TIGER/Line® Files

Technical Documentation

Redistricting
2000

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Geography Division
U.S. Census Bureau

Acknowledgments

The *Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files Technical Documentation* was produced by the Geography Division under the guidance of Robert W. Marx, Division Chief, and Robert A. LaMacchia, Assistant Division Chief for Geocartographic Services.

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Introduction

The TIGER/Line® files are extracts, from the Census TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) data base, of selected geographic and cartographic information. They include files for all counties and statistically equivalent entities in the United States and Puerto Rico. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are released by county or statistically equivalent entity based on the January 1, 2000 governmental unit boundaries. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files will not include files for the Island Areas. The U.S. Census Bureau will produce another version of the TIGER/Line® files, the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files, later in 2001 which will include files for the Island Areas.

The vintage of each version of the TIGER/Line® files is reflected in the name of the TIGER/Line® file and not the version code. The year noted in the version of the TIGER/Line® files normally represents the vintage of the boundaries in the file while the version code reflects the data base extraction date for the TIGER/Line® files.

The TIGER/Line® files contain *data only* and do not include display or mapping software. The TIGER/Line® files are typically used in conjunction with geographic information system, or similar, software.

The U.S. Census Bureau first released the TIGER/Line® files in 1988. Since that time, it has released several versions of the files, with each successive version being improved through increased editing and updating of address

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Census TIGER®, TIGER®, TIGER/Line®, TIGER/SDTS®, TIGER/Census Tract Street Index®, TIGER/CTSI®, CTSI®, TIGER/Census Tract Comparability®, and TIGER/GICS® are registered trademarks of the U.S. Census Bureau; ZCTA™ is a trademark of the U.S. Census Bureau. As such, these names cannot be used as or within the proprietary product names of any commercial product including or otherwise relevant to U.S. Census Bureau data, and may only be used to refer to the nature of such product. The U. S. Census Bureau requests that any repackaging of the TIGER/Line® data (and documentation) and other files accompanying it for distribution include a conspicuously-placed statement to this effect on the product's cover, the first page of the website, or elsewhere of comparable visibility. Further, U.S. Census Bureau trademarks, when used in reference to the nature of the product, should be accompanied by the ® (registered) symbol or ™ symbol, where convenient.

ranges and features. A brief discussion of the changes that occurred in the 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 1999 TIGER/Line® files, and the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are summarized below.

Changes in the Post 1994 TIGER/Line® File Versions

Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The Redistricting Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files is the official version of the TIGER/Line® files delivered to the official recipients under Public Law 94-171 and to redistricting officials in the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This version of the TIGER/Line® files contains the Census 2000 geographic entities required for redistricting and other uses, and includes the Census 2000 tabulation block numbers, and the final Census 2000 definitions of the census tracts, census designated places (CDPs), voting districts, state legislative districts, school districts, and so forth. The only Census 2000 geographic entity this version of the TIGER/Line® files does NOT contain is the ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™), and the address ranges appearing in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are of approximately the same vintage as those appearing in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files. That is, the U.S. Census Bureau is producing the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files in advance of the computer processing that will ensure that the address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files agree with the final Master Address File (MAF) used for tabulating Census 2000.

No record types were added or deleted between the 1999 and Redistricting Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line® files. However, Census 2000 geography has replaced the 1990 and current geography that appeared in the 1999 and earlier versions of the TIGER/Line® files. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files retain the 1990 geographic entity codes on Record Types 3 and A.

Field Definition Changes Four field names have changed on Record Type 1. The TRACT90L and TRACT90R fields have been renamed TRACTL and TRACTR. BLOCK90L and BLOCK90R have become BLOCKL and BLOCKR. The geographic entity codes on Record Types 1 and S now represent

Census 2000 geography rather than 1990 or current geography. Record Types 3 and A retain the 1990 geographic entity codes although some fields on Record Type 3 now contain Census 2000 geographic entity codes.

1999 TIGER/Line® Files

No record types were added or deleted between the 1998 and 1999 versions of the TIGER/Line® files. However, there were some field name, file name, and content changes. Field names in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files were updated to be consistent with the field names that are part of the geographic header used in all Census 2000 data files including the Summary Files. The U.S. Census Bureau also revised the source codes that identified for users the original source of each line feature.

The U.S. Census Bureau used an early version of the 1999 TIGER/Line® files to exchange data with local partners participating in U.S. Census Bureau programs. Data users were advised NOT to use the information contained in fields identified as 2000 (TENTATIVE) as the Census 2000 geographic codes because the data was subject to change. Fields identified as 2000 (TENTATIVE) were intended for use by program participants only.

Field Definition Changes On several record types the Census Bureau merged the FIPS State Code for File and FIPS County Code for File fields into one field called File Code with a field name of FILE. This change affected Record Types 5, 7, 8, 9, A, H, I, P, R, and S.

Fourteen field names changed on Record Type 1. The FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area), Current Left and FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area), Current Right became FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), Current Left and FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), Current Right. Their field names were changed from FAIRL and FAIRR to AIANHHL and AIANHHR. Although Hawaiian Home Land codes appeared in these fields in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, Census 2000 was the first census for which Hawaiian Home Land data was available from the U.S. Census Bureau. The American Indian Trust Land Flag, Current Left and American Indian Trust Land Flag, Current Right became American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Indica-

tor, Current Left and American Indian / Hawaiian Home Land Indicator, Current Right. Their field names changed from TRUSTL and TRUSTR to AIHHTLIL and AIHHTLIR. Field names FMCDL and FMCDR were changed to COUSUBL and COUSUBR. FSMCDL and FSMCDR were renamed SUBMCDL and SUBMCDR. FPLL and FPLR were renamed PLACEL and PLACER. CTL and CTR became TRACT90L and TRACT90R, and BLKL and BLKR were renamed BLOCK90L and BLOCK90R.

On Record Type 3 the Census Use 3 and 4 fields were replaced by Census American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code, 2000 (TENTATIVE) Left and Census American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code, 2000 (TENTATIVE) Right with field names AITSCEL and AITSCER. Deleted from Record Type 3 are the Voting District Code, 1990 Left and Voting District Code, 1990 Right fields and the Reserved Space 2 field. These fields were replaced by FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 (TENTATIVE) Left occupying columns 102 through 106 and FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 (TENTATIVE) Right occupying columns 107 through 111. The field names for these fields were AITSL and AITSR.

The Census American Indian / Alaska Native Code, 1990 Left and Census American Indian / Alaska Native Code, 1990 Right fields on Record Type 3 became Census Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), 1990 Left and Census Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), 1990 Right. Their field names changed from AIR90L and AIR90R to AIANHHCE90L and AIANHHCE90R. The American Indian Trust Land Flag, 1990 Left and American Indian Trust Land Flag, 1990 Right became the American Indian / Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 1990 Left and American Indian / Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 1990 Right. The field names changed from TRUST90L and TRUST90R to AIHHTLI90L and AIHHTLI90R. The Census American Indian / Alaska Native Area Code, Current Left and Census American Indian / Alaska Native Area Code, Current Right became Census Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), Current Left and Census Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), Current Right. The field names changed from AIRL and AIRR to AIANHHCEL and AIANHHCER. Although Hawaiian Home

Land codes appeared in the current fields in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, Census 2000 was the first census for which Hawaiian Home Land data was available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The U.S. Census Bureau renamed most of the field names on Record Type 3. COUN90L and COUN90R became COUNTY90L and COUNTY90R, FMCD90L and FMCD90R became COUSUB90L and COUSUB90R, FPL90L and FPL90R were renamed PLACE90L and PLACE90R, CTBNA90L and CTBNA90R became TRACT90L and TRACT90R, BLK90L and BLK90R were renamed BLOCK90L and BLOCK90R, and FANRCL and FANRCR became ANRCL and ANRCR.

On Record Type A, the Census Urbanized Area Code, 2000 field (which was blank) became Public Use Microdata Area File, 1990 with a field name of PUMA1. The PUMA1 field was blank in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files. The 1990 Traffic Analysis Zone codes were replaced by the 2000 (TENTATIVE) codes. The Census Transportation Planning Package Area Code field was eliminated and replaced by Reserved Space 5. The FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area), 1990 became FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 1990. Its field name changed from FAIR to AIANHH90. The Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area Code, 1990 became the Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 1990. The field name changed from AIR90 to AIANHHCE90. No Hawaiian Home Land codes appear in these fields in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files as Census 2000 was the first census for which Hawaiian Home Land data was available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Several other field names were changed on Record Type A. FMCD became COUSUB90, FPL was renamed PLACE90, CTBNA90 became TRACT90, BLK90 was changed to BLOCK90, URBFLAG was renamed UR90, and COUN90 became COUNTY90.

The Census Bureau deleted the Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code from Record Type C. Alaska Native Regional Corporation records still appear in Record Type C with an Entity Type Code of W, but use only FIPS codes. The columns formerly occupied by the Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code, along with the Census Use 5 and Name fields on Record

Type C were reconfigured. New to Record Type C is the American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code, with a field name of AITSCE, occupying columns 50 through 52. The remaining two columns of the former Census Use 5 field were added to the Names field expanding its record length to 60 and occupying columns 53 through 112.

Record Type C in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files included, for the first time, the census tract numbers formatted to display as a "name." The census tract name drops the leading and trailing zeros and, where a census tract suffix exists, added the decimal point. For example, census tract 000100 has a name of "1" and census tract 003201 has a name of "32.01." The census tract number associated with the census tract name shared a field on Record Type C with the Voting District Code. As a result, the field name was changed from VTD to VTDTRACT. Data users were advised to use the Entity Type Code to differentiate between the two entities; records with an Entity Type Code of "T" were census tracts and those with an Entity Type Code of "V" were voting districts.

The FIPS Code and Name Relations Applicable Year field on Record Type C became the FIPS Code, Name, and/or Attribute Data Applicable Year field with a field name change from FIPSYR to DATAYR. The Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area Code field became the Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Code field. Its field name changed from AIR to AIANHHCE. The Census Urbanized Area Code field became the Census Urban Area/Urban Growth Area Code field with a field name change from UA to UAUGA. For information on Urban Growth Areas refer to *Chapter 4*. The Legal/Administrative/Statistical Area Description Code became the Legal/Statistical Area Description Code. Its field name changed from LASAD to LSADC. Also changed was the field name PDC which became PLACEDC.

Most of the geographic codes on Record Type S in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files were changed to reflect 2000 (TENTATIVE) codes rather than current or 1990 geography. The information in fields identified as 2000 (TENTATIVE) were subject to change. The U.S. Census Bureau was using these fields to exchange data with local partners participating in U.S. Census Bureau programs. Data users were advised <u>not</u> use this information as the Census 2000 geographic codes.

On Record Type S, the FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, Current field became the FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area / Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000 (TENTATIVE) field. Its field name changed from CMSA to MSACMSA. The FIPS Metropolitan Area Code, Current field became the FIPS Primary Metropolitan Area Code, 2000 (TENTATIVE) field. Its field name has changed from MA to PMSA.

The FIPS 55 Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area), Current field on Record Type S became the FIPS 55 Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 (TENTATIVE) field. The field name changed from FAIR to AIANHH. The Census American Indian / Alaska Native Area Code, Current field became the Census Code (American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 (TENTATIVE) field. The field name changed from AIR to AIANHHCE. The American Indian Trust Land Flag, Current field became the American Indian / Hawaiian Home Land Indicator, 2000 (TENTATIVE) field. Its field name changed from TRUST to AIHHTLI. The Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code field was deleted and replaced by Reserved Space 6.

On Record Type S, the U.S. Census Bureau renamed several fields. FCCITY became CONCIT, FMCD became COUSUB, FSMCD was renamed SUBMCD, FPL became PLACE, and CT became TRACT. All these fields where changed to contain 2000 (TENTATIVE) geographic codes. The Census Block Number, 1990 field became the Census Block Number, 2000 field. Its field name changed from BLK to BLOCK. This field was blank in the 1999 TIGER / Line® files. The FIPS State Code and FIPS County Code fields were changed to contain 2000 (TENTATIVE) geographic codes.

The State Senate District Code and State House District Code fields on Record Type S were changed to State Legislative District Code (Upper Chamber), 2000 (TENTATIVE) and State Legislative District Code (Lower Chamber), 2000 (TENTATIVE) fields. Their field names changed from STSENATE and STHOUSE to SLDU and SLDL. The Voting District Code field, which was blank in earlier versions of the TIGER / Line® files, contains 2000 (TENTATIVE) codes.

The CENSUS Use 7 field on Record Type S became the Oregon Urban Growth Area, 2000 (TENTATIVE) field with a field name of UGA. Refer to *Chapter 4* for more information about Urban Growth Areas. Reserved Space 7 was replaced by Census Block Group, 2000 (TENTATIVE) with a field name of BLKGRP. Three other field names changed. COUNCOL was renamed COUNTYCOL, BLKCOL became BLOCKCOL, and ZCTA became ZCTA5.

Address Ranges and ZIP Codes® The 1999 TIGER/Line® files contained improvements in address range information resulting from Census 2000 preparations. In addition, ZIP Codes® were updated in selected areas. Refer to the *Address Information Methodology* section in Chapter 3 for more information. No single address-address ranges appeared in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, including out-of-parity and out-of-sequence addresses. These addresses were withheld to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses collected through census field operations as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code. Refer to the *Address Ranges* section in Chapter 3 for more information. Beginning with the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, there are multiple ZIP+4® Add-On codes associated with a single address range. See the *Postal Add-On Code* section in Chapter 3 for more information.

New Census Feature Class Code (CFCC) Beginning with the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, some street features that normally were classified with an "A" class CFCC are coded with a "P" instead of the "A." These are provisional features that have not been verified by census staff but were added to the Census TIGER® data base pending Census field staff verification. Refer to the *Census Feature Class Codes (CFCCs)* section in Chapter 3 for more information.

Diacritical Marks in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files The U.S. Census Bureau no longer is using codes to represent the diacritical marks. Beginning with the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, the U.S. Census Bureau used the ISO 8859-1 character set, commonly referred to as Latin-1, to identify characters with diacritical marks. Refer to the *Feature Identifiers* section in Chapter 3 for more information.

Internal Points The U.S. Census Bureau recalculated the internal points for polygons. In previous versions of the TIGER/Line® files, some of the internal points fell on or outside the boundary of the polygon rather than

within the polygon. Depending on the precision of a particular software or hardware system, this caused some data users to find internal points outside the correct polygon. The recalculation of the polygon internal points resolved many of these problems. However, the internal point for a few very small or irregularly shaped polygons still fall on the boundary of the polygon.

1998 TIGER/Line® Files

The 1998 TIGER/Line® files had the same structure as the 1997 TIGER/Line® files; there were no record additions or deletions. However, there were some field name, file name, and content changes including corrections to the data format information appearing in *Chapter 6*.

Field Definition Changes There were two field name changes on Record Type 1. The U.S. Census Bureau renamed the CTBNAL and CTBNAR field names as CTL and CTR.

There were several changes to the fields on Record Type 3. Reserved spaces two and three in the 1997 TIGER/Line® files were replaced in the 1998 TIGER/Line® files by FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), Current Left and FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), Current Right. Reserved spaces four and five were converted to Census Use fields and Reserved Space 6 was renumbered. The U.S. Census Bureau renamed the VTDL and VTDR field names as VTD90L and VTD90R.

Two changes occurred on Record Type A. The Reserved Space 1 field was replaced by Census Urbanized Area Code, 2000 with a field name of UA. This field is blank in the 1998 TIGER/Line® files. The Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990 field name was changed from UA to UA90.

The length of the Name of Geographic Area field on Record Type C was changed from 66 characters to 58 characters and comprised columns 55 through 112. The FIPS Code and Name Relationship Applicable Year field was expanded from two characters to four characters, using columns 11 through 14. As a result, the FIPS 55 Code occupied columns 15 through 19, the FIPS Class Code occupied columns 20 through 21, the Census Place Description Code appeared in column 22, the Legal/Administrative Statistical Area Description Code occupied columns 23 through 24, the Entity Type Code appeared in column 25, the Metropolitan Area Code occupied

columns 26 through 29, the School District Code occupied columns 30 through 34, the Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area Code occupied columns 35 through 38, and the Census Voting District Code occupied columns 39 through 44. The Census Urbanized Area Code was expanded from four characters to five characters, using columns 45 through 49. The U.S. Census Bureau added a two-character Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code in columns 50 and 51 and the remaining characters freed by the change to the Name of Geographic Area field were replaced with a Census Use 5 field in columns 50 through 52.

The U.S. Census Bureau made a number of field name changes on Record Type S for the 1998 TIGER/Line® files. The field names CMSAMSA and PMSA were changed to CMSA and MA. The field names STATECU and COUNTYCU were renamed STATE and COUNTY. The BLK00 field name was renamed BLK and VTD00 was renamed VTD. The Census Tract/BNA Code, 2000 field on the 1997 TIGER/Line® files became Census Tract Code, 1990 on the 1998 TIGER/Line® files with a field name change from CTBNA00 to CT. Reserved Space 10 became Census Use 6.

The length of the State Senate District Code and State House District Code fields in Record Type S was changed from six characters to three characters. The six characters freed by this change became Census Use 7 and Reserved Space 7 fields.

On Record Type S, reserved spaces 11 through 14 and the filler occupying columns 103 through 120 were restructured. The 1998 TIGER/Line® files allocated these columns to FIPS Collection State Code, 2000; FIPS Collection County Code, 2000; Collection Block Number, 2000; Collection Block Number Suffix, 2000; ZIP Code Tabulation Area, 2000; and Reserved Space 8.

1997 TIGER/Line® Files

The 1997 TIGER/Line® files had the same structure as the 1995 TIGER/Line® files; there were no record additions or deletions. However, there were some field name, file name, and content changes.

Field Definition Changes The U.S. Census Bureau redefined the concept of *version*. The four-digit version code no longer is a number that represented a fixed version that could be referenced nationwide. The version code became a four-digit number that represented the month and year (*mmyy*) the file was extracted from the Census TIGER® data base. Adjacent counties in a state may have different version codes if they were extracted at different points in time.

There were several changes to the fields on Record Type 3. The reserved spaces one through four in the 1995 TIGER/Line® files contained four 1990 American Indian and Alaska Native area census code and American Indian trust land flag fields in the 1997 TIGER/Line® files. These four fields were: Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area Code, 1990 Left (column positions 58 through 61); Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area Code, 1990 Right (column positions 62 through 65); American Indian Trust Land Flag, 1990 Left (column position 66); and American Indian Trust Land Flag, 1990 Right (column position 67).

Deleted from Record Type 3 in the 1997 TIGER/Line® files were the Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Codes, Current Left and Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Codes, Current Right. As a result of these deletions, reserved space filled columns 86 through 107 of the 1997 TIGER/Line® files and the reserved space fields on the record were renumbered and reconfigured.

Two changes occurred on Record Type A. The School District Code, Middle School field, in columns 60 through 64 of the 1995 TIGER/Line® files was eliminated and replaced with Reserved Space 1 in the 1997 TIGER/Line® files. Reserved Space 9 in the 1995 TIGER/Line® files (columns 95 through 98) was replaced with the Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area Code, 1990 in the 1997 TIGER/Line® files.

The length of the Reserved Space 9 field in Record Type A was changed from nine characters to four characters. The five characters freed by this change were used for the 1990 state and county codes and are the source for determining the 1990 census tabulation codes.

There were changes to Record Type C in the 1997 TIGER/Line® files. The 1995 TIGER/Line® files had ten characters in columns 23 through 32 which contained the Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code, FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, and the FIPS Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Code. The 1997 TIGER/Line® files allocated these columns to Entity Type Code, Metropolitan Area Code, and School District Code.

We standardized the file suffix names that appear inside the compressed files (tgrxxxxx.zip). This suffix now will consistently be .rt*n* where *n* is the record type. In examining the record layouts in Chapter 6, we corrected information concerning the valid existence of blank values and data formats.

Change in Naming Standards for Record Type 1 The U.S. Census Bureau changed its naming standards in Record Type 1 affecting the data in the Feature Direction, Prefix (FEDIRP), Feature Name (FENAME), Feature Type (FETYPE), and Feature Direction, Suffix (FEDIRS) fields. In previous TIGER/Line® products, directional prefixes and suffixes could appear for any type of line feature. For the TIGER/Line® 1997, only road features, those features with a Census Feature Class Code (CFCC) in the A class, should have feature directional data in the directional fields. Other types of chains representing other types of features (for example, hydrologic features in CFCC class H) no longer are standardized to show directional information.

The U.S. Census Bureau also modified the extraction of feature directional, name, and type information to improve the standardization of road feature information. The improvement parses a greater number of road chains into the correct feature identifier fields.

1995 TIGER/Line® Files

No record types were added or deleted between the 1994 and 1995 versions of the TIGER/Line® files. However, there were field definition and coordinate datum changes, as well as address information improvements, in the 1995 TIGER/Line® files.

Field Definition Changes The CENID field was changed from numeric to alphanumeric in the 1995 TIGER/Line® files to permit a wider range of entries within the same field length.

Boundary and Area Changes With the exception of Hawaii, Record Type 1 no longer contained census designated place (CDP) information. Since CDPs are defined at the time of each decennial census and are valid only for the presentation of decennial census data, the CDP complete chain information was removed from Record Type 1 which contained only current geography, but retained on Record Type 3 which had 1990 geography. Because Hawaii did not have independently defined incorporated place boundaries, it used CDP boundaries as substitutes for these legal boundaries. Thus, its CDP complete chain information was retained on Record Type 1.

Coordinates For the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the coordinates in the 1995 TIGER/Line® files were in the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). In all previous versions, the coordinate datum for the above areas was NAD27. Regional datums were used for Hawaii and the Pacific Island Areas.

1994 TIGER/Line® Files

The format and structure of the TIGER/Line® files changed between the 1992 and the 1994 versions. In the 1994 TIGER/Line® files, there were field definition changes and additional record types that accommodated new information or information that was previously supplied separately in other U.S. Census Bureau products.

New Record Types The 1994 TIGER/Line® files included five new record types—9, C, H, S, and Z. Record Type 9 contained key geographic locations (KGLs). A KGL was a particular type of point landmark with residential or economic significance.

Record Type C replaced information that was supplied separately in the TIGER/Geographic Name™ files. Record Type C provided a unique list of all geographic entities with their code, name, and status. The FIPS Year field had three values, *90* for geographic names and codes valid for the 1990 census, *94* for geographic names and codes valid for the current year,

and *blank* when the geographic names and codes were the same for 1990 and 1994. Multiple records for the same geographic entity showed its change or correction over time.

Record Type H described the history of TIGER/Line® IDs when complete chains were split or merged. Two fields (HIST and SOURCE) on Record Type H were not yet maintained in the Census TIGER® data base and were blank.

Record Type S had geographic area codes for polygons. It was similar to Record Type A (which also had geographic area codes for polygons) and was linked to Record Type P. There was a Record Type S for every polygon in Record Type P. Several fields were reserved for use by participants in U.S. Census Bureau programs. The WATER field had two values, 0 for land or 1 for water.

The Congressional District codes for the current Congress (in this case, the 103rd) were moved to Record Type S. The current Congressional District code, when combined with the 1990 state codes, created valid geographic areas. When only current state geographic codes were combined, nonexistent geographic areas may have resulted. The fields for the 101st and 103rd Congressional District codes in Record Type A were replaced with those designated for the 106th and 108th. However, these fields were blank in the 1994 TIGER/Line® files.

Record Type Z linked a Postal +4 Add-On code to an address range in either Record Type 1 or Record Type 6. TLID fields were matched on these records. If the RTSQ field on Record Type 6 contained a 0, the Postal +4 Add-On codes applied to the address ranges in Record Type 1. If the RTSQ field contained a number greater than 0, the Postal +4 Add-On codes applied to the address ranges in the Record Type 6 that had the identical RTSQ value.

Deleted Record Types In the 1994 TIGER/Line® files, Record Types F and G were deleted because they were no longer used. Record Type F showed geographic codes as of January 1, 1990 that were corrected to resolve questions raised by local officials about the 1990 census data tabulations. Record Type G showed geographic codes (generally as of January 1, 1992) for those

situations where geographic entities reported boundary changes during the U.S. Census Bureau's annual survey of governmental units. In the 1994 TIGER/Line® files, information previously reported in Record Type G became implicit in the current geographic codes in Record Types 1 and S.

Field Definition Changes The geographic area codes on Record Type 1 represented current geography rather than the 1990 census tabulation geography. The census tract and block remained as 1990 geography. In a few Type 1 records, the current state and county, when combined with the 1990 census tract and block, created nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it was important not to mix the 1990 geographic codes with the current geographic codes. The 1990 state, county, place, census tract, and census block codes all were found on Record Type 3.

Record Type 3 no longer identified 1980 geographic area codes or contained census codes for places, minor civil divisions, and sub-minor civil divisions. These fields were replaced with the 1990 geographic areas that previously appeared in Record Type 1. Current geographic areas included on Record Type 3 were the Alaska Native Regional Corporations and the American Indian/Alaska Native Areas (AIANAs).

Census Alaska Native Regional Corporation codes were eliminated from Record Type 1 and replaced by four fields. Two fields were reserved for census use. Two fields carried American Indian Trust Land Flags and contained two values, an "I" for individual trust land or a "T" for tribal trust land. The trust land flag more accurately portrayed the American Indian areas.

Record Type 7 excluded key geographic locations (KGLs). These appeared in the new Record Type 9.

Coordinates In the 1994 TIGER/Line® files, NAD27 was the coordinate datum used for the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Regional datums were used for Hawaii and the Pacific Island Areas. The accuracy of the feature coordinates in Alaska was improved by shifting them in relation to a sample of points of known higher accuracy.

How to Use This Documentation

The structure of this documentation is based on data content rather than record type content. For instance, information on addresses may appear in one section, but cross-references to other related sections also are included. In order to make the document easier to use as a reference, the text contains some repetition from section to section.

Chapter 1

Chapter 1 describes the basic concepts about the Census TIGER® data base and the TIGER/Line® products. It discusses the topology in the Census TIGER® data base, the terminology used to describe the geographic data, and the record types that make up the TIGER/Line® files. Chapter 1 also describes the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) nomenclature for geographic objects.

Chapter 2

Chapter 2 discusses the principle identification numbers forming the basis for record linkage discussed throughout the documentation.

Chapter 3

Chapter 3 discusses the attributes for the line, polygon, and landmark geographic objects.

Chapter 4

Chapter 4 defines the types of geographic entities and entity codes that appear in the TIGER/Line® files. It also identifies the fundamental relationships among the different types of geographic entities.

Chapter 5

Chapter 5 summarizes the data quality aspects of the information in the Census TIGER® data base using the SDTS quality modules.

Chapter 6

Chapter 6 lists the contents of the TIGER/Line® file record types and provides a detailed description of the data fields in each. Use Chapter 6 in conjunction with Chapters 3 and 4 to locate the positions of specific data fields in the TIGER/Line® files.

How to Obtain Other Products and Information

If you purchased or downloaded the TIGER/Line® files directly from the U.S. Census Bureau and need further information concerning the subject matter of the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files, contact the Products and Services Staff, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400. The telephone number is (301) 457-1128. The e-mail address is tiger@census.gov. For information concerning the subject matter and contents of TIGER/Line® files obtained from a source other than the U.S. Census Bureau, contact that source.

Chapter 1: Overview and Geographic Concepts

Overview

What Is TIGER®?

The U.S. Census Bureau's Census TIGER® System automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the decennial census and sample survey programs of the U.S. Census Bureau starting with the 1990 decennial census. The Census TIGER® System provides support for the following:

- Creation and maintenance of a digital geographic data base that includes complete coverage of the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific Island Areas
- Production of maps from the Census TIGER® data base for all U.S. Census Bureau enumeration and publication programs
- Ability to assign individual addresses to geographic entities and census blocks based on polygons formed by features such as roads and streams

The design of the Census TIGER® data base adapts the theories of topology, graph theory, and associated fields of mathematics to provide a disciplined, mathematical description for the geographic structure of the United States and its territories. The topological structure of the Census TIGER® data base defines the location and relationship of streets, rivers, railroads, and other features to each other and to the numerous geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data from its censuses and sample surveys. It is designed to ensure that there is no duplication of features or areas.

The building of the Census TIGER® data base involved a variety of encoding techniques such as automated map scanning, manual map digitizing, standard data keying, and sophisticated computer file matching. The goal was to provide automated access to, and retrieval of, relevant geographic information about the United States and its territories.

TIGER® Data Base Extracts

In order for others to use the information in the Census TIGER® data base in a geographic information system (GIS) or for other geographic applications, the U.S. Census Bureau releases periodic extracts of the data base, including the TIGER/Line® files, to the public. Various versions of the TIGER/Line® files have been released; previous versions include the 1990, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 1999 TIGER/Line® files. The 1992 TIGER/Line® files were produced to satisfy a requirement of the U.S. Department of Education and incorporated all of the updates and revisions since the production of the 1990 TIGER/Line® files. The 1994 TIGER/Line® files were produced to support the programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. The 1995 TIGER/Line® files were originally produced to support Phase I of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program. The 1997 TIGER/Line® files were originally produced to support the Phase I Verification of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program and the Census 2000 Participant Statistical Areas Program Delineation. The 1998 TIGER/Line® files were originally produced to support the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program, Phase 2, the Voting District Project (VTDP) and the Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Program. The original purpose of the 1999 TIGER/Line® files was to support the Phase 2 Verification of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program and the verification of the Census 2000 Participant Statistical Areas and Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Programs.

Relationship of TIGER/Line® to Census 2000 Statistical Data

What makes the TIGER® extract products particularly valuable in the GIS environment and to the data user community is the direct linkage between the Census 2000 decennial census data products and the Census TIGER® data base extracts. The digital description in the TIGER® data base of the Nation's legal and statistical entities includes Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes and, for selected geographic entities, U.S. Census Bureau codes so entities can be easily matched with the Census 2000 census data.

Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files include files for all counties and statistically equivalent entities in the United States and Puerto Rico. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files will not include files for the Island Areas.

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files consist of line segments that represent physical features, and legal and statistical boundaries. The files consist of 17 separate record types, including the basic data record, the shape coordinate points (feature shape records), and geographic entity codes that can be used with appropriate software to prepare maps.

Related Files

Summary Files (SFs) provide Census 2000 statistical data for a wide range of subject headings and geographic entities compatible with the TIGER/Line® files. These files are available on the Internet and CD-ROM.

Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program summary files provide selected Census 2000 population data for small area geography (state, county, county subdivision, place, census tract, block group, and block) and are compatible with the TIGER/Line® files. These files are available on the Internet and CD-ROM.

County-Based Files

The geographic coverage for a TIGER/Line® file is a county or statistically equivalent entity. See Appendix A for a list of state and county codes and Chapter 4 for a description of counties and statistically equivalent entities. The county files have a coverage area based on the legal boundaries obtained in response to the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). Even though the Census TIGER® data base represents a seamless national file with no overlaps or gaps between parts, the county-based TIGER/Line® files are designed to stand alone as an independent data set. The files can be combined to cover the whole Nation and its territories (see the *Single-Side Flags and County Boundaries* section in Chapter 3).

The Data Content of the TIGER/Line® Files

The TIGER/Line® files contain data describing three major types of features:

- Line features
  1) Roads
  2) Railroads
  3) Hydrography
  4) Miscellaneous transportation features and selected power lines and pipe lines
  5) Boundaries
- Landmark features
  1) Point landmarks such as schools and churches
  2) Area landmarks such as parks and cemeteries
  3) Key geographic locations (KGLs) such as shopping centers and factories
- Polygon features
  1) Geographic entity codes for areas used to tabulate the Census 2000 statistical data
  2) Locations of area landmarks
  3) Locations of KGLs

The line feature and polygon information form the majority of data in the TIGER/Line® files. Some of the data describing the lines include coordinates, feature identifiers (names), feature classification codes, address ranges, and geographic entity codes. Chapter 3 details these data items; Chapter 4 defines the geographic entities and codes. The TIGER/Line® files contain point and area labels that describe landmark features. These features provide locational references for field staff and map users.

Area landmarks consist of a feature name or label and feature type assigned to a polygon or group of polygons. Landmarks may overlap or refer to the same set of polygons. See Chapter 3 for more information on landmark data.

Topology and Spatial Objects in the TIGER/Line® Files

Spatial Objects in the TIGER/Line® Files

The Census TIGER® data base uses a collection of spatial objects, *points, lines,* and *polygons*, to model or describe real-world geography. The U.S. Census Bureau uses these spatial objects to represent features such as streets, and assigns attributes to these features to identify and describe specific features such as the 500 block of Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The TIGER/Line® files contain information about the spatial objects distributed over a series of record types. Users of the TIGER/Line® files may need to link information from several record types to find all the attributes of interest that belong to one spatial object. The final section of this chapter includes a description of the record types.

Topology

Topology explains how points, lines, and areas relate to each other and is used as the foundation for organizing spatial objects in the Census TIGER® data base. The Census TIGER® data base uses points, lines, and areas to provide a disciplined, mathematical description of the features of the earth's surface. Spatial objects in the Census TIGER® data base are interrelated. A sequence of points define line segments, and line segments connect to define polygons.

Topology provides a basic language for describing geographic features. The Census TIGER® data base relates information to points or *0-cells*, lines or *1-cells*, and polygons or *2-cells*. The number preceding the cell identifies the dimensionality of the object; for instance, a line segment has a single dimension, length. Each of these objects builds on the others to form higher-level objects. The 0-cells form the end points of 1-cells. The 1-cells connect at 0-cells and form closed figures that partition space into polygons or 2-cells.

Terminology

The terms point, line segment, and polygon are familiar, but general terms that may have different meanings to data users working with a

variety of different applications and data sets. The TIGER/Line® file documentation uses the terminology from the Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS).

Since the first release of the TIGER/Line® files, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has coordinated the development and release of the SDTS, now part of the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS). The SDTS specifies a series of terms and definitions for spatial objects.

Why use the SDTS terminology? Even though the TIGER/Line® files do not follow the SDTS format, the TIGER/Line® documentation will use these terms and definitions in order to promote a common language for describing geographic data and to facilitate the transition to the SDTS.

The spatial objects in TIGER/Line® belong to the "Geometry and Topology" (GT) class of objects in SDTS. The definitions are from FIPS Publication 173, *Spatial Data Transfer Standard* (SDTS) (August 28, 1992) Section 2-2, "Classification and Intended Use of Objects," pp. 11-20.

Node "A zero-dimensional object that is a topological junction of two or more links or chains, or an end point of a link or chain," is a *node*.

Entity Point "A point used for identifying the location of point features (or areal features collapsed to a point), such as towers, buoys, buildings, places, etc."

Complete Chain "A chain [a sequence of non-intersecting line segments] that explicitly references left and right polygons and start and end nodes." The shape points combine with the nodes to form the segments that make a *complete chain*.

Network Chain "A chain that explicitly references start and end nodes and not left and right polygons."

GT-Polygon "An area that is an atomic two-dimensional component of a *two-dimensional manifold*, [which is defined as] one and only one planar graph and its two-dimensional objects." *GT-polygons* are elementary polygons that are mutually exclusive and completely exhaust the surface.

Spatial Objects

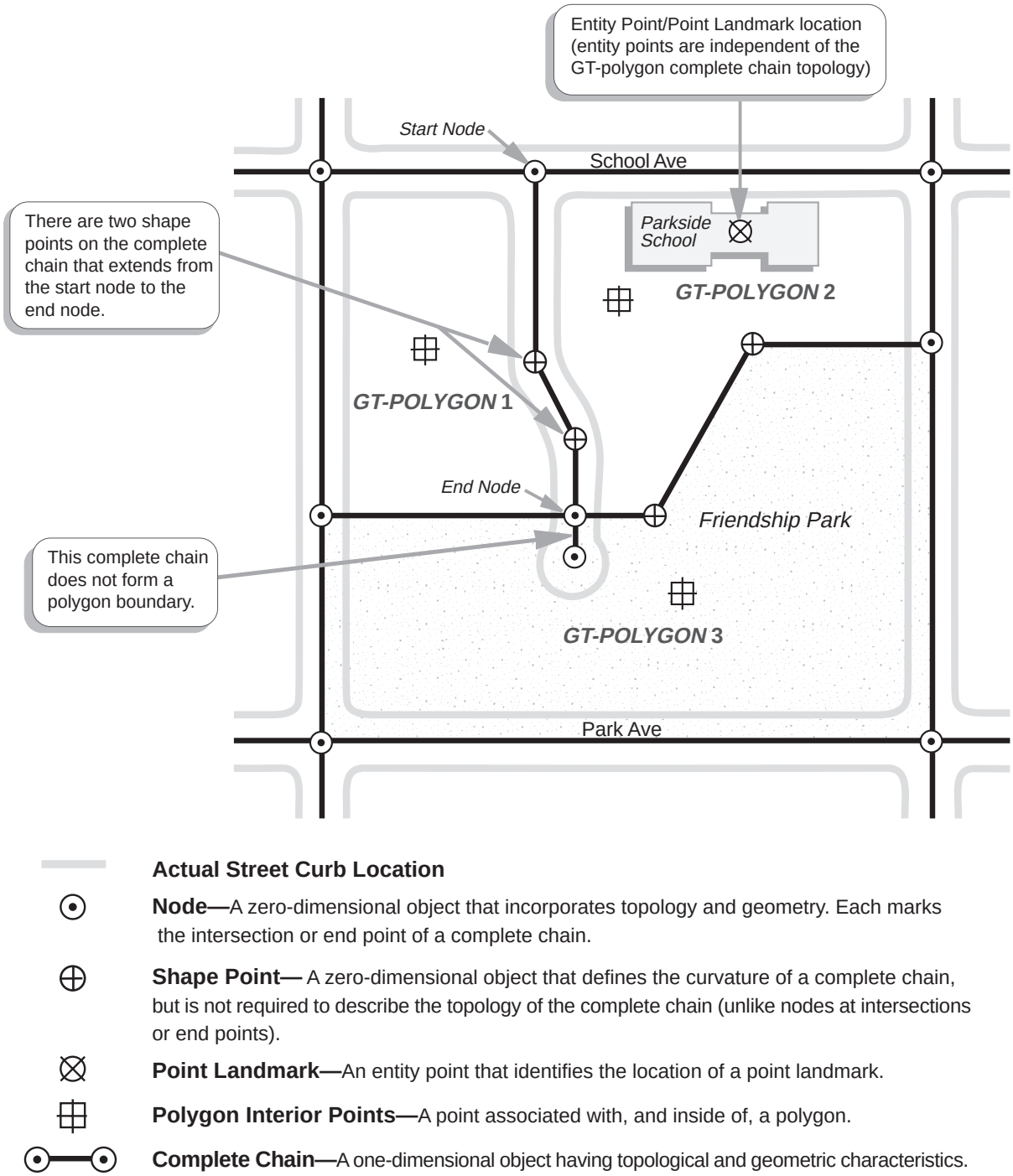
The spatial objects in the TIGER/Line® files embody both geometry (coordinate location and shape) and topology (the relationship between points, line objects, and polygons) and therefore belong to the geometry and topology (GT) class of objects in the SDTS. In the SDTS, *nodes* represent point objects (0-cells) that identify the start and end position of lines or 1-dimensional objects (1-cells) called *chains*. The chains in the TIGER/Line® files are *complete chains* because they form polygon boundaries and intersect other chains only at nodes. Topological chains that do not contain polygon information are *network chains*. Data users may choose not to use the polygon or geographic entity codes and consider the TIGER/Line® files a source of network chain data.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the relationship between nodes and complete chains. The figure shows two complete chains forming a central road; a start and end node define each complete chain. Complete chains that meet at an intersection share the same node. As the figure suggests, complete chains may consist of one or more line segments that describe the shape and position of the complete chain. *Shape points* define the line segments and are not part of the topology of the TIGER/Line® files. *Shape points* and the resulting *line segments* are attributes of the complete chains.

When complete chains link node to node and form a closed figure (a 2-cell), a *GT-polygon* results. The GT-polygon containing Friendship Park in Figure 1-1 is bounded by five complete chains that share five nodes. GT-polygons are elementary units; they are not subdivided into smaller polygons. The polygons completely encompass the area they represent and there is no gap or overlap between adjacent polygons. The geographic entities and area landmarks in the TIGER/Line® files are associated with one, or a set of GT-polygons.

Figure 1-1 ***Basic TIGER/Line® File Topology***

The illustration below shows a generalized block that consists of three GT-polygons (GT stands for geometry and topology). The block contains a point landmark (Parkside School) inside GT-polygon 2 and an area landmark (Friendship Park) that is coextensive with GT-polygon 3.



The TIGER/Line® files contain point landmark data that are not included in the Census TIGER® data base topology. Point landmarks are *entity points* that mark the location of points of interest and are not connected to complete chains or GT-polygons.

The following table summarizes the terms for spatial objects in the TIGER/Line® files:

	Point (0-cell)	Line (1-cell)	Polygon (2-cell)
Topology	Node	Complete Chain or Network Chain	GT-polygon
Non-topology	Entity Point		
Attribute	Shape Point		

Features

The Census TIGER® data base uses the term *feature* to informally describe spatial objects more complex than nodes, complete chains, or GT-polygons. For instance, Main Street is a feature that may consist of a series of complete chains with the same name. The Census TIGER® data base contains complete chains, but does not contain features or link complete chains to features.

Left- and Right-Side Data Fields

If one is standing on a complete chain at the *start node* facing the *end node*, data listed in the fields carrying a right qualifier would be found to the right of the complete chain. Notice the position of the start and end nodes for the road in the central section of Figure 1-1; the right-side of the complete chain corresponds to GT-polygon 1 and the left-side corresponds to GT-polygon 2. From the information contained in this basic record, data users can collect the complete chains necessary to construct intersecting polygons and features.

Single-Layer Topology

All spatial objects in the TIGER/Line® files exist in a single data layer that includes roads, hydrography, railroads, boundary lines, and miscellaneous features; they are topologically linked. For instance, nodes

mark the intersections of roads and rivers. Subsurface features such as tunnels or above surface features such as bridges also create nodes when they cross surface features even though there is no direct real-world connection.

Introduction to the TIGER/Line® File Structure

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are extracts of selected information from the Census TIGER® data base, organized as topologically consistent networks. The records in these TIGER/Line® files represent features traditionally found on a paper map. Each complete chain is classified by codes that describe the type of feature it represents.

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files consist of 17 record types that collectively contain geographic information (attributes) such as address ranges and ZIP Codes® and their Add-On codes for street complete chains, names, feature classification codes, codes for legal and statistical entities, latitude/longitude coordinates of linear and point features, landmark features, area landmarks, key geographic locations, and area and polygon boundaries. Some counties or statistically equivalent entities do not require all of the 17 record types and therefore have less than 17 files. If the types of data contained in Record Types 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and Z are not appropriate for a given county or statistically equivalent entity, then the U.S. Census Bureau does not include files for those record types.

The file for each county (or statistically equivalent entity) is identified by the state and county FIPS code after the “tgr” in the file name (for example, tgr42107.rt1). The suffixes used for the record type files have been changed to make it easier to identify each record type file (when working with uncompressed versions of the county files). The suffix consistently is .rt*n* where *n* is the record type.

The TIGER/Line® data dictionary in Chapter 6 contains a complete list of all the fields in the 17 record types. Separate chapters cross-list the fields by feature attribute and geographic entity type. The next section provides a summary of Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file record types.

Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® File Record Types

Record Type 1—Complete Chain Basic Data Record

Record Type 1 provides a single record for each unique complete chain in the TIGER/Line® files. The basic data record contains the end nodes for the complete chain. This record also contains address ranges and ZIP Codes® (for most areas of the country where a street name/house numbering system existed at the time of data extraction from the Census TIGER® data base) and the Census 2000 census geographic entity codes for each side of the complete chain. Additional feature identifier, address range, and ZIP Code® data related to Record Type 1 are found on Record Types 4, 5, 6, and Z. Additional Census 2000 and 1990 geographic entity codes related to Record Type 1 are found on Record Type 3.

Record Type 2—Complete Chain Shape Coordinates

Record Type 2 provides an additional series of latitude and longitude coordinate values describing the shape of each complete chain in Record Type 1 that is not a straight line segment. That is, not all complete chains in Record Type 1 have shape points and therefore not all have an associated Record Type 2. Where a complete chain in Record Type 1 is not a straight line, Record Type 2 may have a many-to-one relationship with Record Type 1.

Record Type 3—Complete Chain Geographic Entity Codes

Record Type 3 includes the Census 2000 U.S. Census Bureau geographic area codes for the American Indian/Alaska Native areas. It also includes 1990 geographic codes for a variety of geographic area types. Record Type 3 has a one-to-one relationship with Record Type 1.

Record Type 4—Index to Alternate Feature Identifiers

Record Type 4 provides an index to alternate feature names associated with the complete chain (Record Type 1). A Record Type 4 will not exist for a Record Type 1 that has only one name. A complete chain can have more than one alternate name. Record Type 4 has a many-to-one relationship with Record Type 1 and a many-to-one relationship with Record Type 5.

Record Type 5—Complete Chain Feature Identifiers

Record Type 5 contains a list of all unique feature names for complete chains in the TIGER/Line® files. Each name (or feature identifier) has an identification code number (FEAT). Record Type 5 has a one-to-many relationship with Record Type 4 and a one-to-many relationship with Record Type 9.

Record Type 6—Additional Address Range and ZIP Code® Data

Record Type 6 provides additional address range information for a street complete chain when the information cannot be presented as a single address range (for example, the house/building numbers are not uniformly arranged to form an address range). Record Type 6 appears only for those counties that have address ranges and ZIP Code® information in the Census TIGER® data base. There is no assurance that the address ranges provided on Record Type 6 will cover fewer addresses than the address ranges appearing on Record Type 1. Data users must use Record Type 6 to obtain the entire picture of the potential address ranges along a complete chain. The address ranges used for geocoding along corporate corridors and corporate offset limits appear only in Record Type 6. Record Type 6 can have a one-to-one or a many-to-one relationship with Record Types 1 and with Record Type Z.

Record Type 7—Landmark Features

Record Type 7 contains the area and point landmarks from the Census TIGER® data base. If Record Type 7 represents an area landmark rather than a point landmark, then a one-to-one relationship exists with Record Type 8. If a county file has no landmarks Record Types 7 or 8 will not exist for that county. Record Type 7 *excludes* all key geographic locations (KGLs) that contain an imputed address and have a ZIP+4® Add-on Code. These appear in Record Type 9.

Record Type 8—Polygons Linked to Area Landmarks

Record Type 8 links the polygon identification codes with the area landmark identification codes. If a county file does not have any area landmarks then there will not be a Record Type 7 or a Record Type 8 for that county. Record Type 8 can have a one-to-one, one-to many, many-to-one, or many-to-many relationship with Record Type P.

Record Type 9—Key Geographic Location Features

Record Type 9 consists only of Key Geographic Locations (KGLs) in the Census TIGER® data base that have an imputed address and a ZIP+4® Add-On code. This record type lists the names of special geocoding addresses such as shopping centers and airports. To determine the street name associated with the KGL, use the FEAT field to link Record Type 9 to Record Type 5. Use the CENID and POLYID fields to link the KGL to the GT-polygons on Record Types A or S. The KGLs contained in this record type are not included in Record Types 7 or 8, and have no LAND (landmark identification number). Record Type 9 has a one-to-one or many-to-one relationship with Record Type P.

Record Type A—Polygon Geographic Entity Codes

Record Type A contains a record for each polygon represented by Record Type P in the TIGER/Line® files. The U.S. Census Bureau provides the basic 1990 geographic entity codes—state, county, county subdivision, place, American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land, census tract, block—on this record type to assist data users who are interested only in polygon information. Record Type A also includes the school district codes and fields for the 106th and 108th Congressional Districts (the 108th field is blank for this release).

Record Type C—Geographic Entity Names

Record Type C provides a unique list of all geographic codes, their associated name, and some entity attributes in a flat (nonhierarchical) file. It contains a *Data Year* field that may have three values: *1990* for geographic names and codes valid for the 1990 census, 2000 when the geographic names and codes reference Census 2000 geographic entities, or *blank* when the geographic names and codes for Census 2000 are the same as for 1990. Multiple records for the same geographic entity show its change between 1990 and Census 2000. Record Type C is linked to other record types (1, 3, A, S) through geographic entity codes.

Record Type H—TIGER/Line® ID History

Record Type H provides the history of each TIGER/Line® ID when complete chains (Record Type 1) are split or merged. Record Type H shows the TLIDs of the complete chains in existence after the split or prior to the merge.

Record Type I—Link Between Complete Chains and Polygons

Record Type I links Record Type 1, the complete chain basic data, to Record Type P, the polygon internal point. The Record Type I to Record Type 1 link (TLID) may be used to link complete chain attributes and other data record types (2, 3, 4, 6, H, and Z) to each other. The Record I to Record Type P link (CENID and POLYID) may be used to link polygon attributes and other data record types (8, 9, A, and S) to each other. Record Type I has a one-to-one relationship with Record Type 1, but a many-to-one relationship with Record Type P. When Record Type I is linked to a single-sided Record Type 1 (county boundary), it will provide only the left- or the right-polygon identifier.

Record Type P—Polygon Internal Point

There is a Record Type P for every polygon in the TIGER/Line® files. Record Type P has a one-to-one relationship with Record types A and S and a one-to-many relationship with Record Type I and identifies the internal point coordinates for each polygon. See the *Internal Points* section in Chapter 3.

The TIGER/Line® files include all complete chains and polygons in the Census TIGER® data base. The topology of the Census TIGER® data base ensures that a one-to-one relationship exists between the polygons constructed from Record Types 1 and 2 and Record Type P.

Record Type R—TIGER/Line® ID Record Number Range

Record Type R contains the range of unique complete chain record numbers (TLIDs) assigned to a census file in a nationwide scheme. Record Type R has the lowest (minimum allowable), and the highest (maximum allowable) record numbers for the range. Numbers are assigned to complete chains beginning at the lowest value. The current number is the highest record number for the census file used.

Each TIGER/Line® file consists of an entire county or statistically equivalent entity. In the Census TIGER® data base, the county or statistically equivalent entity may be split into many partitions. The U.S. Census Bureau assigns

permanent record numbers to each of these partitions. These record numbers are found in Record Type R. Record Type R is not directly linked to any other record type.

Record Type S—Polygon Additional Geographic Entity Codes

Record Type S contains a record for each polygon represented by Record Type P in the TIGER/Line® files. Record Type S contains geographic entity codes that identify polygons. The geographic entity codes reflect Census 2000 geography.

Record Type Z—ZIP+4® Codes

Record Type Z provides Postal +4 Add-On codes that make ZIP+4® codes out of the ZIP Codes® on Type 1 and Type 6 records. Record Type Z has a one-to-one or many-to-one relationship with Record Type 1 and with Record Type 6.

The Relationship Between Spatial Objects and TIGER/Line® Record Types

The TIGER/Line® files do not have specific record types for each spatial object. Nodes, for example, do not have a separate record type; node coordinates appear with other data in Record Type 1. Defining a complete chain requires information from Record Types 1, 2, and I. Record Types 1 and 2 alone describe the set of *network chains*. GT-polygons require the combined information of Record Types 1, 2, I, and P. See Chapter 3 for a discussion on how to link data using different types of spatial objects.

