still expected to create the initial Census 2000 address list that fall. The Census Bureau intended to match the locally submitted addresses to the soon-to-exist Census 2000 address list, and thus identify addresses that might be missing from the initial Census 2000 address list.

Three situations did not allow that plan to work: First, and foremost, as the Census Bureau began processing the locally-developed address lists, it encountered problems that soon proved to be insurmountable. Many local files:

- Contained addresses that were not consistently formatted, and that included unrecognizable street name and type abbreviations;
- Did not contain within-structure apartment or unit designators, or contained questionable counts of the number of apartment units;
- Contained mailing addresses of jurisdiction residents, regardless of whether the address provided was located within the jurisdiction (for example, the Florida residence address of a Massachusetts property owner);
- Contained non-residential and group quarters addresses without identifying them as such;
- Were not machine readable and thus had to be keyed by the Census Bureau.

A further complication was that the Census Bureau did not believe it had the time and resources to verify the validity of addresses appearing on local lists that were not already in the DSF. There was great concern about the potential for adding large numbers of duplicate or invalid addresses to the Census 2000 address list.

Finally, the Census bureau was not able to create the initial Census 2000 address lists on the schedule originally envisioned. Thus, there was nothing to match the local and tribal address lists against, even if the Census Bureau had been able to process them successfully.

In July 1997, the Census Bureau met with representatives from a number of tribal, state, regional, and local governments and organizations to discuss these problems. These potential PALS participants recommended that the Census Bureau terminate the PALS and instead allow more time for local and tribal governments to review the Census 2000 address list (see "Address List Review Program"). The Census Bureau ceased its program to request local address lists in September 1997.

The Census Bureau further determined that it would not add any addresses obtained through the PALS to the Census 2000 address list. Instead, it matched the computer-readable lists received (or promised) before September 1997 to the initial Census 2000 address list and provided the results of this match to the submitting government. The goal became to let the submitting government use this information to review the Census 2000 address list as part of the then developing Address List Review Program.

b. Address List Review Program

The Census Bureau is developed the Address List Review Program, more popularly known as the Local Update of Census Addresses, or LUCA, in accordance with the requirements of P.L. 103-430. Participants in the 1998 phase of the LUCA Program -- more than 8,400 local and tribal governments that encompass more than 76 million city-style addresses -- have been reviewing the relevant portions of the Census 2000 address list and providing information to update the addresses, their associated geographic codes, and the related maps, as needed. (Important note: The confidentiality of the Census 2000 address list is protected by Title 13 of the U.S. Code. Only those individuals officially designated by their government who sign a Confidentiality Agreement may have access to the Census 2000 address list.)

The Census Bureau will compare the changes provided by the participating local and tribal governments using the results of the Block Canvassing operation. This comparison will confirm the existence of new addresses, the non-existence of deleted addresses, and the location of addresses changed as part of the LUCA Program. During a subsequent Reconciliation phase, the Census Bureau will recheck any participant-submitted address not confirmed by the Block Canvassing operation, which the participant still believes to exist, to determine the actual status of each address. If, after all this checking and rechecking, a participating government still disagrees with the Census Bureau's findings about an address, P.L. 103-430 allows the

participating government to file an Appeal with an Appeal Officer under the jurisdiction of the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

c. Block Canvassing

In August 1997, the Census Bureau reexamined its program to maintain the Census 2000 address list in mailout/mailback areas. Before that time, the Census Bureau had decided that, unlike in previous censuses, it would not conduct a canvass of all blocks in which city-style addresses are used for mail delivery. It believed that this operation, known in the 1990 census as Precanvass, was not needed in every block for Census 2000 because of the availability of the DSF. However, as the Census Bureau examined the results of various census and ACS tests during the 1990s, it realized that additional steps were needed to ensure that the Census 2000 address list was complete and up-to-date.