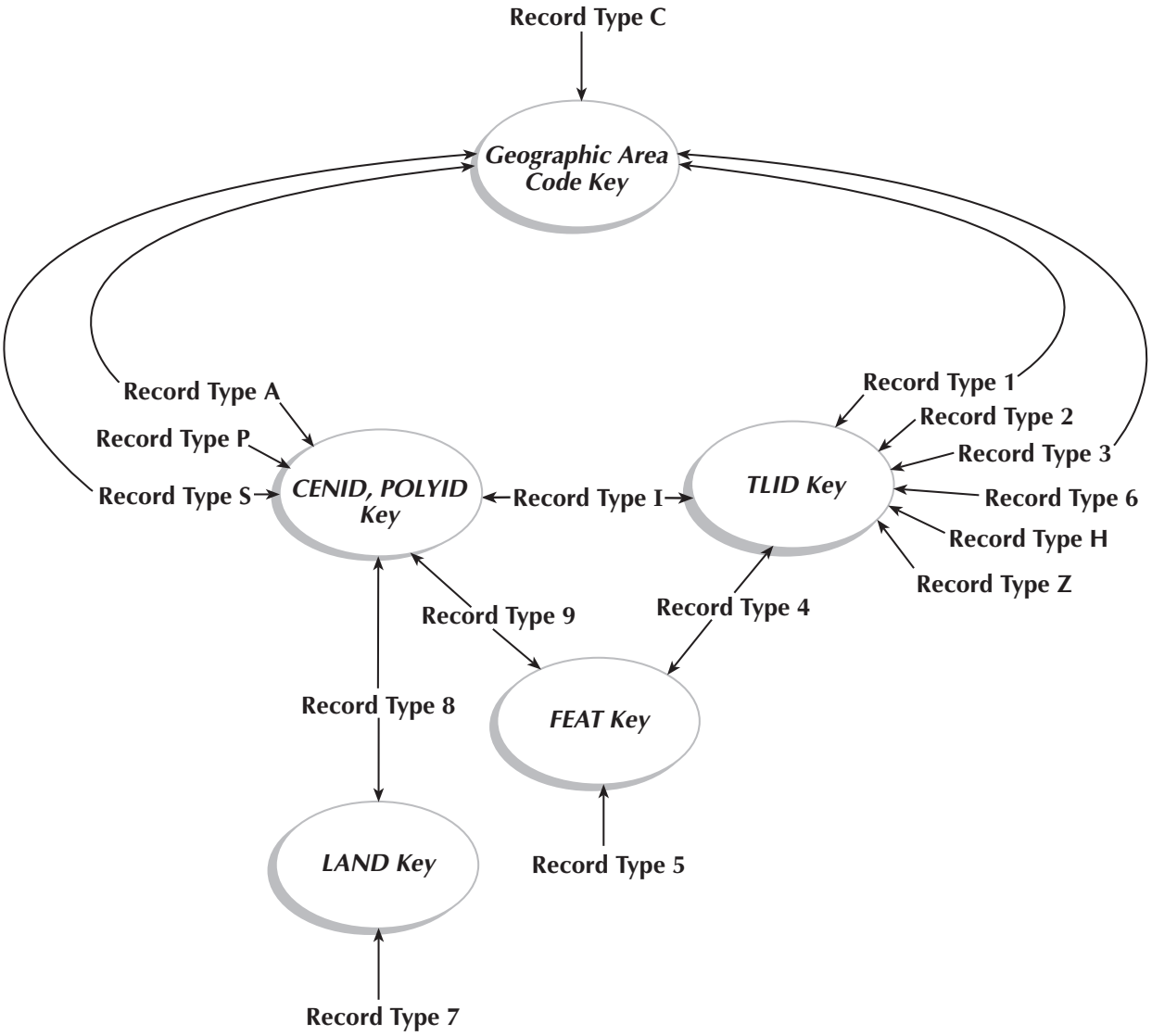
Linkages Between Record Types

All the record types except Record Type R contain fields (such as TLID, FEAT, CENID, POLYID, LAND, or a geographic area code) that are used to link together data from the record types. Chapter 2 discusses the TLID, CENID, POLYID, and LAND identification codes in detail. Figure 1-2 shows the record linkage keys. When different record types have a common key with the same data, a linkage can be made between the records. Some of the

links are direct, while others are indirect and require a connection through an intermediate record type. An entire TIGER/Line® file can be navigated using the record linkage keys.

Linkages may be made to data external to a TIGER/Line® file. Record Types 1, 3, A and S contain geographic entity code keys—the Census 2000 or 1990 census geographic entity codes—that may be linked to the U.S. Census Bureau's statistical data (the Census 2000 Redistricting data and the several Summary Files or SFs). For the 1999 Redistricting data and Summary Tape Files (STFs) based on 1990 census data, one must use Record Type 3 or Record Type A. With geographic information systems for processing and display, data users can use the geographic entity codes to link data tabulations with the geographic data.

Figure 1-2 ***TIGER/Line® File Record Linkage Keys***



Chapter 2: Version Code and Identification Numbers

The vintage of the TIGER/Line® files is reflected in its name, not in the version code. The year noted in the name of the TIGER/Line® files, the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files for example, normally represents the vintage of the boundaries in the file while the version code reflects the creation date of the TIGER/Line® files.

Version Code

The version code is a numeric code that uniquely identifies a record with a specific release version of the TIGER/Line® files. All record types have a 4-character field for the version code.

For releases after TIGER/Line® 1995, including this release, the version code is assigned as "MMYY" which represents the month and year that the data in the file was extracted from the TIGER data base. This means that county files created for the same program are likely to have different version codes. Adjacent counties in a state may have different version codes if they were extracted at different points in time. This will make it easier for users to determine the latest version of the data if they have several versions of the TIGER/Line® files for a county. The version codes for earlier releases of the TIGER/Line® files are as follows:

0000 — TIGER/Line® Precensus Files, 1990

0002 — TIGER/Line® Initial Voting District Codes Files, 1990

0003 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1990

0005 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1992

0021 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1994

0024 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1995

0697 to 1098 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1997

1298 to 0499 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1998

0600 to 0800 — TIGER/Line® Files, 1999

1000 to 1100 — TIGER/Line® Files, Redistricting Census 2000

TIGER/Line® Identification Number (TLID)

The TIGER/Line® files use a permanent 10-digit TIGER/Line® record identification number (TLID) to uniquely identify a complete chain for the Nation.

TLID Codes

The 10-digit TLID will not exceed the value $2^{31} - 1$ (2,147,483,647) and will represent the same complete chain in all versions of this file, beginning with the TIGER/Line® Precensus Files, 1990. The minimum value is 100,001. Topological changes to the complete chain will cause the TLIDs to change. For instance, when updates split an existing complete chain, each of the new parts receives a new TLID; the old TLID is not reused.

As distributed, TIGER/Line® files are grouped by county (or statistically equivalent entity). A complete chain representing a segment of the boundary between two neighboring counties will have different TLID codes even though the complete chain represents the exact same feature on the ground. See the section, *User-Defined Changes to the TIGER/Line® Files*, in this chapter.

Record Type R contains the range of unique complete chain record numbers assigned to a census file in a nationwide scheme. Record Type R has the lowest (minimum) and the highest (maximum) record numbers for the range. Permanent record numbers are assigned within each partition of the Census TIGER® data base. Numbers are assigned to complete chains beginning at the minimum value and increasing the current value by one until it reaches the maximum value. Record Type H, which first appeared in the 1994 version, shows the history of a particular TLID, whether combined or split, and its predecessors or successors.

TLID Record Locations

The TLID field appears in columns 6 through 15 of the following record types:

- Record Type 1
- Record Type 2
- Record Type 3
- Record Type 4
- Record Type 6
- Record Type I
- Record Type Z

The TLID field appears in columns 11 through 20 in Record Type H.

TLID Record Linkages

The TLID field provides a key for linking records containing primary attributes describing the complete chain or the geographic entity codes associated with the left and the right sides of the complete chain. Record Type I contains the key fields required to link the TLID and the GT-polygon identification fields, CENID and POLYID. See Figure 1-2 in Chapter 1.

TLID Sort Sequence

Each record type is a separate file. The records in each record type do not have an overall sort sequence. Data users may wish to sort the file by TLID in order to facilitate record linkages.

User-Defined Changes to the TIGER/Line® Files

TLID as a Standard Identification Number

Users should store the record number and the version code associated with each complete chain in their local systems to ensure their ability to match records with earlier or later versions of the TIGER/Line® files. The record and version numbers of each complete chain provide an important link to the corresponding complete chain in the Census TIGER® data base. This key will allow users to transfer new information from later U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line® releases into their data base, and to provide the U.S. Census Bureau with readily usable updates, should they wish to do so.

Feature Changes

Users should assign a new record number (TLID) and a version number with a value greater than 5000 to each new complete chain they create in order to avoid duplicating a U.S. Census Bureau-assigned record number that may appear elsewhere in the national file. Users should create a new record for each new complete chain, including those formed when a new intersection splits an existing complete chain. If a complete chain has been assigned different feature identifiers, attributes, and/or coordinate positions without being merged with or split from another complete chain, it is a

modified complete chain and does not need a new TLID. Users may wish to mark these changes; the U.S. Census Bureau will use this information to identify changes more quickly and accurately.

Users should assign a version code equal to 4999 for all deleted complete chain and landmark records. This version code will allow the U.S. Census Bureau to positively identify all user deletions. Users may assign or reassign polygon and landmark identification numbers in any manner that uniquely identifies each within a file.

TIGER/Line® Polygon Identification Numbers (CENID, POLYID)

The U.S. Census Bureau uses two fields, the census file identification code (CENID) and the polygon identification code (POLYID), to uniquely identify GT-polygons.

The CENID is a U.S. Census Bureau alphanumeric identifier used to uniquely number the GT-polygons within its TIGER® partitions. Since the partitions may include only a portion of a county, the TIGER/Line® files may contain multiple CENIDs.

The polygon identification number (POLYID) is a temporary number assigned to every polygon in the Census TIGER® data base. Although this number is part of the data base design, it is a dynamic number and can change between different versions of the TIGER/Line® files. The Census TIGER® data base does not contain permanent identifiers for GT-polygons as it does for complete chains. POLYID is unique only within CENID; in cases where a TIGER/Line® file contains more than one CENID, the POLYID may not be unique within that file. Within each CENID, the value for the POLYID starts with “1” and increments sequentially until all polygons are numbered.

CENID and POLYID Codes

In the 1992 and 1994 versions of the TIGER/Line® files, the CENID is a 5-digit numeric code. In the 1995 and later versions of the TIGER/Line® files, the CENID is a 5-character alphanumeric code to allow for a wider range of codes without increasing field length. Record Type R contains a list of all valid CENIDs used in each county TIGER/Line® file.

The POLYID code is an integer identification number, without leading zeros, applied to each GT-polygon. The POLYID with a value of 1 refers to the *universal polygon*, the polygon that refers to all space outside a county coverage area and is excluded from Record Types A, I, P, and S.

The range of POLYID numbers in a county file may contain gaps or skipped numbers resulting from the use of one partition (CENID) for more than one TIGER/Line® county file. POLYID numbers also may duplicate in a single TIGER/Line ® file as they are unique only within CENID. A single TIGER/Line® file may contain CENID information from many other census files.

Either the CENIDL and POLYIDL, or CENIDR and POLYIDR fields in Record Type I will have a blank value where the complete chain is a county boundary.

CENID and POLYID Record Locations

The CENID and POLYID fields appear in the following record types:

- Record Type 8 — Records exist only for area landmark GT-polygons
- Record Type 9 — Records exist for all KGLs
- Record Type A — Records exist for all GT-polygons
- Record Type I — Contains left- and right-side CENIDs and POLYIDs associated with each complete chain
- Record Type P — Records exist for all GT-polygons
- Record Type R — Contains only CENID; Record Type R lists the minimum and maximum possible TLIDs, and the highest TLID from each census file (CENID) used to generate the current version of the TIGER/Line® files.
- Record Type S — Records exist for all GT-polygons

CENID and POLYID Record Linkages

The TIGER/Line® files use both the CENID and POLYID fields to link all of the polygon record types together (Record Types A, P, and S), to link the GT-polygons to the associated complete chains, and to link area landmarks to GT-polygons (see Figure 1-2, in Chapter 1).

The CENID and POLYID fields link the geographic area codes in Record Types A and S to Record Type P which contains the coordinates for an internal point in the GT-polygon. The TIGER/Line® files include a Type A and a Type S record for each Type P record.

Record Type I provides a link between the GT-polygon records and the record types containing complete chain attributes (Record Types 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6). Each Type I record identifies a complete chain by TLID with a left- and right-side GT-polygon. Here CENIDL and POLYIDL contain the CENID and POLYID codes for the GT-polygon on the left side of the line. Likewise, CENIDR and POLYIDR contain the CENID and POLYID codes for the GT-polygon on the right side of the line. There is a Type I record for each Type 1 record. All CENID and POLYID codes appear in Record Type I.

To find all of the complete chains that form the boundary of a specific GT-polygon, search Record Type I for a match with either the left or the right CENID and POLYID. Where the left and the right CENID and POLYID codes are the same, the complete chain is internal to the GT-polygon (e.g., a dead-end street).

Record Type 8 provides a link between the GT-polygons and the landmark feature records. See the section, *TIGER/Line® Landmark Identification Numbers*, in this chapter.

CENID and POLYID Sort Sequence

The POLYID codes appear in numeric sequence by alphanumeric CENID in Record Types 9, A, P, and S. There is no systematic CENID or POLYID sequence in Record Type I.

TIGER/Line® Landmark Identification Numbers (LAND)

The landmark feature identification number (LAND) is a 10-digit number that uniquely identifies both point and area landmarks within each county file. LAND is not a permanent number; the U.S. Census Bureau assigns LANDs each time a new version of the TIGER/Line® files is produced. Within each county, LANDs are assigned beginning with “1” and are incremented sequentially until all features are numbered.

In rare situations, Record Type 7 may list the same LAND number more than once if the landmark has more than one feature name. Each name appears as a separate data record in Record Type 7. These data records describe the same landmark and have the same LAND. Overlapping landmarks (e.g., a pond located in a park) may cause more than one name to be assigned to a GT-polygon. However, overlapping landmarks are separate features with different LANDs.

LAND Codes

The LAND is an integer number that does not contain leading zeros. It is assigned during the extraction of the data and is not a permanent number. There may be gaps in the sequence of the LANDs in Record Type 7 because of the way this information is extracted.

LAND Record Locations

The LAND field appears in the following record types:

- Record Type 7 — Landmark attributes
- Record Type 8 — Linkage record containing the LAND and the CENID and POLYID fields

LAND Record Linkages

Record Type 8 links each area landmark's LAND with a CENID and POLYID. Each area landmark will have one or more Type 8 records that together identify all of the GT-polygons that make up the landmark.

LAND Sort Sequence

Record Type 7 and 8 contain records sorted in ascending order by LAND. In Record Type 8, each LAND is repeated for each GT-polygon covered by the area landmark.

Chapter 3: Attributes of Geographic Objects

Line Features

Line features consist of one or more complete chains that share common attributes such as feature identifiers, address ranges, and census feature class descriptions.

Feature Identifiers

The feature identification fields contain either a general type label or a specific proper name assigned to a complete chain that identifies the feature. Each complete chain that is a part of a named feature, such as US Highway 1, has the same feature identifier.

The TIGER/Line® files use several related data fields to provide a structured description of the feature identifier:

- Feature Direction Prefix (e.g., ***N*** Adams Ave)
- Feature Name (e.g., ***US Highway 1***, ***Jefferson*** St)
- Feature Type (Roosevelt ***Blvd***, Mangosteen ***River***)
- Feature Direction Suffix (e.g., Providence St ***NE)***

Most named street/highway features have a feature type. Numerous exceptions exist; for example, *Broadway* consists of a feature name with no type specified. Do not confuse feature types that form proper names with the census feature classification scheme. In the Census TIGER® data base, feature names are assigned to line features independently of the census feature class codes (CFCCs) of the line features. For example, major airports usually have an express highway leading to the terminal area. This highway does not have an interstate highway name such as I-95, but may have the CFCC of an interstate highway (A11) because it has the same characteristics as an interstate highway (limited access with separated, multiple lanes).

The feature identifiers of line features that are roads may include either a direction prefix or suffix. Some may have both a direction prefix and suffix.

The feature name fields for line features that are roads may contain both a name and a feature type. For all hydrography and non-road features, the feature type will follow the feature name in the feature name field. In some instances, the feature type is commonly considered part of the name and is combined with the feature name in the TIGER/Line® files to avoid confusion; for example, US Hwy 1. The Census TIGER® System identifies *US Hwy* as a feature type used as a prefix to the name and *1* as the feature name. The feature types, such as US Highway, State Highway, and Interstate that normally precede the name appear in the name field.

Generic feature identifiers have a name listed in the names field, but do not have a feature type or direction. Some examples of generic names include ramp, power line, and reservoir. Generic feature identifiers are selectively added to features that do not have proper names. In most cases, complete chains without proper names have no feature identifier.

The TIGER/Line® files do not support a data level above the complete chain that allows the construction of higher level objects (features). Complete chains with the same name may represent separate features; for example, a county may contain several Main Streets located in different geographic entities (e.g., towns or cities) scattered throughout the county.

The ability to group chains together to include the entire length of a street feature, such as US Route 66, depends on the uniqueness of the identifiers and the consistency of the feature identifiers along the length of the feature. The U.S. Census Bureau makes no guarantee that the complete chains have uniform names or contain all of the known feature identifiers. The U.S. Census Bureau has taken steps to improve the consistency of feature identifiers and to add feature identifiers to fill in gaps along street features. The U.S. Census Bureau also has eliminated some alternate spellings in favor of the spelling confirmed by the ZIP+4® file of the U.S. Postal Service.

The census feature class codes (CFCCs) may vary for chains with the same feature identifier. For example, the most frequent CFCC for a state highway is A21, but the complete chains marking the location of State Highway 32 may have a CFCC of A11, A21, or A31 (see the *Census Feature Class Codes* section in this chapter).

The TIGER/Line® file structure allows up to 4,996 feature identifiers for a complete chain. The primary feature identifier appears in Record Type 1. For street features, the primary feature identifier is usually the name most commonly associated with the address range. Up to five alternate feature identifiers are cross-referenced in each Type 4 record, and a single complete chain can have up to 999 Type 4 records. Alternate feature identifiers include highway designation numbers for named streets, former names, and alternate spellings where source material provided conflicting data.

Where the complete chain represents a limited access highway, the highway type and route designator, such as I-95, should ideally become the primary name, and the local designation, such as Cross County Expressway or Capital Beltway, should become the alternate name. However, this is not always true in the TIGER/Line® files.

The primary and alternate feature identifiers can be independent of each other. There is no assurance that the same combination of primary and alternate feature identifiers will appear together in a sequence of complete chains. There also is no assurance that a feature identifier will consistently appear as the primary identifier; it might be recorded as an alternate feature identifier for some complete chains and a primary feature identifier for others. During TIGER® improvement operations, the U.S. Census Bureau has taken steps to make the Interstate highway route designator the primary feature identifier for Interstate highways, and the common street name used in mail delivery the primary name on all other roads. The order of identifiers follows this hierarchy: Interstate highway, common name, US highway, state highway, county highway, with town and township road at the bottom of the list.

Record Type 5 contains a record for each feature identifier used as either a primary or an alternate name. The TIGER/Line® files link the alternate names in Record Type 5 to Record Type 1 through the use of the alternate feature identification code index that forms Record Type 4. See the *Feature Identifier Record Linkage* section in this chapter.

Feature Identifier Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	FEDIRP	Feature Direction, Prefix
1	FENAME	Feature Name
1	FETYPE	Feature Type
1	FEDIRS	Feature Direction, Suffix
5	FEDIRP	Feature Direction, Prefix
5	FENAME	Feature Name
5	FETYPE	Feature Type
5	FEDIRS	Feature Direction, Suffix

Feature Identifier Codes

- *Direction (Prefix and Suffix)*

  Direction consists of a 2-character abbreviation, left-justified in the data fields, and is used for road features only.

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
(*blank*)	No Direction
N	North, Norte
S	South, Sur
E	East, Este
W	West, Oeste
NE	Northeast, Norte Este, Nordeste
NW	Northwest, Norte Oeste, Noroeste
SE	Southeast, Sur Este, Sudeste
SW	Southwest, Sur Oeste, Sudoeste
NO	Norte Oeste, Northwest
SO	Sur Oeste, Southwest
O	Oeste, West
EX	Extended, Extension

- *Feature Names*

  Feature names consist of a 30-character text string with words separated by blanks. Feature names contain upper- and lower-case characters. The feature name is truncated if it is over 30 characters long.

The U.S. Census Bureau is no longer using codes to represent the diacritical marks. Beginning with the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files, the U.S. Census Bureau is using the ISO 8859-1 character set, commonly referred to as Latin-1, to identify characters with diacritical marks. ISO 8859-1 is not ASCII or "extended ASCII," but rather ASCII compatible in that the first 127 character codes of ISO 8859-1 are identical to ASCII. ISO 8859-1 uses the space left vacant by ASCII in the 8-bit range to represent additional characters. The following 16 characters from the ISO 8859-1 may appear in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files:

Character	*Name*	*ISO (dec, hex)*
Á	A-Acute Accent	193,c1
á	a-Acute Accent	225,e1
É	E-Acute Accent	201,c9
é	e-Acute Accent	233,e9
Í	I-Acute Accent	205,cd
í	i-Acute Accent	237,ed
Ñ	N-Tilde	209,d1
ñ	n-Tilde	241,f1
Ó	O-Acute Accent	211,d3
ó	o-Acute Accent	243,f3
Ú	U-Acute Accent	218,da
ú	u-Acute Accent	250,fa
Ü	U-Diaresis	220,dc
ü	u-Diaresis	252,fc
Å	A Ring	197,c5
å	a Ring	229,e5

In the 1998 and earlier TIGER/Line® files the U.S. Census Bureau used the following codes to represent diacritical marks:

] Preceding character has an acute accent (´)
[Preceding character has a dieresis (¨)
Preceding character has a tilde (~)

The feature name field may contain abbreviations to represent some feature types. See *Appendix D—Standard Abbreviations.*

- *Feature Types*
  The feature type field for road features consists of a 4-character text string. For all hydrography and non-road features, the feature type *will follow* the feature name in the feature name field. The abbreviations in *Appendix D—Standard Abbreviations* may appear in the feature type field or the feature name field.

Corporate Corridors and Corporate Offset Boundaries A corporate corridor is a narrow, linear part of an incorporated place (or in a few instances, another legal entity). The corporate corridor includes the street and/or right-of-way, or a portion of the street and/or right-of-way within the incorporated place. It excludes from the incorporated place those structures such as houses, apartments, or businesses that front along the street or road.

A corporate limit offset boundary exists where the incorporated place lies on one side of the street and may include all or part of the street or right-of-way, but excludes from the incorporated place, the structures located along that side of the street. See Figure 4-4 in Chapter 4.

To facilitate address coding, the Census TIGER® data base contains duplicate street name and address ranges on complete chains with a CFCC of F11 (nonvisible offset boundary of a legal entity) or F12 (nonvisible corridor boundary of a legal entity). The duplicate street names for the F11 and F12 features are on Record Type 5; the duplicate address ranges are on Record Type 6. Record Type 1 will not contain feature identifiers for complete chains with CFCCs of F11 or F12.

Feature Identifier Record Linkage

Record Type 4 provides the link required to find any alternate feature identifiers belonging to a complete chain. Record Type 4 cross-references each TLID with an Alternate Feature ID code (FEAT) assigned to each record in Record Type 5. Record Type 5 contains all feature identifiers including those that are used only as primary identifiers. However, only the FEATs for complete chains that have alternate feature identifiers appear in Record Type 4. Complete chains that have no alternate feature identifier will have no Type 4 record.

To find the alternate feature identifiers for a complete chain, begin by determining the TLID for the complete chain. Then search for this TLID in Record Type 4. If the complete chain has any alternate feature identifiers, Record Type 4 should provide at least one record.

Once found, the Record Type 4 entries will each contain from one to five FEAT numbers. The FEAT fields are blank when no further alternative identifiers exist. The first FEAT field (FEAT1) should always have a valid FEAT number. Finally, find the records in the Record Type 5 file that match the FEAT codes from Record Type 4. The TIGER/Line® file provides a record sequence number to identify multiple Type 4 records that might exist for one TLID.

Even though Record Type 5 contains all feature identifiers, Record Type 4 contains only references for alternate feature identifiers. Data users cannot link all of the names in Record Type 5 to all of the associated complete chains in Record Type 1 by using Record Type 4.

Feature Identification Numbers Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	TLID	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
4	TLID	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
4	RTSQ	Record Sequence Number
4	FEAT1	Line Additional Name Identification Number, First
4	FEAT2	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Second
4	FEAT3	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Third
4	FEAT4	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Fourth
4	FEAT5	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Fifth
5	FEAT	Line Name Identification Number
9	FEAT	Line Name Identification Number

Feature Identification Code The FEAT and sequenced FEAT data fields contain an 8-digit integer number (without leading zeros). A FEAT is assigned sequentially, beginning with 1, to each feature identifier in Record Type 5. The FEAT *is not* a permanent identification number.

TLID is the record identifier for the complete chain. See Chapter 2 for a full discussion of TLIDs.

RTSQ is a 3-digit integer that uniquely identifies multiple Type 4 records with the same TLID. RTSQ equals 1 for the first occurrence of a TLID in Record Type 4 and can reach a maximum of 999 for subsequent occurrences.

Address Ranges and ZIP Codes®

The TIGER/Line® files contain address ranges, not individual addresses. The term *address range* refers to the first possible structure number and the last possible structure number along a complete chain side relative to the direction in which the complete chain is coded. The address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files are potential ranges that include the full range of possible structure numbers even though the actual structures might not exist.

The address numbers used to create the address ranges are commonly known as house number-street name style addresses. A house number-street name style address minimally consists of a structure number, street name, and a 5-digit ZIP Code®; for example, 213 Main St 90210. In the TIGER/Line® files, the ZIP Codes® usually appear only on those complete chains that have address ranges identified. However, they may appear on some road features without the address ranges.

An address range also may have the full 9-digit ZIP Code® that includes the USPS's 4-digit ZIP+4® Add-On code. The U.S. Census Bureau has added the Postal Add-On code to the Census TIGER® data base using an automated match to the USPS's ZIP+4® file. The codes in the TIGER/Line® files are the street-level codes the USPS has assigned to address ranges. The USPS may assign more specific codes to companies and buildings, and to apartments, floors, or suites within buildings. Some address coding software that uses the USPS's ZIP+4® file may provide the more specific codes. However, the TIGER/Line® files contain only the more general codes.

Usually the ZIP+4® Add-On code is not required to uniquely identify an address range. There are a few situations where a street name and address range legitimately appear more than once in the same 5-digit ZIP Code®. Usually the USPS distinguishes these duplicates by using different postal station names. However, the Postal Add-On code will uniquely identify these cases. Puerto Rico is a special case because many addresses were uniquely assigned within an *urbanizacion* (a community or development)

and could duplicate another address in a different urbanizacion with the same 5-digit ZIP Code®. To resolve this problem, the USPS added an additional line to the address to identify the urbanizacion. The 9-digit ZIP Code® also may serve to uniquely identify these address ranges. We do not yet have all of these 9-digit ZIP Codes® in the Census TIGER® data base.

Address Ranges

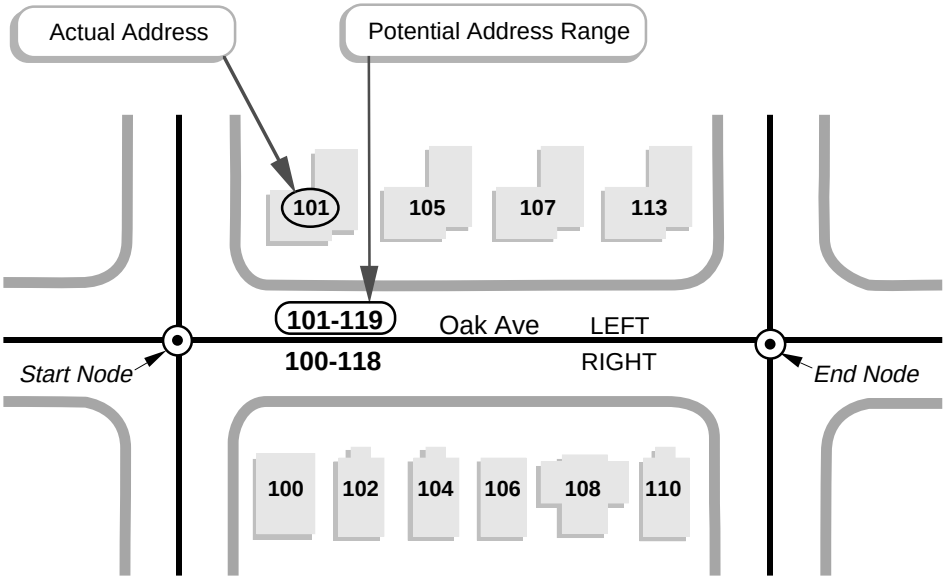
Complete chains in the TIGER/Line® files have one end point labeled as the *start node* and the other end point labeled as the *end node*. The start and end nodes also are referred to as *from* and *to*. The start node always corresponds to the beginning of the complete chain identified by the start node coordinates FRLAT and FRLONG. The order of the addresses follows the sequence of the nodes on the complete chain; the nodes may not be related to the low to high orientation of the address range. The *start address* may be higher or lower than the *end address* for a complete chain. Structure numbers usually, but not always, systematically increase or decrease while moving along a street in a set direction from one complete chain to the next (see Figure 3-1).

Record Type 1 contains the initial address ranges for the left and the right sides of a complete chain. A complete chain side may have multiple address ranges. The TIGER/Line® files use Record Type 6 to store any additional ranges as required. The Type 1 record will hold the ranges with the largest sequence of numbers. However, Record Type 6 may hold a significant number of additional ranges. Data users must use Record Type 6 to obtain the entire picture of the possible address ranges along a complete chain.

In Record Types 1 and 6, both the left- and the right-side address ranges have a start and an end address range field that can contain a maximum of 11-alphanumeric characters. The address range fields are right-justified. Each address range in the TIGER/Line® files has only one parity. Only odd-numbered addresses are contained within an address range with odd start and end structure numbers. Likewise, only even-numbered addresses belong to an address range with even start and end structure numbers. The value zero is not used as a valid address range end value. Generally, the left and the right sides of a complete chain have opposite parities. If both odd and even addresses exist on the same side of a complete chain,

Figure 3-1 ***TIGER/Line® Address Range Basics***

The TIGER/Line® files contain potential address ranges for city-style addresses. The complete chain (between the start node and the end node) in the diagram below has two address ranges; the left side has odd-numbered addresses and the right side has the complementary even-numbered addresses. Potential address ranges along a complete chain have values that encompass the addresses of existing structures, as well as those not yet built.



Record Type 1 contains separate data fields for both the start and end of each address range.

Record Type 1 — **Address Range**

				Left side		Right Side	
				Start	*End*	*Start*	*End*
RT	TLID	FENAME	FETYPE	FRADDL	TOADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR
1	0007654320	Oak	Ave	**101**	**119**	**100**	**118**

the TIGER/Line® files provide both an even and an odd parity range for that side of the complete chain. One of the ranges appears in Record Type 1, while the other range appears separately in Record Type 6.

Some basic characteristics of address ranges are as follows:

- The TIGER/Line® files generally contain only those house number-street name style address ranges used for mail delivery. They do not show rural route and post office box addresses. They may contain structure numbers assigned in select areas for use by local emergency services, but not for mail delivery. The TIGER/Line® files do include address ranges and ZIP Codes® in some small places where the USPS provides only post office box service, not street delivery. These address ranges represent the structure numbers collected during the 2000 census field operations, supplemented with addresses provided through local participant programs. Where these address ranges exist, they may be used to geocode a structure to the census block. These structure-number addresses may have ZIP Codes® associated only with post office box addresses. The ZIP Codes® represent the post office boxes. The address ranges in these areas do not have Postal Add-On codes since the USPS does not use them for street delivery.

- Gaps may exist between multiple ranges for a single complete chain. A gap may be significant, since any numbers missing from one complete chain may actually appear on another complete chain in the case of address anomalies such as *out-of-parity* or *out-of-sequence* addresses. Beginning with the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, the U.S. Census Bureau will not include any single address-address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files including out-of-parity and out-of sequence addresses. That is, when there is a single address that is "out of place" geographically (for example, across the street from all other odd addresses or three blocks away from all other 1200-series addresses), the U.S. Census Bureau will exclude that single address from *any* address range. The U.S. Census Bureau created many new address ranges using addresses from the Census 2000 official census address list. Suppression of single address-address ranges is to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses collected through Census 2000 census field operations as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code.

- In a few rare cases, address ranges can include numbers with alphabetic characters. These characters help uniquely identify addresses within a county. For instance, certain unincorporated areas of Genesee County, Michigan add a letter G prefix to the address number. The characters are consistently placed within the address range field; for example, the letter G maintains a consistent column placement in the range G1 to G99.

- Address ranges exist only for street features, and in some cases, corporate corridor and corporate offset boundary features.

- Address ranges (consisting of a unique combination of structure number, ZIP Code®, feature name, feature type, and directional) should not overlap; addresses should belong to only one range. The U.S. Census Bureau edits the address ranges to locate possible overlaps, but cannot guarantee that all possible overlap situations have been identified.

- Address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files are usually associated with both the primary and alternate feature identifiers. *Caution:* Address range overlaps may occur if primary address ranges are linked to alternate feature identifiers that identify route numbers.

Some address systems use a hyphen to separate avenue numbers, private road designators, and grid cell numbers from the structure numbers; for example, *10-01 Reynolds St* uses a hyphen to separate the avenue number from the structure number.

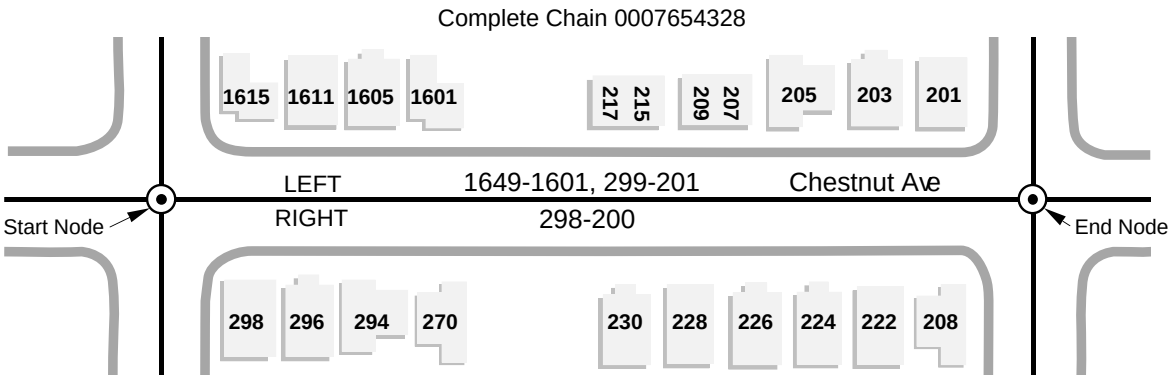
Imputed Address Ranges

Imputed address ranges occur during the process of updating the Census TIGER® data base when a new complete chain intersects an existing complete chain with address ranges. The intersection splits the existing complete chain and produces two new complete chains connected by a new node located at the intersection point. The update program divides the old address ranges among the two new complete chains and *imputes* the address range ends at the new node.

The impute process allocates either all or part of each original address range to each of the new complete chains in proportion to their lengths (see Figures 3-2 and 3-3). For each side of the original complete chain, the

Figure 3-2 ***TIGER/Line® Address Range Imputes—Before Split***

The Census TIGER® data base uses impute flags to indicate that the one or both ends of an address range are based on calculations rather than known values. Imputed address situations generally occur when a complete chain with existing address ranges becomes split by a new complete chain. The illustration below shows the address ranges on Chestnut Ave before a split. All impute flags for this complete chain are set at zero. Figure 3-5 shows the address ranges after the split.



Record Type 1

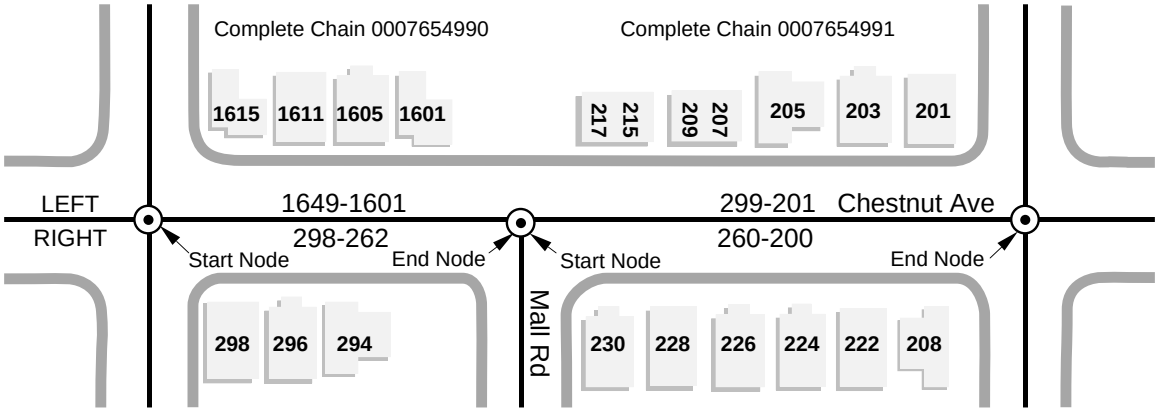
			Address Range				Impute Flags			
			Left side		Right side		Left side		Right side	
			Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
RT	TLID	FENAME	FETYPE	FRADDL	TOADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR	FRIADDL	TOIADDL	FRIADDR	TOIADDR
1	0007654328	Chestnut	Ave	299	201	298	200	0	0	0	0

Record Type 6

			Address Range				Impute Flags			
			Left side		Right side		Left side		Right side	
			Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
RT	TLID	RTSQ	FRADDL	TOADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR	FRIADDL	TOIADDL	FRIADDR	TOIADDR
6	0007654328	1	1649	1601			0	0		

Figure 3-3 ***TIGER/Line® Address Range Imputes—After Split***

In the diagram below, Mall Rd has split the complete chain into two parts. Each part is assigned a new TIGER/Line® identification number (TLID) and the old number is deleted. The overall address range for each complete chain side (1649 to 201 on the left side and 298 to 200 on the right side) and the split points for each of these address ranges (approximately 1088 on the left side and 261 on the right side) are determined by the TIGER System. Address ranges that fall entirely above or below the split point belong to one of the two new complete chains and do not get an impute flag. The TIGER System divides those address ranges that contain the split point and assigns a part to each of the new complete chains.



Record Type 1 — Complete Chain 0007654990

				Address Range				Impute Flags			
				Left side		Right side		Left side		Right side	
				Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
RT	TLID	FENAME	FETYPE	FRADDL	TOADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR	FRIADDL	TOIADDL	FRIADDR	TOIADDR
1	0007654990	Chestnut	Ave	1649	1601	298	**262**	0	0	0	**1**

Record Type 1 — Complete Chain 0007654991

				Address Range				Impute Flags			
				Left side		Right side		Left side		Right side	
				Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
RT	TLID	FENAME	FETYPE	FRADDL	TOADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR	FRIADDL	TOIADDL	FRIADDR	TOIADDR
1	0007654991	Chestnut	Ave	299	201	**260**	200	0	0	**1**	0

process considers all address ranges appearing on each side and determines the overall low and high address. The process assumes the addresses are evenly distributed over the length of the complete chain, and applies the proportion of complete chain lengths to the overall address ranges to calculate a split point address for each side. Address ranges that fall entirely above or below the split point address are moved intact to one of the new complete chains. The process divides any address ranges that contain the split point address and allocates each part to one of the new complete chains. The new address range ends created from the split are imputed values and have an impute flag.

Some intermediate address range ends also may carry the impute flag. These address range ends fall between the overall high and low address for complete chain sides that have more than one address range. The impute flags on these range ends often mark splits created by adding different nine-digit ZIP Codes® to parts of the original address range. These impute flags are not significant and should be disregarded.

The impute flags identify address ranges that have been through the impute process. Each record in the TIGER/Line® files contains four separate 1-character impute flag fields, one for each address range end.

ZIP Codes®

The ZIP Code® is an attribute of the address ranges. The TIGER/Line® files have a five-character ZIP Code® field containing a numeric code with leading zeros. Both the left- and right-side address ranges share the ZIP Code® that appears in the same Type 1 or Type 6 record. Each address range belonging to a complete chain can have a different ZIP Code®.

Where ZIP Code® boundaries follow a street, the complete chain may have different left- and right-side ZIP Codes®, or different ZIP Codes® along its length. Because the Census TIGER® data base identifies only one ZIP Code® for each address range record, address ranges with different ZIP Codes® must appear in separate records. The address range(s) with one ZIP Code® will appear in Record Type 1, and the address range(s) with the other ZIP Code(s)® will appear in Record Type 6. For example, one complete chain making up Duke Street is a ZIP Code® boundary; the left-side range 1-99 has a ZIP Code® of 12345, and the right-side range 2-98 has a ZIP Code® of

54321. The range 1-99 with a ZIP Code® of 12345 will appear in Record Type 1, and the right-side range fields will be blank. The range 2-98 with a ZIP Code® of 54321 will appear in Record Type 6, and the left-side range fields will be blank.

If the complete chain had additional address ranges with a ZIP Code® of either 12345 or 54321, these additional address ranges would appear with one of the existing ranges or as additional Type 6 records. For example, a right-side range of 150-198 with a ZIP Code® of 12345 could appear on the Type 1 record with the left-side range of 1-99. However, a right-side range of 150-198 with a ZIP Code® of 54321 could not appear on the Type 6 record with the range 2-98. Instead, the range would have to appear in a second Type 6 record. Since the ZIP Codes® in the TIGER/Line® file relate to mail delivery along addressed streets, they are not true area features. It is possible that a polygon may contain addresses associated with more than one delivery ZIP Code®.

Postal Add-On Code

The TIGER/Line® files have a 4-character Postal ZIP+4® Add-On code which is located on Record Type Z. Record Type Z may link to a left- or right-side address range in Record Type 1 or in Record Type 6. By using the TLID fields, data users can match the Postal +4 Add-On codes on Record Type Z to an address range in either Record Type 1 or Record Type 6. If the Record Sequence Number (RTSQ) field on Record Type 6 contains a 0, the Postal +4 Add-On codes apply to the address ranges in Record Type 1. If the RTSQ field contains a number greater than 0, the Postal +4 Add-On codes apply to the address ranges in the Record Type 6 that have the identical RTSQ value. The first two characters of the Postal +4 Add-On code indicate the USPS sector code; the last two characters represent the USPS segment code.

As stated earlier, the U.S. Census Bureau used an automated match process to assign the Add-On codes to the address ranges in the Census TIGER® data base. The match utilized only the street type records from the ZIPMOVE and ZIP+4® files. These records identify a single Add-On code for a range of addresses. The ZIP+4® file also contains company and high-rise building records that supply specific codes to companies, buildings, and floors or suites within buildings. The U.S. Census Bureau did not match these codes to the

Census TIGER® data base because it was not practical to add all of the building features to the Census TIGER® data base. Also, it was not feasible to split the address ranges for individual building-level codes.

The match process attempted to relate the 5-digit ZIP Code®, street name identifier, and address ranges for each feature in the Census TIGER® data base to the corresponding street type record in the USPS ZIPMOVE file, which identifies all 5-digit ZIP Code® changes for the previous five years. If an address range (or portion thereof) in the Census TIGER® data base matched a range in the ZIPMOVE file, the U.S. Census Bureau then compared the range to the USPS ZIP+4® file. If the address range matched the ZIP+4® file, then the ZIP Code® for that address range was updated in the Census TIGER® data base.

Where successful, the process added the Postal +4 Add-On codes to the address ranges in the Census TIGER® data base. Beginning with the 1999 TIGER/Line® files there will be multiple Postal ZIP+4® Add-On codes associated with a single address range. The reason for this is that the U.S. Census Bureau no longer is including any single address-address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files. Suppression of single address-address ranges is to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code. To avoid creating single address-address ranges the U.S. Census Bureau no longer will split address ranges where a Postal +4 Add-On code covers only part of the address range. Rather, the TIGER/Line® files will include multiple Postal +4 Add-On codes for an address range. The Postal +4 Add-On codes may appear on more than one complete chain. This results because the potential address ranges used by the U.S. Census Bureau differ from those used by the USPS, and because the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes complete chain breaks and intersections not recognized by the USPS.

Address Information and Key Geographic Locations (KGLs)

KGLs represent a special class of address information. They provide a geocoding tool like address ranges, but also identify a spatial object similar to a landmark. The U.S. Census Bureau uses KGLs to identify named buildings where the use of the feature name enhances the ability to geocode addresses. These cases include airports, shopping centers, schools, condominiums, hotels, and apartment complexes.

In the TIGER/Line® files, each KGL usually has a CFCC and KGL feature name. The street feature identifier associated with the KGL is obtained by linking the FEAT field to Record Type 5 which contains the list of all street name identifiers. The KGLs are linked by the CENID and POLYID to the GT-polygons. To locate the KGL, link the CENID and POLYID on Record Type 9 to the CENID and POLYID identifiers on Record Types A or S. Even though the KGLs appear to identify specific structures, the KGL descriptions do not include location coordinates or address information.

Address Information Methodology

Pre-Census 2000 Address Ranges

Before the 1990 census, the Census TIGER® data base contained address ranges only for the area covered by 1980 Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME) files and a few file extension areas prepared in conjunction with 1980 census activities. These ranges were used to geocode a list of addresses to geographic areas for use in the 1990 questionnaire mail-out. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau purchased the list of addresses from commercial vendors for the geographic areas where the Census TIGER® data base included address ranges. To verify the accuracy of the addresses, the U.S. Census Bureau began with an initial assignment of residential addresses to the 1990 census tracts and blocks. Clerical review of the results of the assignment process provided additional address range updates.

In the early 1990s, the U.S. Census Bureau expanded its address range coverage to include the entire United States by creating new ranges based on the Address Control File (ACF) used in the 1990 decennial census. The ACF was a master list of addresses geocoded to the census block level. For each block, the individual structure addresses were grouped by feature identifier and sorted into numerical order to extract an actual range. To maintain confidentiality of individual addresses, the U.S. Census Bureau converted the actual range to a potential range. This was accomplished by expanding the actual range to complete a hundred range, splitting the difference between coverage gaps, and in some cases disguising the range by the random addition or subtraction of addresses.

In addition to merging the addresses in the Census TIGER® data base and the ACF, the U.S. Census Bureau edited address ranges for overlaps or other inconsistencies. Orientation edits attempted to standardize the low to high orientation of address ranges along a chain of street feature complete chains with the same feature identifier. Parity edits attempted to place the even- and odd-parity ranges consistently on the same side of a feature chain. Complete chains with address ranges that were specifically identified as orientation or parity anomalies were automatically excluded from these edits. The U.S. Census Bureau conducted a general ZIP Code® clean-up and staff added new ZIP Codes® created since the 1990 census. Street names and address ranges in the Census TIGER® data base were compared to those in the ZIP+4® file of the U.S. Postal Service. If a street name and address range did not have a ZIP+4® code, the code was copied from the ZIP+4® file to the Census TIGER® data base. The consistency of highway names and feature identifiers also was improved.

Census 2000 Address Ranges

For Census 2000, the Master Address File (MAF) replaced the ACF of the 1990 census. The MAF is a list of all living quarters nationwide along with their geographic locations. The U.S. Census Bureau originally created the MAF by combining the addresses in the 1990 ACF with the U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File. The MAF is maintained through partnerships with the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), with Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, and with the private sector. U.S. Census Bureau staff updated and supplemented the MAF with address information provided by census programs such as the TIGER® Improvement Program (TIP) and the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) in which local and tribal governments provided address updates as well as through Census 2000 field operations.

As part of the TIGER® Improvement Program (TIP) local governments were provided address range "clusters" from the USPS ZIP+4® file that failed to geocode to the Census TIGER® data base. Using local sources and expertise, participants annotated maps derived from the TIGER® data base to correct errors and add missing streets, street names, address ranges, and/or ZIP Codes®. U.S. Census Bureau staff then incorporated

participant updates and corrections into the TIGER® data base, thus enabling the address clusters to geocode. In areas not participating in TIP, U.S. Census Bureau staff researched the clusters and made corrections.

The U.S. Census Bureau periodically receives updated information from the USPS which it matches against the MAF. In situations where addresses fail to geocode to the TIGER® data base, U.S. Census Bureau geographic staff research the addresses and make the necessary updates and corrections to enable the addresses to geocode.

In late 1999, the U.S. Census Bureau initiated a process to compare the addresses in the MAF to existing address ranges in the Census TIGER® data base and to create or modify the TIGER® address ranges where necessary. This automated program matched field verified MAF address/collection block relationships to address ranges on either primary or alternative feature names in the Census TIGER® data base. The program eliminated potential address ranges in the Census TIGER® data base that conflicted with the address/collection block number relationships from the MAF, and built potential ranges around the new MAF-based actual address ranges. When discrepancies occurred between the MAF and Census TIGER®, the MAF was deemed to be more accurate because of address information obtained through local partnership programs.

This automated match shifted address range ends along complete chains, flipped address ranges from one side of a complete chain to the other to correct parity reversals, and expanded potential ranges for each complete chain. In cases where MAF-verified addresses resulted in orientation or parity reversals along a complete chain, or out-of-sequence addresses, the address ranges were accepted as verified exceptions and were not adjusted. The address match also combined the actual MAF and potential Census TIGER® address ranges into the largest possible potential range(s) for each complete chain side. It retained high and low address range ends and discarded intermediate address range breaks at the end of the process. This closed coverage gaps, and provided full potential addresses ranges in Census TIGER®. This was done to facilitate geocoding new or commercial addresses.

The address range information appearing in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are approximately the same vintage as those appearing in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files. The U.S. Census Bureau created the Redistricting

Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files before beginning the computer processing necessary to ensure that the address ranges appearing in the TIGER/Line® files agree with the final MAF addresses used for tabulating Census 2000.

No single address-address ranges appear in the 1999 or later versions of the TIGER/Line® files including out-of-parity and out-of-sequence addresses. Many new address ranges were created through the automated address range match using addresses from the official Census 2000 census address list. Suppression of single address-address ranges is to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses collected through census field operations as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code. As a result, any single address that is "out of place" geographically (that is, across the street from all other even addresses or several blocks away from all other addresses in that address series) will not appear in *any* address range in the TIGER/Line® files. For example, address 709 Main Street is in the middle of the even-side of the 700 block of Main Street and will be suppressed because it is a single address-address range. The following addresses ranges for the 700 block of Main Street will appear in the TIGER/Line® files: 700-798 Main Street, 701-707 Main Street, and 711-799 Main Street. Based on the information provided data users cannot tell where 709 Main Street is located.

Both primary and alternate feature identifiers can be used in geocoding, but great care should be used with the alternate identifiers. In the case of corporate corridors and corporate limit offset boundaries, the alternate address linked to the boundary should be used for geocoding rather than the primary range linked to the street (see the *Corporate Corridors and Corporate Limit Offset Boundaries* section in this chapter).

Address Range Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	FRADDL	Start Address, Left
1	TOADDL	End Address, Left
1	FRADDR	Start Address, Right
1	TOADDR	End Address, Right
6	FRADDL	Start Address, Left
6	TOADDL	End Address, Left
6	FRADDR	Start Address, Right
6	TOADDR	End Address, Right
9	KGLADD	Key Geographic Location Address

Impute Flag Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	FRIADDL	Start Imputed Address Flag, Left
1	TOIADDL	End Imputed Address Flag, Left
1	FRIADDR	Start Imputed Address Flag, Right
1	TOIADDR	End Imputed Address Flag, Right
6	FRIADDL	Start Imputed Address Flag, Left
6	TOIADDL	End Imputed Address Flag, Left
6	FRIADDR	Start Imputed Address Flag, Right
6	TOIADDR	End Imputed Address Flag, Right

ZIP Code® Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	ZIPL	ZIP Code®, Left
1	ZIPR	ZIP Code®, Right
6	ZIPL	ZIP Code®, Left
6	ZIPR	ZIP Code®, Right
Z	ZIP4L	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Left
Z	ZIP4R	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Right
9	KGLZIP	Key Geographic Location ZIP Code®
9	KGLZIP4	+4 Postal Add-On Code for KGL

Address Ranges and Impute Flag Codes

Address Ranges

- Numeric characters or a mixture of numeric and alphabetic characters (maximum of 11 characters).
- Address range fields are blank when no address range is available. Both the *start* and *end* address range fields are blank, or both have non-zero values.
- The KGLADD field on Record Type 9 is blank in this version of the TIGER/Line® files.

Impute Flags *(1-character numeric code)*

- *blank*— No address range available
- 0— Not imputed
- 1— Imputed

ZIP Codes®

See the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Publication 65, *National Five-Digit ZIP Code® and Post Office Directory* for a list of valid 5-digit ZIP Codes®. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files may not contain all delivery ZIP Codes® and may contain some non-delivery ZIP Codes®. The distribution of ZIP Codes® in the TIGER/Line® files may not reflect the exact USPS ZIP Code® service area.

Limitations

Users of the address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files should check for address range overlaps, gaps, odd/even reversals, and other situations that may be incorrect. While the U.S. Census Bureau continues to edit for, and correct these situations, it is possible that some still exist.

Corporate Corridors and Corporate Limit Offset Boundaries

A corporate corridor is a narrow, linear part of an incorporated place (or in a few instances, another legal entity). The corporate corridor includes the street and/or right-of-way, or a portion of the street and/or right-of-way within the incorporated place. It excludes from the incorporated place those structures such as houses, apartments, or businesses that front along the street or road.

A corporate limit offset boundary exists where the incorporated place lies on one side of the street and may include all or part of the street and/or right-of-way, but not the structures located on that side of the street. See the *Places* section in Chapter 4.

To facilitate the coding of addresses to the correct geographic entity, the Census TIGER® data base contains duplicate street name and address ranges on complete chains with a CFCC of F11 (nonvisible offset boundary of legal entity) or F12 (nonvisible corporate corridor of legal entity). The duplicate street names for the F11 and F12 features are on Record Type 5; the duplicate address ranges are on Record Type 6. Complete chains with CFCCs of F11 or F12 will not contain the duplicate names or address ranges in Record Type 1. Record Type 1 does not indicate that the street or right-of-way lies within a corporate corridor or offset boundary. Therefore, the address ranges lie outside the corporate corridor or offset boundary and are encoded on either side of these lines. Data users

planning to geocode addresses in areas with these boundary types must identify the duplicate feature identifiers and ranges from Record Types 5 and 6 (the names and address ranges for CFCC F11 and F12 features), locate the street feature with those ranges, and remove the street feature's address ranges and geographic codes from the geocoding process.

Record Linkages

The TIGER/Line® files store address range information in two record types. Record Type 1 contains the basic complete chain attributes, including one basic address range. Record Type 6 stores the additional ranges when the complete chain has more than one range on one or both sides.

The TLID field links Record Types 1 and 6. Since a complete chain can have more than one set of address ranges, multiple Type 6 records can exist with the same TLID. The TIGER/Line® files distinguish these records with a record sequence number (RTSQ). All Type 6 records that have the same TLID appear sequentially in the file even though the records are not sorted by TLID. The TIGER/Line® files do not contain a field indicating whether a Type 6 record exists for a specific TLID; the user must scan any existing records in Record Type 6 for a TLID match.

Boundaries of Geographic Entities

The TIGER/Line® files store geographic codes as either a polygon or complete chain attribute. In the case of state and county level geography, and some other areas, the codes appear in both complete chain and polygon record types. Refer to Chapter 4 for descriptions of geographic areas, and to Chapter 6 for the data dictionary that describes the record type fields.

Record Linkages and Boundary Extraction

The codes assigned to the complete chain belong to the areas referenced by the left and the right sides of a complete chain. Only those features that have different geographic codes on the left and the right sides of a line become boundary features. Information from multiple TIGER/Line® data fields is required to uniquely identify the boundary of some geographic entities. For instance, both the census block and census tract codes

are required to identify a block boundary. Block 1011 in census tract 2101 could neighbor block 1011 in census tract 2998. Be sure to use both the basic number and the suffix when extracting either Census 2000 census tract or block boundaries. Data users who have combined TIGER/Line® files should include the Census 2000 state or statistically equivalent entity and Census 2000 county or statistically equivalent entity codes to extract Census 2000 census tract boundaries.

The extraction of boundary features from polygon attribute codes requires making a link between the polygon and the complete chain data records, then identifying the features with different left- and right-side geographic codes. For a description of the record linkage process, see the *Polygon Features* section in this chapter.

Boundary rings consist of multiple complete chains that are sequentially linked together and connected to form a closed ring. The process of linking all of the boundary complete chains that outline the same geographic entity requires the extraction of all complete chains that have that entity's code on either the left or the right side (but not both). Linking the chains together will form a polygon; each polygon may represent one of the GT-polygons described in Record Types A, P, and S, or a collection of these GT-polygons.

Caution: Some types of geographic areas must end at a county/file boundary while others can continue into adjoining counties/files. For example, MCDs stop at a county boundary, whereas incorporated places can exist in several counties (See the *Record Linkages/Feature Chaining* section in this chapter).

Single-Side Flags and County Boundaries

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files use the January 1, 2000 counties or statistically equivalent entities as the basis for the file coverage area. County boundary features are duplicated between adjoining pairs of counties so that each file is complete. However, the complete chains that constitute the boundary features contain only the geographic entity codes and address ranges relevant to each county-based TIGER/Line® file. The geographic entity codes are blanked out on the outside edge of the county,

even though some of these fields must normally have a non-blank code. The TIGER/Line® file identifies these complete chains with a 1-character, single-side segment flag in the SIDE1 field of Record Type 1.

When combining several TIGER/Line® files to form a state or regional data set, the data user will need to eliminate duplicate boundary lines. Because each one of the duplicate boundary complete chains has either the left- or right-side geographic entity codes and address ranges, the elimination process will need to combine the codes and address ranges from both lines.

The same situation applies to the polygon identification codes. Record Type I contains CENIDs and POLYIDs for GT-polygons within the county. If the GT-polygon is in the adjacent county, the CENID and POLYID fields are blank.

Single-Side Flag Record Location

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	SIDE1	Single-Side Complete Chain Code

Single-Side Flag Codes

1— The complete chain is a county boundary; either the left or the right side is blank

blank— The complete chain is not a county boundary; neither left nor right side is blank

Census Feature Class Codes (CFCCs)

A census feature class code (CFCC) is used to identify the most noticeable characteristic of a feature. The CFCC is applied only once to a chain or landmark with preference given to classifications that cover features that are visible to an observer and a part of the ground transportation network. Thus, a road that also is the boundary of a town would have a CFCC describing its road characteristics, not its boundary characteristics.

The CFCC, as used in the TIGER/Line® files, is a three-character code. The first character is a letter describing the feature class; the second character is a number describing the major category; and the third character is a number describing the minor category.

Some street features in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files that normally would be classified as "A" class features may now be coded with a "P' instead of the "A" to indicate that the feature is a "provisional" feature. The numeric portion of the CFCC still classifies the street as if an "A" were preceding it. Provisional features are those streets that were added from reference sources or other programs in preparation for Census 2000, but were not field verified by census staff during field operations or through the use of aerial photography or imagery. As these features are verified in future operations the provisional flag will be removed for subsequent TIGER/Line® file releases. Features that still have the provisional flag at the time the U.S. Census Bureau assigned the Census 2000 tabulation block numbers were not held as Census 2000 tabulation block boundaries.

Feature Class A, Road

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the term *divided* to refer to a road with opposing traffic lanes separated by any size median, and *separated* to refer to lanes that are represented in the Census TIGER® data base as two distinct complete chains.

The term, *rail line in center*, indicates that a rail line shares the road right-of-way. The rail line may follow the center of the road or be directly next to the road; representation is dependent upon the available source used during the update. The rail line can represent a railroad, a streetcar line, or other carline.

Primary Highway With Limited Access Interstate highways and some toll highways are in this category (A1) and are distinguished by the presence of interchanges. These highways are accessed by way of ramps and have multiple lanes of traffic. The opposing traffic lanes are divided by a median strip. The TIGER/Line® files may depict these opposing traffic lanes as two distinct lines in which case, the road is called *separated*.

CFCC	Description
A11	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, unseparated
A12	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, unseparated, in tunnel
A13	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, unseparated, underpassing
A14	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, unseparated, with rail line in center
A15	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated

Primary Highway With Limited Access *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
A16	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated, in tunnel
A17	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated, underpassing
A18	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated, with rail line in center

Primary Road Without Limited Access This category (A2) includes nationally and regionally important highways that do not have limited access as required by category A1. It consists mainly of US highways, but may include some state highways and county highways that connect cities and larger towns. A road in this category must be hard-surface (concrete or asphalt). It has intersections with other roads, may be divided or undivided, and have multi-lane or single-lane characteristics.

CFCC	Description
A21	Primary road without limited access, US highways, unseparated
A22	Primary road without limited access, US highways, unseparated, in tunnel
A23	Primary road without limited access, US highways, unseparated, underpassing
A24	Primary road without limited access, US highways, unseparated, with rail line in center
A25	Primary road without limited access, US highways, separated
A26	Primary road without limited access, US highways, separated, in tunnel
A27	Primary road without limited access, US highways, separated, underpassing
A28	Primary road without limited access, US highways, separated, with rail line in center

Secondary and Connecting Road This category (A3) includes mostly state highways, but may include some county highways that connect smaller towns, subdivisions, and neighborhoods. The roads in this category generally are smaller than roads in Category A2, must be hard-surface (concrete or asphalt), and are usually undivided with single-lane characteristics. These roads usually have a local name along with a route number and intersect with many other roads and driveways.

CFCC	Description
A31	Secondary and connecting road, state highways, unseparated
A32	Secondary and connecting road, state highways, unseparated, in tunnel
A33	Secondary and connecting road, state highways, unseparated, underpassing
A34	Secondary and connecting road, state highways, unseparated, with rail line in center

Secondary and Connecting Road *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
A35	Secondary and connecting road, state highways, separated
A36	Secondary and connecting road, state highways, separated, in tunnel
A37	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highways, separated, underpassing
A38	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highway, separated, with rail line in center

Local, Neighborhood, and Rural Road A road in this category (A4) is used for local traffic and usually has a single lane of traffic in each direction. In an urban area, this is a neighborhood road and street that is not a thoroughfare belonging in categories A2 or A3. In a rural area, this is a short-distance road connecting the smallest towns; the road may or may not have a state or county route number. Scenic park roads, unimproved or unpaved roads, and industrial roads are included in this category. Most roads in the Nation are classified as A4 roads.

CFCC	Description
A41	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, unseparated
A42	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, unseparated, in tunnel
A43	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, unseparated, underpassing
A44	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, unseparated, with rail line in center
A45	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, separated
A46	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, separated, in tunnel
A47	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, separated, underpassing
A48	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, separated, with rail line in center

Vehicular Trail A road in this category (A5) is usable only by four-wheel drive vehicles, is usually a one-lane dirt trail, and is found almost exclusively in very rural areas. Sometimes the road is called a fire road or logging road and may include an abandoned railroad grade where the tracks have been removed. Minor, unpaved roads usable by ordinary cars and trucks belong in category A4, not A5.

CFCC	Description
A51	Vehicular trail, road passable only by 4WD vehicle, unseparated
A52	Vehicular trail, road passable only by 4WD vehicle, unseparated, in tunnel
A53	Vehicular trail, road passable only by 4WD vehicle, unseparated, underpassing

Road with Special Characteristics This category (A6) includes roads, portions of a road, intersections of a road, or the ends of a road that are parts of the vehicular highway system and have separately identifiable characteristics.

CFCC	Description
A60	Special road feature, major category used when the minor category could not be determined
A61	Cul-de-sac, the closed end of a road that forms a loop or turn-around
A62	Traffic circle, the portion of a road or intersection of roads forming a roundabout
A63	Access ramp, the portion of a road that forms a cloverleaf or limited-access interchange
A64	Service drive, the road or portion of a road that provides access to businesses, facilities, and rest areas along a limited-access highway; this frontage road may intersect other roads and be named
A65	Ferry crossing, the representation of a route over water that connects roads on opposite shores; used by ships carrying automobiles or people

Road as Other Thoroughfare A road in this category (A7) is not part of the vehicular highway system. It is used by bicyclists or pedestrians, and is typically inaccessible to mainstream motor traffic except for private-owner and service vehicles. This category includes foot and hiking trails located on park and forest land, as well as stairs or walkways that follow a road right-of-way and have names similar to road names.

CFCC	Description
A70	Other thoroughfare, major category used when the minor category could not be determined
A71	Walkway or trail for pedestrians, usually unnamed
A72	Stairway, stepped road for pedestrians, usually unnamed
A73	Alley, road for service vehicles, usually unnamed, located at the rear of buildings and property
A74	Driveway or service road, usually privately owned and unnamed, used as access to residences, trailer parks, and apartment complexes, or as access to logging areas, oil rigs, ranches, farms, and park lands

Feature Class B, Railroad

Railroad Main Line A railroad in this category is the primary track that provides service between destinations. A main line track often carries the name of the owning and operating railroad company.

Railroad Main Line *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
B11	Railroad main track, not in tunnel or underpassing
B12	Railroad main track, in tunnel
B13	Railroad main track, underpassing

Railroad Spur A railroad in this category is the track that leaves the main track, ending in an industrial park, factory, or warehouse area, or forming a siding along the main track.

CFCC	Description
B21	Railroad spur track, not in tunnel or underpassing
B22	Railroad spur track, in tunnel
B23	Railroad spur track, underpassing

Railroad Yard A railroad yard track has parallel tracks that form a working area for the railroad company. Train cars and engines are repaired, switched, and dispatched from a yard.

CFCC	Description
B31	Railroad yard track, not in tunnel or underpassing
B32	Railroad yard track, in tunnel
B33	Railroad yard track, underpassing

Railroad with Special Characteristics A railroad or portions of a railroad track that are parts of the railroad system and have separately identifiable characteristics.

CFCC	Description
B40	Railroad ferry crossing, the representation of a route over water used by ships carrying train cars to connecting railroads on opposite shores. These are primarily located on the Great Lakes.

Railroad as Other Thoroughfare A rail line that is not part of the railroad system. This category is for a specialized rail line or railway that is typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic.

CFCC	Description
B50	Other rail line; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
B51	Carline, a track for streetcars, trolleys, and other mass transit rail systems; used when the carline is not part of the road right-of-way
B52	Cog railroad, incline railway, or logging tram

Feature Class C, Miscellaneous Ground Transportation

Miscellaneous Ground Transportation With Category Unknown Source materials do not allow determination of the miscellaneous ground transportation category.

CFCC	Description
C00	Miscellaneous ground transportation, not road or railroad; major and minor categories unknown

Pipeline Enclosed pipe, carrying fluid or slurry, situated above ground, or in special conditions, below ground when marked by a cleared right-of-way and signage.

CFCC	Description
C10	Pipeline; major category used alone

Power Transmission Line High voltage electrical line, on towers, situated on cleared right-of-way.

CFCC	Description
C20	Power transmission line; major category used alone

Miscellaneous Ground Transportation With Special Characteristics
A portion of a ground transportation system that has separately identifiable characteristics. This category is for specialized transportation, usually confined to a local area, that is separate from other ground transportation.

CFCC	Description
C30	Other ground transportation that is not a pipeline or a power transmission line; major category used alone when minor category could not be determined
C31	Aerial tramway, monorail, or ski lift

Feature Class D, Landmark

Landmark is the general name given to a cartographic (or locational) landmark, a land-use area, and a key geographic location (KGL). A cartographic landmark is identified for use by an enumerator while working in the field. A land-use area is identified in order to minimize enumeration efforts in uninhabited areas or areas where human access is restricted. A key geographic location is identified in order to more accurately geocode and enumerate a place of work or residence.

Landmark With Category Unknown Source materials do not allow determination of the landmark category.

CFCC	Description
D00	Landmark; major and minor categories unknown

Military Installation Base, yard, or depot used by the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, the Coast Guard, or the National Guard. With the exception of the Coast Guard which is administered by the Department of Transportation, and the National Guard which is administered by states, these areas are administered by the U.S. Department of Defense

CFCC	Description
D10	Military installation or reservation; major category used alone

Multihousehold or Transient Quarters

CFCC	Description
D20	Multihousehold or transient quarters; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D21	Apartment building or complex
D22	Rooming or boarding house
D23	Trailer court or mobile home park
D24	Marina
D25	Crew-of-vessel area
D26	Housing facility for workers
D27	Hotel, motel, resort, spa, hostel, YMCA, or YWCA
D28	Campground
D29	Shelter or mission

Custodial Facility This category includes institutions that have personnel such as guards, nurses, and caretakers to preserve the welfare of those individuals resident in the facility.

CFCC	Description
D30	Custodial facility; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D31	Hospital
D32	Halfway house
D33	Nursing home, retirement home, or home for the aged
D34	County home or poor farm
D35	Orphanage
D36	Jail or detention center
D37	Federal penitentiary, state prison, or prison farm

Educational or Religious Institution

CFCC	Description
D40	Educational or religious institution; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D41	Sorority or fraternity
D42	Convent or monastery
D43	Educational institution, including academy, school, college, and university
D44	Religious institution, including church, synagogue, seminary, temple, and mosque

Transportation Terminal The facility where transportation equipment is stored, the destination for travel on the transportation system, or the intermodal connection facility between transportation systems.

CFCC	Description
D50	Transportation terminal; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D51	Airport or airfield
D52	Train station
D53	Bus terminal
D54	Marine terminal
D55	Seaplane anchorage

Employment Center This category includes locations with high-density employment.

CFCC	Description
D60	Employment center; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D61	Shopping center or major retail center
D62	Industrial building or industrial park
D63	Office building or office park
D64	Amusement center
D65	Government center
D66	Other employment center

Tower

CFCC	Description
D70	Tower; major category used alone when minor category could not be determined
D71	Lookout tower

Open Space This category contains areas of open space with no inhabitants, or with inhabitants restricted to known sites within the area.

CFCC	Description
D80	Open space; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D81	Golf course
D82	Cemetery
D83	National Park Service land
D84	National forest or other Federal land
D85	State or local park or forest

Special Purpose Landmark This category includes landmarks not otherwise classified.

CFCC	Description
D90	Special purpose landmark; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D91	Post office
D92	Urbanizacion, an identifiable community development in Puerto Rico
D93	Fire Department
D94	Police Station
D95	Library
D96	City/Town Hall

Feature Class E, Physical Feature

Physical Feature With Category Unknown Source materials do not allow determination of the physical feature category.

CFCC	Description
E00	Physical feature, tangible but not transportation or hydrographic; major and minor categories unknown

Fence This category describes a fence that separates property. For example, a fence around a military reservation or prison separates the reservation from civilian land. Thus, a fence line is a property line marked by a fence.

CFCC	Description
E10	Fence line locating a visible and permanent fence between separately identified property

Topographic Feature This category refers to topographical features that may be used as boundaries or as a reference for an area. The Census TIGER® data base contains topographic features used to define the limits of statistical entities in locations where no other visible feature can be identified.

CFCC	Description
E20	Topographic feature; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
E21	Ridge line, the line of highest elevation of a linear mountain
E22	Mountain peak, the point of highest elevation of a mountain
E23	Island, identified by name
E24	Levee, an embankment, as of earth or concrete, used to prevent a river or other body of water from overflowing

Feature Class F, Nonvisible Features

Nonvisible features are used to delimit tabulation entities, property areas, and legal and administrative entities. The U.S. Census Bureau separately identifies nonvisible boundaries only when they do not follow a visible feature such as a road, stream, or ridge line.

Nonvisible Boundary With Classification Unknown or Not Elsewhere Classified

CFCC	Description
F00	Nonvisible boundary; major and minor categories unknown

Nonvisible Legal Entity Boundary

CFCC	Description
F10	Nonvisible jurisdictional boundary of a legal or administrative entity
F11	Offset boundary of a legal entity
F12	Corridor boundary of a legal entity
F13	Interpolated boundary of a legal entity used for closure through hydrological areas
F14	Superseded legal boundary
F15	Superseded legal boundary, corrected through post census process
F16	Superseded legal boundary, current at the time of the 1997 Economic Census
F17	Nonvisible State Legislative District boundary
F18	Nonvisible Congressional District boundary

Nonvisible Features for Data Base Topology This category contains various types of nonvisible lines used to maintain the topology in the Census TIGER® data base.

CFCC	Description
F20	Nonvisible feature for data base topology; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
F21	Automated feature extension to lengthen existing physical feature
F22	Irregular feature extension, determined manually, to lengthen existing physical feature
F23	Closure extension to complete data base topological closure between extremely close features (used to close small gaps between complete chains and create polygons to improve block labeling on cartographic products)
F24	Nonvisible separation line used with offset and corridor boundaries
F25	Nonvisible centerline of area enclosed by corridor boundary

Point-to-Point Line

CFCC	Description
F30	Point-to-point line, follows a line of sight and should not cross any visible feature; for example, from the end of a road to a mountain peak

Property Line

CFCC	Description
F40	Property line, nonvisible boundary of either public or private lands, e.g., a park boundary

ZIP Code® Tabulation Boundary

CFCC	Description
F50	ZIP Code® tabulation boundary, used in delineating ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas

Nonvisible Statistical Boundary

CFCC	Description
F70	Statistical boundary; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
F71	1980 statistical boundary
F72	1990 statistical boundary; used to hold 1990 collection and tabulation census block boundaries not represented by existing physical features
F73	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
F74	1990 statistical boundary; used to hold a 1990 tabulation census block boundary not represented by an existing physical feature

Nonvisible Other Tabulation Boundary

CFCC	Description
F80	Nonvisible other tabulation boundary; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
F81	School district boundary
F82	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
F83	Census 2000 collection block boundary; used to hold Census 2000 collection block boundaries not represented by existing physical features
F84	Census 2000 statistical area boundary; used to hold Census 2000 statistical area boundaries not represented by existing physical features
F85	Census 2000 tabulation block boundary; used to hold Census 2000 tabulation block boundaries not represented by existing physical features
F86	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
F87	Oregon urban growth area boundary

Feature Class G, U.S. Census Bureau Usage

The U.S. Census Bureau uses this feature class for internal programs.

Feature Class H, Hydrography

Basic Hydrography This category includes shorelines of all water regardless of the classification of the water itself.

CFCC	Description
H00	Water feature, classification unknown or not elsewhere classified
H01	Shoreline of perennial water feature
H02	Shoreline of intermittent water feature

Naturally Flowing Water Features

CFCC	Description
H11	Perennial stream or river
H12	Intermittent stream, river, or wash
H13	Braided stream or river

Man-Made Channel to Transport Water These features are used for purposes such as transportation, irrigation, or navigation.

CFCC	Description
H21	Perennial canal, ditch, or aqueduct
H22	Intermittent canal, ditch, or aqueduct

Inland Body of Water

CFCC	Description
H30	Lake or pond; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
H31	Perennial lake or pond
H32	Intermittent lake or pond

Man-Made Body of Water

CFCC	Description
H40	Reservoir; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
H41	Perennial reservoir
H42	Intermittent reservoir

Seaward Body of Water

CFCC	Description
H50	Bay, estuary, gulf, sound, sea, or ocean; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
H51	Bay, estuary, gulf, or sound
H53	Sea or ocean

Body of Water in a Man-Made Excavation

CFCC	Description
H60	Gravel pit or quarry filled with water

Nonvisible Definition Between Water Bodies

The U.S. Census Bureau digitizes nonvisible definition boundaries to separate named water areas; for instance, an artificial boundary is drawn to separate a named river from the connecting bay.

CFCC	Description
H70	Nonvisible water area definition boundary; used to separate named water areas and as the major category when the minor category could not be determined
H71	USGS closure line; used as a maritime shoreline
H72	Census water center line; computed to use as a median positional boundary
H73	Census water boundary, international in waterways or at 10-mile limit; used as an area measurement line
H74	Census water boundary separating inland from coastal or Great Lakes; used as an area measurement line
H75	Census water boundary separating coastal water from territorial sea at the 3-mile limit; used as an area measurement line

Special Water Feature Includes area covered by glaciers or snow fields.

CFCC	Description
H80	Special water feature; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
H81	Glacier

Feature Class P, Provisional Features

The U.S. Census Bureau has created a new CFCC type that may appear on street features only. Some streets that normally would be classified as "A" class features may be coded with a "P" instead of the "A" to indicate that the feature is a "provisional" feature. Provisional features are those streets that were added from reference sources or other programs in preparation for Census 2000, but were not field verified by census staff during field operations or through the use of aerial photography or imagery. As these features are verified in future operations the provisional flag will be removed for subsequent TIGER/Line® releases. The numeric portion of the CFCC still classifies the street as if an "A" were preceding it.

Feature Class X, Not Yet Classified

Classification Unknown or Not Elsewhere Classified

CFCC	Description
X00	Feature not yet classified

All complete chains, landmarks, and key geographic locations have a code representing their census feature class. Only those GT-polygons associated with an area landmark have a CFCC. Most CFCCs in the feature classification scheme apply only to complete chains. In a few instances, the same feature code may apply to complete chains as well as to point and area landmarks.

Only those features required for census operational purposes are classified and inserted into the Census TIGER® data base. Therefore, not all features in a county will appear in the TIGER/Line® files. Since features are classified with only a single code, a road that also is a boundary will have only the CFCC of a road even though a CFCC for a boundary exists in the classification scheme.

CFCC Record Location

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	CFCC	Code assigned to the complete chain
7	CFCC	Code assigned to a point or area landmark
9	CFCC	Code assigned to a key geographic location

Points Describing the Complete Chain

The TIGER/Line® files describe the spatial/geometric position and shape of a complete chain using shape points and nodes; see the section entitled *Topology* in Chapter 1. Latitude and longitude coordinate fields identify the shape points and nodes. The Census TIGER® data base does not support node identification numbers.

Nodes

Nodes are topological objects that mark the end location of each complete chain. Every chain has two nodes, a *start node* and an *end node* (using the Spatial Data Transfer Standard, or SDTS, terminology). Earlier releases of the TIGER/Line® files refer to these nodes as the *from node* and the *to node*. The order of the nodes establishes the left and the right sides of the line and sets the sequencing order for the shape points. The node coordinates are stored in Record Type 1.

Shape Points

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the term *shape points* to describe the non-topological points that describe the position and shape of a chain. Shape points exist only where required; straight-line complete chains require no shape points. Shape points are associated only with one complete chain and are listed in order from *start node* to *end node*. The TIGER/Line® files store shape points in Record Type 2 and link them to the nodes in Record Type 1 using the TLID. The shape points for a chain can fill several Type 2 records.

Coordinates for Nodes and Shape Points

Coordinates are decimal degrees expressed in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) notation, where a positive latitude represents the Northern Hemisphere and a negative longitude represents the Western

Hemisphere. All coordinates are expressed as a signed integer with six decimal places of precision implied (see the section, *Positional Accuracy*, in Chapter 5).

Actual	*TIGER/Line® File*
Latitude 15 Deg. S to 72 Deg. N	-15000000 to +72000000
Longitude 64 Deg. W to 131 Deg. E	-64000000 to -180000000 +179999999 to +131000000

For the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the coordinates in the 1995 and later versions of the TIGER/Line® files are in the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The coordinate datum for the above areas was NAD27 in all previous versions of the files prior to 1995. For Hawaii and the Pacific Island Areas, the Census Bureau used a variety of sources for building the original digital file in the late 1980s. Neither the specific identities of each of these sources nor their datums were recorded. The information that does exist for this operation indicates that the current USGS topographic quadrangles and/or Defense Department maps were typically, though not necessarily exclusively, used as sources. These would have been based on local datums, however, the Census Bureau does not have information specifically identifying these datums. Such information was not needed for Census Bureau mapping operations when the TIGER data base was created for these areas.

Coordinate Values

All nodes have non-zero coordinates within the range specified in the *Coordinates for Nodes and Shape Points* section on the previous page. Shape point coordinates are expressed in the same manner. However, unused Record Type 2 fields are zero-filled and begin with a "+" sign.

Record Locations for Nodes and Shape Point Coordinates

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	FRLONG	Start Longitude
1	FRLAT	Start Latitude
1	TOLONG	End Longitude
1	TOLAT	End Latitude
2	LONG1	Point 1, Longitude
2	LAT1	Point 1, Latitude

Record Locations for Nodes and Shape Point Coordinates *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
2	LONG2	Point 2, Longitude
2	LAT2	Point 2, Latitude
2	LONG3	Point 3, Longitude
2	LAT3	Point 3, Latitude
⋮	⋮	⋮
2	LONG10	Point 10, Longitude
2	LAT10	Point 10, Latitude

Record Linkages/Feature Chaining

Plotting a complete chain requires using the nodes from Record Type 1 and all of the shape point records in Record Type 2 with the same TLID, if any. Plot the start node first, then search Record Type 2 for any matching records. If there is a match, the record will contain from 1 to 10 shape points. If all 10-point fields are filled with non-zero values, there may be an additional matching Type 2 record. Type 2 records are not sorted by TLID, but all records with the same TLID should appear together in sequence by the record sequence number (RTSQ). Plot the shape points from all Type 2 records and end the complete chain by plotting the end node.

Street features may consist of multiple complete chains that are sequentially linked together. Linking all of the features with the same name requires the extraction of all Type 1 and Type 2 records with the same feature identifiers in Record Types 1 and 5.

Boundary generation requires the extraction of all features that have different left and right geographic codes. The placement of the complete chains into a boundary-ring sequence requires a procedure to match the end of one complete chain to the beginning or end of the next complete chain. The complete chains will probably not have the same *to-from* or *start-end* orientation down the length of the street or boundary. Therefore, the procedure must reverse the order of the nodes and shape points that form some complete chains to achieve a correct and consistent sequence of nodes and shape points. Since the nodes that identify the ends of the complete chains do not have an identification number, the procedure must match the nodes based on the latitude and longitude coordinates. Combin-

ing the coordinates into a single peano key code composed of alternating latitude and longitude digits might facilitate the match. Sorting nodes using the peano key will cluster nodes that are spatially close together.

Polygon Features

The TIGER/Line® files contain identification and geographic codes for each GT-polygon in the Census TIGER® data base. These GT-polygons are the smallest areas identified in the TIGER/Line® files. Geographic entities and area landmarks have specific identification codes and form more complex polygons. The TIGER/Line® files link these features to GT-polygons, but do not directly identify the more complex polygons.

GT-polygons are building blocks that form features. They are not features and do not have their own feature name or CFCC. However, GT-polygons may be a part of many area landmark features that have their own feature name and CFCC.

GT-polygons have unique GT-polygon identification codes (CENID and POLYID), a set of geographic entity codes, and an internal point location. Refer to Chapter 2 for more information on GT-polygon identification codes and Chapter 4 for a description of the geographic entities in the TIGER/Line® files.

Information and record linkage keys for GT-polygons are distributed over several record types:

- Record Type P — provides the GT-polygon internal point location
- Record Type A — provides the Census 2000 geographic entity codes and areas
- Record Type 8 — links GT-polygons to area landmarks
- Record Type 9 — links GT-polygons to key geographic location features
- Record Type I — links GT-polygons to complete chains
- Record Type S — provides Census 2000 geographic entity codes and areas

Updates to the Census TIGER® data base include new street and boundary complete chains that create new GT-polygons. Thus, each version of the TIGER/Line® files will have a single, unique set of GT-polygons, each with a corresponding Record Type A, S, and P. The CENID and POLYID identification codes link records together, but are not permanent GT-polygon identification codes.

Geographic Entity Codes

Geographic entity codes can be attributes of a set of polygons, a complete chain, or both. Refer to Chapter 6 for the data dictionary that describes the record type fields and to Chapter 4 for descriptions of geographic areas.

Internal Points

The internal point is a point location within each GT-polygon that is unique to that GT-polygon. The TIGER/Line® files exclude the internal points from the node-complete chain-polygon topology; do not confuse the internal point with a centroid. In a polygon with an irregular shape, such as a doughnut or crescent shape, the true centroid could fall outside the polygon. Unlike true centroids, the internal points should always fall within the GT-polygon or on the GT-polygon boundary.

Some of the GT-polygons (approximately a dozen nationwide) are so small that the internal point may be identical to a point on one of the lines bounding the GT-polygon, or identical to one of the nodes. Depending upon the precision of a particular software or hardware system, the data user may find the internal point outside the correct GT-polygon, or find that a GT-polygon may contain two internal points.

Changes to the shape and location of complete chains forming polygon boundaries will change the polygon internal point coordinates even though the topology of the polygon remains the same. Such changes complicate the matching, using internal point coordinates, of polygons from different versions of the TIGER/Line® files.

All internal points have non-zero coordinates. Coordinates are expressed in standard FIPS PUB 70 notation. See the *Coordinates for Nodes and Shape Points* section in this chapter.

GT-Polygon Internal Point Coordinates Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
P	POLYLONG	Polygon Internal Point Longitude
P	POLYLAT	Polygon Internal Point Latitude

Record Linkages

The topological network of complete chains divides the surface area of geographic entities into GT-polygons. There is a one-to-one relationship between the GT-polygons constructed from Record Types 1 and 2 and those appearing in Record Type P. In constructing the GT-polygons from Record Types 1 and 2, users are cautioned to be sure their software has the necessary coordinate precision and does not snap together complete chains that are merely close.

Record Type I provides a direct link from each complete chain in the TIGER/Line® file to its adjoining GT-polygons. It contains both the TLID and the polygon identification codes for each side of the GT-polygon. Record Type I facilitates the transfer of polygon geographic codes to the complete chain, but also provides the link back from polygon to complete chain. In this case, finding all complete chains associated with a GT-polygon is more difficult. The procedure involves searching every Type I record to locate all instances where a CENID and POLYID appear on either the left or the right side of a complete chain.

Area landmarks also must link to the GT-polygons in order to establish their geographic location. Record Type 8 provides the link from GT-polygon to area landmark. See the *Area Landmark Locations* section in this chapter.

Landmark Features

The U.S. Census Bureau includes landmarks in the Census TIGER® data base for locating special features and to help enumerators during field operations. Some of the more common landmark types include airports, cemeteries, parks, and educational facilities.

The U.S. Census Bureau added landmark features on an as-needed-basis and made no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature were included. The absence of a landmark does not mean that the living quarters, e.g., hospitals and group quarters associated with the landmark were excluded from the Census 2000 enumeration. The address list used for the census was maintained apart from the landmark data. Landmarks with special address information are called key geographic locations (KGLs).

A landmark can be either a point, line, or area type. In some cases, the Census TIGER® data base permits a choice of types. For instance, an airport or airfield might appear as a point, line, or area; the approach depends on the size of the feature and the depiction of the feature in the source document.

Line features such as airfields could appear as one or more complete chains; they are not identified in the landmark record types. See the *Point, Line, and Area Landmark CFCCs* section in this chapter to identify the possible codes that could appear as complete chains.

In addition to landmark data, the TIGER/Line® files contain the CFCCs and names for bodies of water including ponds, lakes, oceans, and the area covered by large streams represented as double-line drainage. See Chapter 4 for a complete description of census blocks covering land and water.

Landmark and water features can overlap. The most common situation is a park or other special land-use feature that includes a lake or pond. In this case, the GT-polygon covered by the lake or pond belongs to a water landmark feature and a park landmark feature. Other kinds of landmarks can overlap as well. Area landmarks can contain point landmarks; these are not linked in the TIGER/Line® files.

Record Type 7 contains point and area landmarks. Most but not all water areas are identified as an area landmark whether named or not. The other landmarks may be identified only by a census feature class code and may not have a name. During the extraction of this data, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a temporary landmark identification number (LAND) to each landmark record. Record Type 8 uses the LAND to link the area landmark records in Record Type 7 to the GT-polygons. Record Type 7 and Record Type 8 exist only when the county file contains landmark features or water features. Record Type 9 contains the key geographic locations (KGLs) in the Census TIGER® data base. The KGLs are linked by the CENID and POLYID to the GT-polygons.

Point, Line, and Area Landmark CFCCs

All landmarks, including KGLs, have a CFCC. In the Census TIGER® data base the CFCCs of the complete chains forming the polygon boundary

are independent of the CFCCs assigned to the area landmark or the water feature filling the polygon.

Landmark CFCC Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
7	CFCC	Code assigned to point and area landmarks
9	CFCC	Code assigned to key geographic location

Landmark CFCC Codes

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
D00	Landmark feature, classification unknown, or not elsewhere classified	P	L	A
D10	Military installation	P	–	A
D20	Multihousehold and transient quarters	P	–	A
D21	Apartment building or complex	P	–	A
D22	Rooming or boarding house	P	–	–
D23	Trailer court or mobile home park	P	–	A
D24	Marina	P	–	A
D25	Crew-of-vessel area	P	–	–
D26	Housing facility for workers	P	–	A
D27	Hotel, motel, resort, spa, YMCA, or YWCA	P	–	A
D28	Campground	P	–	A
D29	Shelter or mission	P	–	A
D30	Custodial facility	P	–	A
D31	Hospital	P	–	A
D32	Halfway house	P		
D33	Nursing home, retirement home, or home for the aged	P	–	A
D34	County home or poor farm	P	–	A
D35	Orphanage	P	–	A
D36	Jail or detention center	P	–	A
D37	Federal penitentiary, state prison, or prison farm	P	–	A
D40	Educational or religious institution	P	–	A
D41	Sorority or fraternity	P	–	–
D42	Convent or monastery	P	–	A
D43	Educational institution	P	–	A
D44	Religious institution	P	–	A

Landmark CFCC Codes *(cont.)*

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
D50	Transportation terminal	P	L	A
D51	Airport or airfield	P	L	A
D52	Train station	P	–	A
D53	Bus terminal	P	–	A
D54	Marine terminal	P	–	A
D55	Seaplane anchorage	P	–	A
D60	Employment center	P	–	A
D61	Shopping center or major retail center	P	–	A
D62	Industrial building or industrial park	P	–	A
D63	Office building or office park	P	–	A
D64	Amusement center	P	–	A
D65	Government center	P	–	A
D66	Other employment center	P	–	A
D70	Tower	P	–	–
D71	Lookout tower	P	–	–
D80	Open space	–	–	A
D81	Golf course	P	–	A
D82	Cemetery	P	–	A
D83	National Park Service area	P	–	A
D84	National forest or other federal land	P	–	A
D85	State or local park or forest	P	–	A
D90	Special purpose landmark	P	–	A
D91	Post office	P	–	A
D92	*Urbanizacion*, an identifiable community development in Puerto Rico	P	–	A
H00	Water feature, classification unknown, or not elsewhere classified	P	L	A
H11	Perennial stream or river	–	L	A
H12	Intermittent stream, river, or wash	–	L	A
H13	Braided stream or river	–	L	A
H21	Perennial canal, ditch, or aqueduct	–	L	A
H22	Intermittent canal, ditch, or aqueduct	–	L	A
H31	Perennial lake or pond	–	–	A
H32	Intermittent lake or pond	–	–	A

Landmark CFCC Codes *(cont.)*

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
H41	Perennial reservoir	–	–	A
H42	Intermittent reservoir	–	–	A
H50	Bay, estuary gulf, sound, sea, or ocean	–	–	A
H51	Bay, estuary gulf, or sound	–	–	A
H53	Sea, or ocean	–	–	A
H60	Gravel pit or quarry filled with water	–	–	A
H80	Special water feature	–	–	A
H81	Glacier	–	–	A

Landmark Feature and KGL Names

The TIGER/Line® files contain an optional 30-character text string used to identify the proper name of the landmark feature or water area. The text string includes upper- and lower-case characters. The feature name may carry an imbedded feature type (e.g., River, Military Reservation, Garden, Park, and Lake). The U.S. Census Bureau has not standardized or edited the feature types or names for landmarks in the Census TIGER® data base in all areas.

The U.S. Census Bureau does not guarantee that the landmarks or water areas are consistently identified in the TIGER/Line® files. Area landmarks added to the Census TIGER® data base in different update actions with the same name and CFCC will produce separate landmark records in the TIGER/Line® files. The landmark records may contain variant spellings of the feature name or different CFCCs even though they refer to the same feature. These differences could result in the fragmentation of a large landmark. For instance, a water body could have the name Lake Redmand with a CFCC of H31, while another part could have the same name, but a CFCC of H30, and still a third part could have the name York County Reservoir. Because area landmarks can overlap, it is possible, although not likely, for one polygon to belong to several landmarks.

Area landmarks and water area labels can have alternate names. Each feature name will appear as a separate Type 7 record, but each record will have the same LAND. Type 7 Records with the same LAND will

have the same landmark or water area label. Each unique combination of primary and alternate names becomes a separate landmark record even though the primary name and the CFCCs match the adjoining landmark features.

The TIGER/Line® files do not show all water bodies as landmark records. Using Record Type 7 (area landmarks) and Record Type 8 (polygons linked to area landmarks) will not necessarily provide all water areas. Record Type S contains a water flag (WATER) to identify polygons associated with water bodies. Water bodies are identified with a value of 1 in the WATER field.

Key geographic location names uniquely identify the landmark separately; for example, Springfield Shopping Center.

Landmark Feature Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
7	LANAME	Landmark name
9	KGLNAME	Key geographic location name

Landmark Feature Name Codes The LANAME and KGLNAME field may include any ASCII text string. The fields can be blank where the feature is unnamed.

Point Landmark Locations

The TIGER/Line® files identify the location of point landmarks with a single coordinate point. The presence of coordinate data in Record Type 7 distinguishes point landmarks from area landmarks that have blank coordinate fields.

Coordinates Coordinates are expressed in standard FIPS PUB 70 notation. For additional information, see the *Coordinates for Nodes and Shape Points* section in this chapter.

Point Landmark Coordinate Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
7	LALONG	Longitude
7	LALAT	Latitude

Coordinate Values All point landmarks have non-zero coordinates within the range specified above. The coordinate fields for area landmarks are blank-filled.

Area Landmark Locations

To find the location of each area landmark, link the basic landmark description in Record Type 7 to all of the elementary polygons that belong to the landmark. Record Type 8 serves as a bridge between these two record types. The TIGER/Line® files provide a Type 8 record for each polygon linked to a specific landmark. Polygons belonging to multiple landmarks appear once for each landmark. The TIGER/Line® files use the LAND and the polygon identification codes (CENID and POLYID) to actually make the link. See Chapter 2 for a description of the LAND, CENID, and POLYID codes and fields.

Locate the polygons for an area landmark by searching Record Type 8 for all of the CENIDs and POLYIDs with the specified LAND. Record Type 8 is in LAND sort sequence. Once the polygons are linked to the area landmark, use Record Type I to locate the complete chains that form the landmark's polygon boundaries. Record Type I contains a record for all complete chains and identifies the polygons located on either side of the complete chains.

The search procedure must look for all instances of Record Type I and evaluate the left- and right-side polygon identifiers for a possible match. Data users may need to eliminate complete chains that are internal to the polygon and landmark, depending on the application.

KGLs

To find the location of KGLs, link the description in Record Type 9 to the elementary polygon in which the KGL is found. Use the polygon identification codes (CENID and POLYID) to make the link. To link the KGL to a feature, use the FEAT field (alternate feature ID code) to link to the feature identifier in Record Type 5.

Chapter 4: Geographic Entities

Overview

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contain the boundaries of legal and statistical entities. The boundaries of the legal entities contained in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau to be legally in effect on January 1, 2000.

The legal entities shown in the files are:

- States and their statistical equivalents—Census 2000 and 1990
- Counties and their statistical equivalents—Census 2000 and 1990
- Minor civil divisions (MCDs) —Census 2000 and 1990
- Subbarrios (Puerto Rico only)—Census 2000 only
- Consolidated cities—Census 2000 only
- Incorporated places—Census 2000 and 1990
- American Indian reservations (both federally and state-recognized)—Census 2000 and 1990
- American Indian trust lands—Census 2000 and 1990
- American Indian tribal subdivisions—Census 2000 only
- Alaska Native Regional Corporations—Census 2000 only
- Hawaiian home lands—Census 2000 only
- Oregon urban growth areas—Census 2000 only
- Congressional districts—current only
- Voting districts—Census 2000 only
- State legislative districts—Census 2000 only
- School districts—Census 2000 only

The statistical entities included in the files are:

- Census areas (statistical county equivalents in Alaska)—Census 2000 and 1990
- Census county divisions and unorganized territories (statistical county subdivisions)—Census 2000 and 1990
- Census designated places (statistical place equivalents)—Census 2000 and 1990
- Place (balance) entities (statistical place equivalents within consolidated cities)—Census 2000 and 1990
- American Indian/Alaska Native statistical areas
  1) Alaska Native village statistical areas—Census 2000 and 1990
  2) Tribal designated statistical areas—Census 2000 and 1990
  3) Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas—1990 only
  4) Oklahoma tribal statistical areas—Census 2000 only
  5) State designated American Indian statistical areas—Census 2000 only

- Census tracts—Census 2000 and 1990
- Block numbering areas—1990 only
- Census block groups—Census 2000 only
- Census blocks—Census 2000 and 1990
- Urban areas—1990 only
- Metropolitan areas:
  1) Consolidated metropolitan statistical areas—Census 2000 only
  2) Metropolitan statistical areas—Census 2000 only
  3) Primary metropolitan statistical areas—Census 2000 only
- Traffic analysis zones—Census 2000 only
- Public Use Microdata Areas—1990 only

It is important to note that the boundary information in the TIGER/Line® files are for statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

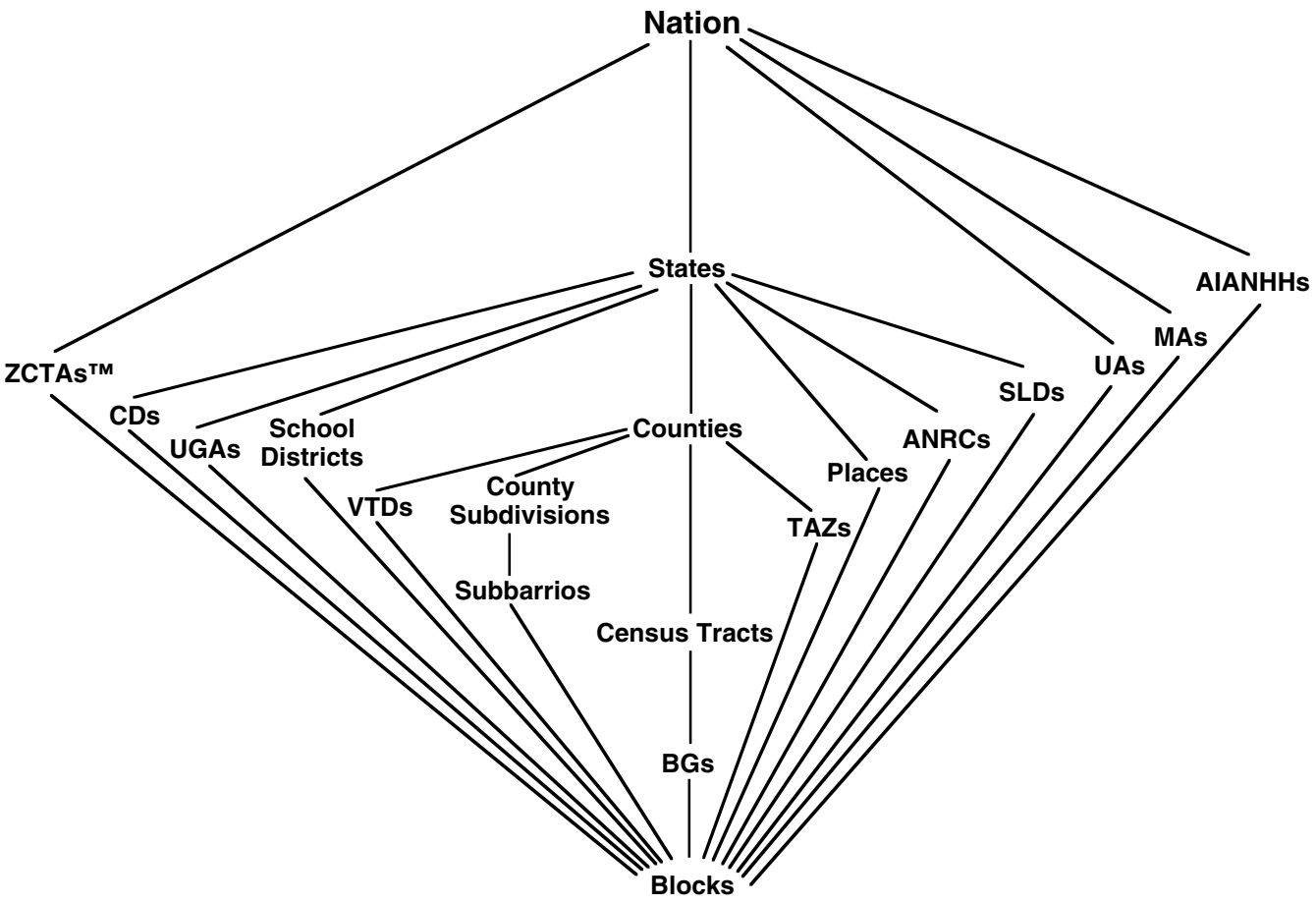
Geographic entities tabulated by the U.S. Census Bureau generally are hierarchical; Figure 4-1 shows the progression of geographic areas from the Nation to the block level. See Appendix F for a count of legal and statistical entities.

The TIGER/Line® files identify geographic areas using the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) codes or U.S. Census Bureau-assigned codes. The TIGER/Line® files depict geographic areas in two ways:

- The assignment of codes to the left and the right sides of the complete chains (Record Types 1 and 3)
- The identification of codes that belong to each GT-polygon (Record Types A and S)

The TIGER/Line® files identify some geographic entities in both the complete chain and polygon records for certain boundary vintages. This chapter provides detailed information on the record types and fields for the geographic entities.

Figure 4-1 **Hierarchical Relationship of Geographic Entities**



AIANHH: American Indian area/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land
ANRC: Alaska Native Regional Corporation
BG: Block Group
CD: Congressional District
MA: Metropolitan Area
SLD: State Legislative District
TAZ: Traffic Analysis Zone
UA: Urban Area
UGA: Urban Growth Area
VTD: Voting District
ZCTA™: ZIP Code® Tabulation Area

Codes for Entities

Appendix A is a list of FIPS state and county codes. A list of valid codes and names for other legal entities does not appear in the documentation for the TIGER/Line® files.

The TIGER/Line® files include Record Type C which lists the geographic codes and names plus some attribute data (FIPS 55 class code, census place description code, legal/statistical area description code, and entity type) for certain entities. The codes and names are identified as 1990 or Census 2000. The *FIPS Code, Name, and/or Attribute Data Applicable Year* field (field name DATAYR) may have three values: *1990* for geographic names and codes valid for the 1990 census, *2000* for Census 2000 geographic names and codes, and *blank* when the geographic names and codes are same for 1990 and Census 2000.

The documentation and paper or file versions of the FIPS codes are available for sale from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. The telephone number is (703) 605-6000. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maintains the FIPS 55 codes. Information about FIPS codes is available from USGS's Geographic Names Section at (703) 648-4547. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) maintains an Internet World Wide Web site of FIPS codes and information. The URL for this site is http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/by-num.htm.

The FIPS publications include:

- *FIPS PUB 5-2*, Codes for the Identification of the States, the District of Columbia and the Outlying Areas of the United States, and Associated Areas
- *FIPS PUB 6-4*, Counties and Equivalent Entities of the United States, Its Possessions, and Associated Areas
- *FIPS PUB 8-6*, Metropolitan Areas (Including MSAs, CMSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs)
- *FIPS PUB 55-3*, Codes for Named Populated Places, Primary County Divisions, and Other Locational Entities of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the codes in FIPS PUB 55-3 to identify both legal and statistical entities for county subdivisions, places, and American Indian areas/Alaska Native areas/Hawaiian home lands. FIPS PUB 55-3

includes many more entity records than those for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data. The FIPS 55 codes are state-based. American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land areas, American Indian tribal subdivisions, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, State designated American Indian statistical areas, and / or tribal designated statistical areas in more than one state will have a different FIPS 55 code for each state portion of the single American Indian entity.

Entity Type Codes

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Entity Type Code field on Record Type C to identify what type of legal or statistical entity the record, including its FIPS or Census code (American Indian areas / Alaska Native areas / Hawaiian home lands only) and name references. For example, the FIPS codes for both places and county subdivisions appear in the FIPS PUB 55-3 Code field. The Entity Type Code field identifies whether the FIPS code references a place, consolidated city, county subdivision, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian home land, or American Indian tribal subdivision.