The Census Bureau, therefore, decided to reinstate a canvassing operation for **all** census blocks in mailout/mailback areas; it will do this in the winter and spring of 1999. As part of the canvassing operation, temporary Census Bureau staff will visit each block. They will carry an extract of the Census 2000 address list with them (including whatever address changes have been identified by the LUCA Program up to that point), confirm the existence of those Census 2000 address list addresses that they locate, add new addresses they encounter that are not in the Census 2000 address list, and delete Census 2000 address list addresses that they are unable to locate.

d. Postal Validation Check

As part of the 1997 MAF reexamination process, the Census Bureau also decided to reinstate another operation that it conducted in previous censuses but had eliminated from the plan for Census 2000. This is the Postal Validation Check, in which individual USPS letter carriers review all addresses in the Census 2000 address list for the streets included in their mail delivery routes. It is expected that this check will add new city-style addresses that are missing from the November 1999 DSF or that have been constructed since the DSF was last updated in an individual Post Office. By implementing the Postal Validation Check, the Census Bureau will be able to add the most recent city-style addresses to which the USPS delivers mail to the Census 2000 address list, even before the USPS can update the DSF.

e. New Construction

Despite all the updating efforts described above, the Census 2000 address list still will be missing addresses for LQ constructed between the mid-January Postal Validation Check and Census Day, which is April 1, 2000. To account for this new construction, the Census Bureau plans to implement a final address list review process in all mailout/mailback areas starting in mid-January 2000. This check will allow local and tribal governments to see the addresses for each structure on the Census 2000 address list that contains one or more LQ. Participating governments will have the opportunity to update the list with the addresses for any new structures they believe contain an LQ, and that exists as of April 1, 2000. (For areas without city-style addresses, see "Update/Leave.")

Areas with non-city-style addresses

1. Updating the TIGER data base

Several of the programs the Census Bureau implemented in areas with city-style addresses also were offered in areas with non-city-style addresses. These are the CMP, the BAS, and all of the special purpose enumeration operations. In addition, before the Census Bureau used maps generated from the TIGER data base for the Address Listing operation (see below), it implemented an Address Listing Map Review program. This program operated similar to the CMP. In February 1998, the Census Bureau invited officials of all local and tribal governmental units whose jurisdictions include areas with predominantly non-city-style addresses to review the roads and other features now contained in the TIGER data base. The Census Bureau used the resulting map corrections to update the TIGER data base before producing the maps for Address Listing.

2. Census 2000 address list creation

a. Address Listing

In areas with mostly non-city-style mailing addresses, the Census Bureau created the initial Census 2000 address list through a systematic field operation called "Address Listing." During Address Listing, which took place from early August 1998 through January 1999, temporary Census Bureau staff visited each LQ in their assignment areas to obtain (where possible) the occupant's name, mailing address, and telephone number. If the LQ did not have a clearly visible city-style address on the premises, the address lister recorded a location description. In all cases, the address lister also recorded the relevant census geographic codes to document the location of each LQ, and note the LQ's location on their Census Bureau map (this "map spot" location later is being added to the TIGER data base). The Census Bureau then converts the

address and related information about each LQ, as recorded by these address listers, into the Census 2000 address list.

b. List/Enumerate

In very remote areas, and in areas with significant seasonal resident populations, the Census Bureau will employ a “List/Enumerate” method of enumeration. From late-March through mid-May 2000, temporary Census Bureau staff, called enumerators, will collect the same street address (or location description) information as their counterparts did during the Address Listing operation, and note the same types of map updates. Thus, the Census Bureau will not create the Census 2000 address list for those areas until **after** Census Day. At the same time, the enumerators also will conduct the enumeration (this strategy will ensure that expensive follow-up visits need not be made to the LQ in these areas).

3. Census 2000 address list validation and update

a. Address List Review Program

Just as it did in areas with predominantly city-style addresses, the Census Bureau has invited officials of all local and tribal governments where mail usually is delivered to non-city-style addresses to review the relevant portions of the Census 2000 address list. This 1999 phase of the LUCA program is occurring from early-March through mid-May 1999 and involves more than 10,500 local and tribal governments that will be reviewing more than 10 million additional addresses. (Altogether, the LUCA Program will cover more than 85 percent of the LQ addresses in the United States in advance of Census 2000.)

The Census Bureau will validate the results of the local or tribal changes by rechecking the Census 2000 address list for all blocks in which the participating governments question the number of LQ addresses. As in the areas with city-style addresses, each participating governments will have the opportunity to file an Appeal with the OMB if it is dissatisfied with the eventual outcome.

b. Update/Leave

On or about Census Day 2000, a large crew of temporary Census Bureau employees will once again visit the areas in which the Address Listing was performed, update the list of LQ addresses in the Census 2000 address list, update their map (when required), and leave the appropriate Census 2000 questionnaire at each LQ. (This method of enumeration is called “Update/Leave” because the previously created

address list and related maps are updated and a questionnaire is left at, rather than mailed to, each LQ, to be filled out by the current occupant.)