Entity Type Codes

Code	*Geographic Entity Type*
A	Consolidated City
C	County or Statistically Equivalent Entity
I	American Indian/Alaska Native Area /Hawaiian Home Land except for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
J	Metropolitan Area
L	Subbarrio
M	County Subdivision
P	Place
S	State or Statistically Equivalent Entity
T	Census Tract
U	Urban Area
V	Voting District
W	Alaska Native Regional Corporation
X	American Indian Tribal Subdivision
Y	Oregon Urban Growth Area
3	Unified School District
4	Secondary School District
5	Elementary School District

Names for Entities

The TIGER/Line® files contain not only the codes for geographic entities, but also the geographic entity names. Record Type C links the geographic entity codes appearing in a TIGER/Line® file to the name of the geographic entity associated with that code. Multiple records for the same geographic entity may appear in a TIGER/Line® file. The *FIPS Code, Name, and/or Attribute Data Applicable Year* field (field name DATAYR) identifies the names and codes as 1990, Census 2000, or both. Refer to the section on *Codes for Entities* in this chapter for information on the three possible DATAYR values.

Geographic Entities

American Indian Areas, Alaska Native Areas, and Hawaiian Home Lands (AIANHHs)

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides data. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs), and Hawaiian home lands (HHLs). The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs), Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), and state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs). Tribal subdivisions can exist within the Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no American Indian, Alaska Native, or Hawaiian home land can overlap another AIANHH, except for tribal subdivisions, which subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs), which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs). In some cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the U.S. Census Bureau creates a joint use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims.

The American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands (AIANHHs) are represented in the TIGER/Line® files by a 5-character numeric FIPS code field, a 4-character numeric census code field (except for American Indian Tribal subdivisions which have a 3-character numeric census code field), and a single alphabetic character American Indian/Hawaiian home land trust land indicator field. FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical

sequence within state; because of this the FIPS code is different in each state for American Indian entities in more than one state. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order nationwide, except that joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. The U.S. Census Bureau assigns the 3-character American Indian tribal subdivision code alphabetically in order and unique within each reservation, associated off-reservation trust land, and Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). The TIGER/Line® files use multiple fields to identify the legal and statistical AIANHHs:

Legal Entities

- *Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs)* are corporate entities organized to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs for Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs are geographic entities that cover most of the state of Alaska (the Annette Islands Reserve, an American Indian reservation, is excluded from any ANRC). A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the 12 corporations. The U.S. Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent and it does not appear in the TIGER/Line® files. ANRC boundaries have been legally established. The U.S. Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANRCs for the 1990 census.

- *American Indian reservations—Federal (federal AIRs)* are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of the tribe, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaty, agreement, Executive Order, federal statute, Secretarial Order, and/or judicial determination. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal AIRs as territory over which American Indians have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, tribal towns, and tribal villages. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their federal reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau whenever possible. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or other federal agencies if a tribal government cannot supply the boundaries and/or supporting legal documentation for a boundary change. Federal reservations may cross state, county, county subdivision, and place

boundaries. The BIA supplied the U.S. Census Bureau with the names and exterior boundaries of the federal AIRs used for the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for American Indian reservations in the 1970 census.

- *American Indian reservations—State (state AIRs)* are reservations established by some state governments for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state recognized American Indian reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau. State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries.

- *American Indian tribal subdivisions* are administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). Tribal subdivisions are known as areas, chapters, communities, districts. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on reservations, off-reservation trust land, or OTSAs. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in 1980 when it identified them as "American Indian subreservation areas." The U.S. Census Bureau did not provide data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in conjunction with the 1990 census.

- *American Indian trust lands* are areas for which the United States holds fee title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual 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 a reservation. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because the tribe has primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust. In U.S. Census Bureau data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their

trust lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), an agency in the U.S. Department of the Interior, identified and provided maps of these areas for use by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for off-reservation tribal trust lands in the 1980 census; in 1990, the trust land data included both tribal and individual trust lands. The U.S. Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic categories and they are not identified in the TIGER/Line® files.

Trust lands are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on tribal name. In the TIGER/Line® files, a letter code—"T" for tribal and "I" for individual—appears in a separate field and identifies off-reservation trust lands.

- *Hawaiian Home Lands (HHLs)* are public lands held in trust by the state of Hawaii for the benefit of native Hawaiians; that is, people with at least one half Hawaiian ancestry. Hawaiian home lands have been created pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act that the U.S. Congress passed in 1920. Based on a compact between the federal government and the new state of Hawaii in 1959, the Hawaii Admission Act vested land title and responsibility for the program with the state. However, a Hawaiian home land is not a governmental unit; rather, a home land is a tract of land, with a legally defined boundary, that is owned by the state, which, as authorized by the Act, it may lease to one or more native Hawaiians for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, pastoral, and any other activities authorized by state law. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the names and boundaries for Hawaiian home lands from state officials. The names of the home lands are based on the traditional *ahupua'a* names of the Crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawai'i from which the lands were designated, or from the local name for an area. Hawaiian home lands are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

- *Joint use areas*, as applied to any American Indian area/Alaska Native area by the U.S. Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The U.S. Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data.

Statistical Entities

- *Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs)* represent the settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs). An ANV is a type of local governmental unit in Alaska that constitutes and association, band, clan, community, group, tribe, or village recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Because ANVs do not have boundaries that are easily locatable, the U.S. Census Bureau does not delimit ANVs for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Instead, the U.S. Census Bureau presents statistical data for ANVSAs which represent the settled portion of ANVs. ANVSAs are delineated or reviewed by officials of the ANV or, if no ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process, officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA, an American Indian reservation, or a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA). The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANVSAs for the 1990 census.

- *Joint use areas*, as applied to any American Indian area / Alaska Native area by the U.S. Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly and / or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The U.S. Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data.

- *Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs)* are statistical entities identified and delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that had a former reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA will be that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for statistical data presentation purposes. OTSA replaces the 1990 census term tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA). The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for these former reservations in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it defined a single all-encompassing geographic entity called the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma."

- *State designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs)* are statistical entities for state recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state recognized land base (reservation). SDAISAs are identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by a designated state official. SDAISAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that

contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a state recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A SDAISA may not be located in more than one state unless the tribe is recognized by both states, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). The U.S. Census Bureau established SDAISAs as a new geographic statistical area for Census 2000 to differentiate between state recognized tribes without a land base and federally recognized tribes without a land base. For the 1990 census, all such tribal entities had been identified as TDSAs.

- *Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs)* are statistical entities identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a legally established land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for TDSAs in conjunction with the 1990 census, when both federally and state recognized tribes could identify and delineate TDSAs. For Census 2000, TDSAs now apply only to federally recognized tribes. State recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, are identified as state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs), a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

- *Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSAs)* were 1990 statistical entities identified and delineated for the 1990 census to provide a geographic frame of reference for the presentation of statistical data. 1990 TJSA boundaries were required to follow census block boundaries and were based upon the boundaries of the former reservations of federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma. TJSAs replaced the Historic Areas of Oklahoma recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1980 decennial census. The 1990 descriptive designation, TJSA, has been changed for Census 2000 to Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs).

AIANHH Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	AIANHHL	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Left
1	AIANHHR	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Right
1	AIHHTLIL	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000 Left
1	AIHHTLIR	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000 Right
3	AIANHHCE90L	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land),1990 Left
3	AIANHHCE90R	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land),1990 Right
3	AIHHTLI90L	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 1990 Left
3	AIHHTLI90R	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 1990 Right
3	AIANHHCEL	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Left
3	AIANHHCER	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Right
3	ANRCL	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000 Left
3	ANRCR	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000 Right
3	AITSCEL	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Left
3	AITSCER	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Right
3	AITSL	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Left
3	AITSR	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Right
A	AIANHH90	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land), 1990
A	AIANHHCE90	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), 1990
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	AIANHHCE	Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land Code
C	AITSCE	Census American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area

AIANHH Code Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
S	AIANHH	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
S	AIANHHCE	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
S	AIHHTLI	American Indian /Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000

AIANHH Codes Record Type C shows one record for each AIANHH entity by year. Also, refer to FIPS PUB 55-3 for a list of valid codes and entity names. The type of AIANHH area can be identified either by the census code or by the FIPS 55 class code on each entity record in Record Type C. The range of census codes allocated to each AIANHH and the valid FIPS 55 class code(s) associated with each are as follows:

Type	*Census Code Range – 2000*	*Valid FIPS 55 Class*
Federal AIR	0001 to 4999	D1, D2, D3
Hawaiian Home Land	5000 to 5499	F1
OTSA	5500 to 5999	D6
ANVSA	6000 to 7999	E1, E2, E6
TDSA	8000 to 8999	D6
State AIR	9000 to 9499	D4
SDAISA	9500 to 9999	D9

Type	*Census Code Range – 1990*	*Valid FIPS 55 Class*
AIR	0001 to 4989	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5
TJSA	5000 to 5989	D6
ANVSA	6000 to 8989	E1, E2, E6
TDSA	9000 to 9989	D6

Type	*Trust Land Indicator*
Hawaiian Home Land	H
Individual Trust Land	I
Tribal Trust Land	T

Block Groups (BGs)

Geographic BGs Block groups are clusters of blocks within the same census tract having the same first digit of their 4-digit census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, . . ., 3999 in census tract 1210.02 belong to

BG 3. Census 2000 BGs generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. Most BGs were delineated by local participants in the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local or tribal government declined to participate or where the U.S. Census Bureau could not identify a potential local participant.

A BG usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one BG and BGs are uniquely numbered within census tract. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy BGs never cross county or census tract boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and American Indian / Alaska Native areas / Hawaiian home lands. Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, census tracts and BGs are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries. These are commonly referred to as tribal BGs.

BGs have a valid range of 0 through 9. BGs beginning with a 0 generally are in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas. Rather than extending a census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile territorial sea limit, the U.S. Census Bureau delineated some census tract boundaries along the shoreline or just offshore. The U.S. Census Bureau assigned a default census tract number of 0000 and BG of 0 to the offshore areas not included in regularly numbered census tract areas.

In decennial census data tabulations, a block group may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, voting district, congressional district, American Indian area / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land shown in the data tabulation products.

Block Group Number Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
S	BLKGRP	Census Block Group, 2000

All polygons have a non-blank BG number. The left- and right-side complete chain block numbers should not be blank except where they are located along the outside edge of the county boundary. The TIGER / Line® files do not contain codes for areas outside the county file.

Census Blocks

Census blocks are statistical areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, and short imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Generally census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded by streets. However, census blocks in remote areas may be large and irregular and contain hundreds of square miles. All territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have block numbers. Blocks are composed of one or more GT-polygons; that is, several GT-polygons can share the same block number. See Figures 4-2 and 4-3.

To improve operational efficiency and geographic identifications for Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau introduced different numbering systems for tabulation blocks, used in the census data products, and for collection blocks, used in administering the census. In 1990 the U.S. Census Bureau used a single block numbering system and appended an alphabetic suffix to the basic number where a collection block was split by a tabulation boundary.

Tabulation blocks, used in Census 2000 data products, never cross county or census tract boundaries. Nor do they cross the boundaries of any entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data including American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, congressional districts, county subdivisions, military installations, national parks and monuments, places, state legislative districts, urban and rural areas, urbanized areas, school districts, voting districts, or ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™).

Census 2000 used a set of collection geographic areas for canvassing and administering the census. The collection areas and their hierarchy used in the Census 2000 was different from those used in the 1990 census. Census 2000 collection blocks were unique within collection state and county. The Census 2000 collection blocks generally followed visible features such as roads, rivers, and railroad tracks. Census 2000 collection blocks appear only in the TIGER/Line® files; the U.S. Census Bureau did not tabulate data for collection blocks.

Figure 4-2 ***Geographic Relationships—Small Area Statistical Entities***

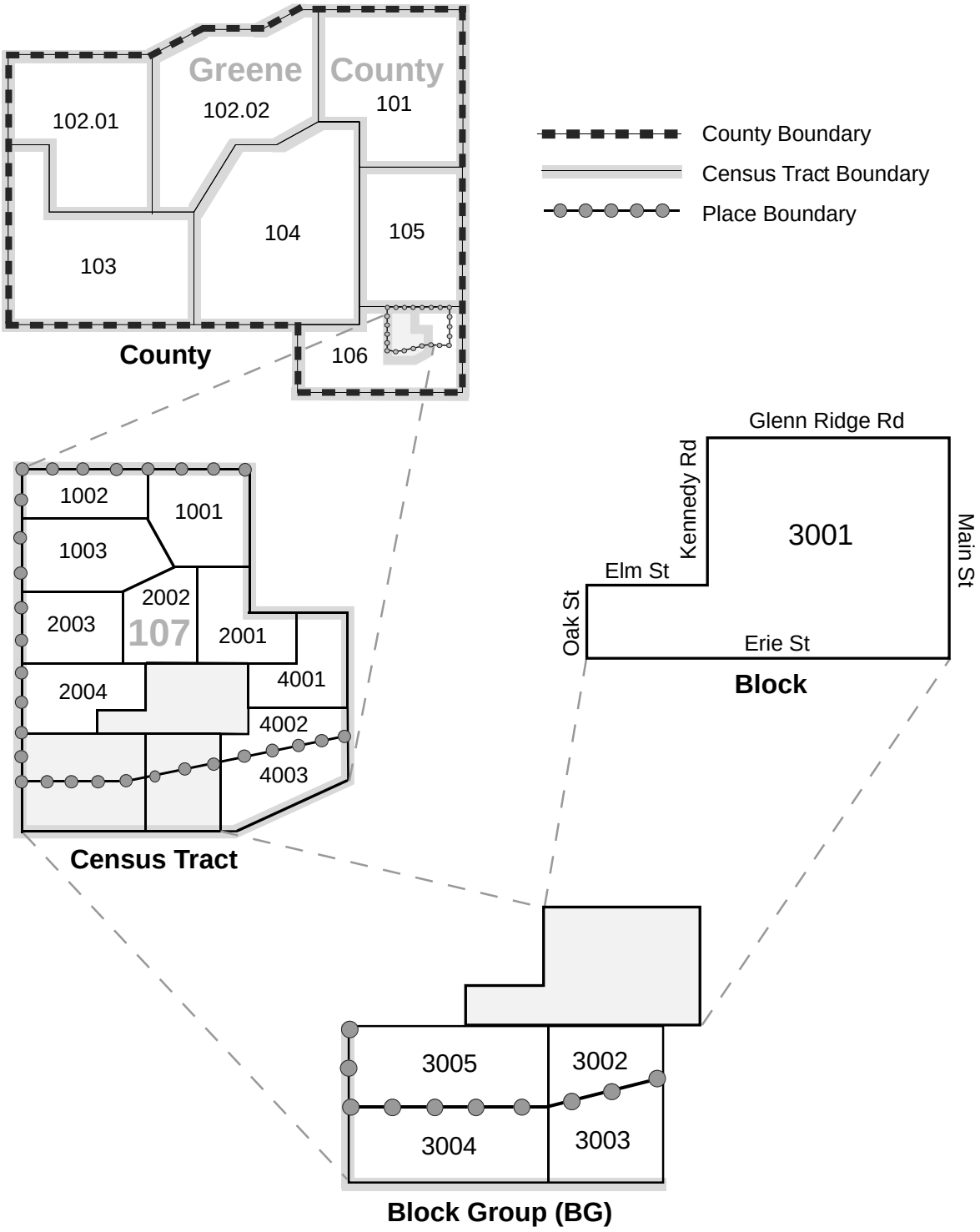
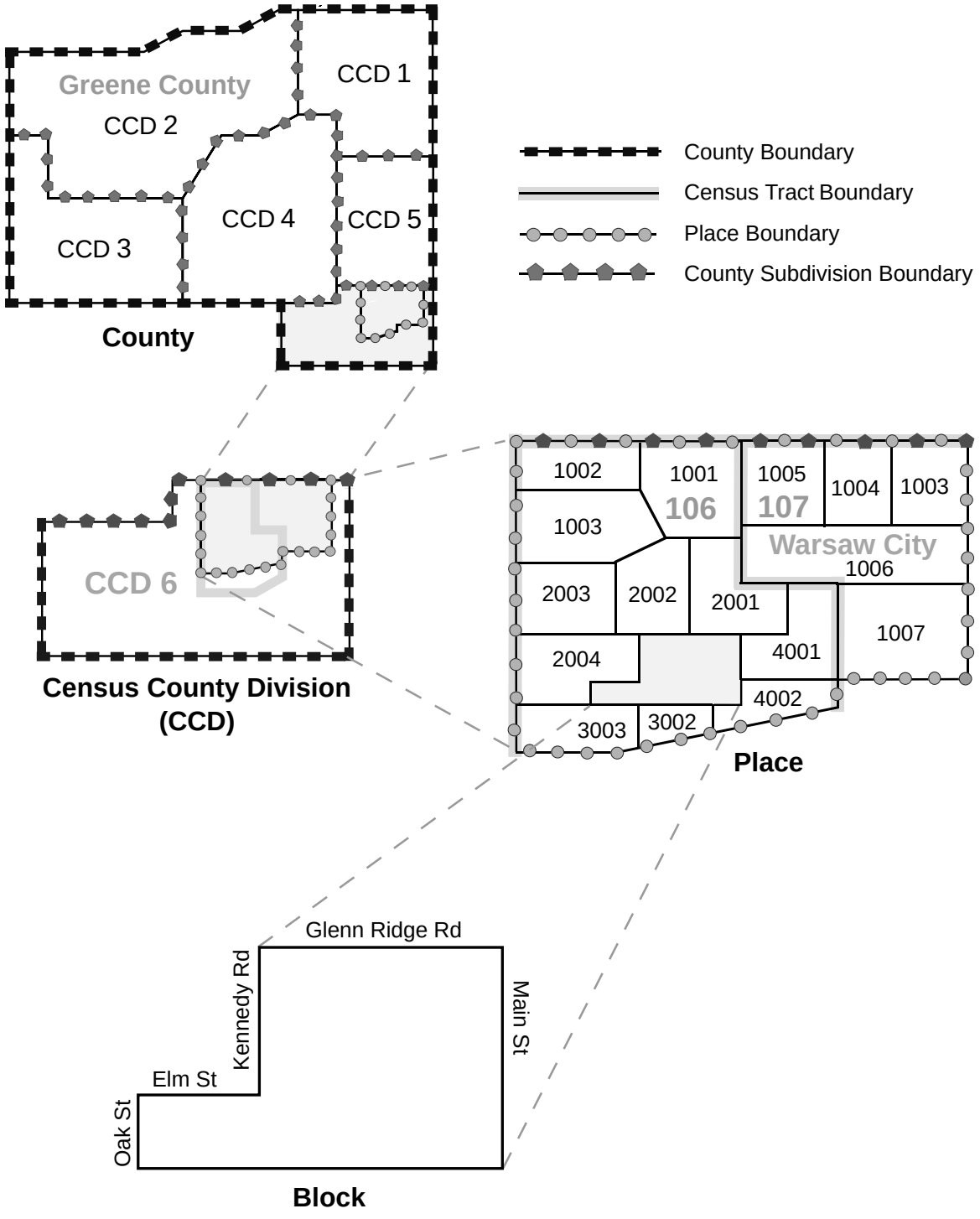


Figure 4-3 ***Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities***



Census 2000 Block Numbers Census 2000 tabulation blocks are numbered uniquely within each state / county / census tract with a four-digit census block number. The U.S. Census Bureau created the tabulation block numbers immediately before beginning its Census 2000 data tabulation process, thereby eliminating block suffixes. The first digit of the tabulation block number identifies the block group.

For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a unique 1990 block number with a suffix of "Z" to identify crews-of-vessels population. For Census 2000, crews-of-vessels population is assigned to the land block identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as associated with the home port of the vessel. Refer to the section on *Crews-of-Vessels* later in this chapter for more information.

The Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within county (or statistically equivalent entity) with a four- or five-digit number. Census 2000 collection blocks are unique within collection state and county; they do not nest within census tract. To control the Census 2000 collection block numbers during the collection process, the U.S. Census Bureau retained the original collection state and county codes even if the state and county changed after the original Census 2000 collection blocks were delineated. The collection state and county codes reflect the boundaries of those areas at the time of collection block numbering. To uniquely identify Census 2000 collection blocks, users must use the collection state and county code fields together with the collection block number and suffix fields. The U.S. Census Bureau assigned collection block suffixes to some Census 2000 collection blocks split by road features added to Census TIGER® after the assignment of the Census 2000 collection block numbers. The U.S. Census Bureau also assigned collection block suffixes to reflect updated American Indian reservation, American Indian trust land, and military installation boundaries.

There is no relationship between the Census 2000 block numbers and the 1990 tabulation block numbers. Nor is there a relationship or correlation between the Census 2000 tabulation block numbers and collection block numbers.

1990 Census Block Numbers 1990 census blocks were numbered uniquely within each 1990 state / county / census tract or block numbering area (BNA). A 1990 census block was identified by a 3-character basic block number and

an optional 1-character alphabetic suffix. Many 1990 census blocks did not have suffixes.

Water Blocks The U.S. Census Bureau introduced a different method for identifying the water areas of census blocks for Census 2000. For the 1990 census, water was not uniquely identified within a census block; instead, all water area internal to a block group was given a single block number ending in "99" (for example, in block group 1, all water was identified as block 199). A suffix was added to each 1990 water block number where the block existed in more than one tabulation entity within its block group. For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The U.S. Census Bureau assigned water block numbers beginning with the block group number followed by "999 " and preceding in descending order. For example, in block group 3, the block numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, 3997, and so forth. The U.S. Census Bureau assigned collection water block numbers within a county beginning with 9999 or 99999 and preceding in descending order. For example, the collection water block numbers in a county would be 9999, 9998, 9997, and so forth. In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks might use enough of the available tabulation block numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether or not a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the Census 2000 block numbers. Data users must use the WATER field on Record Type S to determine if the GT-polygon is land or water. The WATER field has two values, 0 for land or 1 for water.

Census Block Number Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	BLOCKL	Census Block Number, 2000 Left
1	BLOCKR	Census Block Number, 2000 Right
3	BLOCK90L	Census Block Number, 1990 Left
3	BLOCK90R	Census Block Number, 1990 Right
A	BLOCK90	Census Block Number, 1990
S	BLOCK	Census Block Number, 2000
S	BLOCKCOL	Census 2000 Collection Block Number
S	BLKSUFCOL	Census 2000 Collection Block Number Suffix

Census Block Codes

Census 2000 Tabulation Blocks

- Block Group Number 0 to 9—First character
- 000 to 999—Second, third, and forth characters

Census 2000 Collection Blocks

- 1001 to 9999 or 10001 to 99999

Census 2000 Collection Block Suffixes

- A to Z—Codes for Census 2000 collection blocks with a suffix

1990 Land Blocks

- Block Group Number 1 to 9—First character
- 01 to 97—Second and third characters
- Block numbers ending in 98 were not used

1990 Water Blocks

- Block Group Number 0 to 9—First character
- 99—Second and third characters

1990 Tabulation Block Suffixes

- A to Y—Codes for land blocks with a suffix
- A to Y, a to y—Codes for water blocks with a suffix
- Z—Code for blocks assigned for the enumeration of crews-of-vessels

All polygons have a non-blank 4-digit Census 2000 block number. The left- and right-side complete chain block numbers are not blank except where they are located along the outside edge of the county. The TIGER/Line® files do not contain geographic codes for the area outside of the county file. The TIGER/Line® files identify boundary complete chains by placing a 1 in the single-side segment field in Record Type 1.

Census Tracts

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county (or statistical equivalent of a county), and are defined by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated the census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where local or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a

stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data. Census 2000 is the first decennial census for which the entire United States has census tracts. In 1990 some counties had census tracts and others had block numbering areas (BNAs). In preparation for Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts. Block groups and census blocks are uniquely numbered within census tract (except for Census 2000 collection blocks which were uniquely numbered within county).

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, and so forth, may require boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census Tract Numbering Census tract numbers have a 4-digit basic number and may have an optional 2-digit suffix; for example, 1457.02. Census tract numbers range from 0001 to 9999 and are unique within a county or equivalent area. The U.S. Census Bureau reserves the census tract numbering range of 9400 to 9499 for use by American Indian area participants in situations where an American Indian entity crosses county or state lines. See the section on *Census Tracts in American Indian Areas* below for further information. The U.S. Census Bureau assigns a default census tract number of 0000 to some coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial sea rather than extend the census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile limit. By closing off some census tracts along the shoreline or just offshore and assigning the default census tract to the offshore water areas, the U.S. Census Bureau provides complete census tract coverage of water areas in territorial seas and the Great Lakes. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau is not identifying separate crews-of-vessels census tracts; the crews-of-vessels population will be part of the Census 2000 census tract identified as associated with the homeport of the vessel. See the section on *Crews-of-Vessels* later in this chapter for further information.

The U.S. Census Bureau uses suffixes to help identify census tract changes for comparison purposes. Local participants have an opportunity to review the existing census tracts before each census. If local participants split a census tract, the split parts usually retain the basic number, but receive different suffixes. In a few counties, local participants request major changes to, and renumber, the census tracts. Changes to individual census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

In printed reports and on mapping products, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a decimal point (.) to separate the basic number from the suffix. However, in the TIGER/Line® files and Summary File (SF) data products, the decimal point is implied. The basic number and the suffix appear together in a single 6-character field in Record Types 1, 3, A, and S. A basic number smaller than 1000 will contain leading zeros (for example, 002502). Leading zeros are shown on machine-readable products, but are not shown in printed reports or on census maps.

The TIGER/Line® files use the right-most two characters in the census tract field for the suffix. Where a census tract suffix does not exist, the suffix is zero filled in machine-readable products, but blank in printed reports, on census maps, and in the 1998 and earlier TIGER/Line® files. Beginning with the 1999 TIGER/Line® files, zeros will appear in the right-most two characters in the census tract field where a census tract suffix does not exist. Suffixes smaller than 10 have a leading zero. For example, census tract 0077.01 is shown as 007701 in the TIGER/Line® files.

Census Tract "Name" The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contain the census tract numbers formatted to display as they appear on U.S. Census Bureau printed reports and on mapping products. That is, in the census tract "name" the leading and trailing zeros in the census tract number are omitted and the decimal point appears in those census tract numbers with a suffix. For example, census tract 000302 has a census tract "name" of 3.02 and the "name" for census tract 020800 is 208. Data users will find the census tract numbers formatted to display as a "name" on Record Type C. The census tract number appears in the Census Voting District Code/ Census Tract Code field (field name VTDTRACT) and the census tract "name" appears in the Name of Geographic Area field. To distinguish

between the voting district codes and census tract codes in the VTDTRACT field, users should use the Entity Type Code field on Record Type C. Census tract numbers have an entity type code of "T."

Boundaries and Boundary Changes Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. Census tract boundaries may follow legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries, in some states and situations to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries are always census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries.

In a few rare instances, a census tract may consist of discontiguous areas. These discontiguous areas may occur where the census tracts are coextensive with all or parts of legal entities that are themselves discontiguous.

Census Tracts in American Indian Areas The U.S. Census Bureau has reserved the census tract numbering range of 9400 to 9499 for use by American Indian area participants in situations where an American Indian entity crosses county or state boundaries. Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, the U.S. Census Bureau will tabulate census tract data within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands ignoring state and county boundaries. These are commonly referred to as tribal census tracts.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, census tracts never cross state or county boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and American Indian / Alaska Native areas / Hawaiian home lands. Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts are defined within American Indian entities and cross state and county boundaries.

1990 Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas (BNAs) BNAs were statistical areas delineated for the 1990 census by state agencies or the U.S. Census Bureau for counties without census tracts. The delineation of 1990 BNAs followed the same basic criteria as those for 1990 census tracts. Because BNAs appear more often in less populated counties, they may have fewer people than census tracts. The 1990 census tracts and BNAs represent the same level of geography and share the same field in the TIGER/Line® files. 1990 census tracts or BNAs entirely cover a county. A county contained either 1990 census tracts or BNAs, but not a combination of both.

For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau used the .99 suffix for census tracts/BNAs that contained only "crews-of-vessels" population. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau is not identifying separate crews-of-vessels census tracts; the crews-of-vessels population will be part of the Census 2000 census tract identified as associated with the homeport of the vessel. See the section on *Crews-of-Vessels* later in this chapter for further information.

Census Tract Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	TRACTL	Census Tract Code, 2000 Left
1	TRACTR	Census Tract Code, 2000 Right
3	TRACT90L	Census Tract/BNA Code, 1990 Left
3	TRACT90R	Census Tract/BNA Code, 1990 Right
A	TRACT90	Census Tract/BNA Code, 1990
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	VTDTRACT	Census Voting District Code/Census Tract Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	TRACT	Census Tract Code, 2000

Census Tract Codes

Census 2000 Census Tract Codes

0001 to 9989—Basic number range for census tracts

9400 to 9499—Basic number range for census tracts delineated within or to encompass American Indian entities

0000—Default basic number for census tracts

01 to 98—Suffix codes for census tracts

00—Suffix code for census tracts without a suffix

1990 Census Tract/BNA Codes

0001 to 9499—Basic number range for 1990 census tracts
9500 to 9989—Basic number range for 1990 BNAs
0000—Default basic number for 1990 census tracts/BNAs
01 to 98—Suffix codes for 1990 census tracts
85 to 98—Suffix codes for 1990 BNAs
blank—Suffix code for 1990 census tracts and BNAs without a suffix
99—Suffix code for 1990 crews-of-vessels census tracts/BNAs

All polygons have a non-blank census tract basic number. The left- and right-side complete chain census tract numbers are not blank except where they are located along the outside edge of the county boundary. The TIGER/Line® files do not contain geographic codes for the area outside of the county file. The TIGER/Line® files identify the boundary complete chains by placing a 1 in the single-side segment field in Record Type 1.

Congressional Districts

Congressional districts are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states, based on census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable.

The congressional districts in effect at the time of Census 2000 are those of the 106th Congress, whose session began in January 1999. The congressional districts for the 103rd Congress (January 1993 to 1995) were the first to reflect redistricting based on the 1990 census. The 103rd Congressional Districts will remain in effect through Census 2000, except where a state initiative or a court-ordered redistricting required a change. Six states redistricted for the 104th Congress (Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Virginia), five states redistricted for the 105th Congress (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas), and three states (New York, North Carolina, and Virginia) redistricted for the 106th Congress. In North Carolina the "1998 Congressional Plan A" was used for the 1998 congressional elections. It was created in response to a court ruling which held the 1997 plan, "97 House/Senate Plan A," unconstitutional. The Supreme

Court has since reversed that lower court ruling and was used for the 2000 North Carolina congressional elections. The 106th Congressional Districts appearing in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files for North Carolina are the "97 House/Senate Plan A" Congressional Districts. The 108th Congress will be the first to reflect reapportionment and redistricting based on Census 2000 data.

Congressional districts are identified by a 2-character numeric FIPS code. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contain fields for the current (106th), the 106th, and the 108th Congressional Districts. Congressional districts are numbered uniquely within state. The field for the 108th Congressional Districts is blank. The current congressional district field always has a value other than blank for all polygons.

Congressional District Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	CD106	Congressional District Code, 106th
A	CD108	Congressional District Code, 108th
S	CDCU	Congressional District Code, Current (106th)

Congressional District Codes–106th Congress

01 to 52—Congressional district codes
00—*At large* (single district for state)
98—Nonvoting delegate
99—Area with no representative in Congress

Counties and Statistically Equivalent Entities

The primary legal divisions of most states are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are know as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the statistically equivalent entities are the organized "boroughs," "city and boroughs," "municipality," and "census areas;" the latter are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states. These incorporated places are known as "independent cities" and are treated as statistically equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the

entire area is considered a statistically equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the following entities as statistical equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico; Islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands; and a variety of entities in the Pacific Island Areas.

The TIGER/Line® files contain several 3-character numeric fields identifying the FIPS county code for Census 2000 and the 1990 census. Each individual TIGER/Line® file contains state and county code fields to uniquely identify its records. See Appendix A for a list of FIPS codes for county and statistically equivalent entities.

Since the 1990 Census, there were several changes to the universe of county or statistically equivalent entities. In Alaska the Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area became Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and Yakutat City and Borough. Also in Alaska, Denali Borough was created from parts of Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and Southeast Fairbanks Census Area. Dade County, Florida officially changed its legal name to Miami-Dade County, Florida. The portion of Yellowstone National Park in Montana that the U.S. Census Bureau had been showing as a statistical equivalent of a county in the 1990 census legally was annexed by referendum to Gallatin and Park Counties, Montana. The City of South Boston, Virginia no longer is an independent city and is now part of Halifax County, Virginia. The Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are based on the boundaries of the counties or statistical equivalent entities as reported to the U.S. Census Bureau to be legally in effect on January 1, 2000

Census 2000 Collection County Census 2000 uses a set of collection geographic areas for canvassing and administering the census. Because Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within collection state and county, the U.S. Census Bureau retains the original collection state and county codes even if the state and county changed after the original Census 2000 collection blocks are delineated. See the *Census Block* section in this chapter for information on collection blocks.

County and Statistically Equivalent Entity Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	COUNTYL	FIPS County Code, 2000 Left
1	COUNTYR	FIPS County Code, 2000 Right

County and Statistically Equivalent Entity Code Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
3	COUNTY90L	FIPS County Code, 1990 Left
3	COUNTY90R	FIPS County Code, 1990 Right
A	COUNTY90	FIPS County Code, 1990
C	COUNTY	FIPS County Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	COUNTY	FIPS County Code, 2000
S	COUNTYCOL	Census 2000 Collection County FIPS Code

County Subdivisions

County subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and their statistical equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories. The TIGER/Line® files contain a 5-character numeric FIPS code field for county subdivisions. They use a single field to identify the two functional types (legal and statistical) of county subdivisions. Record Type C contains all valid codes and entity names.

Legal Entities

Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs)

- MCDs are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states. MCDs represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants. locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, road districts, supervisor's districts, towns, and townships. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 28 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the District of Columbia is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

- In some states, all or some incorporated places are not part of any MCD. These places also serve as primary legal subdivisions and have a unique FIPS MCD code that is the same as the FIPS place code. The TIGER/Line® files will show the same FIPS 55 code in the county subdivision field and the place field. In other states, incorporated places are part of the MCDs

in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs.

- The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general -purpose local governments that generally can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The U.S. Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products in which it provides data for places.
- In New York and Maine, American Indian reservations (AIRs) exist outside the jurisdiction of any town (MCD) and thus also serve as the statistical equivalent of MCDs for purposes of data presentation.

Statistical Entities

Census County Divisions (CCDs)

CCDs are areas delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state officials and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs have no legal function and are not governmental units. CCD boundaries usually follow visible features and in most cases, coincide with census tract boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs exist where:

1) There are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCDs).
2) The legally established MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes.
3) The boundaries of the MCDs change frequently.
4) The MCDs are not generally known to the public.

CCDs have been established for the following 21 states:

Alabama	Hawaii	Oregon
Arizona	Idaho	South Carolina
California	Kentucky	Tennessee
Colorado	Montana	Texas
Delaware	Nevada	Utah
Florida	New Mexico	Washington
Georgia	Oklahoma	Wyoming

Census Subareas
Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, the statistical equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. The state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau cooperatively delineate the census subareas to serve as the statistical equivalents of MCDs. Census subareas were first used in the 1980 census.

Unorganized Territories (UTs)
The U.S. Census Bureau defines unorganized territories in 10 minor civil division (MCD) states where portions of counties are not included in any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes such separate pieces of territory as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorganized territory" and a county subdivision code. Unorganized territories were first reported in the 1960 census. The following states have unorganized territories:

Arkansas	Minnesota
Indiana	North Carolina
Iowa	North Dakota
Louisiana	Ohio
Maine	South Dakota

County Subdivision Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	COUSUBL	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 Left
1	COUSUBR	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 Right
3	COUSUB90L	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 1990 Left
3	COUSUB90R	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 1990 Right
A	COUSUB90	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 1990
C	FIPS	FIPS PUB 55-3 Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	COUSUB	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000

The U.S. Census Bureau assigns a default county subdivision code of 00000 in some coastal and Great Lakes water where county subdivisions do not extend into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile limit.

Crews-of-Vessels

Crews-of-vessels refers to the population on military (including Coast Guard) and merchant ships; they do not include the inhabitants of house-boats or marinas. The 1990 census population tables showed the vessels' population in a unique 1990 census tract and block. A 1990 crews-of-vessels census tract appeared on 1990 census maps as an anchor symbol with the census tract number, rather than as a delimited area. The location of the anchor symbol was arbitrary and reflected neither the location of the vessel(s) at the time of the 1990 census, nor the location of the 1990 crews-of-vessels census tract as it appeared in the TIGER/Line® files.

1990 crews-of-vessels census tract numbers used the same basic census tract number as the nearby land census tract with which the vessel was associated, plus a suffix of 99, shown in decimal notation. 1990 Crews-of-vessels block numbers used the same basic 1990 block number as the associated land block in that 1990 census tract/BNA, plus a block suffix of Z; for example, block 901Z in 1990 census tract 1234.99.

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau is not delineating separate crews-of-vessels census tracts or blocks. Instead it is assigning the crews-of-vessels population to the land block identified as being associated with the home-port of the vessel. A point landmark, with the census feature class code (CFCC) of D25, appears in the TIGER/Line® files indicating within which Census 2000 tabulation block(s) the crews-of-vessels population is assigned.

Metropolitan Areas (MAs)

Metropolitan areas (MAs) are designated and defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), following a set of official standards that are published in a *Federal Register* Notice. These standards were developed by the interagency Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MAs nationwide.

The general concept of an MA is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MAs are defined around two or more nuclei. Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of

50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA contains one or more central counties and may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MAs consist of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MAs are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MAs are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

There are three types of metropolitan areas. If a metropolitan area has a total population of less than 1,000,000, the area is designated a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Metropolitan areas with a population of 1,000,000 or greater qualify for designation as a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) that is composed of smaller Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). This designation is not automatic; the OMB solicits local opinion to designate CMSAs and their component PMSAs.

The TIGER/Line® files contain two different 4-character numeric fields to identify the FIPS code for each metropolitan area and to differentiate CMSAs and MSAs from PMSAs. The FIPS codes are from FIPS PUB 8. If the metropolitan area is a CMSA then a value exists in the MSACMSA field identifying the CMSA and the value in the PMSA field identifies the PMSA. A blank PMSA field indicates the code in the MSACMSA field is for the MSA. Record Type C uses a single metropolitan area field to identify CMSAs, MSAs, and PMSAs. The Legal/Statistical Area Description code identifies the type of metropolitan area.

Metropolitan Area Central Cities In each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA), the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the

official standards. A few primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that place that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million people, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) may be defined within it. PMSAs consist of a county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSAs are established, the larger MA of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). CMSAs and PMSAs are established only where local governments favor such a designation for a large MA.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are MAs that are not closely associated with other MAs. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties (county subdivisions in New England).

New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) New England county metropolitan areas (NECMAs) are defined as a county-based alternative to the city and town based New England MSAs and CMSAs. The NECMA defined for an MSA or CMSA includes:

- The county containing the first-named city in that MSA/CMSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSAs/CMSAs as well.

- Each additional county having at least half its population in the MSAs/CMSAs whose first-named cities are in the previously identified county. NECMAs are not identified for individual PMSAs.

Only the CMSAs, MSAs, and PMSAs appear in the TIGER/Line® files. The U.S. Census Bureau does not include NECMAs in the TIGER/Line® files.

Metropolitan Area Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	MA	Metropolitan Area Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	MSACMSA	FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
S	PMSA	FIPS Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000

Metropolitan Area Codes Metropolitan areas are identified using the 4-character numeric FIPS codes. Record Type C in the TIGER/Line® files contains all the valid Census 2000 codes and entity names for CMSAs, MSAs, and PMSAs.

Places

The TIGER/Line® files use a single field to identify places that are legal entities, and places that are statistical entities. The FIPS place code uniquely identifies a place within a state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal descriptions (for example, "city" before "village").

Legal Entities

Consolidated Cities

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city." The U.S. Census Bureau classifies the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city as place entities and creates a separate place (balance) record for the portion

of the consolidated city not within any other place. Refer to the section on *Consolidated City (Balance) Portions* below for additional information. Consolidated cities are represented in the TIGER/Line® files by a 5-character numeric FIPS code. Record Type C has the complete list of valid codes and entity names.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 2000, under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division, which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place can be a city, city and borough, borough, municipality, town, village, or rarely, undesignated. But, for census purposes, incorporated places exclude:

- The boroughs in Alaska (treated as statistical equivalents of counties)
- Towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs)
- The boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs)
- The *balance* portions of consolidated cities (statistical equivalents of incorporated places)
- The *incorporated places known as "independent cities" in Maryland,* Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia (treated as statistical equivalents of counties)

Statistical Entities

Census Designated Places (CDPs)

CDPs are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or a other legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have

the same boundary. There are no population size requirements for CDPs for Census 2000. For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau required CDPs to qualify on the basis of various minimum population size criteria.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. All places shown in the Census 2000 data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, which also does not have incorporated places, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes only CDPs. The CDPs in Puerto Rico are called comunidades or zonas urbanas. Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands also have only CDPs.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions
Consolidated city (balance) portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another incorporated place. For example, Columbus city, GA, is a consolidated city that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Bibb City town. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Bibb City town is assigned to Columbus city (balance). The name always includes the "(balance)" identifier.

Dependent and Independent Places Depending on the state, incorporated places are either dependent within, or independent of, county subdivisions, or there is a mixture of dependent and independent places in the state. Dependent places are part of the county subdivision; the county subdivision code of the place is the same as that of the underlying county subdivision(s), but is different from the FIPS place code. Independent places are separate from the adjoining county subdivisions and have their own county subdivision code (or codes if the place lies in multiple counties). These places also serve as primary county subdivisions. The TIGER/Line® files will show the same FIPS 55 code in the FIPS county subdivision code field and the FIPS place code field for independent places. The only exception is if the place is independent of the MCDs in a state in which the FIPS MCD codes are in the 90000 range. Then, the FIPS MCD and FIPS place codes will differ. CDPs and balance portions of consolidated cities (Class C8) always are dependent within county subdivisions.

Corporate Corridors and Offset Corporate Boundaries A corporate corridor is a narrow, linear part of an incorporated place (or in a very few instances, another legal entity). The corporate corridor includes the street and/or right-of-way, or a portion of the street and/or right-of-way within the incorporated place. It excludes from the incorporated place those structures such as houses, apartments, or businesses, that front along the street or road; see Figure 4-4.

A corporate limit offset boundary exists where the incorporated place lies on only one side of the street, and may include all or part of the street and/or the right-of-way. It does not include the houses or land that adjoin the side of the street with the corporate limit offset boundary. It is possible to have two or more corporate limit offset boundaries in the same street or right-of-way. Corporate limit offset boundaries use the same map symbology as non-offset boundaries. Figure 4-4 depicts corporate corridors and corporate offset limits.

To facilitate address coding, the street name and address ranges are generally duplicated on complete chains with a CFCC of F11 (offset boundary of a legal entity) or F12 (corridor boundary of a legal entity). The duplicate street names for the F11 and F12 features are on Record Type 5 and the duplicate address ranges are on Record Type 6. However, Record Type 1 will not indicate that the street or right-of-way lies within a corporate corridor or offset boundary, or that the address ranges lie outside, and are encoded on either side, of the corporate corridor or offset boundary.

When data users find duplicate address ranges where one of the duplicates is on a complete chain with a CFCC of F11 or F12, they should use this address range for address geocoding rather than the range on the street feature that has a CFCC beginning with *A* (see Figure 4-5). Likewise, use the street name and address ranges on the related street feature (CFCC beginning with *A*) for mapping or vehicle routing.

Incorporated Place/CDP Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	PLACEL	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 2000 Left
1	PLACER	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 2000 Right
3	PLACE90L	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990 Left
3	PLACE90R	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990 Right

Figure 4-4 ***Corporate Corridors—Overview***

This diagram, using symbology typical of a census map, shows a corporate corridor linking the two larger areas of Place 38520 (shading has been added to highlight the actual area within the corporate limits). Part of the corporate limit along Orange St is an offset boundary. A corporate limit offset covers only one side of the street or right-of-way, not the entire street or right-of-way, as is the case with a corporate corridor.

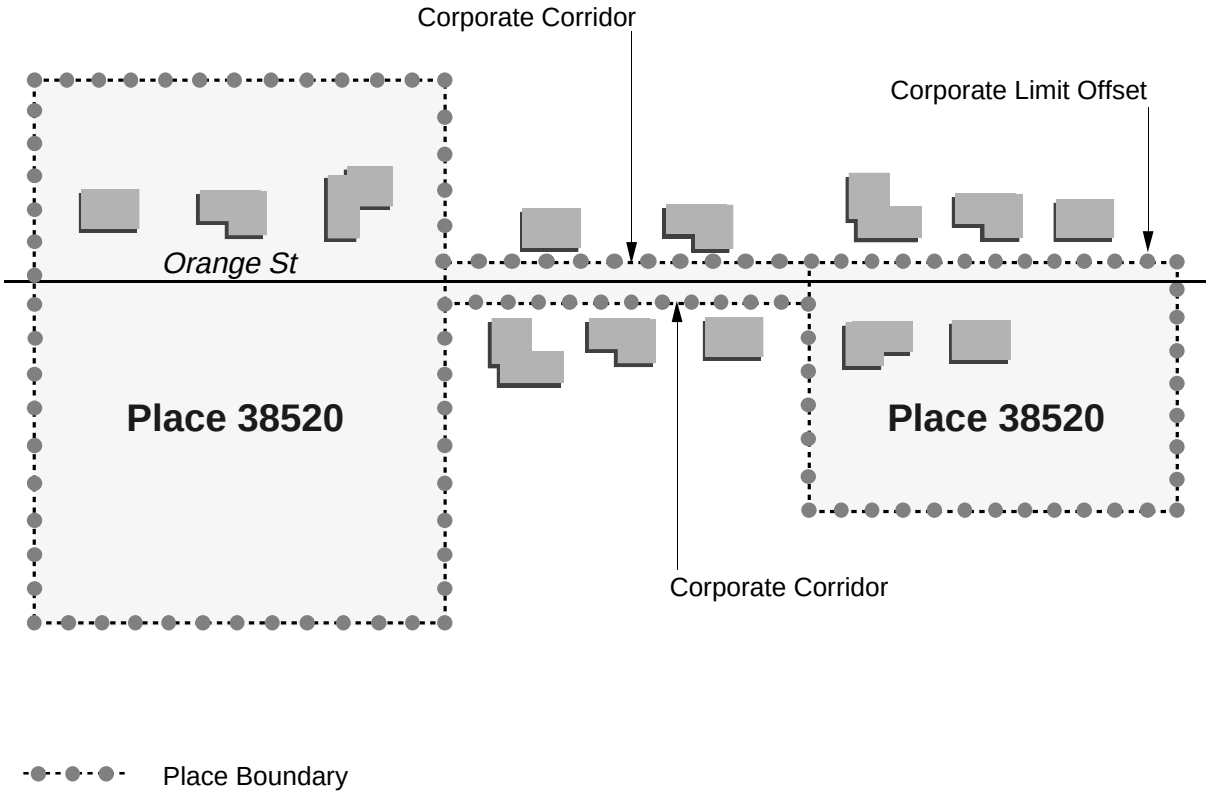
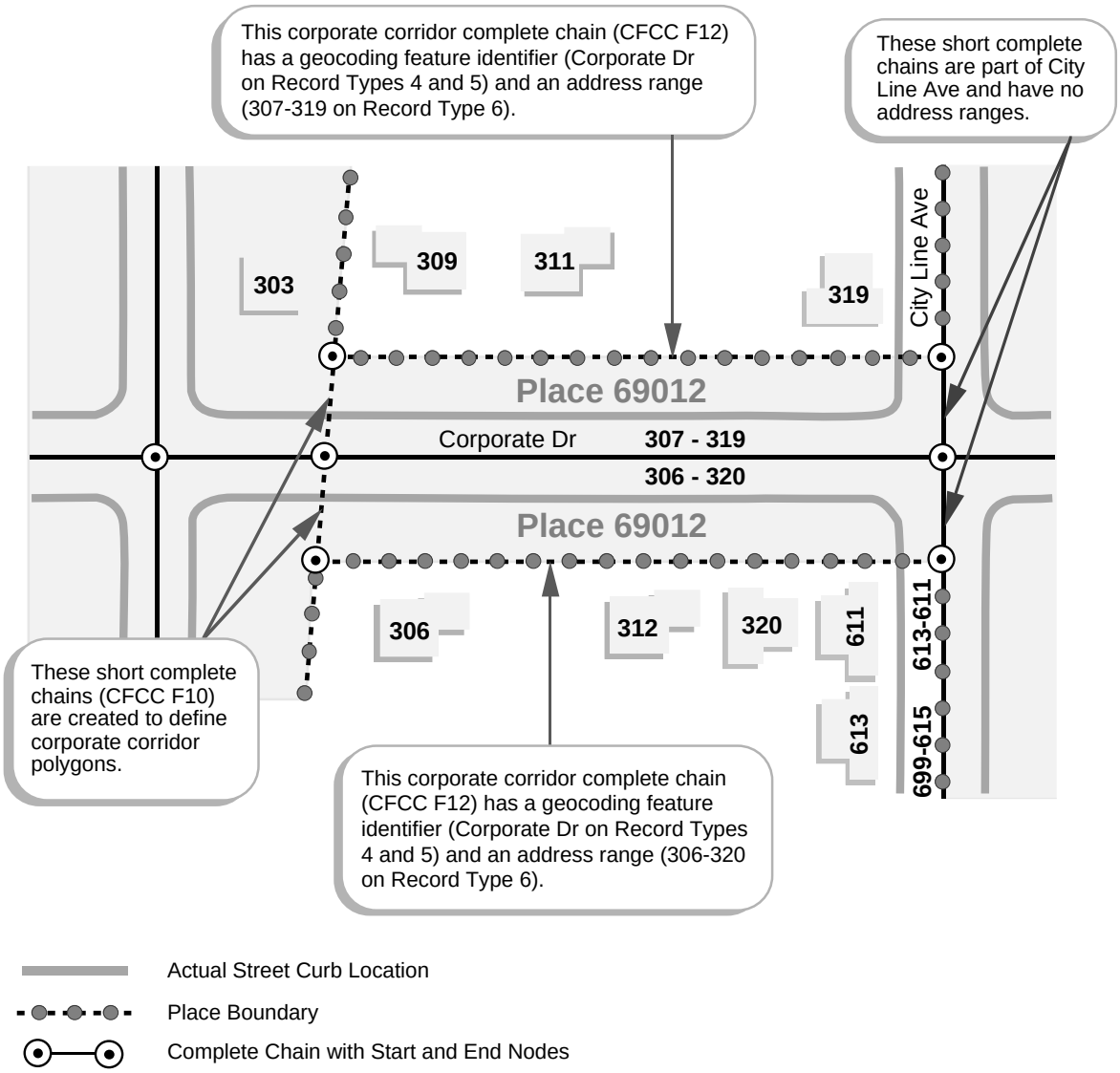


Figure 4-5 ***Corporate Corridors—Detail View***

This diagram shows a detailed view of a corporate corridor that runs along Corporate Dr. The complete chains with the census feature class code (CFCC) F12 form the corporate corridor and have geocoding address ranges that mirror the address ranges of Corporate Dr. The geocoding address ranges exist so structures are coded to the correct block and place. For example, 311 Corporate Dr is located outside the corporate limits. Using the address range from Corporate Dr to geocode the structure will incorrectly code the structure to Place 69012. The corporate corridor (CFCC F12) splits City Line Ave at one end of the corridor and the boundary feature (F10) at the other end, creating four short complete chains. The Census TIGER®data base software compensates by moving the address ranges from these short complete chains located inside the corporate corridor to complete chains outside the corridor so they geocode to the correct geographic entity.



Incorporated Place/CDP Code Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	PLACE90	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990
C	FIPS	FIPS PUB 55-3 Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	CONCIT	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), 2000
S	PLACE	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place/CDP), 2000

Legally incorporated places and CDPs are mutually exclusive and are identified in the same TIGER/Line® field.

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are areas with a 1990 decennial census population of 100,000 or more people for which the U.S. Census Bureau provided specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to a "public use microdata sample (PUMS)" files. Data users used these 1990 files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contain a Public Use Microdata Area File, 1990 field containing the PUMA codes from the 1990 5% sample. The U.S. Census Bureau inserted the 1990 PUMS 5% sample codes into the Census TIGER® data base, but has not reviewed or verified that the PUMA codes as they appear in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files accurately reflect the boundaries or codes of the 1990 PUMS 5% sample. The codes contained in the PUMA1 field are for programmatic purposes only and are subject to change.

Public Use Microdata Area Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	PUMA1	Public Use Microdata Area File, 1990

School Districts

School districts are geographic entities within which state, county, tribal, or local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries and names for school districts from state officials. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contain school district information from the 1999-2000 school year.

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files identify three levels of school districts representing different grade ranges of the school-age population (elementary and secondary) and a *unified* category to identify those school districts that represent all grade levels. The elementary and secondary levels of a school district can overlap each other because they represent different segments of the school-age population; for example, a secondary school district could cover parts of several elementary school districts. The TIGER/Line® files use separate fields to accommodate for the overlap and may not contain a code for all grade levels.

The TIGER/Line® files contain a *unified* school district code for those school districts where all grade levels are represented in a single district. The elementary and secondary school district code fields are blank if there is a unified school district code. An exception exists for the State of Hawaii and the five boroughs of New York city where the National School District Program requested that the U.S. Census Bureau include the School Complex Areas in Hawaii and the Community School Districts in New York city. In Massachusetts and Tennessee some unified school districts also serve as secondary school districts in areas where there are elementary school districts. In these situations, the U.S. Census Bureau could not use the same school district code to identify school districts serving different grade ranges and has assigned two separate codes; a unified school district code and a separate "false" secondary school district code. Data users can identify the "false" school districts by looking for "-false" as part of the school district name appearing in Record Type C. A few additional exceptions occur where the Department of Defense operates elementary schools within a unified school district.

The TIGER/Line® files store the school district codes in a set of three, 5-character fields. All codes consist of numeric characters. The value, 99999, is a pseudo-school district code assigned to non-water blocks for which the National School District Program does not report a school district. Some large water areas have a pseudo-school district code of 99998.

School District Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	SDELM	School District Code, Elementary School
A	SDSEC	School District Code, Secondary School
A	SDUNI	School District Code, Unified District

School District Code Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	SD	School District Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area

States and Statistically Equivalent Entities

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. In addition to the 50 States, the U.S. Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands) as the statistical equivalent of a state for the purpose of data presentation.

TIGER/Line® files are produced for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Island Areas. See Appendix A for a list of the FIPS state codes. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files will not include files for the Island Areas.

Census 2000 Collection State Census 2000 uses a set of collection geographic areas for canvassing and administering the census. Because Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within collection state and county, the U.S. Census Bureau retained the original collection state and county codes even if the state and county changed after the original Census 2000 collection blocks were delineated. See the *Census Block* section in this chapter for information on collection blocks.

State Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	STATEL	FIPS State Code, 2000 Left
1	STATER	FIPS State Code, 2000 Right
3	STATE90L	FIPS State Code, 1990 Left
3	STATE90R	FIPS State Code, 1990 Right
A	STATE90	FIPS State Code, 1990
C	STATE	FIPS State Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	STATE	FIPS State Code, 2000
S	STATECOL	Census 2000 Collection State FIPS Code

State Legislative Districts (SLDs)

State legislative districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. States participating in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) may provide the U.S. Census Bureau with boundaries and codes for their SLDs. The U.S. Census Bureau is reporting data for SLDs for the first time for Census 2000.

The SLDs embody the upper (senate) and lower (house) chambers of the state legislature. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature that the U.S. Census Bureau treats as an upper-chamber legislative area for purposes of data presentation. New Hampshire only submitted SLDs for the upper chamber. Therefore, there are no data by lower chamber for these two states.) A unique 1- to 3-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to SLD within state. It is possible to have SLDs that cover only part of a state. In such instances, any areas for which SLDs are not defined are coded "ZZZ" and treated as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation.

The following states did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program and no SLDs appear for these states:

California	Florida	Kentucky
Montana		

Of the participating states (or statistically equivalent entities), the following did not submit SLD boundaries or codes as part of Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program, but submitted Voting Districts (VTDs) only:

Arkansas	Maine	Texas
District of Columbia	Maryland	Puerto Rico
Hawaii	Minnesota	

SLD Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	FIPS	FIPS PUB 55-3 Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area

SLD Code Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
S	SLDU	State Legislative District Code (Upper Chamber), 2000
S	SLDL	State Legislative District Code (Lower Chamber), 2000

Subbarrios (Sub-Minor Civil Divisions or Sub-MCDs)

Subbarrios are legally defined subdivisions of the minor civil division barrios-pueblo and barrios in Puerto Rico. The TIGER/Line® files contain the 5-character FIPS 55 code field for Subbarrios.

Subbarrio Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	SUBMCDL	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Left
1	SUBMCDR	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Right
C	FIPS	FIPS PUB 55-3 Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	SUBMCD	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000

Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs)

Traffic analysis zones (TAZs) are special-purpose geographic entities delineated by state and local transportation officials for tabulating traffic related data from the decennial census, especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics. A TAZ usually consists of one or more census blocks, block groups, or census tracts. For Census 2000 TAZs are defined within county. Each TAZ is identified by a 6-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county or statistically equivalent entity. A code of ZZZZZZ indicates a portion of a county where no TAZs were defined.

The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for TAZs in the 1980 census, when it identified them as "traffic zones." For the 1990 census, the TAZs were defined within Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) areas. TAZs were not shown in any 1990 Census TIGER® extracts. The U.S. Census Bureau subsequently inserted the TAZs into the Census TIGER® data base and began extracting them starting with the 1994 TIGER/Line® files.

The Census 2000 TAZ program was conducted on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, which offered participation to the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and the Departments of Transportation (DOTs) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The following states did not have a participating MPO or State DOT for the Census 2000 TAZ Program:

Delaware	Hawaii	Montana

The following states did not submit TAZ boundaries or codes for all counties:

Alabama	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Alaska	Maryland	Oregon
Arizona	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Minnesota	Tennessee
California	Mississippi	Texas
Colorado	Missouri	Utah
Florida	Nevada	Vermont
Georgia	New Jersey	Virginia
Idaho	New Mexico	Washington
Illinois	New York	Wisconsin
Indiana	North Carolina	Wyoming
Iowa	North Dakota	
Kansas	Ohio	

TAZ Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone Code, 2000

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs)

An urban growth area (UGA) is a legally defined entity in Oregon that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the TIGER® data base in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to regulate urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and then confirmed in state law. UGAs, which are a pilot project, are a new geographic entity for Census 2000. Each UGA is identified by a 5-digit numeric census code, usually associated with the incorporated place name.

UGA Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	UAUGA	Census Urban Area Code/Urban Growth Area Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	UGA	Oregon Urban Growth Area, 2000

Urbanized Areas (UAs)

A 1990 urbanized area (UA) consists of at least one central place and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people. The densely settled surrounding territory generally consists of an area with continuous residential development and a general overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. The TIGER/Line® files identify 1990 UAs with a 4-character numeric census code.

All polygons that have a 1990 UA code (other than blank) will have a 1990 urban/rural (U/R) indicator equal to U. See the section, *Urban/Rural Designation*, in this chapter.

UA Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	UA90	Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990
C	UAUGA	Census Urban Area Code/Urban Growth Area Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area

Urban/Rural (U/R) Designation

The U.S. Census Bureau defines *urban* for the 1990 census as consisting of all territory and population in urbanized areas (UAs) and in the urban portion of places with 2,500 or more people located outside of the UAs.

For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau distinguished the urban and rural population within incorporated places whose boundaries contained large, sparsely populated, or even unpopulated area. These 1990 extended cities had to have either 25 percent of their land area, or at least 25 square miles, classified as sparsely settled. The sparsely settled area had to consist of at least one group of one or more contiguous census blocks. Each group

must have consisted of at least five square miles in area and have an overall population density of less than 100 people per square mile. Polygons in the group of sparsely settled blocks have an indicator flag equal to R; the densely populated blocks will have an indicator flag equal to U.

1990 Incorporated places (based on 1990 census boundaries) with both urban- and rural-flagged polygons are extended cities. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau defined 280 incorporated places as extended cities. Extended cities exist both inside and outside of UAs.

The TIGER/Line® files include a 1-character Urban/Rural Indicator:
R— Rural, not urban
U— Urban, in a UA or an urban place

The U.S. Census Bureau assigns the U/R indicator to 1990 tabulation blocks, so all GT- polygons within a 1990 block have the same U/R indicator. All 1990 blocks that have a 1990 UA code (other than blank) will have a U/R indicator equal to U. 1990 blocks in places that qualify as urban places, but are not in a 1990 UA, do not have a UA code; they do have a U/R indicator equal to U. Rural areas are identified by the R indicator and will not have a UA code.

U/R Indicator Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	UR90	Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990

Voting Districts (VTDs)

Voting district (VTD) is the generic name for geographic entities such as precincts, wards, and election districts established by state governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) may provide the U.S. Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for VTDs in the 1980 census.

Each VTD is identified by a 1- to 6-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code "ZZZZZZ" identifies bodies of water for which no VTDs were identified. For a state or county that did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data

Program, the codes fields are blank. Because the U.S. Census Bureau requires that VTDs follow boundaries of tabulation census blocks, participating states often show the boundaries of the VTDs they submit as conforming to tabulation census block boundaries. If requested by the participating state, the U.S. Census Bureau identifies the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with a Place Description Code of X. Where a participating state indicated that the VTD is a "pseudo" VTD, the Place Description Code is Z. Where a participating state did not indicate to the U.S. Census Bureau whether or not the VTD followed the actual boundaries of the VTD or is a pseudo-VTD the Place Description Code is blank.

The following states did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program and no VTDs appear for these states:

California	Florida	Kentucky	Montana

Of the participating states (or statistically equivalent entities), the following did not submit VTD boundaries or codes as part of Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program, but submitted State Legislative Districts (SLDs) only:

North Dakota	Ohio	Oregon	Wisconsin

The following state has partial coverage for Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program:

Arizona	Did not submit VTDs in all counties

VTD Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	VTDTRACT	Census Voting District Code/Census Tract Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
C	PLACEDC	Place Description Code
S	VTD	Census Voting District Code, 2000

ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™)

ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™) are approximate area representations of United States Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code® service areas that

the U.S. Census Bureau is creating for statistical purposes for Census 2000. Data users should not use ZCTAs™ to identify the official USPS ZIP Code® for mail delivery.

Each Census 2000 tabulation block will have a single ZCTA™ code that will reflect the majority ZIP Code® for addresses within that tabulation block. As a result, ZIP Codes® associated with address ranges found in Record Types 1 and 6 may not exactly match the ZCTA™. Because addresses and ZIP Codes® will not exist within all Census 2000 census tabulation blocks, the U.S. Census Bureau will use automated extension algorithms to close coverage gaps and will assign either a 5- or 3-digit ZCTA™ code to each Census 2000 tabulation block. The ZCTA™ delineation process will attempt to assign a 5-digit ZCTA™ code to areas with no ZIP Code® or address data. Where reliable data are unavailable for extensive areas, the ZCTA™ code may represent the more general 3-digit ZIP Code®.

The U.S. Census Bureau will be identifying ZCTAs™ by using a five-character alphanumeric code. The first three characters will represent the 3-digit ZIP Code® and may contain leading zeros. For ZCTAs™ defined only by a 3-digit ZIP Code® the last two characters of the ZCTA™ code will be "XX." For example, ZCTA™ code "290XX" will represent the generic 3-digit ZIP Code® 290 where no 5-digit ZIP Code® was available. For ZCTA™ codes that will reflect the 5-digit ZIP Code®, the last two characters of the ZCTA™ code will be numeric. For example, the ZCTA™ code "00601" will represent the 5-digit ZIP Code® 00601. The ZCTA™ delineation process will not recognize ZCTA™ codes ending in "00", such as "29000", as valid 5-digit ZCTA™ codes. Some water features will have a 3-digit ZCTA™ code followed by "HH", for example "290HH". These codes will apply only to water features and usually will belong to water features located along the edges of 5-digit ZCTAs™. The codes will indicate that the water feature does not clearly fall within one 5-digit ZCTA™ and is distinct from the 3-digit ZCTA™ code that will be assigned to land areas. In effect, these codes will identify unassigned water areas.

A ZCTA™ may not exist for every USPS ZIP Code®. For instance, a special purpose ZIP Code® may represent a point location that does not characterize the majority of the addresses for a Census 2000 tabulation block.

Under these circumstances the special purpose ZIP Code® will not appear as a ZCTA™. ZCTAs™ do not appear in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files.

ZCTA™ Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
S	ZCTA5	ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000 (blank in this version)

Chapter 5: Data Quality

This section provides detailed information on the lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency, and completeness of the TIGER/Line® files. Data users can use this information to help evaluate the adequacy and applicability of this geographic file for a particular use.

Lineage

Geometric Properties

Source codes that specify the original digital source of complete chains in the TIGER/Line® files are listed in the *Sources* section of this chapter. These codes cover the source categories in the Census TIGER® data base: initial source, pre-1990 computer operations, office operations, enumerator operations, local official updates, post-1990 census updates, and pre-2000 computer operations.

The initial sources used to create the Census TIGER® data base were the USGS 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG), USGS 1:24,000-scale quadrangles, the U.S. Census Bureau's 1980 geographic base files (GBF/DIME-Files), and a variety of miscellaneous maps for selected areas outside the contiguous 48 states. The DLG coverage is extensive, albeit of variable currency, and comprises most of the rural, small city, and suburban area of the TIGER/Line® files. GBF/DIME-File coverage areas were updated through 1987 with the manual translation of features from the most recent aerial photography available to the U.S. Census Bureau.

In order to maintain a current geographic data base from which to extract the TIGER/Line® files, the U.S. Census Bureau uses various internal and external procedures to update the Census TIGER® data base. While it has made a reasonable and systematic attempt to gather the most recent information available about the features this file portrays, the U.S. Census Bureau cautions users that the files are no more complete than the source documents used in their compilation, the vintage of those source documents, and the translation of the information on those source documents.

The U.S. Census Bureau has added, to the Census TIGER® data base, the enumerator updates compiled during the Census 2000 census operations. The updates came from map annotations made by enumerators as they attempted to locate living quarters by traversing every street feature in their assignment area. The U.S. Census Bureau digitized the enumerator updates directly into the Census TIGER® data base without geodetic controls or the use of aerial photography to confirm the features' locational accuracy.

The U.S. Census Bureau also made other corrections and updates to the Census TIGER® data base supplied by local participants in various U.S. Census Bureau programs. Local updates originated from map reviews by local government officials or their liaisons and local participants in U.S. Census Bureau programs. Maps were sent participants for use in various census programs, and some maps were returned with update annotations and corrections. The U.S. Census Bureau generally added the updates to the Census TIGER® data base without extensive checks. Changes made by local officials do not have geodetic control.

Projection

The TIGER/Line® data is not in a mapping projection even though most of the features were scanned directly from source maps (usually USGS 1:100,000 topographic quads) that were projections. The USGS source maps were Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projections. After the map sheets were scanned, the coordinates were transformed from UTM into projectionless geographic coordinates of latitude and longitude. The USGS Digital Line Graphs (DLGs) were derived from the same operation, but typically were distributed as UTM projections.

As mentioned earlier, there were a variety of other sources used in creating the Census TIGER® data base. The features from those sources also were stored as latitude and longitude coordinates. For metropolitan areas, the GBF/DIME files were derived by digitizing a variety of sources, (in various projections) such as USGS topographic 7.5 minute quadrangles, aerial photography, and other materials, to fill in the gaps between the GBF/DIME-File coverage and the 1:100,000 topographic sheet coverage. Also

included in the Census TIGER® data base are features obtained from field updates. Paper maps were annotated in the field and subsequently digitized without rigorous adherence to a projection or coordinate system.

Sources

In the TIGER/Line® files, there is a 1-alphanumeric character source code for complete chain and landmark features. Source codes identify the original (or final, if historical) operation that created the geographic object and its geometric properties. The U.S. Census Bureau has revised the source codes appearing in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files to better describe for data users when a feature was introduced into the Census TIGER® data base.

Source Codes

Value	*Description*
blank	Not Documented Elsewhere
A	Updated 1980 GBF/DIME-File
B	USGS 1:100,000-Scale DLG-3 File
C	Other USGS Map
J	Pre-1990 Census Updates
K	Post-1990 Census Updates (1990-1994)
L	Pre-Census 2000 Local Official Updates (1995-Census 2000)
M	Pre-Census 2000 field Operations (1995-Census 2000)
N	Pre-Census 2000 Office Update Operations (1995-Census 2000)
O	Post-Census 2000 (2000-2002)

Source Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	SOURCE	Linear Segment Source Code
7	SOURCE	Source or First Source Code to Update
9	SOURCE	Source or First Source Code to Update
H	HIST	History or Last Source Code to Update
H	SOURCE	Source or First Source Code to Update

Address Ranges and ZIP Codes®

The TIGER/Line® files contain potential address ranges and ZIP Codes® for most areas of the United States where house number-street name style address ranges exist. Residential addresses from the 1990 decennial census master list of addresses, the Address Control File (ACF), were converted to address ranges and matched into TIGER® using an address range creation formula for all counties. The original TIGER® address ranges were matched, then merged with the ACF-derived address ranges, producing a single set of integrated address ranges in the TIGER data base. Subsequently, during the 1990 ACF Match/Merge operation, the ranges were integrated and many address range conflicts were resolved. Further address range edits eliminated or isolated additional overlaps.

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau compared the address information in the Master Address File (MAF) to the existing address ranges in Census TIGER® expanding, creating, or modifying the TIGER® address ranges where necessary. Updated address information also was obtained from the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), Census 2000 field operations, and Census 2000 local participant programs and inserted into Census TIGER®.

ZIP Codes® were originally derived from two sources: those already existing in the Census TIGER® data base and those derived from the 1990 ACF. Address ranges created from the ACF may have non-city delivery ZIP Codes®. This situation typically occurs in smaller places where structure numbers exist and appear in the ACF, but are not used in mail delivery.

The U.S. Census Bureau updated and corrected ZIP Codes® in the early 1990's by matching the Census TIGER® data base with an updated USPS ZIP+4® file for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The 5-digit ZIP Code® and street name were used as keys to match address ranges from the TIGER® data base to corresponding address ranges in the ZIP+4® file. Where a match occurred, the ZIP Add-On (Plus 4) code was added to the TIGER® address range record. Clerical updates improved five-digit ZIP Code® coverage, and eliminated the illegal five-digit ZIP Codes® and three-digit ZIP Codes®.

Additional matching between the ZIP+4® file and the Census TIGER® data base occurs during the normal course of operations to maintain the address range and five-digit ZIP Codes® in Census TIGER®.

Census Feature Class Codes

All generic CFCCs (A10, A20, A30, and A40) were changed to more descriptive CFCCs. For example, an A40 (local, neighborhood, and rural road, major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined) was changed to the more descriptive CFCC of A41 (unseparated local, neighborhood, and rural road). The census feature classifications of roads were redefined to agree more closely with customary use and to be more useful to transportation planners. Thus, all road classifications were reduced to a local or neighborhood road unless the road had a highway route number. The classification was then based on the highway route number.

Feature Identifiers

Highway Route Numbers The U.S. Census Bureau updated the feature identifiers (FIDs) and census feature class codes (CFCCs) for all interstates, limited access roads, US highways, and state highways in all counties in the United States. The FIDs of highways were entered in the Census TIGER® data base using the following rules:

- If an interstate also was known by a local name, the interstate route number was entered as the primary name of the interstate and the local name was entered as the alternate name.
- If the US highways and state highways were known by a route number as well as by a local name, the local name was entered as the primary name, and the highway route number was entered as the alternate name.

Military Installation Names The U.S. Census Bureau standardized most military installation names to match Department of Defense information.

National Park Service Area Names The U.S. Census Bureau used information to standardize the names of all areas within the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, most importantly, the complete set of National Parks and National Monuments.

Positional Accuracy

The U.S. Census Bureau's mission to count and profile the Nation's people and institutions does not require very high levels of positional accuracy in its geographic products. Its files and maps are designed to show only the relative positions of elements.

Coordinates in the TIGER/Line® files are in decimal degrees and have six implied decimal places. The positional accuracy of these coordinates is not as great as the six decimal places suggest. The positional accuracy varies with the source materials used, but at best meets the established National Map Accuracy standards (approximately +/– 167 feet) where 1:100,000-scale maps from the USGS are the source. The U.S. Census Bureau cannot specify the accuracy of feature updates added by its field staff or of features derived from the GBF/DIME-Files or other map or digital sources. Thus, the level of positional accuracy in the TIGER/Line® files is not suitable for high-precision measurement applications such as engineering problems, property transfers, or other uses that might require highly accurate measurements of the earth's surface.

Despite the fact that TIGER/Line® data positional accuracy is not as high as the coordinate values imply, the six-decimal place precision is useful when producing maps. This precision allows you to place features that are next to each other on the ground in the correct position, relative to each other, on the map without overlap.

Attribute Accuracy

Topological Properties

The attribute accuracy of the TIGER/Line® files is as precise as the source used during the creation or update of the Census TIGER® data base. Accuracy statements on the Census TIGER® data base are based on deductive estimates; no specific field tests for attribute accuracy have been conducted on the files. However, updates or corrections resulting from normal U.S. Census Bureau field operations are entered into the Census TIGER® data base. In addition, quality checks are conducted to verify clerical transcription of data from source materials. Based on past experience, attribute codes match the source materials with less than a two-percent error.

The feature network of complete chains (as represented by Record Types 1 and 2) is complete for census purposes. Data users should be aware that on occasion they may not be able to trace a specific feature by name or by census feature class code (CFCC) as a continuous line throughout the TIGER/Line® files without making additional edits. For example, State Highway 32 may cross the entire county. The TIGER/Line® files will contain complete chains in the file at the location of State Highway 32, but the complete chains may individually have one of a collection of local names such as S Elm Street, or Smallville Highway, with or without State Highway 32 as an alternate. The most frequent CFCC for a state highway is A21, but the complete chains at the location of State Highway 32 may have a variety of class codes such as A01, A41, or A21. Recent edits have reduced this problem, but not eliminated it.

Boundaries and Geographic Entity Codes

The U.S. Census Bureau collects and tabulates information for both legal and statistical entities. Record Type 1 mainly identifies the boundaries and codes for the legal entities reported to the U.S. Census Bureau to be legally in effect as of the Census 2000 Boundary and Annexation Survey. Record Types 3 and A generally contain the 1990 census tabulation geographic boundaries and codes for those entities. Most legal boundaries are based on the annotations made by local officials in response to the U.S. Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Surveys. The boundary information in the TIGER/Line® files are for statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Local data users generally define and delineate statistical entities following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines.
However, there are several exceptions:

- The U.S. Census Bureau defines Urbanized Areas (UAs) based strictly on technical considerations.
- The U.S. Census Bureau defines ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™) through an automated process utilizing addresses in the TIGER® data base and the Master Address File (MAF).
- State Departments of Education delineate school districts.

- The designated liaison for the Redistricting Data Program supplies Voting Districts (VTDs) and State Legislative Districts (SLDs).
- Metropolitan Planning Organizations or State Departments of Transportation define Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs).

The USGS maintains the file that is published as FIPS 55. The U.S. Census Bureau uses the file for coding American Indian / Alaska Native Areas, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, places, and sub-MCDs. Cooperatively in preparation for Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau and the USGS edited the FIPS 55 file to ensure alphabetical sorting and data consistency. As a result, changes were made to the FIPS 55 codes and related class codes. These changes, plus codes for new Census 2000 entities, appear in Record Type C.

Other attribute data in the TIGER / Line® files were gathered from many sources. The U.S. Census Bureau's staff linked the attribute information to the spatial framework of features. Most procedures for gathering the needed attributes were clerical. The quality of these attributes was ensured by various tests conducted before, during, and after the time that the attribute information was entered into the Census TIGER® data base. Tests included source material selection and evaluation checks, quality control checks on staff work, independent reviews by local and tribal leaders of maps produced from the Census TIGER® data base, and staff reviews of computer-performed operations.

Address Ranges and ZIP Codes®

The conversion from the GBF / DIME-Files to the TIGER® format involved neither verification of previously existing address ranges nor any significant updates or corrections. Prior to the release of the 1992 TIGER / Line® files, the address ranges for an area were generally the same as those in the corresponding 1980 GBF / DIME-File. The 1992 TIGER / Line® files included ACF address ranges for existing and new features identified during census operations.

Address ranges and ZIP Codes® were verified and coverage extended for Census 2000 through the use of the Master Address File (MAF). The MAF is closely linked to the Census TIGER® data base. Local address lists and addresses from the U.S. Postal Service supplement the MAF. Through an

automated matching process, addresses in the MAF were compared to existing address ranges in the Census TIGER® data base creating or modifying the TIGER® address ranges where necessary.

Feature Identifiers

A national consistency review of all feature names in the Census TIGER® data base was performed by running a revised name standardizer on all feature identifiers. An additional benefit was the removal of nonstandard characters and punctuation from the names. To improve accuracy, road names in the Census TIGER® data base were compared with street names in the ZIP+4® file from the US Postal Service. Errors in feature directionals or feature types were corrected in the Census TIGER® data base.

Logical Consistency

Node-line-area relationships satisfy topological requirements. These requirements include the following:

- Complete chains must begin and end at nodes.
- Complete chains must connect to each other at nodes.
- Complete chains do not extend through nodes.
- Left and right polygons are defined for each complete chain element and are consistent for complete chains connecting at nodes.
- Complete chains representing the limits of a file are free from gaps.

The U.S. Census Bureau performed automated tests to ensure logical consistency and limits of file. Some polygons in the TIGER/Line® files are so small that the polygon internal point has been manually placed on a node that defines the polygon perimeter. The U.S. Census Bureau uses its internally developed Geographic Update System to enhance and modify spatial and attribute data in the Census TIGER® data base.

The Census TIGER® data base has two generations of currency in geographic areas. These are the 1990 census areas and the Census 2000 areas. The boundaries of geographic areas are affected by the location, type, and number of areas.

To prepare for Census 2000, those features used only as boundaries in the 1980 census were deleted. The deletions lowered the overall count of complete chains and polygons. Standard geographic codes, such as FIPS codes for states, counties, municipalities, and places, are used when encoding spatial entities. The U.S. Census Bureau performed spatial data tests for logical consistency of the codes during the compilation of the original Census TIGER® data base files. Most of the codes themselves were provided to the U.S. Census Bureau by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the agency responsible for maintaining FIPS 55.

Completeness

The GBF/DIME-Files and the USGS's DLG were the two main sources of spatial attribute data. Data for a given category contain attribute codes that reflect the information portrayed on the original source.

The TIGER/Line® files also use the U.S. Census Bureau's internal coding scheme which in some cases parallels the FIPS codes. The feature network of complete chains is complete for census purposes. For the 1990 census and Census 2000, census enumerators identified new and previously unreported street features for the entire Nation during a series of decennial census operations. In some areas, local officials reviewed the census maps and identified new features and feature changes. The TIGER/Line® files contain limited point and area landmark data. The enumerator updates for decennial censuses do not stress landmark features. Computer file matching and automated updates from the Economic and Agriculture censuses added landmarks and key geographic locations (KGLs).

Chapter 6: Data Dictionary

Record Type 1 – Complete Chain Basic Data Record

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
SIDE1	Yes	R	N	16	16	1	Single-Side Complete Chain Code
SOURCE	Yes	L	A	17	17	1	Linear Segment Source Code
FEDIRP	Yes	L	A	18	19	2	Feature Direction, Prefix
FENAME	Yes	L	A	20	49	30	Feature Name
FETYPE	Yes	L	A	50	53	4	Feature Type
FEDIRS	Yes	L	A	54	55	2	Feature Direction, Suffix
CFCC	Yes	L	A	56	58	3	Census Feature Class Code
FRADDL	Yes	R	A	59	69	11	Start Address, Left
TOADDL	Yes	R	A	70	80	11	End Address, Left
FRADDR	Yes	R	A	81	91	11	Start Address, Right
TOADDR	Yes	R	A	92	102	11	End Address, Right
FRIADDL	Yes	L	A	103	103	1	Start Imputed Address Flag, Left
TOIADDL	Yes	L	A	104	104	1	End Imputed Address Flag, Left
FRIADDR	Yes	L	A	105	105	1	Start Imputed Address Flag, Right
TOIADDR	Yes	L	A	106	106	1	End Imputed Address Flag, Right
ZIPL	Yes	L	N	107	111	5	ZIP Code®, Left
ZIPR	Yes	L	N	112	116	5	ZIP Code®, Right
AIANHHL	Yes	L	N	117	121	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/ Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Left
AIANHHR	Yes	L	N	122	126	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/ Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Right
AIHHTLIL	Yes	L	A	127	127	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000 Left
AIHHTLIR	Yes	L	A	128	128	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000 Right

BV *(Blank Value)*:
Yes = Blank value may occur here; No = Blank value should not occur here

Fmt:
L = Left-justified (numeric fields have leading zeros and may be interpreted as character data)
R = Right-justified (numeric fields do not have leading zeros and may be interpreted as integer data)

Type:
A = Alphanumeric, N = Numeric

Record Type 1 – Complete Chain Basic Data Record *(cont.)*

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
CENSUS1	Yes	L	A	129	129	1	Census Use 1
CENSUS2	Yes	L	A	130	130	1	Census Use 2
STATEL	Yes	L	N	131	132	2	FIPS State Code, 2000 Left
STATER	Yes	L	N	133	134	2	FIPS State Code, 2000 Right
COUNTYL	Yes	L	N	135	137	3	FIPS County Code, 2000 Left
COUNTYR	Yes	L	N	138	140	3	FIPS County Code, 2000 Right
COUSUBL	Yes	L	N	141	145	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 Left
COUSUBR	Yes	L	N	146	150	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 Right
SUBMCDL	Yes	L	N	151	155	5	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Left
SUBMCDR	Yes	L	N	156	160	5	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Right
PLACEL	Yes	L	N	161	165	5	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 2000 Left
PLACER	Yes	L	N	166	170	5	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 2000 Right
TRACTL	Yes	L	N	171	176	6	Census Tract Code, 2000 Left
TRACTR	Yes	L	N	177	182	6	Census Tract Code, 2000 Right
BLOCKL	Yes	L	N	183	186	4	Census Block Number, 2000 Left
BLOCKR	Yes	L	N	187	190	4	Census Block Number, 2000 Right
FRLONG	No	R	N	191	200	10	Start Longitude
FRLAT	No	R	N	201	209	9	Start Latitude
TOLONG	No	R	N	210	219	10	End Longitude
TOLAT	No	R	N	220	228	9	End Latitude

Record Type 2 – Complete Chain Shape Coordinates

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	16	18	3	Record Sequence Number
LONG1	No	R	N	19	28	10	Point 1, Longitude
LAT1	No	R	N	29	37	9	Point 1, Latitude
LONG2	Yes	R	N	38	47	10	Point 2, Longitude
LAT2	Yes	R	N	48	56	9	Point 2, Latitude
LONG3	Yes	R	N	57	66	10	Point 3, Longitude
LAT3	Yes	R	N	67	75	9	Point 3, Latitude
LONG4	Yes	R	N	76	85	10	Point 4, Longitude
LAT4	Yes	R	N	86	94	9	Point 4, Latitude
LONG5	Yes	R	N	95	104	10	Point 5, Longitude
LAT5	Yes	R	N	105	113	9	Point 5, Latitude
LONG6	Yes	R	N	114	123	10	Point 6, Longitude
LAT6	Yes	R	N	124	132	9	Point 6, Latitude
LONG7	Yes	R	N	133	142	10	Point 7, Longitude
LAT7	Yes	R	N	143	151	9	Point 7, Latitude
LONG8	Yes	R	N	152	161	10	Point 8, Longitude
LAT8	Yes	R	N	162	170	9	Point 8, Latitude
LONG9	Yes	R	N	171	180	10	Point 9, Longitude
LAT9	Yes	R	N	181	189	9	Point 9, Latitude
LONG10	Yes	R	N	190	199	10	Point 10, Longitude
LAT10	Yes	R	N	200	208	9	Point 10, Latitude

Note:
The TIGER/Line® files contain a maximum of ten shape coordinates on one record. The number of shape records for a complete chain may be zero, one, or more. Complete chains with zero shape points (a straight line) do not have a Record Type 2. Coordinates have an implied six decimal places. See the *Positional Accuracy* section in Chapter 5 for more details.

Record Type 3 – Complete Chain Geographic Entity Codes

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
STATE90L	Yes	L	N	16	17	2	FIPS State Code, 1990 Left
STATE90R	Yes	L	N	18	19	2	FIPS State Code, 1990 Right
COUNTY90L	Yes	L	N	20	22	3	FIPS County Code, 1990 Left
COUNTY90R	Yes	L	N	23	25	3	FIPS County Code, 1990 Right
COUSUB90L	Yes	L	N	26	30	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 1990 Left
COUSUB90R	Yes	L	N	31	35	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 1990 Right
PLACE90L	Yes	L	N	36	40	5	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990 Left
PLACE90R	Yes	L	N	41	45	5	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990 Right
TRACT90L	Yes	L	N	46	51	6	Census Tract/BNA Code, 1990 Left
TRACT90R	Yes	L	N	52	57	6	Census Tract/BNA Code, 1990 Right
AIANHHCE90L	Yes	L	N	58	61	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land*), 1990 Left
AIANHHCE90R	Yes	L	N	62	65	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land*), 1990 Right
AIHHTLI90L	Yes	L	A	66	66	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land* Trust Land Indicator, 1990 Left
AIHHTLI90R	Yes	L	A	67	67	1	American Indian /Hawaiian Home Land* Trust Land Indicator, 1990 Right
RS1	Yes	L	A	68	69	2	Reserved Space 1
BLOCK90L	Yes	L	A	70	73	4	Census Block Number, 1990 Left
BLOCK90R	Yes	L	A	74	77	4	Census Block Number, 1990 Right
AIANHHCEL	Yes	L	N	78	81	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Left
AIANHHCER	Yes	L	N	82	85	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land*), 2000 Right
ANRCL	Yes	L	N	86	90	5	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000 Left
ANRCR	Yes	L	N	91	95	5	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000 Right
AITSCEL	Yes	L	N	96	98	3	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Left
AITSCER	Yes	L	N	99	101	3	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Right

Record Type 3 – Complete Chain Geographic Entity Codes *(cont.)*

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
AITSL	Yes	L	N	102	106	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Left
AITSR	Yes	L	N	107	111	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 Right

* Census 2000 is the first census for which Hawaiian home land data are available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Record Type 4 – Index to Alternate Feature Identifiers

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	16	18	3	Record Sequence Number
FEAT1	No	R	N	19	26	8	Line Additional Name Identification Number, First
FEAT2	Yes	R	N	27	34	8	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Second
FEAT3	Yes	R	N	35	42	8	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Third
FEAT4	Yes	R	N	43	50	8	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Fourth
FEAT5	Yes	R	N	51	58	8	Line Additional Name Identification Number, Fifth

Record Type 5 – Complete Chain Feature Identifiers

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
FILE	No	L	N	2	6	5	File Code
FEAT	No	R	N	7	14	8	Line Name Identification Number
FEDIRP	Yes	L	A	15	16	2	Feature Direction, Prefix
FENAME	Yes	L	A	17	46	30	Feature Name
FETYPE	Yes	L	A	47	50	4	Feature Type
FEDIRS	Yes	L	A	51	52	2	Feature Direction, Suffix

Record Type 6 – Additional Address Range and ZIP Code® Data

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	16	18	3	Record Sequence Number
FRADDL	Yes	R	A	19	29	11	Start Address, Left
TOADDL	Yes	R	A	30	40	11	End Address, Left
FRADDR	Yes	R	A	41	51	11	Start Address, Right
TOADDR	Yes	R	A	52	62	11	End Address, Right
FRIADDL	Yes	L	A	63	63	1	Start Imputed Address Flag, Left
TOIADDL	Yes	L	A	64	64	1	End Imputed Address Flag, Left
FRIADDR	Yes	L	A	65	65	1	Start Imputed Address Flag, Right
TOIADDR	Yes	L	A	66	66	1	End Imputed Address Flag, Right
ZIPL	Yes	L	N	67	71	5	ZIP Code®, Left
ZIPR	Yes	L	N	72	76	5	ZIP Code®, Right

Record Type 7 – Landmark Features

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
LAND	No	R	N	11	20	10	Landmark Identification Number
SOURCE	Yes	L	A	21	21	1	Source or First Source Code to Update
CFCC	Yes	L	A	22	24	3	Census Feature Class Code
LANAME	Yes	L	A	25	54	30	Landmark Name
LALONG	Yes	R	N	55	64	10	Longitude
LALAT	Yes	R	N	65	73	9	Latitude
FILLER	Yes	L	A	74	74	1	Filler (to make even character count)

Record Type 8 – Polygons Linked to Area Landmarks

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
CENID	No	L	A	11	15	5	Census File Identification Code
POLYID	No	R	N	16	25	10	Polygon Identification Code
LAND	No	R	N	26	35	10	Landmark Identification Number
FILLER	Yes	L	A	36	36	1	Filler (to make even character count)

Record Type 9 – Key Geographic Location Features

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
CENID	No	L	A	11	15	5	Census File Identification Code
POLYID	No	R	N	16	25	10	Polygon Identification Code
SOURCE	Yes	L	A	26	26	1	Source or First Source Code to Update
CFCC	Yes	L	A	27	29	3	Census Feature Class Code
KGLNAME	Yes	L	A	30	59	30	Key Geographic Location Name
KGLADD	Yes	R	A	60	70	11	Key Geographic Location Address
KGLZIP	Yes	L	N	71	75	5	Key Geographic Location ZIP Code®
KGLZIP4	Yes	L	N	76	79	4	+4 Postal Add-On Code for KGL
FEAT	Yes	R	N	80	87	8	Line Name Identification Number
FILLER	Yes	L	A	88	88	1	Filler (to make even character count)

Record Type A – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
CENID	No	L	A	11	15	5	Census File Identification Code
POLYID	No	R	N	16	25	10	Polygon Identification Code
AIANHH90	Yes	L	N	26	30	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land*), 1990
COUSUB90	Yes	L	N	31	35	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 1990
PLACE90	Yes	L	N	36	40	5	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990
TRACT90	Yes	L	N	41	46	6	Census Tract/BNA Code, 1990
BLOCK90	Yes	L	A	47	50	4	Census Block Number, 1990
CD106	Yes	R	N	51	52	2	Congressional District Code, 106th
CD108	Yes	R	N	53	54	2	Congressional District Code, 108th (not filled)
SDELM	Yes	L	A	55	59	5	School District Code, Elementary School
PUMA1	Yes	L	N	60	64	5	Public Use Microdata Area File, 1990
SDSEC	Yes	L	A	65	69	5	School District Code, Secondary School
SDUNI	Yes	L	A	70	74	5	School District Code, Unified District
TAZ	Yes	R	A	75	80	6	Traffic Analysis Zone Code, 2000
UA90	Yes	L	N	81	84	4	Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990
UR90	Yes	L	A	85	85	1	Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990
RS5	Yes	L	A	86	89	4	Reserved Space 5
STATE90	Yes	L	N	90	91	2	FIPS State Code, 1990
COUNTY90	Yes	L	N	92	94	3	FIPS County Code, 1990
AIANHHCE90	Yes	L	N	95	98	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land*), 1990

* Census 2000 is the first census for which Hawaiian home land data are available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Record Type C – Geographic Entity Names

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
STATE	Yes	L	N	6	7	2	FIPS State Code
COUNTY	Yes	L	N	8	10	3	FIPS County Code
DATAYR	Yes	L	N	11	14	4	FIPS Code, Name, and/or Attribute Data Applicable Year
FIPS	Yes	L	N	15	19	5	FIPS PUB 55-3 Code
FIPSCC	Yes	L	A	20	21	2	FIPS 55 Class Code
PLACEDC	Yes	L	A	22	22	1	Place Description Code
LSADC	Yes	L	A	23	24	2	Legal/Statistical Area Description Code
ENTITY	No	L	A	25	25	1	Entity Type Code
MA	Yes	L	N	26	29	4	Metropolitan Area Code
SD	Yes	L	N	30	34	5	School District Code
AIANHHCE	Yes	L	N	35	38	4	Census American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Code
VTDTRACT	Yes	R	A	39	44	6	Census Voting District Code/Census Tract Code
UAUGA	Yes	L	N	45	49	5	Census Urban Area Code*/Urban Growth Area Code
AITSCE	Yes	L	N	50	52	3	Census American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code
NAME	No	L	A	53	112	60	Name of Geographic Area

* The Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990 is a 4-character code, however the Census Urban Area Code, 2000 will be a 5-character code. The Census Urban Area Code, 2000 will not appear in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files as they will not be defined before the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are released.

Record Type H – TIGER/Line® ID History

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
TLID	No	R	N	11	20	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
HIST	Yes	L	A	21	21	1	History or Last Source Code to Update
SOURCE	No	L	A	22	22	1	Source or First Source Code to Update
TLIDFR1	Yes	R	N	23	32	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Created From Number 1
TLIDFR2	Yes	R	N	33	42	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Created From Number 2
TLIDTO1	Yes	R	N	43	52	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Became Number 1
TLIDTO2	Yes	R	N	53	62	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Became Number 2

Record Type I – Link Between Complete Chains and Polygons

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
FILE	No	L	N	16	20	5	File Code
RTLINK	No	L	A	21	21	1	Record Type of Link
CENIDL	Yes	L	A	22	26	5	Census File Identification Code, Left
POLYIDL	Yes	R	N	27	36	10	Polygon Identification Code, Left
CENIDR	Yes	L	A	37	41	5	Census File Identification Code, Right
POLYIDR	Yes	R	N	42	51	10	Polygon Identification Code, Right
FILLER	Yes	L	A	52	52	1	Filler (to make even character count)

Record Type P – Polygon Internal Point

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
CENID	No	L	A	11	15	5	Census File Identification Code
POLYID	No	R	N	16	25	10	Polygon Identification Code
POLYLONG	No	R	N	26	35	10	Polygon Internal Point Longitude
POLYLAT	No	R	N	36	44	9	Polygon Internal Point Latitude

Record Type R – TIGER/Line® ID Record Number Range

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
CENID	No	L	A	11	15	5	Census File Identification Code
MAXID	No	R	N	16	25	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Maximum Permanent ID for Census File
MINID	No	R	N	26	35	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Minimum Permanent ID for Census File
HIGHID	No	R	N	36	45	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Current High ID for Census File
FILLER	Yes	L	A	46	46	1	Filler (to make even character count)

Record Type S – Polygon Additional Geographic Entity Codes

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
CENID	No	L	A	11	15	5	Census File Identification Code
POLYID	No	R	N	16	25	10	Polygon Identification Code
WATER	Yes	L	N	26	26	1	Water Flag
MSACMSA	Yes	L	N	27	30	4	FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
PMSA	Yes	L	N	31	34	4	FIPS Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
AIANHH	Yes	L	N	35	39	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
AIANHHCE	Yes	L	N	40	43	4	Census Code (American Indian/ Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
AIHHTLI	Yes	L	A	44	44	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000
RS6	Yes	L	A	45	46	2	Reserved Space 6
STATE	Yes	L	N	47	48	2	FIPS State Code, 2000
COUNTY	Yes	L	N	49	51	3	FIPS County Code, 2000
CONCIT	Yes	L	N	52	56	5	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), 2000
COUSUB	Yes	L	N	57	61	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000
SUBMCD	Yes	L	N	62	66	5	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000
PLACE	Yes	L	N	67	71	5	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place/CDP), 2000
TRACT	Yes	L	N	72	77	6	Census Tract Code, 2000
BLOCK	Yes	L	N	78	81	4	Census Block Number, 2000
CENSUS6	Yes	R	N	82	82	1	Census Use 6
CDCU	Yes	R	N	83	84	2	Congressional District Code, Current
SLDU	Yes	R	A	85	87	3	State Legislative District Code (Upper Chamber), 2000
SLDL	Yes	R	A	88	90	3	State Legislative District Code (Lower Chamber), 2000
UGA	Yes	L	A	91	95	5	Oregon Urban Growth Area, 2000
BLKGRP	Yes	L	N	96	96	1	Census Block Group, 2000
VTD	Yes	R	A	97	102	6	Census Voting District Code, 2000
STATECOL	Yes	L	N	103	104	2	Census 2000 Collection State FIPS Code
COUNTYCOL	Yes	L	N	105	107	3	Census 2000 Collection County FIPS Code

Record Type S – Polygon Additional Geographic Entity Codes *(cont.)*

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
BLOCKCOL	Yes	R	N	108	112	5	Census 2000 Collection Block Number
BLKSUFCOL	Yes	L	A	113	113	1	Census 2000 Collection Block Number Suffix
ZCTA5	Yes	L	A	114	118	5	ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000 (not filled)
RS8	Yes	L	A	119	120	2	Reserved Space 8

Record Type Z – ZIP+4® Codes

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RT	No	L	A	1	1	1	Record Type
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
TLID	No	R	N	6	15	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent Record Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	16	18	3	Record Sequence Number
ZIP4L	Yes	L	N	19	22	4	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Left
ZIP4R	Yes	L	N	23	26	4	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Right

Appendix A—State and County Codes and Names

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
01	001	Autauga	AL	01	069	Houston	AL
01	003	Baldwin	AL	01	071	Jackson	AL
01	005	Barbour	AL	01	073	Jefferson	AL
01	007	Bibb	AL	01	075	Lamar	AL
01	009	Blount	AL	01	077	Lauderdale	AL
01	011	Bullock	AL	01	079	Lawrence	AL
01	013	Butler	AL	01	081	Lee	AL
01	015	Calhoun	AL	01	083	Limestone	AL
01	017	Chambers	AL	01	085	Lowndes	AL
01	019	Cherokee	AL	01	087	Macon	AL
01	021	Chilton	AL	01	089	Madison	AL
01	023	Choctaw	AL	01	091	Marengo	AL
01	025	Clarke	AL	01	093	Marion	AL
01	027	Clay	AL	01	095	Marshall	AL
01	029	Cleburne	AL	01	097	Mobile	AL
01	031	Coffee	AL	01	099	Monroe	AL
01	033	Colbert	AL	01	101	Montgomery	AL
01	035	Conecuh	AL	01	103	Morgan	AL
01	037	Coosa	AL	01	105	Perry	AL
01	039	Covington	AL	01	107	Pickens	AL
01	041	Crenshaw	AL	01	109	Pike	AL
01	043	Cullman	AL	01	111	Randolph	AL
01	045	Dale	AL	01	113	Russell	AL
01	047	Dallas	AL	01	115	St. Clair	AL
01	049	DeKalb	AL	01	117	Shelby	AL
01	051	Elmore	AL	01	119	Sumter	AL
01	053	Escambia	AL	01	121	Talladega	AL
01	055	Etowah	AL	01	123	Tallapoosa	AL
01	057	Fayette	AL	01	125	Tuscaloosa	AL
01	059	Franklin	AL	01	127	Walker	AL
01	061	Geneva	AL	01	129	Washington	AL
01	063	Greene	AL	01	131	Wilcox	AL
01	065	Hale	AL	01	133	Winston	AL
01	067	Henry	AL	02	013	Aleutians East	AK

FIPS	County	State
02 016	Aleutians West	AK
02 020	Anchorage	AK
02 050	Bethel	AK
02 060	Bristol Bay	AK
02 068	Denali	AK
02 070	Dillingham	AK
02 090	Fairbanks North Star	AK
02 100	Haines	AK
02 110	Juneau	AK
02 122	Kenai Peninsula	AK
02 130	Ketchikan Gateway	AK
02 150	Kodiak Island	AK
02 164	Lake and Peninsula	AK
02 170	Matanuska-Susitna	AK
02 180	Nome	AK
02 185	North Slope	AK
02 188	Northwest Arctic	AK
02 201	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	AK
02 220	Sitka	AK
02 232	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	AK
02 240	Southeast Fairbanks	AK
02 261	Valdez-Cordova	AK
02 270	Wade Hampton	AK
02 280	Wrangell-Petersburg	AK
02 282	Yakutat	AK
02 290	Yukon-Koyukuk	AK
04 001	Apache	AZ
04 003	Cochise	AZ
04 005	Coconino	AZ
04 007	Gila	AZ
04 009	Graham	AZ
04 011	Greenlee	AZ
04 012	La Paz	AZ
04 013	Maricopa	AZ
04 015	Mohave	AZ
04 017	Navajo	AZ
04 019	Pima	AZ
04 021	Pinal	AZ
04 023	Santa Cruz	AZ
04 025	Yavapai	AZ
04 027	Yuma	AZ
05 001	Arkansas	AR
05 003	Ashley	AR
05 005	Baxter	AR
05 007	Benton	AR
05 009	Boone	AR
05 011	Bradley	AR
05 013	Calhoun	AR
05 015	Carroll	AR
05 017	Chicot	AR
05 019	Clark	AR
05 021	Clay	AR
05 023	Cleburne	AR
05 025	Cleveland	AR
05 027	Columbia	AR
05 029	Conway	AR
05 031	Craighead	AR
05 033	Crawford	AR
05 035	Crittenden	AR
05 037	Cross	AR
05 039	Dallas	AR
05 041	Desha	AR
05 043	Drew	AR
05 045	Faulkner	AR
05 047	Franklin	AR
05 049	Fulton	AR
05 051	Garland	AR
05 053	Grant	AR
05 055	Greene	AR
05 057	Hempstead	AR
05 059	Hot Spring	AR
05 061	Howard	AR
05 063	Independence	AR
05 065	Izard	AR
05 067	Jackson	AR

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
05 069	Jefferson	AR	05 145	White	AR
05 071	Johnson	AR	05 147	Woodruff	AR
05 073	Lafayette	AR	05 149	Yell	AR
05 075	Lawrence	AR	06 001	Alameda	CA
05 077	Lee	AR	06 003	Alpine	CA
05 079	Lincoln	AR	06 005	Amador	CA
05 081	Little River	AR	06 007	Butte	CA
05 083	Logan	AR	06 009	Calaveras	CA
05 085	Lonoke	AR	06 011	Colusa	CA
05 087	Madison	AR	06 013	Contra Costa	CA
05 089	Marion	AR	06 015	Del Norte	CA
05 091	Miller	AR	06 017	El Dorado	CA
05 093	Mississippi	AR	06 019	Fresno	CA
05 095	Monroe	AR	06 021	Glenn	CA
05 097	Montgomery	AR	06 023	Humboldt	CA
05 099	Nevada	AR	06 025	Imperial	CA
05 101	Newton	AR	06 027	Inyo	CA
05 103	Ouachita	AR	06 029	Kern	CA
05 105	Perry	AR	06 031	Kings	CA
05 107	Phillips	AR	06 033	Lake	CA
05 109	Pike	AR	06 035	Lassen	CA
05 111	Poinsett	AR	06 037	Los Angeles	CA
05 113	Polk	AR	06 039	Madera	CA
05 115	Pope	AR	06 041	Marin	CA
05 117	Prairie	AR	06 043	Mariposa	CA
05 119	Pulaski	AR	06 045	Mendocino	CA
05 121	Randolph	AR	06 047	Merced	CA
05 123	St. Francis	AR	06 049	Modoc	CA
05 125	Saline	AR	06 051	Mono	CA
05 127	Scott	AR	06 053	Monterey	CA
05 129	Searcy	AR	06 055	Napa	CA
05 131	Sebastian	AR	06 057	Nevada	CA
05 133	Sevier	AR	06 059	Orange	CA
05 135	Sharp	AR	06 061	Placer	CA
05 137	Stone	AR	06 063	Plumas	CA
05 139	Union	AR	06 065	Riverside	CA
05 141	Van Buren	AR	06 067	Sacramento	CA
05 143	Washington	AR	06 069	San Benito	CA

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
06 071	San Bernardino	CA	08 031	Denver	CO
06 073	San Diego	CA	08 033	Dolores	CO
06 075	San Francisco	CA	08 035	Douglas	CO
06 077	San Joaquin	CA	08 037	Eagle	CO
06 079	San Luis Obispo	CA	08 039	Elbert	CO
06 081	San Mateo	CA	08 041	El Paso	CO
06 083	Santa Barbara	CA	08 043	Fremont	CO
06 085	Santa Clara	CA	08 045	Garfield	CO
06 087	Santa Cruz	CA	08 047	Gilpin	CO
06 089	Shasta	CA	08 049	Grand	CO
06 091	Sierra	CA	08 051	Gunnison	CO
06 093	Siskiyou	CA	08 053	Hinsdale	CO
06 095	Solano	CA	08 055	Huerfano	CO
06 097	Sonoma	CA	08 057	Jackson	CO
06 099	Stanislaus	CA	08 059	Jefferson	CO
06 101	Sutter	CA	08 061	Kiowa	CO
06 103	Tehama	CA	08 063	Kit Carson	CO
06 105	Trinity	CA	08 065	Lake	CO
06 107	Tulare	CA	08 067	La Plata	CO
06 109	Tuolumne	CA	08 069	Larimer	CO
06 111	Ventura	CA	08 071	Las Animas	CO
06 113	Yolo	CA	08 073	Lincoln	CO
06 115	Yuba	CA	08 075	Logan	CO
08 001	Adams	CO	08 077	Mesa	CO
08 003	Alamosa	CO	08 079	Mineral	CO
08 005	Arapahoe	CO	08 081	Moffat	CO
08 007	Archuleta	CO	08 083	Montezuma	CO
08 009	Baca	CO	08 085	Montrose	CO
08 011	Bent	CO	08 087	Morgan	CO
08 013	Boulder	CO	08 089	Otero	CO
08 015	Chaffee	CO	08 091	Ouray	CO
08 017	Cheyenne	CO	08 093	Park	CO
08 019	Clear Creek	CO	08 095	Phillips	CO
08 021	Conejos	CO	08 097	Pitkin	CO
08 023	Costilla	CO	08 099	Prowers	CO
08 025	Crowley	CO	08 101	Pueblo	CO
08 027	Custer	CO	08 103	Rio Blanco	CO
08 029	Delta	CO	08 105	Rio Grande	CO

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
08	107	Routt	CO	12	035	Flagler	FL
08	109	Saguache	CO	12	037	Franklin	FL
08	111	San Juan	CO	12	039	Gadsden	FL
08	113	San Miguel	CO	12	041	Gilchrist	FL
08	115	Sedgwick	CO	12	043	Glades	FL
08	117	Summit	CO	12	045	Gulf	FL
08	119	Teller	CO	12	047	Hamilton	FL
08	121	Washington	CO	12	049	Hardee	FL
08	123	Weld	CO	12	051	Hendry	FL
08	125	Yuma	CO	12	053	Hernando	FL
09	001	Fairfield	CT	12	055	Highlands	FL
09	003	Hartford	CT	12	057	Hillsborough	FL
09	005	Litchfield	CT	12	059	Holmes	FL
09	007	Middlesex	CT	12	061	Indian River	FL
09	009	New Haven	CT	12	063	Jackson	FL
09	011	New London	CT	12	065	Jefferson	FL
09	013	Tolland	CT	12	067	Lafayette	FL
09	015	Windham	CT	12	069	Lake	FL
10	001	Kent	DE	12	071	Lee	FL
10	003	New Castle	DE	12	073	Leon	FL
10	005	Sussex	DE	12	075	Levy	FL
11	001	District of Columbia	DC	12	077	Liberty	FL
12	001	Alachua	FL	12	079	Madison	FL
12	003	Baker	FL	12	081	Manatee	FL
12	005	Bay	FL	12	083	Marion	FL
12	007	Bradford	FL	12	085	Martin	FL
12	009	Brevard	FL	12	086	Miami-Dade	FL
12	011	Broward	FL	12	087	Monroe	FL
12	013	Calhoun	FL	12	089	Nassau	FL
12	015	Charlotte	FL	12	091	Okaloosa	FL
12	017	Citrus	FL	12	093	Okeechobee	FL
12	019	Clay	FL	12	095	Orange	FL
12	021	Collier	FL	12	097	Osceola	FL
12	023	Columbia	FL	12	099	Palm Beach	FL
12	027	DeSoto	FL	12	101	Pasco	FL
12	029	Dixie	FL	12	103	Pinellas	FL
12	031	Duval	FL	12	105	Polk	FL
12	033	Escambia	FL	12	107	Putnam	FL

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
12 109	St. Johns	FL	13 053	Chattahoochee	GA
12 111	St. Lucie	FL	13 055	Chattooga	GA
12 113	Santa Rosa	FL	13 057	Cherokee	GA
12 115	Sarasota	FL	13 059	Clarke	GA
12 117	Seminole	FL	13 061	Clay	GA
12 119	Sumter	FL	13 063	Clayton	GA
12 121	Suwannee	FL	13 065	Clinch	GA
12 123	Taylor	FL	13 067	Cobb	GA
12 125	Union	FL	13 069	Coffee	GA
12 127	Volusia	FL	13 071	Colquitt	GA
12 129	Wakulla	FL	13 073	Columbia	GA
12 131	Walton	FL	13 075	Cook	GA
12 133	Washington	FL	13 077	Coweta	GA
13 001	Appling	GA	13 079	Crawford	GA
13 003	Atkinson	GA	13 081	Crisp	GA
13 005	Bacon	GA	13 083	Dade	GA
13 007	Baker	GA	13 085	Dawson	GA
13 009	Baldwin	GA	13 087	Decatur	GA
13 011	Banks	GA	13 089	DeKalb	GA
13 013	Barrow	GA	13 091	Dodge	GA
13 015	Bartow	GA	13 093	Dooly	GA
13 017	Ben Hill	GA	13 095	Dougherty	GA
13 019	Berrien	GA	13 097	Douglas	GA
13 021	Bibb	GA	13 099	Early	GA
13 023	Bleckley	GA	13 101	Echols	GA
13 025	Brantley	GA	13 103	Effingham	GA
13 027	Brooks	GA	13 105	Elbert	GA
13 029	Bryan	GA	13 107	Emanuel	GA
13 031	Bulloch	GA	13 109	Evans	GA
13 033	Burke	GA	13 111	Fannin	GA
13 035	Butts	GA	13 113	Fayette	GA
13 037	Calhoun	GA	13 115	Floyd	GA
13 039	Camden	GA	13 117	Forsyth	GA
13 043	Candler	GA	13 119	Franklin	GA
13 045	Carroll	GA	13 121	Fulton	GA
13 047	Catoosa	GA	13 123	Gilmer	GA
13 049	Charlton	GA	13 125	Glascock	GA
13 051	Chatham	GA	13 127	Glynn	GA

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
13	129	Gordon	GA	13	207	Monroe	GA
13	131	Grady	GA	13	209	Montgomery	GA
13	133	Greene	GA	13	211	Morgan	GA
13	135	Gwinnett	GA	13	213	Murray	GA
13	137	Habersham	GA	13	215	Muscogee	GA
13	139	Hall	GA	13	217	Newton	GA
13	141	Hancock	GA	13	219	Oconee	GA
13	143	Haralson	GA	13	221	Oglethorpe	GA
13	145	Harris	GA	13	223	Paulding	GA
13	147	Hart	GA	13	225	Peach	GA
13	149	Heard	GA	13	227	Pickens	GA
13	151	Henry	GA	13	229	Pierce	GA
13	153	Houston	GA	13	231	Pike	GA
13	155	Irwin	GA	13	233	Polk	GA
13	157	Jackson	GA	13	235	Pulaski	GA
13	159	Jasper	GA	13	237	Putnam	GA
13	161	Jeff Davis	GA	13	239	Quitman	GA
13	163	Jefferson	GA	13	241	Rabun	GA
13	165	Jenkins	GA	13	243	Randolph	GA
13	167	Johnson	GA	13	245	Richmond	GA
13	169	Jones	GA	13	247	Rockdale	GA
13	171	Lamar	GA	13	249	Schley	GA
13	173	Lanier	GA	13	251	Screven	GA
13	175	Laurens	GA	13	253	Seminole	GA
13	177	Lee	GA	13	255	Spalding	GA
13	179	Liberty	GA	13	257	Stephens	GA
13	181	Lincoln	GA	13	259	Stewart	GA
13	183	Long	GA	13	261	Sumter	GA
13	185	Lowndes	GA	13	263	Talbot	GA
13	187	Lumpkin	GA	13	265	Taliaferro	GA
13	189	McDuffie	GA	13	267	Tattnall	GA
13	191	McIntosh	GA	13	269	Taylor	GA
13	193	Macon	GA	13	271	Telfair	GA
13	195	Madison	GA	13	273	Terrell	GA
13	197	Marion	GA	13	275	Thomas	GA
13	199	Meriwether	GA	13	277	Tift	GA
13	201	Miller	GA	13	279	Toombs	GA
13	205	Mitchell	GA	13	281	Towns	GA

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
13 283	Treutlen	GA	16 027	Canyon	ID
13 285	Troup	GA	16 029	Caribou	ID
13 287	Turner	GA	16 031	Cassia	ID
13 289	Twiggs	GA	16 033	Clark	ID
13 291	Union	GA	16 035	Clearwater	ID
13 293	Upson	GA	16 037	Custer	ID
13 295	Walker	GA	16 039	Elmore	ID
13 297	Walton	GA	16 041	Franklin	ID
13 299	Ware	GA	16 043	Fremont	ID
13 301	Warren	GA	16 045	Gem	ID
13 303	Washington	GA	16 047	Gooding	ID
13 305	Wayne	GA	16 049	Idaho	ID
13 307	Webster	GA	16 051	Jefferson	ID
13 309	Wheeler	GA	16 053	Jerome	ID
13 311	White	GA	16 055	Kootenai	ID
13 313	Whitfield	GA	16 057	Latah	ID
13 315	Wilcox	GA	16 059	Lemhi	ID
13 317	Wilkes	GA	16 061	Lewis	ID
13 319	Wilkinson	GA	16 063	Lincoln	ID
13 321	Worth	GA	16 065	Madison	ID
15 001	Hawaii	HI	16 067	Minidoka	ID
15 003	Honolulu	HI	16 069	Nez Perce	ID
15 005	Kalawao	HI	16 071	Oneida	ID
15 007	Kauai	HI	16 073	Owyhee	ID
15 009	Maui	HI	16 075	Payette	ID
16 001	Ada	ID	16 077	Power	ID
16 003	Adams	ID	16 079	Shoshone	ID
16 005	Bannock	ID	16 081	Teton	ID
16 007	Bear Lake	ID	16 083	Twin Falls	ID
16 009	Benewah	ID	16 085	Valley	ID
16 011	Bingham	ID	16 087	Washington	ID
16 013	Blaine	ID	17 001	Adams	IL
16 015	Boise	ID	17 003	Alexander	IL
16 017	Bonner	ID	17 005	Bond	IL
16 019	Bonneville	ID	17 007	Boone	IL
16 021	Boundary	ID	17 009	Brown	IL
16 023	Butte	ID	17 011	Bureau	IL
16 025	Camas	ID	17 013	Calhoun	IL

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
17 015	Carroll	IL	17 091	Kankakee	IL
17 017	Cass	IL	17 093	Kendall	IL
17 019	Champaign	IL	17 095	Knox	IL
17 021	Christian	IL	17 097	Lake	IL
17 023	Clark	IL	17 099	La Salle	IL
17 025	Clay	IL	17 101	Lawrence	IL
17 027	Clinton	IL	17 103	Lee	IL
17 029	Coles	IL	17 105	Livingston	IL
17 031	Cook	IL	17 107	Logan	IL
17 033	Crawford	IL	17 109	McDonough	IL
17 035	Cumberland	IL	17 111	McHenry	IL
17 037	DeKalb	IL	17 113	McLean	IL
17 039	De Witt	IL	17 115	Macon	IL
17 041	Douglas	IL	17 117	Macoupin	IL
17 043	DuPage	IL	17 119	Madison	IL
17 045	Edgar	IL	17 121	Marion	IL
17 047	Edwards	IL	17 123	Marshall	IL
17 049	Effingham	IL	17 125	Mason	IL
17 051	Fayette	IL	17 127	Massac	IL
17 053	Ford	IL	17 129	Menard	IL
17 055	Franklin	IL	17 131	Mercer	IL
17 057	Fulton	IL	17 133	Monroe	IL
17 059	Gallatin	IL	17 135	Montgomery	IL
17 061	Greene	IL	17 137	Morgan	IL
17 063	Grundy	IL	17 139	Moultrie	IL
17 065	Hamilton	IL	17 141	Ogle	IL
17 067	Hancock	IL	17 143	Peoria	IL
17 069	Hardin	IL	17 145	Perry	IL
17 071	Henderson	IL	17 147	Piatt	IL
17 073	Henry	IL	17 149	Pike	IL
17 075	Iroquois	IL	17 151	Pope	IL
17 077	Jackson	IL	17 153	Pulaski	IL
17 079	Jasper	IL	17 155	Putnam	IL
17 081	Jefferson	IL	17 157	Randolph	IL
17 083	Jersey	IL	17 159	Richland	IL
17 085	Jo Daviess	IL	17 161	Rock Island	IL
17 087	Johnson	IL	17 163	St. Clair	IL
17 089	Kane	IL	17 165	Saline	IL

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
17	167	Sangamon	IL	18	039	Elkhart	IN
17	169	Schuyler	IL	18	041	Fayette	IN
17	171	Scott	IL	18	043	Floyd	IN
17	173	Shelby	IL	18	045	Fountain	IN
17	175	Stark	IL	18	047	Franklin	IN
17	177	Stephenson	IL	18	049	Fulton	IN
17	179	Tazewell	IL	18	051	Gibson	IN
17	181	Union	IL	18	053	Grant	IN
17	183	Vermilion	IL	18	055	Greene	IN
17	185	Wabash	IL	18	057	Hamilton	IN
17	187	Warren	IL	18	059	Hancock	IN
17	189	Washington	IL	18	061	Harrison	IN
17	191	Wayne	IL	18	063	Hendricks	IN
17	193	White	IL	18	065	Henry	IN
17	195	Whiteside	IL	18	067	Howard	IN
17	197	Will	IL	18	069	Huntington	IN
17	199	Williamson	IL	18	071	Jackson	IN
17	201	Winnebago	IL	18	073	Jasper	IN
17	203	Woodford	IL	18	075	Jay	IN
18	001	Adams	IN	18	077	Jefferson	IN
18	003	Allen	IN	18	079	Jennings	IN
18	005	Bartholomew	IN	18	081	Johnson	IN
18	007	Benton	IN	18	083	Knox	IN
18	009	Blackford	IN	18	085	Kosciusko	IN
18	011	Boone	IN	18	087	LaGrange	IN
18	013	Brown	IN	18	089	Lake	IN
18	015	Carroll	IN	18	091	LaPorte	IN
18	017	Cass	IN	18	093	Lawrence	IN
18	019	Clark	IN	18	095	Madison	IN
18	021	Clay	IN	18	097	Marion	IN
18	023	Clinton	IN	18	099	Marshall	IN
18	025	Crawford	IN	18	101	Martin	IN
18	027	Daviess	IN	18	103	Miami	IN
18	029	Dearborn	IN	18	105	Monroe	IN
18	031	Decatur	IN	18	107	Montgomery	IN
18	033	DeKalb	IN	18	109	Morgan	IN
18	035	Delaware	IN	18	111	Newton	IN
18	037	Dubois	IN	18	113	Noble	IN

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
18	115	Ohio	IN	19	007	Appanoose	IA
18	117	Orange	IN	19	009	Audubon	IA
18	119	Owen	IN	19	011	Benton	IA
18	121	Parke	IN	19	013	Black Hawk	IA
18	123	Perry	IN	19	015	Boone	IA
18	125	Pike	IN	19	017	Bremer	IA
18	127	Porter	IN	19	019	Buchanan	IA
18	129	Posey	IN	19	021	Buena Vista	IA
18	131	Pulaski	IN	19	023	Butler	IA
18	133	Putnam	IN	19	025	Calhoun	IA
18	135	Randolph	IN	19	027	Carroll	IA
18	137	Ripley	IN	19	029	Cass	IA
18	139	Rush	IN	19	031	Cedar	IA
18	141	St. Joseph	IN	19	033	Cerro Gordo	IA
18	143	Scott	IN	19	035	Cherokee	IA
18	145	Shelby	IN	19	037	Chickasaw	IA
18	147	Spencer	IN	19	039	Clarke	IA
18	149	Starke	IN	19	041	Clay	IA
18	151	Steuben	IN	19	043	Clayton	IA
18	153	Sullivan	IN	19	045	Clinton	IA
18	155	Switzerland	IN	19	047	Crawford	IA
18	157	Tippecanoe	IN	19	049	Dallas	IA
18	159	Tipton	IN	19	051	Davis	IA
18	161	Union	IN	19	053	Decatur	IA
18	163	Vanderburgh	IN	19	055	Delaware	IA
18	165	Vermillion	IN	19	057	Des Moines	IA
18	167	Vigo	IN	19	059	Dickinson	IA
18	169	Wabash	IN	19	061	Dubuque	IA
18	171	Warren	IN	19	063	Emmet	IA
18	173	Warrick	IN	19	065	Fayette	IA
18	175	Washington	IN	19	067	Floyd	IA
18	177	Wayne	IN	19	069	Franklin	IA
18	179	Wells	IN	19	071	Fremont	IA
18	181	White	IN	19	073	Greene	IA
18	183	Whitley	IN	19	075	Grundy	IA
19	001	Adair	IA	19	077	Guthrie	IA
19	003	Adams	IA	19	079	Hamilton	IA
19	005	Allamakee	IA	19	081	Hancock	IA

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
19 083	Hardin	IA	19 159	Ringgold	IA
19 085	Harrison	IA	19 161	Sac	IA
19 087	Henry	IA	19 163	Scott	IA
19 089	Howard	IA	19 165	Shelby	IA
19 091	Humboldt	IA	19 167	Sioux	IA
19 093	Ida	IA	19 169	Story	IA
19 095	Iowa	IA	19 171	Tama	IA
19 097	Jackson	IA	19 173	Taylor	IA
19 099	Jasper	IA	19 175	Union	IA
19 101	Jefferson	IA	19 177	Van Buren	IA
19 103	Johnson	IA	19 179	Wapello	IA
19 105	Jones	IA	19 181	Warren	IA
19 107	Keokuk	IA	19 183	Washington	IA
19 109	Kossuth	IA	19 185	Wayne	IA
19 111	Lee	IA	19 187	Webster	IA
19 113	Linn	IA	19 189	Winnebago	IA
19 115	Louisa	IA	19 191	Winneshiek	IA
19 117	Lucas	IA	19 193	Woodbury	IA
19 119	Lyon	IA	19 195	Worth	IA
19 121	Madison	IA	19 197	Wright	IA
19 123	Mahaska	IA	20 001	Allen	KS
19 125	Marion	IA	20 003	Anderson	KS
19 127	Marshall	IA	20 005	Atchison	KS
19 129	Mills	IA	20 007	Barber	KS
19 131	Mitchell	IA	20 009	Barton	KS
19 133	Monona	IA	20 011	Bourbon	KS
19 135	Monroe	IA	20 013	Brown	KS
19 137	Montgomery	IA	20 015	Butler	KS
19 139	Muscatine	IA	20 017	Chase	KS
19 141	O'Brien	IA	20 019	Chautauqua	KS
19 143	Osceola	IA	20 021	Cherokee	KS
19 145	Page	IA	20 023	Cheyenne	KS
19 147	Palo Alto	IA	20 025	Clark	KS
19 149	Plymouth	IA	20 027	Clay	KS
19 151	Pocahontas	IA	20 029	Cloud	KS
19 153	Polk	IA	20 031	Coffey	KS
19 155	Pottawattamie	IA	20 033	Comanche	KS
19 157	Poweshiek	IA	20 035	Cowley	KS

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
20 037	Crawford	KS	20 113	McPherson	KS
20 039	Decatur	KS	20 115	Marion	KS
20 041	Dickinson	KS	20 117	Marshall	KS
20 043	Doniphan	KS	20 119	Meade	KS
20 045	Douglas	KS	20 121	Miami	KS
20 047	Edwards	KS	20 123	Mitchell	KS
20 049	Elk	KS	20 125	Montgomery	KS
20 051	Ellis	KS	20 127	Morris	KS
20 053	Ellsworth	KS	20 129	Morton	KS
20 055	Finney	KS	20 131	Nemaha	KS
20 057	Ford	KS	20 133	Neosho	KS
20 059	Franklin	KS	20 135	Ness	KS
20 061	Geary	KS	20 137	Norton	KS
20 063	Gove	KS	20 139	Osage	KS
20 065	Graham	KS	20 141	Osborne	KS
20 067	Grant	KS	20 143	Ottawa	KS
20 069	Gray	KS	20 145	Pawnee	KS
20 071	Greeley	KS	20 147	Phillips	KS
20 073	Greenwood	KS	20 149	Pottawatomie	KS
20 075	Hamilton	KS	20 151	Pratt	KS
20 077	Harper	KS	20 153	Rawlins	KS
20 079	Harvey	KS	20 155	Reno	KS
20 081	Haskell	KS	20 157	Republic	KS
20 083	Hodgeman	KS	20 159	Rice	KS
20 085	Jackson	KS	20 161	Riley	KS
20 087	Jefferson	KS	20 163	Rooks	KS
20 089	Jewell	KS	20 165	Rush	KS
20 091	Johnson	KS	20 167	Russell	KS
20 093	Kearny	KS	20 169	Saline	KS
20 095	Kingman	KS	20 171	Scott	KS
20 097	Kiowa	KS	20 173	Sedgwick	KS
20 099	Labette	KS	20 175	Seward	KS
20 101	Lane	KS	20 177	Shawnee	KS
20 103	Leavenworth	KS	20 179	Sheridan	KS
20 105	Lincoln	KS	20 181	Sherman	KS
20 107	Linn	KS	20 183	Smith	KS
20 109	Logan	KS	20 185	Stafford	KS
20 111	Lyon	KS	20 187	Stanton	KS

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
20	189	Stevens	KS	21	055	Crittenden	KY
20	191	Sumner	KS	21	057	Cumberland	KY
20	193	Thomas	KS	21	059	Daviess	KY
20	195	Trego	KS	21	061	Edmonson	KY
20	197	Wabaunsee	KS	21	063	Elliott	KY
20	199	Wallace	KS	21	065	Estill	KY
20	201	Washington	KS	21	067	Fayette	KY
20	203	Wichita	KS	21	069	Fleming	KY
20	205	Wilson	KS	21	071	Floyd	KY
20	207	Woodson	KS	21	073	Franklin	KY
20	209	Wyandotte	KS	21	075	Fulton	KY
21	001	Adair	KY	21	077	Gallatin	KY
21	003	Allen	KY	21	079	Garrard	KY
21	005	Anderson	KY	21	081	Grant	KY
21	007	Ballard	KY	21	083	Graves	KY
21	009	Barren	KY	21	085	Grayson	KY
21	011	Bath	KY	21	087	Green	KY
21	013	Bell	KY	21	089	Greenup	KY
21	015	Boone	KY	21	091	Hancock	KY
21	017	Bourbon	KY	21	093	Hardin	KY
21	019	Boyd	KY	21	095	Harlan	KY
21	021	Boyle	KY	21	097	Harrison	KY
21	023	Bracken	KY	21	099	Hart	KY
21	025	Breathitt	KY	21	101	Henderson	KY
21	027	Breckinridge	KY	21	103	Henry	KY
21	029	Bullitt	KY	21	105	Hickman	KY
21	031	Butler	KY	21	107	Hopkins	KY
21	033	Caldwell	KY	21	109	Jackson	KY
21	035	Calloway	KY	21	111	Jefferson	KY
21	037	Campbell	KY	21	113	Jessamine	KY
21	039	Carlisle	KY	21	115	Johnson	KY
21	041	Carroll	KY	21	117	Kenton	KY
21	043	Carter	KY	21	119	Knott	KY
21	045	Casey	KY	21	121	Knox	KY
21	047	Christian	KY	21	123	Larue	KY
21	049	Clark	KY	21	125	Laurel	KY
21	051	Clay	KY	21	127	Lawrence	KY
21	053	Clinton	KY	21	129	Lee	KY

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
21	131	Leslie	KY	21	207	Russell	KY
21	133	Letcher	KY	21	209	Scott	KY
21	135	Lewis	KY	21	211	Shelby	KY
21	137	Lincoln	KY	21	213	Simpson	KY
21	139	Livingston	KY	21	215	Spencer	KY
21	141	Logan	KY	21	217	Taylor	KY
21	143	Lyon	KY	21	219	Todd	KY
21	145	McCracken	KY	21	221	Trigg	KY
21	147	McCreary	KY	21	223	Trimble	KY
21	149	McLean	KY	21	225	Union	KY
21	151	Madison	KY	21	227	Warren	KY
21	153	Magoffin	KY	21	229	Washington	KY
21	155	Marion	KY	21	231	Wayne	KY
21	157	Marshall	KY	21	233	Webster	KY
21	159	Martin	KY	21	235	Whitley	KY
21	161	Mason	KY	21	237	Wolfe	KY
21	163	Meade	KY	21	239	Woodford	KY
21	165	Menifee	KY	22	001	Acadia	LA
21	167	Mercer	KY	22	003	Allen	LA
21	169	Metcalfe	KY	22	005	Ascension	LA
21	171	Monroe	KY	22	007	Assumption	LA
21	173	Montgomery	KY	22	009	Avoyelles	LA
21	175	Morgan	KY	22	011	Beauregard	LA
21	177	Muhlenberg	KY	22	013	Bienville	LA
21	179	Nelson	KY	22	015	Bossier	LA
21	181	Nicholas	KY	22	017	Caddo	LA
21	183	Ohio	KY	22	019	Calcasieu	LA
21	185	Oldham	KY	22	021	Caldwell	LA
21	187	Owen	KY	22	023	Cameron	LA
21	189	Owsley	KY	22	025	Catahoula	LA
21	191	Pendleton	KY	22	027	Claiborne	LA
21	193	Perry	KY	22	029	Concordia	LA
21	195	Pike	KY	22	031	De Soto	LA
21	197	Powell	KY	22	033	East Baton Rouge	LA
21	199	Pulaski	KY	22	035	East Carroll	LA
21	201	Robertson	KY	22	037	East Feliciana	LA
21	203	Rockcastle	KY	22	039	Evangeline	LA
21	205	Rowan	KY	22	041	Franklin	LA

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
22 043	Grant	LA	22 119	Webster	LA
22 045	Iberia	LA	22 121	West Baton Rouge	LA
22 047	Iberville	LA	22 123	West Carroll	LA
22 049	Jackson	LA	22 125	West Feliciana	LA
22 051	Jefferson	LA	22 127	Winn	LA
22 053	Jefferson Davis	LA	23 001	Androscoggin	ME
22 055	Lafayette	LA	23 003	Aroostook	ME
22 057	Lafourche	LA	23 005	Cumberland	ME
22 059	La Salle	LA	23 007	Franklin	ME
22 061	Lincoln	LA	23 009	Hancock	ME
22 063	Livingston	LA	23 011	Kennebec	ME
22 065	Madison	LA	23 013	Knox	ME
22 067	Morehouse	LA	23 015	Lincoln	ME
22 069	Natchitoches	LA	23 017	Oxford	ME
22 071	Orleans	LA	23 019	Penobscot	ME
22 073	Ouachita	LA	23 021	Piscataquis	ME
22 075	Plaquemines	LA	23 023	Sagadahoc	ME
22 077	Pointe Coupee	LA	23 025	Somerset	ME
22 079	Rapides	LA	23 027	Waldo	ME
22 081	Red River	LA	23 029	Washington	ME
22 083	Richland	LA	23 031	York	ME
22 085	Sabine	LA	24 001	Allegany	MD
22 087	St. Bernard	LA	24 003	Anne Arundel	MD
22 089	St. Charles	LA	24 005	Baltimore	MD
22 091	St. Helena	LA	24 009	Calvert	MD
22 093	St. James	LA	24 011	Caroline	MD
22 095	St. John the Baptist	LA	24 013	Carroll	MD
22 097	St. Landry	LA	24 015	Cecil	MD
22 099	St. Martin	LA	24 017	Charles	MD
22 101	St. Mary	LA	24 019	Dorchester	MD
22 103	St. Tammany	LA	24 021	Frederick	MD
22 105	Tangipahoa	LA	24 023	Garrett	MD
22 107	Tensas	LA	24 025	Harford	MD
22 109	Terrebonne	LA	24 027	Howard	MD
22 111	Union	LA	24 029	Kent	MD
22 113	Vermilion	LA	24 031	Montgomery	MD
22 115	Vernon	LA	24 033	Prince George's	MD
22 117	Washington	LA	24 035	Queen Anne's	MD

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
24	037	St. Mary's	MD	26	035	Clare	MI
24	039	Somerset	MD	26	037	Clinton	MI
24	041	Talbot	MD	26	039	Crawford	MI
24	043	Washington	MD	26	041	Delta	MI
24	045	Wicomico	MD	26	043	Dickinson	MI
24	047	Worcester	MD	26	045	Eaton	MI
24	510	Baltimore	MD	26	047	Emmet	MI
25	001	Barnstable	MA	26	049	Genesee	MI
25	003	Berkshire	MA	26	051	Gladwin	MI
25	005	Bristol	MA	26	053	Gogebic	MI
25	007	Dukes	MA	26	055	Grand Traverse	MI
25	009	Essex	MA	26	057	Gratiot	MI
25	011	Franklin	MA	26	059	Hillsdale	MI
25	013	Hampden	MA	26	061	Houghton	MI
25	015	Hampshire	MA	26	063	Huron	MI
25	017	Middlesex	MA	26	065	Ingham	MI
25	019	Nantucket	MA	26	067	Ionia	MI
25	021	Norfolk	MA	26	069	Iosco	MI
25	023	Plymouth	MA	26	071	Iron	MI
25	025	Suffolk	MA	26	073	Isabella	MI
25	027	Worcester	MA	26	075	Jackson	MI
26	001	Alcona	MI	26	077	Kalamazoo	MI
26	003	Alger	MI	26	079	Kalkaska	MI
26	005	Allegan	MI	26	081	Kent	MI
26	007	Alpena	MI	26	083	Keweenaw	MI
26	009	Antrim	MI	26	085	Lake	MI
26	011	Arenac	MI	26	087	Lapeer	MI
26	013	Baraga	MI	26	089	Leelanau	MI
26	015	Barry	MI	26	091	Lenawee	MI
26	017	Bay	MI	26	093	Livingston	MI
26	019	Benzie	MI	26	095	Luce	MI
26	021	Berrien	MI	26	097	Mackinac	MI
26	023	Branch	MI	26	099	Macomb	MI
26	025	Calhoun	MI	26	101	Manistee	MI
26	027	Cass	MI	26	103	Marquette	MI
26	029	Charlevoix	MI	26	105	Mason	MI
26	031	Cheboygan	MI	26	107	Mecosta	MI
26	033	Chippewa	MI	26	109	Menominee	MI

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
26	111	Midland	MI	27	021	Cass	MN
26	113	Missaukee	MI	27	023	Chippewa	MN
26	115	Monroe	MI	27	025	Chisago	MN
26	117	Montcalm	MI	27	027	Clay	MN
26	119	Montmorency	MI	27	029	Clearwater	MN
26	121	Muskegon	MI	27	031	Cook	MN
26	123	Newaygo	MI	27	033	Cottonwood	MN
26	125	Oakland	MI	27	035	Crow Wing	MN
26	127	Oceana	MI	27	037	Dakota	MN
26	129	Ogemaw	MI	27	039	Dodge	MN
26	131	Ontonagon	MI	27	041	Douglas	MN
26	133	Osceola	MI	27	043	Faribault	MN
26	135	Oscoda	MI	27	045	Fillmore	MN
26	137	Otsego	MI	27	047	Freeborn	MN
26	139	Ottawa	MI	27	049	Goodhue	MN
26	141	Presque Isle	MI	27	051	Grant	MN
26	143	Roscommon	MI	27	053	Hennepin	MN
26	145	Saginaw	MI	27	055	Houston	MN
26	147	St. Clair	MI	27	057	Hubbard	MN
26	149	St. Joseph	MI	27	059	Isanti	MN
26	151	Sanilac	MI	27	061	Itasca	MN
26	153	Schoolcraft	MI	27	063	Jackson	MN
26	155	Shiawassee	MI	27	065	Kanabec	MN
26	157	Tuscola	MI	27	067	Kandiyohi	MN
26	159	Van Buren	MI	27	069	Kittson	MN
26	161	Washtenaw	MI	27	071	Koochiching	MN
26	163	Wayne	MI	27	073	Lac qui Parle	MN
26	165	Wexford	MI	27	075	Lake	MN
27	001	Aitkin	MN	27	077	Lake of the Woods	MN
27	003	Anoka	MN	27	079	Le Sueur	MN
27	005	Becker	MN	27	081	Lincoln	MN
27	007	Beltrami	MN	27	083	Lyon	MN
27	009	Benton	MN	27	085	McLeod	MN
27	011	Big Stone	MN	27	087	Mahnomen	MN
27	013	Blue Earth	MN	27	089	Marshall	MN
27	015	Brown	MN	27	091	Martin	MN
27	017	Carlton	MN	27	093	Meeker	MN
27	019	Carver	MN	27	095	Mille Lacs	MN

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
27 097	Morrison	MN	27 173	Yellow Medicine	MN
27 099	Mower	MN	28 001	Adams	MS
27 101	Murray	MN	28 003	Alcorn	MS
27 103	Nicollet	MN	28 005	Amite	MS
27 105	Nobles	MN	28 007	Attala	MS
27 107	Norman	MN	28 009	Benton	MS
27 109	Olmsted	MN	28 011	Bolivar	MS
27 111	Otter Tail	MN	28 013	Calhoun	MS
27 113	Pennington	MN	28 015	Carroll	MS
27 115	Pine	MN	28 017	Chickasaw	MS
27 117	Pipestone	MN	28 019	Choctaw	MS
27 119	Polk	MN	28 021	Claiborne	MS
27 121	Pope	MN	28 023	Clarke	MS
27 123	Ramsey	MN	28 025	Clay	MS
27 125	Red Lake	MN	28 027	Coahoma	MS
27 127	Redwood	MN	28 029	Copiah	MS
27 129	Renville	MN	28 031	Covington	MS
27 131	Rice	MN	28 033	DeSoto	MS
27 133	Rock	MN	28 035	Forrest	MS
27 135	Roseau	MN	28 037	Franklin	MS
27 137	St. Louis	MN	28 039	George	MS
27 139	Scott	MN	28 041	Greene	MS
27 141	Sherburne	MN	28 043	Grenada	MS
27 143	Sibley	MN	28 045	Hancock	MS
27 145	Stearns	MN	28 047	Harrison	MS
27 147	Steele	MN	28 049	Hinds	MS
27 149	Stevens	MN	28 051	Holmes	MS
27 151	Swift	MN	28 053	Humphreys	MS
27 153	Todd	MN	28 055	Issaquena	MS
27 155	Traverse	MN	28 057	Itawamba	MS
27 157	Wabasha	MN	28 059	Jackson	MS
27 159	Wadena	MN	28 061	Jasper	MS
27 161	Waseca	MN	28 063	Jefferson	MS
27 163	Washington	MN	28 065	Jefferson Davis	MS
27 165	Watonwan	MN	28 067	Jones	MS
27 167	Wilkin	MN	28 069	Kemper	MS
27 169	Winona	MN	28 071	Lafayette	MS
27 171	Wright	MN	28 073	Lamar	MS

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
28 075	Lauderdale	MS	28 151	Washington	MS
28 077	Lawrence	MS	28 153	Wayne	MS
28 079	Leake	MS	28 155	Webster	MS
28 081	Lee	MS	28 157	Wilkinson	MS
28 083	Leflore	MS	28 159	Winston	MS
28 085	Lincoln	MS	28 161	Yalobusha	MS
28 087	Lowndes	MS	28 163	Yazoo	MS
28 089	Madison	MS	29 001	Adair	MO
28 091	Marion	MS	29 003	Andrew	MO
28 093	Marshall	MS	29 005	Atchison	MO
28 095	Monroe	MS	29 007	Audrain	MO
28 097	Montgomery	MS	29 009	Barry	MO
28 099	Neshoba	MS	29 011	Barton	MO
28 101	Newton	MS	29 013	Bates	MO
28 103	Noxubee	MS	29 015	Benton	MO
28 105	Oktibbeha	MS	29 017	Bollinger	MO
28 107	Panola	MS	29 019	Boone	MO
28 109	Pearl River	MS	29 021	Buchanan	MO
28 111	Perry	MS	29 023	Butler	MO
28 113	Pike	MS	29 025	Caldwell	MO
28 115	Pontotoc	MS	29 027	Callaway	MO
28 117	Prentiss	MS	29 029	Camden	MO
28 119	Quitman	MS	29 031	Cape Girardeau	MO
28 121	Rankin	MS	29 033	Carroll	MO
28 123	Scott	MS	29 035	Carter	MO
28 125	Sharkey	MS	29 037	Cass	MO
28 127	Simpson	MS	29 039	Cedar	MO
28 129	Smith	MS	29 041	Chariton	MO
28 131	Stone	MS	29 043	Christian	MO
28 133	Sunflower	MS	29 045	Clark	MO
28 135	Tallahatchie	MS	29 047	Clay	MO
28 137	Tate	MS	29 049	Clinton	MO
28 139	Tippah	MS	29 051	Cole	MO
28 141	Tishomingo	MS	29 053	Cooper	MO
28 143	Tunica	MS	29 055	Crawford	MO
28 145	Union	MS	29 057	Dade	MO
28 147	Walthall	MS	29 059	Dallas	MO
28 149	Warren	MS	29 061	Daviess	MO

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
29	063	DeKalb	MO	29	139	Montgomery	MO
29	065	Dent	MO	29	141	Morgan	MO
29	067	Douglas	MO	29	143	New Madrid	MO
29	069	Dunklin	MO	29	145	Newton	MO
29	071	Franklin	MO	29	147	Nodaway	MO
29	073	Gasconade	MO	29	149	Oregon	MO
29	075	Gentry	MO	29	151	Osage	MO
29	077	Greene	MO	29	153	Ozark	MO
29	079	Grundy	MO	29	155	Pemiscot	MO
29	081	Harrison	MO	29	157	Perry	MO
29	083	Henry	MO	29	159	Pettis	MO
29	085	Hickory	MO	29	161	Phelps	MO
29	087	Holt	MO	29	163	Pike	MO
29	089	Howard	MO	29	165	Platte	MO
29	091	Howell	MO	29	167	Polk	MO
29	093	Iron	MO	29	169	Pulaski	MO
29	095	Jackson	MO	29	171	Putnam	MO
29	097	Jasper	MO	29	173	Ralls	MO
29	099	Jefferson	MO	29	175	Randolph	MO
29	101	Johnson	MO	29	177	Ray	MO
29	103	Knox	MO	29	179	Reynolds	MO
29	105	Laclede	MO	29	181	Ripley	MO
29	107	Lafayette	MO	29	183	St. Charles	MO
29	109	Lawrence	MO	29	185	St. Clair	MO
29	111	Lewis	MO	29	186	Ste. Genevieve	MO
29	113	Lincoln	MO	29	187	St. Francois	MO
29	115	Linn	MO	29	189	St. Louis	MO
29	117	Livingston	MO	29	195	Saline	MO
29	119	McDonald	MO	29	197	Schuyler	MO
29	121	Macon	MO	29	199	Scotland	MO
29	123	Madison	MO	29	201	Scott	MO
29	125	Maries	MO	29	203	Shannon	MO
29	127	Marion	MO	29	205	Shelby	MO
29	129	Mercer	MO	29	207	Stoddard	MO
29	131	Miller	MO	29	209	Stone	MO
29	133	Mississippi	MO	29	211	Sullivan	MO
29	135	Moniteau	MO	29	213	Taney	MO
29	137	Monroe	MO	29	215	Texas	MO

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
29 217	Vernon	MO	30 061	Mineral	MT
29 219	Warren	MO	30 063	Missoula	MT
29 221	Washington	MO	30 065	Musselshell	MT
29 223	Wayne	MO	30 067	Park	MT
29 225	Webster	MO	30 069	Petroleum	MT
29 227	Worth	MO	30 071	Phillips	MT
29 229	Wright	MO	30 073	Pondera	MT
29 510	St. Louis	MO	30 075	Powder River	MT
30 001	Beaverhead	MT	30 077	Powell	MT
30 003	Big Horn	MT	30 079	Prairie	MT
30 005	Blaine	MT	30 081	Ravalli	MT
30 007	Broadwater	MT	30 083	Richland	MT
30 009	Carbon	MT	30 085	Roosevelt	MT
30 011	Carter	MT	30 087	Rosebud	MT
30 013	Cascade	MT	30 089	Sanders	MT
30 015	Chouteau	MT	30 091	Sheridan	MT
30 017	Custer	MT	30 093	Silver Bow	MT
30 019	Daniels	MT	30 095	Stillwater	MT
30 021	Dawson	MT	30 097	Sweet Grass	MT
30 023	Deer Lodge	MT	30 099	Teton	MT
30 025	Fallon	MT	30 101	Toole	MT
30 027	Fergus	MT	30 103	Treasure	MT
30 029	Flathead	MT	30 105	Valley	MT
30 031	Gallatin	MT	30 107	Wheatland	MT
30 033	Garfield	MT	30 109	Wibaux	MT
30 035	Glacier	MT	30 111	Yellowstone	MT
30 037	Golden Valley	MT	31 001	Adams	NE
30 039	Granite	MT	31 003	Antelope	NE
30 041	Hill	MT	31 005	Arthur	NE
30 043	Jefferson	MT	31 007	Banner	NE
30 045	Judith Basin	MT	31 009	Blaine	NE
30 047	Lake	MT	31 011	Boone	NE
30 049	Lewis and Clark	MT	31 013	Box Butte	NE
30 051	Liberty	MT	31 015	Boyd	NE
30 053	Lincoln	MT	31 017	Brown	NE
30 055	McCone	MT	31 019	Buffalo	NE
30 057	Madison	MT	31 021	Burt	NE
30 059	Meagher	MT	31 023	Butler	NE

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
31	025	Cass	NE	31	101	Keith	NE
31	027	Cedar	NE	31	103	Keya Paha	NE
31	029	Chase	NE	31	105	Kimball	NE
31	031	Cherry	NE	31	107	Knox	NE
31	033	Cheyenne	NE	31	109	Lancaster	NE
31	035	Clay	NE	31	111	Lincoln	NE
31	037	Colfax	NE	31	113	Logan	NE
31	039	Cuming	NE	31	115	Loup	NE
31	041	Custer	NE	31	117	McPherson	NE
31	043	Dakota	NE	31	119	Madison	NE
31	045	Dawes	NE	31	121	Merrick	NE
31	047	Dawson	NE	31	123	Morrill	NE
31	049	Deuel	NE	31	125	Nance	NE
31	051	Dixon	NE	31	127	Nemaha	NE
31	053	Dodge	NE	31	129	Nuckolls	NE
31	055	Douglas	NE	31	131	Otoe	NE
31	057	Dundy	NE	31	133	Pawnee	NE
31	059	Fillmore	NE	31	135	Perkins	NE
31	061	Franklin	NE	31	137	Phelps	NE
31	063	Frontier	NE	31	139	Pierce	NE
31	065	Furnas	NE	31	141	Platte	NE
31	067	Gage	NE	31	143	Polk	NE
31	069	Garden	NE	31	145	Red Willow	NE
31	071	Garfield	NE	31	147	Richardson	NE
31	073	Gosper	NE	31	149	Rock	NE
31	075	Grant	NE	31	151	Saline	NE
31	077	Greeley	NE	31	153	Sarpy	NE
31	079	Hall	NE	31	155	Saunders	NE
31	081	Hamilton	NE	31	157	Scotts Bluff	NE
31	083	Harlan	NE	31	159	Seward	NE
31	085	Hayes	NE	31	161	Sheridan	NE
31	087	Hitchcock	NE	31	163	Sherman	NE
31	089	Holt	NE	31	165	Sioux	NE
31	091	Hooker	NE	31	167	Stanton	NE
31	093	Howard	NE	31	169	Thayer	NE
31	095	Jefferson	NE	31	171	Thomas	NE
31	097	Johnson	NE	31	173	Thurston	NE
31	099	Kearney	NE	31	175	Valley	NE

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
31	177	Washington	NE	34	013	Essex	NJ
31	179	Wayne	NE	34	015	Gloucester	NJ
31	181	Webster	NE	34	017	Hudson	NJ
31	183	Wheeler	NE	34	019	Hunterdon	NJ
31	185	York	NE	34	021	Mercer	NJ
32	001	Churchill	NV	34	023	Middlesex	NJ
32	003	Clark	NV	34	025	Monmouth	NJ
32	005	Douglas	NV	34	027	Morris	NJ
32	007	Elko	NV	34	029	Ocean	NJ
32	009	Esmeralda	NV	34	031	Passaic	NJ
32	011	Eureka	NV	34	033	Salem	NJ
32	013	Humboldt	NV	34	035	Somerset	NJ
32	015	Lander	NV	34	037	Sussex	NJ
32	017	Lincoln	NV	34	039	Union	NJ
32	019	Lyon	NV	34	041	Warren	NJ
32	021	Mineral	NV	35	001	Bernalillo	NM
32	023	Nye	NV	35	003	Catron	NM
32	027	Pershing	NV	35	005	Chaves	NM
32	029	Storey	NV	35	006	Cibola	NM
32	031	Washoe	NV	35	007	Colfax	NM
32	033	White Pine	NV	35	009	Curry	NM
32	510	Carson City	NV	35	011	DeBaca	NM
33	001	Belknap	NH	35	013	Dona Ana	NM
33	003	Carroll	NH	35	015	Eddy	NM
33	005	Cheshire	NH	35	017	Grant	NM
33	007	Coos	NH	35	019	Guadalupe	NM
33	009	Grafton	NH	35	021	Harding	NM
33	011	Hillsborough	NH	35	023	Hidalgo	NM
33	013	Merrimack	NH	35	025	Lea	NM
33	015	Rockingham	NH	35	027	Lincoln	NM
33	017	Strafford	NH	35	028	Los Alamos	NM
33	019	Sullivan	NH	35	029	Luna	NM
34	001	Atlantic	NJ	35	031	McKinley	NM
34	003	Bergen	NJ	35	033	Mora	NM
34	005	Burlington	NJ	35	035	Otero	NM
34	007	Camden	NJ	35	037	Quay	NM
34	009	Cape May	NJ	35	039	Rio Arriba	NM
34	011	Cumberland	NJ	35	041	Roosevelt	NM

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
35	043	Sandoval	NM	36	057	Montgomery	NY
35	045	San Juan	NM	36	059	Nassau	NY
35	047	San Miguel	NM	36	061	New York	NY
35	049	Santa Fe	NM	36	063	Niagara	NY
35	051	Sierra	NM	36	065	Oneida	NY
35	053	Socorro	NM	36	067	Onondaga	NY
35	055	Taos	NM	36	069	Ontario	NY
35	057	Torrance	NM	36	071	Orange	NY
35	059	Union	NM	36	073	Orleans	NY
35	061	Valencia	NM	36	075	Oswego	NY
36	001	Albany	NY	36	077	Otsego	NY
36	003	Allegany	NY	36	079	Putnam	NY
36	005	Bronx	NY	36	081	Queens	NY
36	007	Broome	NY	36	083	Rensselaer	NY
36	009	Cattaraugus	NY	36	085	Richmond	NY
36	011	Cayuga	NY	36	087	Rockland	NY
36	013	Chautauqua	NY	36	089	St. Lawrence	NY
36	015	Chemung	NY	36	091	Saratoga	NY
36	017	Chenango	NY	36	093	Schenectady	NY
36	019	Clinton	NY	36	095	Schoharie	NY
36	021	Columbia	NY	36	097	Schuyler	NY
36	023	Cortland	NY	36	099	Seneca	NY
36	025	Delaware	NY	36	101	Steuben	NY
36	027	Dutchess	NY	36	103	Suffolk	NY
36	029	Erie	NY	36	105	Sullivan	NY
36	031	Essex	NY	36	107	Tioga	NY
36	033	Franklin	NY	36	109	Tompkins	NY
36	035	Fulton	NY	36	111	Ulster	NY
36	037	Genesee	NY	36	113	Warren	NY
36	039	Greene	NY	36	115	Washington	NY
36	041	Hamilton	NY	36	117	Wayne	NY
36	043	Herkimer	NY	36	119	Westchester	NY
36	045	Jefferson	NY	36	121	Wyoming	NY
36	047	Kings	NY	36	123	Yates	NY
36	049	Lewis	NY	37	001	Alamance	NC
36	051	Livingston	NY	37	003	Alexander	NC
36	053	Madison	NY	37	005	Alleghany	NC
36	055	Monroe	NY	37	007	Anson	NC

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
37 009	Ashe	NC	37 085	Harnett	NC
37 011	Avery	NC	37 087	Haywood	NC
37 013	Beaufort	NC	37 089	Henderson	NC
37 015	Bertie	NC	37 091	Hertford	NC
37 017	Bladen	NC	37 093	Hoke	NC
37 019	Brunswick	NC	37 095	Hyde	NC
37 021	Buncombe	NC	37 097	Iredell	NC
37 023	Burke	NC	37 099	Jackson	NC
37 025	Cabarrus	NC	37 101	Johnston	NC
37 027	Caldwell	NC	37 103	Jones	NC
37 029	Camden	NC	37 105	Lee	NC
37 031	Carteret	NC	37 107	Lenoir	NC
37 033	Caswell	NC	37 109	Lincoln	NC
37 035	Catawba	NC	37 111	McDowell	NC
37 037	Chatham	NC	37 113	Macon	NC
37 039	Cherokee	NC	37 115	Madison	NC
37 041	Chowan	NC	37 117	Martin	NC
37 043	Clay	NC	37 119	Mecklenburg	NC
37 045	Cleveland	NC	37 121	Mitchell	NC
37 047	Columbus	NC	37 123	Montgomery	NC
37 049	Craven	NC	37 125	Moore	NC
37 051	Cumberland	NC	37 127	Nash	NC
37 053	Currituck	NC	37 129	New Hanover	NC
37 055	Dare	NC	37 131	Northampton	NC
37 057	Davidson	NC	37 133	Onslow	NC
37 059	Davie	NC	37 135	Orange	NC
37 061	Duplin	NC	37 137	Pamlico	NC
37 063	Durham	NC	37 139	Pasquotank	NC
37 065	Edgecombe	NC	37 141	Pender	NC
37 067	Forsyth	NC	37 143	Perquimans	NC
37 069	Franklin	NC	37 145	Person	NC
37 071	Gaston	NC	37 147	Pitt	NC
37 073	Gates	NC	37 149	Polk	NC
37 075	Graham	NC	37 151	Randolph	NC
37 077	Granville	NC	37 153	Richmond	NC
37 079	Greene	NC	37 155	Robeson	NC
37 081	Guilford	NC	37 157	Rockingham	NC
37 083	Halifax	NC	37 159	Rowan	NC

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
37	161	Rutherford	NC	38	037	Grant	ND
37	163	Sampson	NC	38	039	Griggs	ND
37	165	Scotland	NC	38	041	Hettinger	ND
37	167	Stanly	NC	38	043	Kidder	ND
37	169	Stokes	NC	38	045	LaMoure	ND
37	171	Surry	NC	38	047	Logan	ND
37	173	Swain	NC	38	049	McHenry	ND
37	175	Transylvania	NC	38	051	McIntosh	ND
37	177	Tyrrell	NC	38	053	McKenzie	ND
37	179	Union	NC	38	055	McLean	ND
37	181	Vance	NC	38	057	Mercer	ND
37	183	Wake	NC	38	059	Morton	ND
37	185	Warren	NC	38	061	Mountrail	ND
37	187	Washington	NC	38	063	Nelson	ND
37	189	Watauga	NC	38	065	Oliver	ND
37	191	Wayne	NC	38	067	Pembina	ND
37	193	Wilkes	NC	38	069	Pierce	ND
37	195	Wilson	NC	38	071	Ramsey	ND
37	197	Yadkin	NC	38	073	Ransom	ND
37	199	Yancey	NC	38	075	Renville	ND
38	001	Adams	ND	38	077	Richland	ND
38	003	Barnes	ND	38	079	Rolette	ND
38	005	Benson	ND	38	081	Sargent	ND
38	007	Billings	ND	38	083	Sheridan	ND
38	009	Bottineau	ND	38	085	Sioux	ND
38	011	Bowman	ND	38	087	Slope	ND
38	013	Burke	ND	38	089	Stark	ND
38	015	Burleigh	ND	38	091	Steele	ND
38	017	Cass	ND	38	093	Stutsman	ND
38	019	Cavalier	ND	38	095	Towner	ND
38	021	Dickey	ND	38	097	Traill	ND
38	023	Divide	ND	38	099	Walsh	ND
38	025	Dunn	ND	38	101	Ward	ND
38	027	Eddy	ND	38	103	Wells	ND
38	029	Emmons	ND	38	105	Williams	ND
38	031	Foster	ND	39	001	Adams	OH
38	033	Golden Valley	ND	39	003	Allen	OH
38	035	Grand Forks	ND	39	005	Ashland	OH

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
39 007	Ashtabula	OH	39 083	Knox	OH
39 009	Athens	OH	39 085	Lake	OH
39 011	Auglaize	OH	39 087	Lawrence	OH
39 013	Belmont	OH	39 089	Licking	OH
39 015	Brown	OH	39 091	Logan	OH
39 017	Butler	OH	39 093	Lorain	OH
39 019	Carroll	OH	39 095	Lucas	OH
39 021	Champaign	OH	39 097	Madison	OH
39 023	Clark	OH	39 099	Mahoning	OH
39 025	Clermont	OH	39 101	Marion	OH
39 027	Clinton	OH	39 103	Medina	OH
39 029	Columbiana	OH	39 105	Meigs	OH
39 031	Coshocton	OH	39 107	Mercer	OH
39 033	Crawford	OH	39 109	Miami	OH
39 035	Cuyahoga	OH	39 111	Monroe	OH
39 037	Darke	OH	39 113	Montgomery	OH
39 039	Defiance	OH	39 115	Morgan	OH
39 041	Delaware	OH	39 117	Morrow	OH
39 043	Erie	OH	39 119	Muskingum	OH
39 045	Fairfield	OH	39 121	Noble	OH
39 047	Fayette	OH	39 123	Ottawa	OH
39 049	Franklin	OH	39 125	Paulding	OH
39 051	Fulton	OH	39 127	Perry	OH
39 053	Gallia	OH	39 129	Pickaway	OH
39 055	Geauga	OH	39 131	Pike	OH
39 057	Greene	OH	39 133	Portage	OH
39 059	Guernsey	OH	39 135	Preble	OH
39 061	Hamilton	OH	39 137	Putnam	OH
39 063	Hancock	OH	39 139	Richland	OH
39 065	Hardin	OH	39 141	Ross	OH
39 067	Harrison	OH	39 143	Sandusky	OH
39 069	Henry	OH	39 145	Scioto	OH
39 071	Highland	OH	39 147	Seneca	OH
39 073	Hocking	OH	39 149	Shelby	OH
39 075	Holmes	OH	39 151	Stark	OH
39 077	Huron	OH	39 153	Summit	OH
39 079	Jackson	OH	39 155	Trumbull	OH
39 081	Jefferson	OH	39 157	Tuscarawas	OH

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
39 159	Union	OH	40 059	Harper	OK
39 161	Van Wert	OH	40 061	Haskell	OK
39 163	Vinton	OH	40 063	Hughes	OK
39 165	Warren	OH	40 065	Jackson	OK
39 167	Washington	OH	40 067	Jefferson	OK
39 169	Wayne	OH	40 069	Johnston	OK
39 171	Williams	OH	40 071	Kay	OK
39 173	Wood	OH	40 073	Kingfisher	OK
39 175	Wyandot	OH	40 075	Kiowa	OK
40 001	Adair	OK	40 077	Latimer	OK
40 003	Alfalfa	OK	40 079	Le Flore	OK
40 005	Atoka	OK	40 081	Lincoln	OK
40 007	Beaver	OK	40 083	Logan	OK
40 009	Beckham	OK	40 085	Love	OK
40 011	Blaine	OK	40 087	McClain	OK
40 013	Bryan	OK	40 089	McCurtain	OK
40 015	Caddo	OK	40 091	McIntosh	OK
40 017	Canadian	OK	40 093	Major	OK
40 019	Carter	OK	40 095	Marshall	OK
40 021	Cherokee	OK	40 097	Mayes	OK
40 023	Choctaw	OK	40 099	Murray	OK
40 025	Cimarron	OK	40 101	Muskogee	OK
40 027	Cleveland	OK	40 103	Noble	OK
40 029	Coal	OK	40 105	Nowata	OK
40 031	Comanche	OK	40 107	Okfuskee	OK
40 033	Cotton	OK	40 109	Oklahoma	OK
40 035	Craig	OK	40 111	Okmulgee	OK
40 037	Creek	OK	40 113	Osage	OK
40 039	Custer	OK	40 115	Ottawa	OK
40 041	Delaware	OK	40 117	Pawnee	OK
40 043	Dewey	OK	40 119	Payne	OK
40 045	Ellis	OK	40 121	Pittsburg	OK
40 047	Garfield	OK	40 123	Pontotoc	OK
40 049	Garvin	OK	40 125	Pottawatomie	OK
40 051	Grady	OK	40 127	Pushmataha	OK
40 053	Grant	OK	40 129	Roger Mills	OK
40 055	Greer	OK	40 131	Rogers	OK
40 057	Harmon	OK	40 133	Seminole	OK

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
40	135	Sequoyah	OK	41	057	Tillamook	OR
40	137	Stephens	OK	41	059	Umatilla	OR
40	139	Texas	OK	41	061	Union	OR
40	141	Tillman	OK	41	063	Wallowa	OR
40	143	Tulsa	OK	41	065	Wasco	OR
40	145	Wagoner	OK	41	067	Washington	OR
40	147	Washington	OK	41	069	Wheeler	OR
40	149	Washita	OK	41	071	Yamhill	OR
40	151	Woods	OK	42	001	Adams	PA
40	153	Woodward	OK	42	003	Allegheny	PA
41	001	Baker	OR	42	005	Armstrong	PA
41	003	Benton	OR	42	007	Beaver	PA
41	005	Clackamas	OR	42	009	Bedford	PA
41	007	Clatsop	OR	42	011	Berks	PA
41	009	Columbia	OR	42	013	Blair	PA
41	011	Coos	OR	42	015	Bradford	PA
41	013	Crook	OR	42	017	Bucks	PA
41	015	Curry	OR	42	019	Butler	PA
41	017	Deschutes	OR	42	021	Cambria	PA
41	019	Douglas	OR	42	023	Cameron	PA
41	021	Gilliam	OR	42	025	Carbon	PA
41	023	Grant	OR	42	027	Centre	PA
41	025	Harney	OR	42	029	Chester	PA
41	027	Hood River	OR	42	031	Clarion	PA
41	029	Jackson	OR	42	033	Clearfield	PA
41	031	Jefferson	OR	42	035	Clinton	PA
41	033	Josephine	OR	42	037	Columbia	PA
41	035	Klamath	OR	42	039	Crawford	PA
41	037	Lake	OR	42	041	Cumberland	PA
41	039	Lane	OR	42	043	Dauphin	PA
41	041	Lincoln	OR	42	045	Delaware	PA
41	043	Linn	OR	42	047	Elk	PA
41	045	Malheur	OR	42	049	Erie	PA
41	047	Marion	OR	42	051	Fayette	PA
41	049	Morrow	OR	42	053	Forest	PA
41	051	Multnomah	OR	42	055	Franklin	PA
41	053	Polk	OR	42	057	Fulton	PA
41	055	Sherman	OR	42	059	Greene	PA

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
42 061	Huntingdon	PA	44 003	Kent	RI
42 063	Indiana	PA	44 005	Newport	RI
42 065	Jefferson	PA	44 007	Providence	RI
42 067	Juniata	PA	44 009	Washington	RI
42 069	Lackawanna	PA	45 001	Abbeville	SC
42 071	Lancaster	PA	45 003	Aiken	SC
42 073	Lawrence	PA	45 005	Allendale	SC
42 075	Lebanon	PA	45 007	Anderson	SC
42 077	Lehigh	PA	45 009	Bamberg	SC
42 079	Luzerne	PA	45 011	Barnwell	SC
42 081	Lycoming	PA	45 013	Beaufort	SC
42 083	McKean	PA	45 015	Berkeley	SC
42 085	Mercer	PA	45 017	Calhoun	SC
42 087	Mifflin	PA	45 019	Charleston	SC
42 089	Monroe	PA	45 021	Cherokee	SC
42 091	Montgomery	PA	45 023	Chester	SC
42 093	Montour	PA	45 025	Chesterfield	SC
42 095	Northampton	PA	45 027	Clarendon	SC
42 097	Northumberland	PA	45 029	Colleton	SC
42 099	Perry	PA	45 031	Darlington	SC
42 101	Philadelphia	PA	45 033	Dillon	SC
42 103	Pike	PA	45 035	Dorchester	SC
42 105	Potter	PA	45 037	Edgefield	SC
42 107	Schuylkill	PA	45 039	Fairfield	SC
42 109	Snyder	PA	45 041	Florence	SC
42 111	Somerset	PA	45 043	Georgetown	SC
42 113	Sullivan	PA	45 045	Greenville	SC
42 115	Susquehanna	PA	45 047	Greenwood	SC
42 117	Tioga	PA	45 049	Hampton	SC
42 119	Union	PA	45 051	Horry	SC
42 121	Venango	PA	45 053	Jasper	SC
42 123	Warren	PA	45 055	Kershaw	SC
42 125	Washington	PA	45 057	Lancaster	SC
42 127	Wayne	PA	45 059	Laurens	SC
42 129	Westmoreland	PA	45 061	Lee	SC
42 131	Wyoming	PA	45 063	Lexington	SC
42 133	York	PA	45 065	McCormick	SC
44 001	Bristol	RI	45 067	Marion	SC

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
45 069	Marlboro	SC	46 055	Haakon	SD
45 071	Newberry	SC	46 057	Hamlin	SD
45 073	Oconee	SC	46 059	Hand	SD
45 075	Orangeburg	SC	46 061	Hanson	SD
45 077	Pickens	SC	46 063	Harding	SD
45 079	Richland	SC	46 065	Hughes	SD
45 081	Saluda	SC	46 067	Hutchinson	SD
45 083	Spartanburg	SC	46 069	Hyde	SD
45 085	Sumter	SC	46 071	Jackson	SD
45 087	Union	SC	46 073	Jerauld	SD
45 089	Williamsburg	SC	46 075	Jones	SD
45 091	York	SC	46 077	Kingsbury	SD
46 003	Aurora	SD	46 079	Lake	SD
46 005	Beadle	SD	46 081	Lawrence	SD
46 007	Bennett	SD	46 083	Lincoln	SD
46 009	Bon Homme	SD	46 085	Lyman	SD
46 011	Brookings	SD	46 087	McCook	SD
46 013	Brown	SD	46 089	McPherson	SD
46 015	Brule	SD	46 091	Marshall	SD
46 017	Buffalo	SD	46 093	Meade	SD
46 019	Butte	SD	46 095	Mellette	SD
46 021	Campbell	SD	46 097	Miner	SD
46 023	Charles Mix	SD	46 099	Minnehaha	SD
46 025	Clark	SD	46 101	Moody	SD
46 027	Clay	SD	46 103	Pennington	SD
46 029	Codington	SD	46 105	Perkins	SD
46 031	Corson	SD	46 107	Potter	SD
46 033	Custer	SD	46 109	Roberts	SD
46 035	Davison	SD	46 111	Sanborn	SD
46 037	Day	SD	46 113	Shannon	SD
46 039	Deuel	SD	46 115	Spink	SD
46 041	Dewey	SD	46 117	Stanley	SD
46 043	Douglas	SD	46 119	Sully	SD
46 045	Edmunds	SD	46 121	Todd	SD
46 047	Fall River	SD	46 123	Tripp	SD
46 049	Faulk	SD	46 125	Turner	SD
46 051	Grant	SD	46 127	Union	SD
46 053	Gregory	SD	46 129	Walworth	SD

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
46 135	Yankton	SD	47 073	Hawkins	TN
46 137	Ziebach	SD	47 075	Haywood	TN
47 001	Anderson	TN	47 077	Henderson	TN
47 003	Bedford	TN	47 079	Henry	TN
47 005	Benton	TN	47 081	Hickman	TN
47 007	Bledsoe	TN	47 083	Houston	TN
47 009	Blount	TN	47 085	Humphreys	TN
47 011	Bradley	TN	47 087	Jackson	TN
47 013	Campbell	TN	47 089	Jefferson	TN
47 015	Cannon	TN	47 091	Johnson	TN
47 017	Carroll	TN	47 093	Knox	TN
47 019	Carter	TN	47 095	Lake	TN
47 021	Cheatham	TN	47 097	Lauderdale	TN
47 023	Chester	TN	47 099	Lawrence	TN
47 025	Claiborne	TN	47 101	Lewis	TN
47 027	Clay	TN	47 103	Lincoln	TN
47 029	Cocke	TN	47 105	Loudon	TN
47 031	Coffee	TN	47 107	McMinn	TN
47 033	Crockett	TN	47 109	McNairy	TN
47 035	Cumberland	TN	47 111	Macon	TN
47 037	Davidson	TN	47 113	Madison	TN
47 039	Decatur	TN	47 115	Marion	TN
47 041	DeKalb	TN	47 117	Marshall	TN
47 043	Dickson	TN	47 119	Maury	TN
47 045	Dyer	TN	47 121	Meigs	TN
47 047	Fayette	TN	47 123	Monroe	TN
47 049	Fentress	TN	47 125	Montgomery	TN
47 051	Franklin	TN	47 127	Moore	TN
47 053	Gibson	TN	47 129	Morgan	TN
47 055	Giles	TN	47 131	Obion	TN
47 057	Grainger	TN	47 133	Overton	TN
47 059	Greene	TN	47 135	Perry	TN
47 061	Grundy	TN	47 137	Pickett	TN
47 063	Hamblen	TN	47 139	Polk	TN
47 065	Hamilton	TN	47 141	Putnam	TN
47 067	Hancock	TN	47 143	Rhea	TN
47 069	Hardeman	TN	47 145	Roane	TN
47 071	Hardin	TN	47 147	Robertson	TN

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
47	149	Rutherford	TN	48	035	Bosque	TX
47	151	Scott	TN	48	037	Bowie	TX
47	153	Sequatchie	TN	48	039	Brazoria	TX
47	155	Sevier	TN	48	041	Brazos	TX
47	157	Shelby	TN	48	043	Brewster	TX
47	159	Smith	TN	48	045	Briscoe	TX
47	161	Stewart	TN	48	047	Brooks	TX
47	163	Sullivan	TN	48	049	Brown	TX
47	165	Sumner	TN	48	051	Burleson	TX
47	167	Tipton	TN	48	053	Burnet	TX
47	169	Trousdale	TN	48	055	Caldwell	TX
47	171	Unicoi	TN	48	057	Calhoun	TX
47	173	Union	TN	48	059	Callahan	TX
47	175	Van Buren	TN	48	061	Cameron	TX
47	177	Warren	TN	48	063	Camp	TX
47	179	Washington	TN	48	065	Carson	TX
47	181	Wayne	TN	48	067	Cass	TX
47	183	Weakley	TN	48	069	Castro	TX
47	185	White	TN	48	071	Chambers	TX
47	187	Williamson	TN	48	073	Cherokee	TX
47	189	Wilson	TN	48	075	Childress	TX
48	001	Anderson	TX	48	077	Clay	TX
48	003	Andrews	TX	48	079	Cochran	TX
48	005	Angelina	TX	48	081	Coke	TX
48	007	Aransas	TX	48	083	Coleman	TX
48	009	Archer	TX	48	085	Collin	TX
48	011	Armstrong	TX	48	087	Collingsworth	TX
48	013	Atascosa	TX	48	089	Colorado	TX
48	015	Austin	TX	48	091	Comal	TX
48	017	Bailey	TX	48	093	Comanche	TX
48	019	Bandera	TX	48	095	Concho	TX
48	021	Bastrop	TX	48	097	Cooke	TX
48	023	Baylor	TX	48	099	Coryell	TX
48	025	Bee	TX	48	101	Cottle	TX
48	027	Bell	TX	48	103	Crane	TX
48	029	Bexar	TX	48	105	Crockett	TX
48	031	Blanco	TX	48	107	Crosby	TX
48	033	Borden	TX	48	109	Culberson	TX

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
48	111	Dallam	TX	48	187	Guadalupe	TX
48	113	Dallas	TX	48	189	Hale	TX
48	115	Dawson	TX	48	191	Hall	TX
48	117	Deaf Smith	TX	48	193	Hamilton	TX
48	119	Delta	TX	48	195	Hansford	TX
48	121	Denton	TX	48	197	Hardeman	TX
48	123	DeWitt	TX	48	199	Hardin	TX
48	125	Dickens	TX	48	201	Harris	TX
48	127	Dimmit	TX	48	203	Harrison	TX
48	129	Donley	TX	48	205	Hartley	TX
48	131	Duval	TX	48	207	Haskell	TX
48	133	Eastland	TX	48	209	Hays	TX
48	135	Ector	TX	48	211	Hemphill	TX
48	137	Edwards	TX	48	213	Henderson	TX
48	139	Ellis	TX	48	215	Hidalgo	TX
48	141	El Paso	TX	48	217	Hill	TX
48	143	Erath	TX	48	219	Hockley	TX
48	145	Falls	TX	48	221	Hood	TX
48	147	Fannin	TX	48	223	Hopkins	TX
48	149	Fayette	TX	48	225	Houston	TX
48	151	Fisher	TX	48	227	Howard	TX
48	153	Floyd	TX	48	229	Hudspeth	TX
48	155	Foard	TX	48	231	Hunt	TX
48	157	Fort Bend	TX	48	233	Hutchinson	TX
48	159	Franklin	TX	48	235	Irion	TX
48	161	Freestone	TX	48	237	Jack	TX
48	163	Frio	TX	48	239	Jackson	TX
48	165	Gaines	TX	48	241	Jasper	TX
48	167	Galveston	TX	48	243	Jeff Davis	TX
48	169	Garza	TX	48	245	Jefferson	TX
48	171	Gillespie	TX	48	247	Jim Hogg	TX
48	173	Glasscock	TX	48	249	Jim Wells	TX
48	175	Goliad	TX	48	251	Johnson	TX
48	177	Gonzales	TX	48	253	Jones	TX
48	179	Gray	TX	48	255	Karnes	TX
48	181	Grayson	TX	48	257	Kaufman	TX
48	183	Gregg	TX	48	259	Kendall	TX
48	185	Grimes	TX	48	261	Kenedy	TX

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
48 263	Kent	TX	48 339	Montgomery	TX
48 265	Kerr	TX	48 341	Moore	TX
48 267	Kimble	TX	48 343	Morris	TX
48 269	King	TX	48 345	Motley	TX
48 271	Kinney	TX	48 347	Nacogdoches	TX
48 273	Kleberg	TX	48 349	Navarro	TX
48 275	Knox	TX	48 351	Newton	TX
48 277	Lamar	TX	48 353	Nolan	TX
48 279	Lamb	TX	48 355	Nueces	TX
48 281	Lampasas	TX	48 357	Ochiltree	TX
48 283	La Salle	TX	48 359	Oldham	TX
48 285	Lavaca	TX	48 361	Orange	TX
48 287	Lee	TX	48 363	Palo Pinto	TX
48 289	Leon	TX	48 365	Panola	TX
48 291	Liberty	TX	48 367	Parker	TX
48 293	Limestone	TX	48 369	Parmer	TX
48 295	Lipscomb	TX	48 371	Pecos	TX
48 297	Live Oak	TX	48 373	Polk	TX
48 299	Llano	TX	48 375	Potter	TX
48 301	Loving	TX	48 377	Presidio	TX
48 303	Lubbock	TX	48 379	Rains	TX
48 305	Lynn	TX	48 381	Randall	TX
48 307	McCulloch	TX	48 383	Reagan	TX
48 309	McLennan	TX	48 385	Real	TX
48 311	McMullen	TX	48 387	Red River	TX
48 313	Madison	TX	48 389	Reeves	TX
48 315	Marion	TX	48 391	Refugio	TX
48 317	Martin	TX	48 393	Roberts	TX
48 319	Mason	TX	48 395	Robertson	TX
48 321	Matagorda	TX	48 397	Rockwall	TX
48 323	Maverick	TX	48 399	Runnels	TX
48 325	Medina	TX	48 401	Rusk	TX
48 327	Menard	TX	48 403	Sabine	TX
48 329	Midland	TX	48 405	San Augustine	TX
48 331	Milam	TX	48 407	San Jacinto	TX
48 333	Mills	TX	48 409	San Patricio	TX
48 335	Mitchell	TX	48 411	San Saba	TX
48 337	Montague	TX	48 413	Schleicher	TX

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
48	415	Scurry	TX	48	491	Williamson	TX
48	417	Shackelford	TX	48	493	Wilson	TX
48	419	Shelby	TX	48	495	Winkler	TX
48	421	Sherman	TX	48	497	Wise	TX
48	423	Smith	TX	48	499	Wood	TX
48	425	Somervell	TX	48	501	Yoakum	TX
48	427	Starr	TX	48	503	Young	TX
48	429	Stephens	TX	48	505	Zapata	TX
48	431	Sterling	TX	48	507	Zavala	TX
48	433	Stonewall	TX	49	001	Beaver	UT
48	435	Sutton	TX	49	003	Box Elder	UT
48	437	Swisher	TX	49	005	Cache	UT
48	439	Tarrant	TX	49	007	Carbon	UT
48	441	Taylor	TX	49	009	Daggett	UT
48	443	Terrell	TX	49	011	Davis	UT
48	445	Terry	TX	49	013	Duchesne	UT
48	447	Throckmorton	TX	49	015	Emery	UT
48	449	Titus	TX	49	017	Garfield	UT
48	451	Tom Green	TX	49	019	Grand	UT
48	453	Travis	TX	49	021	Iron	UT
48	455	Trinity	TX	49	023	Juab	UT
48	457	Tyler	TX	49	025	Kane	UT
48	459	Upshur	TX	49	027	Millard	UT
48	461	Upton	TX	49	029	Morgan	UT
48	463	Uvalde	TX	49	031	Piute	UT
48	465	Val Verde	TX	49	033	Rich	UT
48	467	Van Zandt	TX	49	035	Salt Lake	UT
48	469	Victoria	TX	49	037	San Juan	UT
48	471	Walker	TX	49	039	Sanpete	UT
48	473	Waller	TX	49	041	Sevier	UT
48	475	Ward	TX	49	043	Summit	UT
48	477	Washington	TX	49	045	Tooele	UT
48	479	Webb	TX	49	047	Uintah	UT
48	481	Wharton	TX	49	049	Utah	UT
48	483	Wheeler	TX	49	051	Wasatch	UT
48	485	Wichita	TX	49	053	Washington	UT
48	487	Wilbarger	TX	49	055	Wayne	UT
48	489	Willacy	TX	49	057	Weber	UT

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
50 001	Addison	VT	51 049	Cumberland	VA
50 003	Bennington	VT	51 051	Dickenson	VA
50 005	Caledonia	VT	51 053	Dinwiddie	VA
50 007	Chittenden	VT	51 057	Essex	VA
50 009	Essex	VT	51 059	Fairfax	VA
50 011	Franklin	VT	51 061	Fauquier	VA
50 013	Grand Isle	VT	51 063	Floyd	VA
50 015	Lamoille	VT	51 065	Fluvanna	VA
50 017	Orange	VT	51 067	Franklin	VA
50 019	Orleans	VT	51 069	Frederick	VA
50 021	Rutland	VT	51 071	Giles	VA
50 023	Washington	VT	51 073	Gloucester	VA
50 025	Windham	VT	51 075	Goochland	VA
50 027	Windsor	VT	51 077	Grayson	VA
51 001	Accomack	VA	51 079	Greene	VA
51 003	Albemarle	VA	51 081	Greensville	VA
51 005	Alleghany	VA	51 083	Halifax	VA
51 007	Amelia	VA	51 085	Hanover	VA
51 009	Amherst	VA	51 087	Henrico	VA
51 011	Appomattox	VA	51 089	Henry	VA
51 013	Arlington	VA	51 091	Highland	VA
51 015	Augusta	VA	51 093	Isle of Wight	VA
51 017	Bath	VA	51 095	James City	VA
51 019	Bedford	VA	51 097	King and Queen	VA
51 021	Bland	VA	51 099	King George	VA
51 023	Botetourt	VA	51 101	King William	VA
51 025	Brunswick	VA	51 103	Lancaster	VA
51 027	Buchanan	VA	51 105	Lee	VA
51 029	Buckingham	VA	51 107	Loudoun	VA
51 031	Campbell	VA	51 109	Louisa	VA
51 033	Caroline	VA	51 111	Lunenburg	VA
51 035	Carroll	VA	51 113	Madison	VA
51 036	Charles City	VA	51 115	Mathews	VA
51 037	Charlotte	VA	51 117	Mecklenburg	VA
51 041	Chesterfield	VA	51 119	Middlesex	VA
51 043	Clarke	VA	51 121	Montgomery	VA
51 045	Craig	VA	51 125	Nelson	VA
51 047	Culpeper	VA	51 127	New Kent	VA

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
51	131	Northampton	VA	51	550	Chesapeake	VA
51	133	Northumberland	VA	51	560	Clifton Forge	VA
51	135	Nottoway	VA	51	570	Colonial Heights	VA
51	137	Orange	VA	51	580	Covington	VA
51	139	Page	VA	51	590	Danville	VA
51	141	Patrick	VA	51	595	Emporia	VA
51	143	Pittsylvania	VA	51	600	Fairfax	VA
51	145	Powhatan	VA	51	610	Falls Church	VA
51	147	Prince Edward	VA	51	620	Franklin	VA
51	149	Prince George	VA	51	630	Fredericksburg	VA
51	153	Prince William	VA	51	640	Galax	VA
51	155	Pulaski	VA	51	650	Hampton	VA
51	157	Rappahannock	VA	51	660	Harrisonburg	VA
51	159	Richmond	VA	51	670	Hopewell	VA
51	161	Roanoke	VA	51	678	Lexington	VA
51	163	Rockbridge	VA	51	680	Lynchburg	VA
51	165	Rockingham	VA	51	683	Manassas	VA
51	167	Russell	VA	51	685	Manassas Park	VA
51	169	Scott	VA	51	690	Martinsville	VA
51	171	Shenandoah	VA	51	700	Newport News	VA
51	173	Smyth	VA	51	710	Norfolk	VA
51	175	Southampton	VA	51	720	Norton	VA
51	177	Spotsylvania	VA	51	730	Petersburg	VA
51	179	Stafford	VA	51	735	Poquoson	VA
51	181	Surry	VA	51	740	Portsmouth	VA
51	183	Sussex	VA	51	750	Radford	VA
51	185	Tazewell	VA	51	760	Richmond	VA
51	187	Warren	VA	51	770	Roanoke	VA
51	191	Washington	VA	51	775	Salem	VA
51	193	Westmoreland	VA	51	790	Staunton	VA
51	195	Wise	VA	51	800	Suffolk	VA
51	197	Wythe	VA	51	810	Virginia Beach	VA
51	199	York	VA	51	820	Waynesboro	VA
51	510	Alexandria	VA	51	830	Williamsburg	VA
51	515	Bedford	VA	51	840	Winchester	VA
51	520	Bristol	VA	53	001	Adams	WA
51	530	Buena Vista	VA	53	003	Asotin	WA
51	540	Charlottesville	VA	53	005	Benton	WA

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
53 007	Chelan	WA	54 005	Boone	WV
53 009	Clallam	WA	54 007	Braxton	WV
53 011	Clark	WA	54 009	Brooke	WV
53 013	Columbia	WA	54 011	Cabell	WV
53 015	Cowlitz	WA	54 013	Calhoun	WV
53 017	Douglas	WA	54 015	Clay	WV
53 019	Ferry	WA	54 017	Doddridge	WV
53 021	Franklin	WA	54 019	Fayette	WV
53 023	Garfield	WA	54 021	Gilmer	WV
53 025	Grant	WA	54 023	Grant	WV
53 027	Grays Harbor	WA	54 025	Greenbrier	WV
53 029	Island	WA	54 027	Hampshire	WV
53 031	Jefferson	WA	54 029	Hancock	WV
53 033	King	WA	54 031	Hardy	WV
53 035	Kitsap	WA	54 033	Harrison	WV
53 037	Kittitas	WA	54 035	Jackson	WV
53 039	Klickitat	WA	54 037	Jefferson	WV
53 041	Lewis	WA	54 039	Kanawha	WV
53 043	Lincoln	WA	54 041	Lewis	WV
53 045	Mason	WA	54 043	Lincoln	WV
53 047	Okanogan	WA	54 045	Logan	WV
53 049	Pacific	WA	54 047	McDowell	WV
53 051	Pend Oreille	WA	54 049	Marion	WV
53 053	Pierce	WA	54 051	Marshall	WV
53 055	San Juan	WA	54 053	Mason	WV
53 057	Skagit	WA	54 055	Mercer	WV
53 059	Skamania	WA	54 057	Mineral	WV
53 061	Snohomish	WA	54 059	Mingo	WV
53 063	Spokane	WA	54 061	Monongalia	WV
53 065	Stevens	WA	54 063	Monroe	WV
53 067	Thurston	WA	54 065	Morgan	WV
53 069	Wahkiakum	WA	54 067	Nicholas	WV
53 071	Walla Walla	WA	54 069	Ohio	WV
53 073	Whatcom	WA	54 071	Pendleton	WV
53 075	Whitman	WA	54 073	Pleasants	WV
53 077	Yakima	WA	54 075	Pocahontas	WV
54 001	Barbour	WV	54 077	Preston	WV
54 003	Berkeley	WV	54 079	Putnam	WV

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
54 081	Raleigh	WV	55 047	Green Lake	WI
54 083	Randolph	WV	55 049	Iowa	WI
54 085	Ritchie	WV	55 051	Iron	WI
54 087	Roane	WV	55 053	Jackson	WI
54 089	Summers	WV	55 055	Jefferson	WI
54 091	Taylor	WV	55 057	Juneau	WI
54 093	Tucker	WV	55 059	Kenosha	WI
54 095	Tyler	WV	55 061	Kewaunee	WI
54 097	Upshur	WV	55 063	La Crosse	WI
54 099	Wayne	WV	55 065	Lafayette	WI
54 101	Webster	WV	55 067	Langlade	WI
54 103	Wetzel	WV	55 069	Lincoln	WI
54 105	Wirt	WV	55 071	Manitowoc	WI
54 107	Wood	WV	55 073	Marathon	WI
54 109	Wyoming	WV	55 075	Marinette	WI
55 001	Adams	WI	55 077	Marquette	WI
55 003	Ashland	WI	55 078	Menominee	WI
55 005	Barron	WI	55 079	Milwaukee	WI
55 007	Bayfield	WI	55 081	Monroe	WI
55 009	Brown	WI	55 083	Oconto	WI
55 011	Buffalo	WI	55 085	Oneida	WI
55 013	Burnett	WI	55 087	Outagamie	WI
55 015	Calumet	WI	55 089	Ozaukee	WI
55 017	Chippewa	WI	55 091	Pepin	WI
55 019	Clark	WI	55 093	Pierce	WI
55 021	Columbia	WI	55 095	Polk	WI
55 023	Crawford	WI	55 097	Portage	WI
55 025	Dane	WI	55 099	Price	WI
55 027	Dodge	WI	55 101	Racine	WI
55 029	Door	WI	55 103	Richland	WI
55 031	Douglas	WI	55 105	Rock	WI
55 033	Dunn	WI	55 107	Rusk	WI
55 035	Eau Claire	WI	55 109	St. Croix	WI
55 037	Florence	WI	55 111	Sauk	WI
55 039	Fond du Lac	WI	55 113	Sawyer	WI
55 041	Forest	WI	55 115	Shawano	WI
55 043	Grant	WI	55 117	Sheboygan	WI
55 045	Green	WI	55 119	Taylor	WI

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
55	121	Trempealeau	WI	60	050	Western	AS
55	123	Vernon	WI	66	010	Guam	GU
55	125	Vilas	WI	69	085	Northern Islands	MP
55	127	Walworth	WI	69	100	Rota	MP
55	129	Washburn	WI	69	110	Saipan	MP
55	131	Washington	WI	69	120	Tinian	MP
55	133	Waukesha	WI	72	001	Adjuntas	PR
55	135	Waupaca	WI	72	003	Aguada	PR
55	137	Waushara	WI	72	005	Aguadilla	PR
55	139	Winnebago	WI	72	007	Aguas Buenas	PR
55	141	Wood	WI	72	009	Aibonito	PR
56	001	Albany	WY	72	011	Añasco	PR
56	003	Big Horn	WY	72	013	Arecibo	PR
56	005	Campbell	WY	72	015	Arroyo	PR
56	007	Carbon	WY	72	017	Barceloneta	PR
56	009	Converse	WY	72	019	Barranquitas	PR
56	011	Crook	WY	72	021	Bayamón	PR
56	013	Fremont	WY	72	023	Cabo Rojo	PR
56	015	Goshen	WY	72	025	Caguas	PR
56	017	Hot Springs	WY	72	027	Camuy	PR
56	019	Johnson	WY	72	029	Canóvanas	PR
56	021	Laramie	WY	72	031	Carolina	PR
56	023	Lincoln	WY	72	033	Cataño	PR
56	025	Natrona	WY	72	035	Cayey	PR
56	027	Niobrara	WY	72	037	Ceiba	PR
56	029	Park	WY	72	039	Ciales	PR
56	031	Platte	WY	72	041	Cidra	PR
56	033	Sheridan	WY	72	043	Coamo	PR
56	035	Sublette	WY	72	045	Comerío	PR
56	037	Sweetwater	WY	72	047	Corozal	PR
56	039	Teton	WY	72	049	Culebra	PR
56	041	Uinta	WY	72	051	Dorado	PR
56	043	Washakie	WY	72	053	Fajardo	PR
56	045	Weston	WY	72	054	Florida	PR
60	010	Eastern	AS	72	055	Guánica	PR
60	020	Manu'a	AS	72	057	Guayama	PR
60	030	Rose Island	AS	72	059	Guayanilla	PR
60	040	Swains Island	AS	72	061	Guaynabo	PR

FIPS	County	State
72 063	Gurabo	PR
72 065	Hatillo	PR
72 067	Hormigueros	PR
72 069	Humacao	PR
72 071	Isabela	PR
72 073	Jayuya	PR
72 075	Juana Díaz	PR
72 077	Juncos	PR
72 079	Lajas	PR
72 081	Lares	PR
72 083	Las Marías	PR
72 085	Las Piedras	PR
72 087	Loíza	PR
72 089	Luquillo	PR
72 091	Manatí	PR
72 093	Maricao	PR
72 095	Maunabo	PR
72 097	Mayagüez	PR
72 099	Moca	PR
72 101	Morovis	PR
72 103	Naguabo	PR
72 105	Naranjito	PR
72 107	Orocovis	PR
72 109	Patillas	PR
72 111	Peñuelas	PR
72 113	Ponce	PR
72 115	Quebradillas	PR
72 117	Rincón	PR
72 119	Río Grande	PR
72 121	Sabana Grande	PR
72 123	Salinas	PR
72 125	San Germán	PR
72 127	San Juan	PR
72 129	San Lorenzo	PR
72 131	San Sebastián	PR
72 133	Santa Isabel	PR
72 135	Toa Alta	PR
72 137	Toa Baja	PR
72 139	Trujillo Alto	PR
72 141	Utuado	PR
72 143	Vega Alta	PR
72 145	Vega Baja	PR
72 147	Vieques	PR
72 149	Villalba	PR
72 151	Yabucoa	PR
72 153	Yauco	PR
74 300	Midway Islands	UM
78 010	St. Croix	VI
78 020	St. John	VI
78 030	St. Thomas	VI

Appendix B—FIPS Class Code Definitions

The FIPS class code appears in Record Type C. There are four major "groups" that differentiate between populated places, other geopolitical and census units, institutional facilities, and terminated entries. Some subclasses relate an entry to a class different from its own, which is useful because a number of entries serve in more than one capacity. For example, an incorporated place also may serve as the statistical equivalent of a minor civil division. Subclasses also identify close relationships; for example, some sub-classes identify entries in different classes that are coextensive. The U.S. Census Bureau uses only a subset of the classes within each group for its needs. The FIPS class codes and definitions follow.

Class A— Communications And Transportation Facilities

A1 An airport that receives regularly scheduled commercial flights and also serves as a military or U.S. Coast Guard installation.

Class B— Post Offices/Postal Zones Not Corresponding To Other Locational Entities

B3 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (approximated representation of the area covered by a 3-digit ZIP Code.

B5 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (approximated representation of the area covered by a 5-digit ZIP Code.

Class C— Incorporated Places

C1 An incorporated place that is governmentally active, is not related to an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), and does not serve as a statistical equivalent to a minor civil division (MCD).

C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a statistical equivalent to a minor civil division (MCD) because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the U.S. Census Bureau, in agreement with state officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services *(applies to Iowa and Ohio only).*

C3 Incorporated place that is a consolidated city.

Class C— Incorporated Places *(cont.)*

C5 Incorporated place that also serves as a statistical equivalent to a minor civil division (MCD) because it is not part of any MCD or a county division classified as Z5.

C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates, an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA).

C7 An incorporated place that is an independent city; that is, it also serves as a statistical equivalent to a county because it is not part of any county and a statistical equivalent of a minor civil division (MCD) because it is not part of any MCD.

C8 The portion ("balance") of a consolidated city that excludes the separately incorporated place(s) within that jurisdiction.

C9 An incorporated place whose government is operationally inactive and is not included in any other C subclass.

Class D—American Indian Reservations (AIRs)

D1 Federally recognized American Indian reservation (AIR) that has associated off-reservation trust land.

D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation (AIR) that does not have associated off-reservation trust lands.

D3 Federally recognized American Indian off-reservation trust land area without any associated American Indian reservation (AIR).

D4 State-recognized American Indian reservation (AIR).

D5 The off-reservation trust land portion of an American Indian entity with both a reservation and trust land.

D6 A statistical entity for a federally recognized American Indian tribe that does not have a reservation or identified off-reservation trust land specifically a Census 2000 tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), Census 2000 Oklahoma Tribal statistical area (OTSA), or a1990 tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) but excluding Alaska Native village statistical areas.

Class D—American Indian Reservations (AIRs) *(cont.)*

D7 Tribal subdivision.

D8 The reservation portion of an American Indian entity with both a reservation and trust land.

D9 A statistical entity for a state recognized American Indian tribe not having a reservation specifically a state designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA).

Class E—Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)

E1 Alaska Native Village statistical area (ANVSA) that does not coincide with, or approximate, an incorporated place or census designated place (CDP).

E2 Alaska Native Village statistical area (ANVSA) that coincides with, or approximates, a census designated place (CDP).

E6 Alaska Native Village statistical area (ANVSA) that coincides with, or approximates, an incorporated place.

E7 An Alaskan Native Regional Corporation (ANRC).

Class F—Hawaiian Home Land

F1 A Hawaiian home land, an area established by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 providing for lands held in trust by the State of Hawaii for the benefit of Native Hawaiians.

Class H—Counties and Statistical Equivalents

H1 An active county or statistically equivalent entity that does not qualify under subclass C7 or H6.

H4 A legally defined inactive or nonfunctioning county or statistically equivalent entity that does not qualify under subclass H6.

Class H—Counties and Statistical Equivalents *(cont.)*

H5 Census areas in Alaska, a statistically equivalent entity to a county.

H6 A county or statistically equivalent entity that is areally coextensive or governmentally consolidated with an incorporated place, part of an incorporated place, or a consolidated city.

Class M—Federal Facilities

M1 An installation of the U.S. Department of Defense or of any branch thereof, or of the U.S. Coast Guard, regardless of purpose of function of the installation; does not identify an installation or part thereof that qualifies under subclass M2 or A1.

M2 An installation (or part of an installation) of the U.S. Department of Defense or any branch thereof, or of the U.S. Coast Guard, that serves as a census designated place.

M4 A unit of the national park system managed by the National Park Service.

Class T—Active Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs)

T1 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place.

T5 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is coextensive with an incorporated place.

T9 A minor civil division (MCD) whose government is inactive.

Class U—Unincorporated Places Except Those Associated With Facilities

U1 Census designated place (CDP) with a name that is commonly recognized for the populated area, and designated as a populated place by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

U2 Census designated place (CDP) with a name that is not commonly recognized for the populated area *(e.g., a combination of the names of two or three commonly recognized communities, or a name that identifies the location of the CDP in relation to an adjacent incorporated place).*

Class U—Unincorporated Places Except Those Associated With Facilities *(cont.)*

U4 An unincorporated place wholly or substantially within the boundaries of an incorporated place.

U6 An unincorporated place located wholly or substantially outside the boundaries of an incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) and designated as a populated place by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

U8 An unincorporated place located wholly or substantially outside the boundaries of an incorporated place or census designated place (CDP), but not verified by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

U9 A census designated place (CDP) that coincides with, or approximates, an Alaska Native Village statistical area (ANVSA).

Class X—Obsolete or Incorrect Names

X1 Entity abolished an not absorbed by another surviving entity.

X2 Name of entity changed.

X3 Name of entity incorrect or less preferred; entity may continue to exist, but is being dropped as not pertinent.

X4 Entity absorbed by one or more surviving entities.

X6 Entity abolished as no longer appropriate or pertinent.

Class Z—Inactive or Nonfunctioning County Divisions

Z1 A minor civil division (MCD) that cannot provide general-purpose governmental services.

Z2 An American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land area that also serves as a primary division of a county or statistically equivalent entity.

Class Z—Inactive or Nonfunctioning County Divisions *(cont.)*

Z3 Unorganized territory identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as a statistically equivalent entity to a minor civil division (MCD) for purposes of data presentation.

Z4 A nonfunctioning or disorganized township or similar entity not recognized as a minor civil division (MCD) by the U.S. Census Bureau; must be either coextensive with or included in an unorganized territory.

Z5 Census county division (CCD), census subarea (Alaska only), or census subdistrict (U.S. Virgin Islands only).

Z6 Subbarrio (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico.

Z7 An incorporated place that the U.S. Census Bureau treats as a statistically equivalent entity for a minor civil division (MCD) because it is not in any MCD or is coextensive with a legally established but nonfunctioning MCD that the U.S. Census Bureau does not recognize for statistical data presentation purposes, AND is located in a county whose MCDs cannot provide governmental services (Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina only).

Z8 A legally existing minor civil division (MCD) that is coextensive with an incorporated place but not recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau (Iowa and Ohio only).

Z9 A pseudo-minor civil division (MCD) that consists of water area not assigned to any legal MCD.

Appendix C— Field Name Changes

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contain some field name changes from the 1999 TIGER/Line® files. These field name changes result from the replacement of the 1990 census geography with Census 2000 geography on Record Type 1. We also are including information on field name changes in earlier versions of the TIGER/Line® files.

Record Type	1999 Version	2000 Version
Record Type 1	TRACT90L	TRACTL
	TRACT90R	TRACTR
	BLOCK90L	BLOCKL
	BLOCK90R	BLOCKR

Record Type	1998 Version	1999 Version
Record Type 1	FAIRL	AIANHHL
	FAIRR	AIANHHR
	TRUSTL	AIHHTLIL
	TRUSTR	AIHHTLIR
	FMCDL	COUSUBL
	FMCDR	COUSUBR
	FSMCDL	SUBMCDL
	FSMCDR	SUBMCDR
	FPLL	PLACEL
	FPLR	PLACER
	CTL	TRACT90L
	CTR	TRACT90R
	BLKL	BLOCK90L
	BLKR	BLOCK90R
Record Type 3	COUN90L	COUNTY90L
	COUN90R	COUNTY90R
	FMCD90L	COUSUB90L
	FMCD90R	COUSUB90R
	FPL90L	PLACE90L
	FPL90R	PLACE90R
	CTBNA90L	TRACT90L
	CTBNA90R	TRACT90R

Record Type	1998 Version	1999 Version
Record Type 3	AIR90L	AIANHHCE90L
	AIR90R	AIANHHCE90R
	TRUST90L	AIHHTLI90L
	TRUST90R	AIHHTLI90R
	BLK90L	BLOCK90L
	BLK90R	BLOCK90R
	AIRL	AIANHHCEL
	AIRR	AIANHHCER
	FANRCL	ANRCL
	FANRCR	ANRCR
	CENSUS3	AITSCEL
	CENSUS4	AITSCER
	RS2, VTD90L, and VTD90R	AITSL and AITSR
Record Type 5	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type 7	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type 8	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type 9	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type A	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
	FAIR	AIANHH90
	FMCD	COUSUB90
	FPL	PLACE90
	CTBNA90	TRACT90
	BLK90	BLOCK90
	UA	PUMA1
	URBFLAG	UR90
	CTPP	RS5
	COUN90	COUNTY90
	AIR90	AIANHHCE90
Record Type C	FIPSYR	DATAYR
	PDC	PLACEDC

Record Type	1998 Version	1999 Version
Record Type C	LASAD	LSADC
	AIR	AIANHHCE
	VTD	VTDTRACT
	UA	UAUGA
	ANRC and CENSUS5	AITSCE
	CENSUS5 and NAME	NAME
Record Type H	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type I	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type P	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type R	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
Record Type S	STATE and COUNTY	FILE
	CMSA	MSACMSA
	MA	PMSA
	FAIR	AIANHH
	AIR	AIANHHCE
	TRUST	AIHHTLI
	ANRC	RS6
	FCCITY	CONCIT
	FMCD	COUSUB
	FSMCD	SUBMCD
	FPL	PLACE
	CT	TRACT
	BLK	BLOCK
	STSENATE	SLDU
	STHOUSE	SLDL
	CENSUS7	UGA
	RS7	BLKGRP
	COUNCOL	COUNTYCOL
	BLKCOL	BLOCKCOL
	ZCTA	ZCTA5

Record Type	1997 Version	1998 Version
Record Type 1	CTBNAL	CTL
	CTBNAR	CTR
Record Type 3	RS2	FANRCL
	RS3	FANRCR
	RS4	CENSUS3
	RS5	CENSUS4
	VTDL	VTD90L
	VTDR	VTD90R
Record Type A	RS1	UA
	UA	UA90
Record Type C		FIPSYR expanded to four characters affecting all fields on Record Type C
	NAME	ANRC, CENSUS5, and NAME
Record Type S	CMSAMSA	CMSA
	PMSA	MA
	STATECU	STATE
	COUNTYCU	COUNTY
	CTBNA00	CT
	BLK00	BLK
	RS10	CENSUS6
	STSENATE and STHOUSE	STSENATE, STHOUSE, and CENSUS7
	VTD00	VTD
	RS11, RS12, RS13, RS14, and FILLER	STATECOL, COUNCOL, BLKCOL, BLKSUFCOL, ZCTA, and RS8

Record Type	1995 Version	1997 Version
Record Type 3	RS1, RS2, RS3, and RS4	AIR90L, AIR90R, TRUST90L, TRUST90R, and RS1
	RS5, RS6, ANRCL, and ANRCR	RS2 and RS3
	RS7 and RS8	RS4, RS5, and RS6
Record Type A	SDMID	RS1
	RS9	STATE90, COU90, and AIR90
Record Type C	ANRC, CMSAMSA, and PMSA	ENTITY, MA, and SD

Record Type	1994 Version	1995 Version
Record Type 1	CTBNA90L	CTBNAL
	CTBNA90R	CTBNAR
	BLK90L	BLKL
	BLK90R	BLKR
Record Type S	CTBNA90	CTBNA00
	BLK90	BLK00

Record Type	1990 Version	1992 Version	1994 Version
Record Type 1	SIDE1	1SIDE	SIDE1
	FRIADDFL	FRIADDL	
	TOIADDFL	TOIADDL	
	FRIADDFR	FRIADDR	
	TOIADDFR	TOIADDR	
	AIRR	FAIRR	
		ANRCL	TRUSTL and TRUSTR
		ANRCR	CENSUS1 and CENSUS2
		CTBNAL	CTBNA90L
		CTBNAR	CTBNA90R
		BLKL	BLK90L
		BLKR	BLK90R
Record Type 3	80STATEL	STATE80L	STATE90L
	80STATER	STATE80R	STATE90R
	80COUNL	COUN80L	COUN90L
	80COUNR	COUN80R	COUN90R
	80FMCDL	FMCD80L	FMCD90L
	80FMCDR	FMCD80R	FMCD90R
	80FPLL	FPL80L	FPL90L
	80FPLR	FPL80R	FPL90R
	80CTBNAL	CTBNA80L	CTBNA90L
	80CTBNAR	CTBNA80R	CTBNA90R
	80BLKL	BLK80L	RS1
	80BLKR	BLK80R	RS2
	80MCDL	MCD80L	RS3
	80MCDR	MCD80R	RS4
	80PLL	PL80L	BLK90L
	80PLR	PL80R	BLK90R
		MCDL	RS5
		MCDR	RS6
		SMCDL	ANRCL
		SMCDR	ANRCR
		PLL	RS7
		PLR	RS8

Record Type	1990 Version	1992 Version	1994 Version
Record Type 6	FRIADDFL	FRIADDL	
	TOIADDFL	TOIADDL	
	FRIADDFR	FRIADDR	
	TOIADDFR	TOIADDR	
Record Type 7	LONG	LALONG	
	LAT	LALAT	
Record Type A		CTBNA	CTBNA90
		BLK	BLK90
		CD101	CD106
		CD103	CD108
		RS	CTPP and RS
Record Type I	RTPOINT	RTLINK	
	POLYL	POLYIDL	
	POLYR	POLYIDR	
Record Type P	LONG	POLYLONG	
	LAT	POLYLAT	

Appendix D—Standard Abbreviations

The following text, standard abbreviations, or short abbreviations may appear in the feature name field or the landmark feature name field.

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Academia	Acade	Acad	Academy
Academy	Acad	–	–
Acueducto	Acued	Acue	Aqueduct
Aeropuerto	Arpto	Arpt	Airport
Air Force Base	AFB	–	–
Airfield	Afld	–	–
Airpark	Airpark	Aprk	–
Airport	Arpt	–	–
Airstrip	Airstrp	Astr	–
Aljibe	Aljibe	Alj	Cistern
Alley	Alley	Aly	–
Alternate Route	Alt	–	–
Apartment	Apt	–	–
Aqueduct	Aque	–	–
Arcade	Arcade	Arc	–
Arroyo	Arroyo	Arry	Creek
Autopista	Atpta	Atpt	Expressway
Avenida	Avenida	Ave	Avenue
Avenue	Avenue	Ave	–
Bahia	Bahia	B	Bay
Bank	Bank	Bnk	–
Basin	Basin	Basn	–
Bay	Bay	B	–
Bayou	Bayou	Byu	–
BIA Highway	BIA Hwy	BIAH	
BIA Road	BIA Rd	BIAR	–
BIA Route	BIA Rte	BIAR	–
Bluff	Bluff	Blf	–
Boulevard	Blvd	–	–
Boundary	Bdy	–	–
Branch	Branch	Br	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Bridge	Bridge	Brg	–
Brook	Brook	Brk	–
Building	Bldg	–	–
Bulevar	Blvr	Blv	Boulevard
Bureau of Land Mgmt Rd	BLM Rd	BLMR	–
Business Route	Bus Rte	Bus	–
Bypass	Bypass	Byp	–
Calle	Calle	C	Street
Calleja	Calleja	Cja	Lane
Callejon	Callej	Cjon	Narrow street
Camino	Camino	Cam	Road
Camp	Camp	–	–
Campamento	Campam	Camp	Campground
Campground	Campgrnd	Cmpg	–
Canal	Canal	Can	–
Cano	Cano	Cno	Drain
Cantera	Cantera	Cant	Quarry
Canyon	Canyon	Cyn	–
Capilla	Capilla	Cplla	Chapel
Carretera	Carrt	Carr	Road
Caserio	Cas	–	Public housing project
Causeway	Cswy	–	–
Cementerio	Cemt	Cem	Cemetery
Cemetery	Cem	–	–
Center	Center	Ctr	–
Centro	Centro	Ctro	Center
Channel	Chan	–	–
Chapel	Chapel	Ch	–
Church	Church	Ch	–
Circle	Circle	Cir	–
Circulo	Circ	Cir	Circle
Cliff	Cliff	Clf	–
Club	Club	Clb	–
Colegio	Colegio	Col	College

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
College	College	Clg	–
Condominio	Cond	–	Condominium
Condominium	Condo	–	–
Convent	Cnvt	–	–
Coulee	Coulee	Coul	–
Country Club	Country Club	CC	–
County Highway	County Hwy	CoHw	–
County Home	County Home	CoHm	–
County Lane	Co Ln	CoLn	–
County Loop	Co Loop	CoLp	–
County Road	County Rd	CoRd	–
County Route	County Rte	CoRt	–
County Spur	Co Spur	CoSp	–
Court	Court	Ct	–
Courthouse	Cthse	Cths	–
Cove	Cove	Cv	–
Crater	Crater	Crtr	–
Creek	Creek	Cr	–
Crescent	Cres	Cres	–
Crossing	Xing	–	–
Cruce	Cruce	Cru	Crossroad
Dam	Dam	Dm	–
Depot	Depot	Dpo	–
Detention Center	Det Ctr	DtCt	–
District of Columbia Hwy	DC Hwy	DCHw	–
Ditch	Ditch	Dit	–
Divide	Divide	Div	–
Dock	Dock	Dock	Dock
Dormitory	Dorm	–	–
Drain	Drain	Drn	–
Draw	Draw	–	–
Drive	Drive	Dr	–
Edificio	Edif	–	Building
Emergency Road	Em Rd	EmRd	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Ensenada	Ensen	Ens	Cove
Escarpment	Escarp	Escr	–
Escuela	Escul	Esc	School
Estuary	Est	–	–
Expreso	Expo	Exp	Expressway
Expressway	Exwy	Expy	–
Extended	Extd	–	–
Extension	Extn	–	–
Fairgrounds	Fairgrnds	Fgrn	–
Falls	Falls	Fall	–
Farm Road	Farm Rd	FmRd	–
Farm-to-Market Road	F-M Rd	FMRd	–
Faro	Faro	–	Lighthouse
Federal Penitentiary	Fed Pen	FdPn	–
Fence Line	Fence	Fen	–
Ferry Crossing	Ferry	Fy	–
Field	Field	Fld	–
Fire Control Road	FC Rd	FCRd	–
Fire District Road	FD Rd	FDRd	–
Fire Road	FR Rd	FRRd	–
Fire Route	FR Rte	FRRt	–
Fire Trail	FR Trl	FRTr	–
Floodway	Floodway	Fldw	–
Flowage	Flowage	Flow	–
Flume	Flume	Flm	–
Forest	Forest	For	–
Forest Highway	For Hwy	ForH	–
Forest Road	For Rd	ForR	–
Forest Route	For Rte	ForR	–
Forest Service Road	FS Rd	FSRd	–
Fork	Fork	Frk	–
Four-Wheel Drive Trail	4WD Trl	4WD	–
Fraternity	Frat	–	–
Freeway	Frwy	Fwy	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Golf Course	Golf Course	GC	–
Grade	Grade	Grd	–
Gravel Pit	Gr Pit	GrPt	–
Gravero	Grav	–	Gravel pit
Gulch	Gulch	Gl	–
Gulf	Gulf	Glf	–
Gully	Gully	–	–
Harbor	Harbor	Hbr	–
High School	H S	HS	–
Highway	Hwy	–	–
Hill	Hill	–	–
Hollow	Hollow	Hllw	–
Hospital	Hosp	–	–
Hotel	Hotel	Htl	–
Iglesia	Iglesia	Igle	Church
Illinois Route	IL Rte	ILRt	–
Indian Route	Ind Rte	IndR	–
Indian Service Route	IndSvRte	IndS	–
Industrial Center	Indl Ctr	IndC	–
Industrial Park	Indl Park	IPrk	–
Inlet	Inlet	Inlt	–
Inn	Inn	–	–
Institute	Inst	–	–
Institution	Instn	–	–
Interstate Highway	I-	–	–
Isla	Isla	Is	Island
Island	Island	Is	–
Islands	Islands	Is	–
Jail	Jail	Jl	–
Jeep Trail	Jeep Trl	4WD	–
Kansas State Highway	KS StHwy	KStH	–
Kill	Kill	–	–
Lago	Lago	Lag	Lake

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Lagoon	Lagoon	Lag	–
Lagoons	Lagoons	Lag	–
Laguna	Laguna	Lagn	Lagoon
Lake	Lake	Lk	–
Lakes	Lakes	Lk	–
Lane	Lane	Ln	–
Lateral	Lateral	Ltrl	–
Levee	Levee	Lv	–
Lighthouse	Lghthse	Lh	–
Line	Line	–	–
Logging Road	Lg Rd	LgRd	–
Loop	Loop	Lp	–
Mall	Mall	Ml	–
Mar	Mar	Mr	Sea
Marginal	Marg	–	Service road
Marina	Marina	Mrna	–
Marsh	Marsh	Mrsh	–
Medical Building	Med Bldg	MdBl	–
Medical Center	Med Ctr	MdCt	–
Millpond	Mllpd	Mlpd	–
Mission	Msn	–	–
Monastery	Mony	–	–
Monument	Mon	–	–
Motel	Motel	Mtl	–
Motorway	Mtwy	–	–
Mount	Mount	Mt	–
Mountain	Mtn	Mt	–
Muro	Muro	Mro	Wall
National Battlefield	Nat Bfld	NB	–
National Battlefield Park	Nat Bfld Pk	NBP	–
National Battlefield Site	Nat Bfld Site	NBS	–
National Conservation Area	Nat Con Area	NCA	–
National Forest	Nat For	NF	–
National Forest Develop Road	NFD	–	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
National Forest Highway	NF Hwy	NFHw	–
National Grassland	Nat Grsslnd	NG	–
National Historic Site	Nat Hist Site	NHS	–
National Historical Park	Nat Hist Pk	NHP	–
National Lakeshore	Nat Lkshr	NLksh	–
National Memorial	Nat Mem	NMem	–
National Military Park	Nat Mil Pk	NMP	–
National Monument	Nat Mon	NMon	–
National Park	Nat Pk	NP	–
National Preserve	Nat Prsv	NPrs	–
National Recreation Area	Nat Rec Area	NRA	–
National Recreational River	Nat Rec Rvr	NRR	–
National Reserve	Nat Rsv	NRsv	–
National River	Nat Rvr	NRvr	–
National Scenic Area	Nat Sc Area	NSA	–
National Scenic River	Nat Sc Rvr	NSR	–
National Scenic Riverway	Nat Sc Rvrwy	NSR	–
National Scenic Riverways	Nat Sc Rvrwys	NSR	–
National Scenic Trail	Nat Sc Trl	NST	–
National Seashore	Nat Seashr	NS	–
National Wildlife Refuge	Nat Wld Rfg	NWR	–
Navajo Service Route	NSv Rte	NSvR	–
Naval Air Station	NAS	–	–
Naval Base	NB	–	–
New Jersey Route	NJ Rte	NJRt	–
Nursing Home	Nrs Hme	NrsHm	–
Ocean	Ocean	O	–
Oceano	Oceano	O	Ocean
Office Building	Ofc Bldg	OfBl	–
Office Center	Ofc Ctr	OfCt	–
Office Park	Ofc Park	OfPr	–
Orphanage	Orph	–	–
Outlet	Outlet	Outl	–
Overpass	Ovps	–	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Parish Road	Par Rd	ParR	–
Park	Park	–	–
Parkway	Pkwy	Pky	–
Parque	Parque	Prqe	Park
Pasaje	Pasaje	Pas	Passage
Paseo	Paseo	Pso	Drive
Paso	Paso	–	Strait
Pass	Pass	Ps	–
Passage	Psge	Pas	–
Path	Path	–	–
Peak	Peak	Pek	–
Pike	Pike	Pke	–
Pipeline	Pipe	–	–
Pista	Pista	Psta	Track
Place	Place	Pl	–
Plaza	Plaza	Plz	–
Point	Point	Pt	–
Pond	Pond	Pd	–
Ponds	Ponds	Pd	–
Port	Port	Prt	–
Power Line	Pwr Line	PwrL	–
Prairie	Prairie	Pr	–
Preserve	Prsv	–	–
Prison	Prison	Prsn	–
Property Line	Prop Line	Prop	–
Puente	Puente	Pte	Bridge
Quarry	Qry	–	–
Race	Race	Rc	–
Rail	Rail	R	–
Railroad	RR	–	–
Railway	Ry	–	–
Ramal	Ramal	Rml	Short street
Ramp	Ramp	Rmp	–
Rampa	Rampa	Rmp	Ramp

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Ranch Road	Ranch Rd	–	–
Ranch to Market Road	R-M Rd	RMRd	–
Rapids	Rapids	Rpds	–
Ravine	Ravine	Rav	–
Reformatory	Ref	–	–
Refuge	Refuge	Rfg	–
Reservation	Res	–	–
Reservation Highway	Res Hwy	ResH	–
Reserve	Rsv	–	–
Reservoir	Rsvr	–	–
Reservoirs	Rsvrs	Rsvr	–
Resort	Resort	Rsrt	–
Ridge	Ridge	Rdg	–
Rio	Rio	R	River
River	River	R	–
Road	Road	Rd	–
Roca	Roca	Rc	Rock
Rock	Rock	Rk	–
Rooming House	Rmg Hse	RmHs	–
Route	Route	Rte	–
Row	Row	–	–
Rue	Rue	–	–
Run	Run	–	–
Rural Route	R Rte	Rte	–
Ruta	Ruta	–	Route
Sanatorium	Sanat	San	–
Sanitarium	Sanit	San	–
School	School	Sch	–
Sea	Sea	–	–
Seashore	Seashore	Seas	–
Seminary	Sem	–	–
Sendero	Sndr	–	Path
Service Road	Srv Rd	SrvR	–
Service Route	Sv Rte	SvRt	–
Shelter	Shltr	Shlr	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Shoal	Shoal	Shl	–
Shopping Center	Shop Ctr	SC	–
Shopping Mall	Shop Mall	SM	–
Shopping Mart	Shop Mart	SMt	–
Shopping Plaza	Shop Plz	SP	–
Shopping Square	Shop Sq	SS	–
Skyway	Skwy	–	–
Slough	Slough	Slu	–
Sonda	Sonda	Sd	Sound
Sorority	Soror	Sor	–
Sound	Sound	Sd	–
South Dakota Route or Road	SD	SD	–
Speedway	Spdwy	–	–
Spring	Spring	Spg	–
Spur	Spur	Spr	–
Square	Square	Sq	–
State Forest Serv Road	St FS Rd	StFS	–
State Highway	State Hwy	StHw	–
State Link	St Link	StLk	–
State Loop	State Lp	StLp	–
State Road	State Rd	StRd	–
State Route	State Rte	SR	–
State Service Road	StSvRd	StSv	–
State Spur	St Spr	StSp	–
Station	Sta	–	–
Strait	Strait	Strt	–
Stream	Stream	Str	–
Street	Street	St	–
Strip	Strip	Strp	–
Swamp	Swamp	Swp	–
Tank	Tank	Tk	–
Tank Trail	Tk Trl	TkTr	–
Terminal	Term	–	–
Terrace	Ter	–	–
Thoroughfare	Thoro	Thfr	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Throughway	Thwy	–	–
Tower	Tower	Twr	–
Town Highway	Town Hwy	TwnH	–
Town Road	Town Rd	TwnR	–
Township Highway	Twp Hwy	TwpH	–
Township Road	Twp Rd	TwpR	–
Trace	Trace	–	–
Trafficway	Tfwy	–	–
Trail	Trail	Trl	–
Trailer Park	Trlr Pk	TrlP	–
Tributary	Trib	–	–
Tunel	Tunel	Tunl	Tunnel
Tunnel	Tunnel	Tunl	–
Turnpike	Tpke	–	–
US Forest Service Road	USFS Rd	USFS	–
Underpass	Unps	Unp	–
United States Highway	US Hwy	USHw	–
United States Loop	US Loop	USLp	–
United States Route	US Rte	USRt	–
Universidad	Univd	Uni	University
University	Univ	–	–
Unnamed Road	Un Rd	UnRd	–
Valley	Valley	Vl	–
Vereda	Vereda	Vrda	Trail
Via	Via	–	Way
Village	Vlge	Vlg	–
Vista	Vista	Vis	–
Walk	Walk	Wk	–
Walkway	Wlkwy	Wkwy	–
Wall	Wall	Wl	–
Wash	Wash	Ws	–
Waterway	Wtrwy	Wwy	–
Way	Way	Wy	–
Wetland Mgmt District	Wetland Dist	WMD	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Wharf	Wharf	Whf	–
Wild and Scenic River	W&S Rvr	W&SR	–
Wild River	Wild Rvr	WldR	–
Wildlife Mgmt Area	Wildlife Area	WMA	–
Yard	Yard	Yd	–
Yards	Yards	Yds	–
Zanja	Zanja	Znja	Ditch

Appendix E—Place Description Codes

Census 2000

Code	Description
0	Legal entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area or central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
1	Legal entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
2	Legal entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
3	Legal entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
4	Legal entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
5	Legal entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
6	Legal entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
7	Legal entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
8	Legal entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
9	Legal entity that is a "false" entity or not applicable for a place description
A	Statistical entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area or central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
B	Statistical entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)

Code	Description
C	Statistical entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
D	Statistical entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
E	Statistical entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
F	Statistical entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
G	Statistical entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
H	Statistical entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
I	Statistical entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
X	A voting district (VTD) that a state has identified as an actual VTD
Z	A voting district (VTD) that a state has identified as a pseudo-VTD. A <blank> appears if a state did not indicate to the U.S. Census Bureau whether or not the VTD followed the actual boundaries of the VTD or is a pseudo-VTD

1990 Census

Code	Description
1	Incorporated place that was a central city of a metropolitan area (MA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
2	Incorporated place that was a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
3	Incorporated place that was a central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
4	Incorporated place/consolidated city that was not a central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
5	Incorporated place that was a central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but part of the place extended outside of its MA
6	Incorporated place that was a central city of a metropolitan area (MA) but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA) and part of the place extended outside of its MA
A	Census designated place (CDP) that was the central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
B	Census designated place (CDP) that was the central city of a metropolitan area (MA) but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
C	Census designated place (CDP) that was the central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
D	Census designated place (CDP) that was in a 1980 urbanized area (UA) and was not a central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and/or a central place of a UA. These CDPs had to have a 1990 population of at least 300 in Hawaii and the Island Areas, and 2,500 elsewhere to qualify for publication
E	Census designated place (CDP) not classified elsewhere. These 1990 CDPs had to have the following minimum population requirements to qualify for publication: 300 in Hawaii, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands; 25 in Alaska; 1000 in all other states and statistically equivalent entities

Code	Description
F	Zona urbana (CDP) that was the central place of an urbanized area (UA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central city of a metropolitan area (MA)
G	Zona urbana (CDP) that was the central city of a metropolitan area (MA) in Puerto Rico, but not of a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
H	Zona urbana (CDP) that was the central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
I	Zona urbana (CDP) in Puerto Rico that was not a central city of a metropolitan area (MA) and/or a central place of an urbanized area (UA); qualified regardless of the population size
J	Census designated place (CDP) that was the capital of an Island Area; qualified regardless of population size *(applied only to Agana, Guam)*
L	Census designated place (CDP) entirely within an American Indian reservation or Alaska Native Area and entirely outside of a 1980 urbanized area. These CDPs had to have a 1990 population of at least 25 in Alaska and 250 elsewhere to qualify for publication

Appendix F—Number of Geographic Entities

	1990	2000
Legal Entities		
United States	1	1
Regions of the United States	4	4
Divisions of the United States	9	9
States and statistically equivalent entities[1]	***57***	***56***
States	50	50
District of Columbia	1	1
Puerto Rico	1	1
Island Areas[1]	5	4
Counties, parishes, boroughs, municipios, and statistically equivalent entities[1]	***3,248***	***3,232***
County Subdivisions and Places	***49,902***	***50,161***
Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs)[1]	30,386	30,481
Subbarrios[1]	145	145
Incorporated Places	19,365	19,528
Consolidated Cities	6	7
American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/ and Hawaiian Home Lands	***326***	***698***
American Indian Reservations (AIRs) (Federal)	310	309
American Indian Reservations With Trust Lands	(48)	(83)
American Indian Entities With Only Trust Lands	4	6
American Indian Tribal Subdivisions	–	298
American Indian Reservations (AIRs) (State)		11
Hawaiian Home Lands	–	62
Alaska Native Villages (ANVs)	–	–
Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs)	12	12
Metropolitan Areas	***289***	***280***
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	268	261
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas	21	19
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas	73	76

	1990	2000
Legal Entities *(cont.)*		
Special Purpose Entities	***337,587***	***316,240***
Congressional Districts (CDs)	435	435
Voting Districts (VTDs)[2]	148,872	129,319
State Legislative Districts (SLDs)	–	5,112
School Districts	15,274	14,411
Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs)	143,537	166,747
Urban Growth Areas	–	216
ZIP Codes[3]	29,469	*See ZCTA™*
Statistical Entities		
Urbanized Areas (UAs)	***405***	***Not Available***
American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	***253***	***264***
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA)[4]	–	29
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas (TJSAs)[4]	17	–
Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)[5]	19	9
State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs)[4]	–	21
Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)	217	205
County Subdivisions[1]	***5,903***	***5,931***
Census County Divisions (CCDs)	5,581	5,588
Unorganized Territories (UTs)	282	306
Other Statistical Entities	40	37
Census Designated Places (CDPs)	***4,423***	***6,150***
Census Tracts[6]	***62,303***	***66,304***
Census Tracts	50,710	66,304
Block Numbering Areas (BNAs)[1]	11,593	–
Block Groups (BGs)[1]	***229,192***	***211,267***
Blocks[1]	***7,017,427***	***8,262,363***
ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™)	–	***36,115****E*

Note: An "E" indicates that the number shown is the estimated number of entities for Census 2000.

[1] The number of entities does not include Midway Island.

[2] The total for voting districts represents the counts for only those states that participated in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program.

[3] The number of 1990 ZIP Codes® was based on a commercial block to ZIP Code® equivalency file and included only those residential ZIP Codes® for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulated data, not the total number of ZIP Codes® used by the US Postal Service for mail delivery.

[4] Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) replace the Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas (TJSAs) of the 1990 census.

[5] For the 1990 census, Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) included both federally and state recognized American Indian Tribes. For Census 2000, TDSAs apply only to federally recognized tribes. State recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, are identified as State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs) for Census 2000.

[6] In the 1990 census, some counties had census tracts and others had block numbering areas (BNAs). For Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts.

Appendix G—Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes

States

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
01	state or statistical equivalent of a state	—	state or statistical equivalent of a state

Counties

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
03	city and borough	City and Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska
04	borough	Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska
05	census area	Census Area	statistical equivalent of a county in Alaska
06	county	County	county in 48 states
07	district	District	legal county equivalent in American Samoa
08	independent city	city	legal county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia
09	independent city	—	legal county equivalent in Nevada
10	island	Island	legal county equivalent in the U.S. Virgin Islands
11	island	—	legal county equivalent in American Samoa and Marshall Islands
12	municipality	Municipality	legal county equivalent in the Northern Mariana Islands and Marshall Islands
13	municipio	Municipio	legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico
14	—	—	legal county equivalent (used for District of Columbia and Guam)
15	parish	Parish	legal county equivalent in Louisiana

Minor Civil Divisions/Census County Divisions

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
19	reservation	Reservation	legal county subdivision equivalent in Maine and New York (coextensive with all or part of an American Indian reservation)
20	barrio	barrio	legal county subdivision in Puerto Rico
21	borough	borough	legal county subdivision in New York; legal county subdivision equivalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania
22	census county division	CCD	statistical equivalent of a county subdivision in 21 States
23	census subarea	census subarea	statistical equivalent of a county subdivision in Alaska
24	census subdistrict	subdistrict	legal county subdivision equivalent in the U.S. Virgin Islands
25	city	city	legal county subdivision equivalent in 20 States and the District of Columbia
26	county	county	legal county subdivision in American Samoa
27	district (election magisterial, or municipal, or road)	district	legal county subdivision in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands
28	district (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisor's, parish governing authority, or municipal)	—	legal county subdivision in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, and West Virginia
29	election precinct	precinct	legal county subdivision in Illinois and Nebraska
30	election precinct	—	legal county subdivision in Illinois and Nebraska

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
31	gore	gore	legal county subdivision in Maine and Vermont
32	grant	grant	legal county subdivision in New Hampshire and Vermont
33	independent city	city	legal county subdivision equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia
34	independent city	—	legal county subdivision equivalent in Nevada
35	island	—	legal county subdivision in American Samoa
36	location	location	legal county subdivision in New Hampshire
38	—	—	legal county subdivision equivalent for Arlington County, Virginia
39	plantation	plantation	legal county subdivision in Maine
40	—	—	legal county subdivision not defined
41	barrio-pueblo	barrio-pueblo	legal county subdivision in Puerto Rico
42	purchase	purchase	legal county subdivision in New Hampshire
43	town	town	legal county subdivision in eight States; legal county subdivision equivalent in New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota
44	township	township	legal county subdivision in 16 states
45	township	—	legal county subdivision in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
46	unorganized territory	UT	statistical equivalent of a county subdivision in 10 States
47	village	village	legal county subdivision equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
49	charter township	charter township	legal county subdivision in Michigan

Sub-Minor Civil Divisions (Sub-MCDs)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
51	subbarrio	subbarrio	legal sub-MCD in Puerto Rico

Places

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
53	city and borough	city and borough	incorporated place in Alaska
54	municipality	municipality	incorporated place in Alaska
55	comunidad	comunidad	statistical equivalent of a place in Puerto Rico
56	borough	borough	incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
57	census designated place	CDP	statistical equivalent of a place in all 50 states, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
58	city	city	incorporated place in 49 States (not Hawaii) and District of Columbia
59	city	—	incorporated place having no legal description in three states; place equivalent in five states
60	town	town	incorporated place in 30 States and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Consolidated Cities

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
61	village	village	incorporated place in 20 States and traditional place in American Samoa
62	zona urbana	zona urbana	statistical equivalent of a place in Puerto Rico
65	consolidated city	city	consolidated city in Connecticut, Georgia, and Indiana
66	consolidated city	—	consolidated city (with unique description or no description)

Regions

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
68	census region	Region	census region

Divisions

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
69	census division	Division	census division

Urban Growth Areas

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
70	urban growth area	urban growth area	urban growth area (UGA) in Oregon

Metropolitan Areas

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
71	consolidated metro-politan statistical area (CMSA)	CMSA	consolidated metropolitan statistical area
72	metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	MSA	metropolitan statistical area

Urbanized Areas

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
73	primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)	PMSA	primary metropolitan statistical area
74	New England county metropolitan area (NECMA)	NECMA	New England county metropolitan area
75	urbanized area (UA)	Urbanized Area	urbanized area

Alaska Native Regional Corporations

Code		Status Title	Applicability
77	Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Hawaiian Home Land

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
78	Hawaiian home land	Home Land	Hawaiian home land

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
79	Alaska Native village statistical area	ANVSA	Alaska Native village statistical area

American Indian Areas

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
80	tribal designated statistical area	TDSA	tribal designated statistical area
81	colony	Colony	American Indian reservation
82	community	Community	American Indian reservation

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
83	joint use area	joint use area	American Indian reservation equivalent
84	pueblo	Pueblo	American Indian reservation
85	ranchería	Rancheria	American Indian reservation
86	reservation	Reservation	American Indian reservation
87	reserve	Reserve	American Indian reservation
88	Oklahoma tribal statistical area (2000) tribal jurisdiction statistical area (1990)	OTSA (2000) TJSA (1990)	Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA) (2000); tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) (1990) (statistically equivalent entity for Tribes in Oklahoma)
89	trust land entity only	Trust Land	American Indian reservation equivalent
90	joint use area OTSA	joint use area OTSA	Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA)
91	ranch	Ranch	American Indian reservation
92	state designated American Indian statistical area	SDAISA	state designated American Indian statistical area (statistically equivalent entity for state recognized Tribes outside Oklahoma)
93	Indian village	Indian Village	American Indian reservation
94	village	Village	American Indian reservation
95	Indian community	Indian Community	American Indian reservation

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
T1	area	—	American Indian tribal subdivision
T2	chapter	Chapter	American Indian tribal subdivision

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
T3	community	Community	American Indian tribal subdivision
T4	district	District	American Indian tribal subdivision
T5	district	—	American Indian tribal subdivision
T6	segment	Segment	American Indian tribal subdivision
T7	tract	Tract	American Indian tribal subdivision
T8	agency	Agency	American Indian tribal subdivision
T9	parcel	Parcel	American Indian tribal subdivision
T0	precinct	Precinct	American Indian tribal subdivision
U1	region	Region	American Indian tribal subdivision
U2	township	Township	American Indian tribal subdivision
U3	village	Village	American Indian tribal subdivision

Redistricting Entities

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
V0	voting district	—	voting district
V1	voting district	Voting District (prefix)	voting district
V2	voting district	Voting District (suffix)	voting district

Miscellaneous

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
S1	elementary school district	—	elementary school district
S2	secondary school district	—	secondary school district
S3	unified school district	—	unified school district
S4	administrative area	—	Administrative school area in Hawaii and New York City only

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
S5	BIA school area	—	Bureau of Indian Affairs school area
S6	DOD school area	—	Department of Defense school area
S7	—	—	areas not coded to a school district

Glossary

ACF *See Address Control File.*

Address Control File A computer data base developed for the 1990 census by the U.S. Census Bureau to control enumeration in areas with house number-street name style addresses. *See also Master Address File.*

Address List Review Program *See Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA).*

AIANA *See American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land.*

AIANHH *See American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land.*

AIR *See American Indian reservation.*

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) A corporate entity organized to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs for Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs are geographic entities that cover most of the state of Alaska (the Annette Islands Reserve, an American Indian reservation, is excluded from any ANRC). A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the 12 corporations. The U.S. Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent. ANRC boundaries have been legally established. The U.S. Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANRCs for the 1990 census.

Alaska Native village (ANV) A type of local governmental unit found in Alaska that constitutes an association, band, clan, community, group, tribe, or village recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. *See also Alaska Native village statistical area.*

Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) A census statistical entity that represents the densely settled portion of an Alaska Native village (ANV) as delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by officials of the ANV (or officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is

located if not ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process). Because ANVs do not have boundaries that are easily locatable, the U.S. Census Bureau established ANVSAs for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANVSAs for the 1990 census. *See also Alaska Native village.*

American Indian area, Alaska Native area, and Hawaiian home land (AIANHH) A U.S. Census Bureau term referring to these entity types: American Indian reservation, American Indian off-reservation trust land, tribal subdivision, Oklahoma tribal statistical area, state designated American Indian statistical area, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, Alaska Native village, Alaska Native village statistical area, and Hawaiian home land.

American Indian reservation—Federal (federal AIR) An area that has been set aside by the United States for the use of the tribe, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaty, agreement, Executive Order, federal statute, Secretarial Order, and/or judicial determination. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal AIRs as territory over which American Indians have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, tribal towns, and tribal villages. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their federal reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau whenever possible. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or other federal agencies if a tribal government cannot supply the boundaries and/or supporting legal documentation for a boundary change. Federal reservations may cross state, county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. The BIA supplied the U.S. Census Bureau with the names and exterior boundaries of the federal AIRs used for the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for American Indian reservations in the 1970 census.

American Indian reservation—State (state AIR) Some state governments have established reservations for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state recognized American Indian reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau.

American Indian tribal subdivision Administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). Tribal subdivisions are known as areas, chapters, communities, districts. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on reservations, off-reservation trust land, or OTSAs. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in 1980 when it identified them as "American Indian subreservation areas." It did not provide data for these entities in conjunction with the 1990 census.

American Indian trust land Areas for which the United States holds fee title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual 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 a reservation. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because the tribe has primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust. In U.S. Census Bureau data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their trust lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), an agency in the U.S. Department of the Interior, identified and provided maps of these areas for use by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for off-reservation tribal trust lands in the 1980 census; in 1990, the trust land data included both tribal and individual trust lands. The U.S. Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic categories and they are not identified in the TIGER/Line® files.

ANRC *See Alaska Native Regional Corporation.*

ANV *See Alaska Native village.*

ANVSA *See Alaska Native village statistical area.*

BAS *See Boundary and Annexation Survey.*

BG *See block group.*

BIA *See Bureau of Indian Affairs.*

Block *See census block.*

Block boundary *See census block boundary.*

Block group (BG) A cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their 4-digit identifying number within a census tract. For example, BG 3 includes all blocks within a census tract numbered between 3001 and 3999. *See also block number.*

Block number *See census block number.*

Block numbering area (BNA) An area delineated for the 1990 census by state officials or (lacking state participation) by the U.S. Census Bureau, following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines, for the purpose of grouping and numbering of decennial census blocks for the 1990 census in counties or statistically equivalent entities in which census tracts had not been established. A BNA was equivalent to a census tract in the U.S. Census Bureau's 1990 census geographic hierarchy. All 1990 BNAs were replaced by census tracts for Census 2000. *See also census tract.*

BNA *See block numbering area.*

Borough In Alaska, a type of governmental unit that is a primary legal subdivision of the organized portion of the state, similar to a county in other states. In New York, a functioning minor civil division (MCD); the boroughs are the five entities, one for each county, that together constitute New York city. In Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an incorporated place; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, also a county subdivision. *See also census area, county subdivision, dependent place, incorporated place, and independent place.*

Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) A U.S. Census Bureau survey of a specified universe of counties (and legally equivalent entities), minor civil divisions (MCDs), incorporated places, American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and tribal subdivisions. The purpose of the BAS is to determine the inventory of legally defined entities and the correct names, political descriptions, and legal boundaries of counties, MCDs, incorporated places, American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and tribal subdivisions as of January 1 of the year of the survey. The survey also collects specific information on the legal actions that affect boundary changes.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) The Federal Government agency, located in the Department of the Interior, responsible for the historic and legal relationships between the Federal Government and American Indian communities.

CCD *See census county division.*

CD *See congressional district.*

CDP *See census designated place.*

CENID Census File Identification Code. The CENID is a U.S. Census Bureau alphanumeric identifier used to uniquely number the GT-polygons within its TIGER® partitions. Since the TIGER® partitions may include only a portion of a county, a TIGER/Line® file may contain multiple CENIDs.

Census area The statistical equivalent of a county in Alaska. Census areas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau for statistical purposes in the portion of Alaska not within an organized borough; they were used first in the 1980 census. *See also borough.*

Census block The smallest entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau collects and tabulates decennial census information; bounded on all sides by visible and nonvisible features shown on U.S. Census Bureau maps. *See also collection block, tabulation block.*

Census block boundary A census feature, visible or nonvisible, that delimits a census block. Usually, it takes two or more features to delimit a census

block, but a single feature may delimit a census block in the case of an island or a circumferential street.

Census block number A four-digit number that identifies a specific block on Census 2000 products. Census 2000 block numbers are not repeated within census tract. In 1990 census blocks had a three-digit number and may have had a one- or two-letter alphabetic suffix. *See also collection block number.*

Census county division (CCD) A statistical subdivision of a county, established cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and state and local officials, for the presentation of decennial census data in 21 states where minor civil divisions (MCD)s have not been legally established, where MCDs do not serve a legal or administrative governmental purpose, and/or where MCDs are not well known, have poorly defined boundaries, and/or have frequent boundary changes. A CCD boundary normally follows visible features and county lines and in most cases coincides with census tract boundaries. *See also county subdivision, minor civil division.*

Census designated place (CDP) A statistical entity, defined for each decennial census comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place, but is locally identified by a name. CDPs are delineated cooperatively by local officials and the U.S. Census Bureau, following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines. CDP boundaries usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or county line. For Census 2000 there are no population size requirements for CDPs. For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau required CDPs to qualify on the basis of various minimum population size criteria. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in a previous census does not necessarily have same boundary. These entities were called unincorporated places for the 1940 through 1970 censuses. *See also comunidad.*

Census feature class code (CFCC) Developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify the most prominent characteristics of a feature, the CFCC, as used in the TIGER/Line® files, is a three-character code. The first character is a letter describing the feature class; the second and third characters are numbers representing the major and minor categories.

Census subarea A statistical subdivision of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas (statistical equivalents of counties) in Alaska. Census subareas are delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. They were first used in the 1980 census. *See also county subdivision.*

Census tract A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where local or tribal governments declined to participate. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time data users established them, census tracts usually contain between 1,500 and 8,000 inhabitants. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new developments, and so forth, may require boundary revisions. Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline. They may be split by any subcounty geographic entity. *See also census tract number, tribal census tract.*

Census tract number A four-digit number, possibly with a two-digit suffix, used to identify a census tract. Census tract numbers are always unique within a county. Census tract numbers range from 0001 to 9999. Census tract suffixes may range from .00 to .98. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau reserved the basic census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for census tracts delineated within or to encompass American Indian reservations or off-reservation trust land that may exist in multiple states or counties. The U.S. Census Bureau uses census tract number 0000 to identify a census tract delineated to provide complete coverage of water area in territorial seas and the Great Lakes. For the 1990 census, the .99 suffix was reserved for census tracts/block numbering areas (BNAs) that

contained only crews-of-vessels population; for Census 2000, the crews-of-vessels population is part of the related census tract. Leading zeros are not shown on the U.S. Census Bureau's maps.

Central city The largest city of a metropolitan area (MA) or, from the 1950 through 1980 censuses, an urbanized area (UA); also included as central cities are the census designated place (CDP) of Honolulu in Hawaii, highly urban minor civil divisions (MCDs) in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and several zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico. Central cities are a basis for establishment of an MA, and prior to the 1990 census, a UA. Additional cities that meet specific criteria also are identified as central city(ies). *See also central place.*

Central place The core incorporated place(s) or census designated place(s) (CDP) of an urbanized area (UA), usually consisting of the most populous place(s) in the UA. If a central place also is defined as an extended city, only the portion of the central place contained within the UA is recognized as the central place. The term was first used for the 1990 census to recognize a CDP as the most populous place in a UA. *See also central city.*

CFCC *See census feature class code.*

City A type of incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia. In 24 states and the District of Columbia, some or all cities are not part of any minor civil division (MCD), and the U.S. Census Bureau also treats these as county subdivisions, statistically equivalent to MCDs. In four states, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, some or all cities are not part of any county, and the U.S. Census Bureau also treats these cities as statistically equivalent to a county and county subdivision. *See also county subdivision, dependent place, incorporated place, independent city, independent place.*

City and borough In Alaska, a type of governmental unit that is a primary legal subdivision of the organized portion of the state, similar to a county in other states. Also the incorporated place coextensive with the legal county equivalent in Alaska. *See also borough, county equivalent.*

City-style address *See house number-street name address.*

CMSA *See consolidated metropolitan statistical area.*

Collection block A census block that is part of the set of collection geographic areas used in Census 2000 for canvassing and administering the census. *See also census block, census block number, and collection block number.*

Collection block number A four- or five-character number that identifies a specific Census 2000 collection block. Collection block numbers are unique within Census 2000 collection state and county; they are not unique within census tract. *See also census block, census block number, and collection block.*

Collection geography The set of collection geographic areas used for canvassing and administering Census 2000. *See also collection block and collection block number.*

Complete chain A chain (a sequence of non-intersecting line segments) that explicitly references left and right polygons and start and end nodes. The shape points combine with the nodes to form the segments that make a complete chain.

Comunidad A census designated place (CDP) in Puerto Rico. Formerly called an aldea in 1980 and earlier censuses. *See also census designated place, zonas urbanas.*

Congressional district (CD) An area established by state officials or the courts for the purpose of electing a person to the U.S. House of Representatives. Within each state, these areas must contain, as nearly as possible, an equal number of inhabitants. The number of CDs in each state may change after each decennial census, and the boundaries may be changed more than once during a decade.

Consolidated city A unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) A geographic entity defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies. An area becomes a CMSA if it meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), has a population of 1,000,000 or more, has component parts that are recognized as primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs), and local opinion favors the designation. Whole counties are components of CMSAs outside of New England. In New England the CMSAs are composed of cities and towns.

Corporate corridor A narrow strip of land, generally consisting of all or part of the right-of-way of a road, proposed road, power line, or similar feature, that is part of an incorporated place; a corridor also may exist without relation to any accompanying visible feature.

County A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of every state except Alaska and Louisiana; also, a type of functioning minor civil division (MCD) found in American Samoa. *See also borough, county equivalent, parish.*

County code A three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that identifies each county and statistically equivalent entity within a state. The U.S. Census Bureau assigns the codes within a state based on the alphabetic sequence of county names within that state leaving gaps in the numbering system to accommodate new counties or statistically equivalent entities. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard, Geographic Identification Code Scheme.*

County equivalent A geographic entity that is not legally referred to as a county, but is recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau as statistically equivalent to a county for purposes of data presentation. *See also borough, census area, city and borough, independent city, municipality, municipio, parish, state.*

County subdivision A legal or statistical division of a county recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau for data presentation. *See also census county division, city, minor civil division, town, township, unorganized territory.*

Crews-of-vessels The population on military and merchant ships, but not the inhabitants of houseboats or marinas. In the 1990 census the U.S. Census Bureau showed the crews-of-vessels population in a unique 1990 census tract and block. For Census 2000, crews-of-vessels population is assigned to the land block identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as associated with the homeport of the vessel. The land block will contain a point landmark with a census feature class code (CFCC) of D25.

Dependent place An incorporated place or CDP that is legally or statistically part of the county(ies) and / or county subdivision(s) within which it is located; the statistical data for the place also are tabulated as part of the total for the county(ies) and / or county subdivision(s) that these data are part of. There are three types of dependent places: (1) an incorporated place that is legally part of the county(ies) and / or MCD(s) within which it is located, (2) an incorporated place that is legally part of the county(ies) and statistically part of the county subdivision(s) within which it is located, and (3) a CDP that always is statistically part of the county(ies) and county subdivision(s) within which it is located. *See also incorporated place, independent place.*

Digital Line Graph (DLG) A computer-readable file, produced by the USGS, of geographic information that covers the same extent as a quadrangle map.

DLG *See Digital Line Graph.*

Elementary school district A school district inclusive of kindergarten through either the eighth or ninth grade or the first through either the eighth or the ninth grade. For the data tabulations from the 1980 and 1990 decennial censuses, this term includes both elementary and intermediate / middle districts. *See also school district, secondary school district, unified district.*

Entity point A point used for identifying the location of point features (or areal features collapsed to a point), such as towers, places, and so forth.

Extended city In 1990, an incorporated place that contained large, sparsely settled area(s) within its legally defined boundaries. That is, one or more areas with a 1990 population density of less than 100 persons per square mile, each of which was at least 5 square miles in extent, which together constituted at least 25 percent of the place's total land area or at least 25 square miles. For the 1990 census, these low-density areas were classified as rural; the remainder of the extended city was classified as urban. *See also rural, urban, urban place.*

FEAT The TIGER/Line® file field name for the alternate feature identification code used as a pointer between record types. The FEAT links geographic objects to an alternate or secondary name.

Feature *See linear feature.*

Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Any of the standardized systems of numeric and/or alphabetic coding issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an agency in the U.S. Department of Commerce, for use by the Federal Government and others. Several series of FIPS identify standard geographic codes for states, counties, metropolitan areas, congressional districts, foreign geographic entities, and named populated and related locational entities. Geographic elements to be assigned codes are first alphabetized and then assigned codes serially, generally with systematic gaps that permit additions to the list. The basic geographic code formats published in FIPS publications (FIPS PUBs) are (1) states—two digits, (2) counties and statistical equivalents—three digits, (3) metropolitan areas—four digits; CMSAs and the former SCSAs also have two-digit codes, (4) congressional districts—two digits, (5) named populated places, primary county divisions, and other locational entities used to assign codes to places, county subdivisions, and American Indian areas/Alaska Native areas/Hawaiian home lands (AIANHHs)—five digits.

FIPS *See Federal Information Processing Standard.*

FIPS code One of a series of codes, issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), assigned for the purpose of ensuring

uniform identification during computer processes involving geographic entities throughout all Federal Government programs and agencies. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard.*

GBF/DIME-File (Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding File) A geographic base file created by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, usually in cooperation with local officials, representing the line segments and related geographic attributes that comprised all or part of the urban cores of metropolitan areas. Created for 80 smaller urban cores for the 1970 census to support the place of work coding operation and expanded to include all urban cores for the 1980 census. Each file contained the name of each segment of a mapped feature, its associated address range and ZIP Code® if applicable, 1980 census geographic area information for both sides of each segment, node numbers that identified feature intersections and selected points of a curved line, and x, y coordinate information for each node in the file. The file contained information describing the street network in the major urban centers, and was used to build the TIGER® data base.

Geographic code One or more alphanumeric symbols used to identify a legal or statistical entity. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard, GBF/DIME-File.*

Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) A detailed listing of the geographic codes, associated names, and attributes that the U.S. Census Bureau uses to identify the various legal and statistical geographic entities of the United States in a specific census. *See also legal entity, statistical entity.*

Geographic Information System (GIS) Software that enables the processing and analysis of geographic information on a computer.

Geographic reference file (GRF) A generic term for a file that contains geographic information such as area names, geographic codes, and selected x,y coordinate values (entity centroid or internal point). Geographic reference files may be used for determining the name of a particular geographic entity when only its code is known (or vice versa), and for control of geographic

operations, computer mapping, and entity name placement, depending on the information contained in the specific file. *See also Geographic Identification Code Scheme.*

Geometry The part of mathematics dealing with coordinate location and shape. *See also geometry and topology, topology.*

Geometry and Topology These combined characteristics are the logical, mathematical framework upon which geographic objects are manipulated in a GIS. *See also geometry, topology.*

GICS *See Geographic Identification Code Scheme.*

GIS *See Geographic Information System.*

GT *See Geometry and Topology.*

GT-Polygon An area that is an atomic two-dimensional component of one and only one two-dimensional manifold. GT-polygons are elementary polygons that are mutually exclusive and completely exhaust the surface. *See also geometry, geometry and topology, topology.*

Hawaiian home land (HHL) Public land held in trust by the state of Hawaii for the benefit of native Hawaiians; that is, people with at least one half Hawaiian ancestry. Hawaiian home lands have been created pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act that the U.S. Congress passed in 1920. Based on a compact between the federal government and the new state of Hawaii in 1959, the Hawaii Admission Act vested land title and responsibility for the program with the state. However, a Hawaiian home land is not a governmental unit; rather, a home land is a tract of land, with a legally defined boundary, that is owned by the state, which, as authorized by the Act, it may lease to one or more native Hawaiians for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, pastoral, and any other activities authorized by state law. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the names and boundaries for Hawaiian home lands from state officials. The names of the home lands are based on the traditional *ahupua'a* names of the Crown and

government lands of the Kingdom of Hawai'i from which the lands were designated, or from the local name for an area. Hawaiian home lands are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

HHL *See Hawaiian home land.*

House number-street name address An address consisting of a structure number and street name; for example, 201 Main St.

Incorporated place A type of governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, city and borough, municipality (except in the Northern Mariana Islands), town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions. *See also dependent place, independent place.*

Independent city An incorporated city that is a primary division of a state and legally not part of any county. The U.S. Census Bureau treats an independent city as both a legal equivalent to a county and a legal equivalent to a minor civil division (MCD) for data tabulation purposes. *See also incorporated place*.

Independent place An incorporated place that legally is not part of any minor civil division (MCD). The U.S. Census Bureau treats independent places as a legal MCD equivalent for data tabulation purposes. *See also dependent place, incorporated place.*

Indian reservation *See American Indian reservation*.

Internal point A coordinate value for a point that lies within its geographic area; where possible, the internal point also is a centroid.

Island Areas of the United States The Island Areas of the United States are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), and the Virgin Islands of the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as the statistical equivalents of states.

Joint use area As applied to any American Indian area/Alaska Native area by the U.S. Census Bureau, an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The U.S. Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data.

KGL *See key geographic location*.

Key geographic location (KGL) A KGL represents a special class of address information. It provides a geocoding tool like address ranges, but also identifies a spatial object similar to a landmark. The U.S. Census Bureau uses KGLs to identify named buildings where the use of the feature name enhances the ability to geocode.

LAND Landmark Feature Identification Number. A temporary number that uniquely identifies both point and area landmarks within each county file. The LAND is a dynamic number that changes between different versions of the TIGER/Line® files.

Legal entity A geographic entity whose boundaries, name, origin, and legal/statistical area description result from charters, laws, treaties, or other administrative or governmental action. In earlier censuses, often referred to as a political area or entity. Legal entities include states, counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations. *See also statistical entity*.

Legislative district An area from which a person is elected to serve in a state legislative body. *See also state legislative district, voting district.*

Linear feature A feature, such as a railroad, road, street, stream, pipeline, or boundary that can be represented by a line in a geographic data base.

Local update of census addresses (LUCA) A Census 2000 program, established in response to requirements of Public Law 103-430, that provides an opportunity for local and tribal governments to review and update individual address information in the master address file (MAF) and associated geographic information in the TIGER® database to improve

the completeness and accuracy of both computer files. The governments must sign a confidentiality agreement to participate. Also called the address list review program.

LUCA *See local update of census addresses.*

MA *See metropolitan area.*

MAF *See master address file.*

Master Address File (MAF) The U.S. Census Bureau's list of all living quarters nationwide along with their geographic locations. The MAF is maintained through partnerships with the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), with Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, and with the private sector.

MCD *See minor civil division.*

Metropolitan area (MA) A collective term, established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and used for the first time in 1990, to refer to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). In addition, there is an alternative set of areas termed NECMAs.

Metropolitan Area code The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) issues numeric FIPS codes for MAs. FIPS codes for MSAs and PMSAs (and NECMAs) are four-digit codes; CMSAs are assigned two-digit FIPS codes. NIST also has made available an alternative set of four-digit codes for CMSAs. *See also Federal Information Processing Standards, Geographic Identification Code Scheme.*

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) A geographic entity, defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an urbanized area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest

city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is urban. MSAs in New England are defined in terms of cities and towns, following rules concerning commuting and population density. MSAs were first defined and effective June 30, 1983. *See also consolidated metropolitan statistical area, metropolitan area, metropolitan statistical area, primary metropolitan statistical area.*

Minor civil division (MCD) A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of a county in 28 states, created to govern or administer an area rather than a specific population. The several types of MCDs are identified by a variety of terms, such as town, township, and district, and include both functioning and nonfunctioning governmental units. Many MCDs represent local, general-purpose governmental units, which makes them required areas for presentation of decennial census data. *See also census county division, county subdivision, incorporated place, independent place, unorganized territory.*

Minor civil division (MCD) code A five-digit numeric code assigned by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to identify populated places, primary county divisions, and other locational entities within a state. The NIST assigns the codes based on the alphabetic sequence of the entity names; it documents these codes in FIPS 55. *See also Geographic Identification Coding Scheme, Federal Information Processing Standard.*

MSA *See metropolitan statistical area.*

Municipality In Alaska, a type of governmental unit that is a primary legal subdivision of the organized portion of the state, similar to a county in other states. Also the incorporated place coextensive with the legal county equivalent. *See also borough, county equivalent.*

Municipality A general term often used to describe incorporated places in all states and minor civil divisions (MCDs) in the New England states.

Municipio A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of Puerto Rico; the U.S. Census Bureau treats the municipio as the county equivalent.

NECMA *See New England county metropolitan area.*

Network chains A chain that explicitly references start and end nodes and not left and right polygons.

New England county metropolitan area A county based alternative to the city- and town-based New England metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). *See also consolidated metropolitan statistical area, metropolitan area, metropolitan statistical area, primary metropolitan statistical area.*

Node A zero-dimensional object that is a topological junction of two or more links or chains, or an end point of a link or chain.

Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA) A statistical entity identified and delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that had a former reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA will be that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for statistical data presentation purposes. OTSA replaces the 1990 census term tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA). The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for these former reservations in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it defined a single all-encompassing geographic entity called the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma."

OTSA *See Oklahoma tribal statistical area.*

Parish A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of Louisiana, similar to a county in other states.

Peano key A method of combining coordinates into a single key code composed of alternating longitude and latitude digits and used primarily for nearest point searches. Named for Giuseppe Peano, a 19th century Italian mathematician who proved that two-dimensional space could be considered as a one-dimensional line.

PL *See Public Law.*

Place A concentration of population either legally bounded as an incorporated place, or identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as a census designated place (CDP). Incorporated places have legal/statistical descriptions of borough (except in Alaska and New York), city, city and borough, municipality (except in the Northern Mariana Islands), town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), or village. *See also census designated place, incorporated place.*

Place code A five-digit numeric code assigned by the U.S. Geological Society (USGS)to identify populated places, primary county divisions, and other locational entities within a state. The USGS assigns the codes based on the alphabetic sequence of the entity names; it documents the codes in FIPS PUB 55. *See also Geographic Identification Code Scheme, Federal Information Processing Standard.*

PMSA *See primary metropolitan statistical area.*

Point *See entity point.*

POLYID Polygon Identification Number. A temporary number assigned to every polygon in the Census TIGER® data base. A POLYID is unique only within CENID. Where a TIGER/Line® file contains more than one CENID the POLYID may not be unique within that TIGER/Line® file. The POLYID is a dynamic number that can change between different versions of the TIGER/Line® files.

Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) A geographic entity defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies. If an area meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and has a population of one million or more, two or more PMSAs may be defined within it if statistical criteria are met and local opinion is in favor. A PMSA consists of a large urbanized county, or a cluster of such counties (cities and towns in New England) that have substantial commuting interchange. When one or more PMSAs have been recognized, the balance of the original, larger area becomes an additional PMSA; the larger area of which they are components then is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). PMSAs were first defined and effective on June 30, 1983.

Public Law Laws of the United States that may be referenced by number, such as PL 94-171 (the 171st law passed by the 94th Congress).

Public use microdata area (PUMA) An area with a decennial census population of 100,000 or more people for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records screened to protect confidentiality. *See also public use microdata sample.*

Public use microdata sample (PUMS) Files containing records, screened to protect confidentiality, representing 5-percent or 1-percent of the housing units in the United States and the persons. Data users can use these files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries. *See also public use microdata area.*

PUMA *See public use microdata area.*

PUMS *See public use microdata sample.*

Rural In the 1990 census, the population and territory outside any urbanized area (UA) and the urban part of any place with a 1990 decennial census population of 2,500 or more. *See also place, urban, urban place, urbanized area.*

Rural place In the 1990 census, any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) located outside a 1990 urbanized area (UA) and having fewer than 2,500 residents in the 1990 decennial census. *See also census designated place, incorporated place, urban place.*

School district The territory administered by the elected or appointed authorities of a state, county, tribal, or other local governmental unit to provide educational services to a resident population. The U.S. Census Bureau provided data tabulations for school districts from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. *See also elementary school district, secondary school district, and unified school district.*

SDAISA *See State designated American Indian statistical area.*

SDTS *See Spatial Data Transfer Standard.*

Secondary school district A school district inclusive of only high school (either the ninth through the twelfth grades or the tenth through the twelfth grades). *See also elementary school district, school district, unified district.*

SF *See Summary File.*

Shape point The non-topological points that describe the position and shape of a chain. Shape points exist only where required. Straight lines require no shape points.

SLD *See State Legislative District.*

Spatial Data Transfer Standard Released by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as FIPS PUB 173, this standard governs the exchange of geographic information between federal agencies.

State A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of the United States.

State code A two-digit Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code assigned by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to identify each state and statistically equivalent entity. The NIST assigns the codes based on the alphabetic sequence of state names (Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Areas appear at the end); it documents these codes in a FIPS publication (FIPS PUB 5). Also, a two-digit code assigned by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify each state within its census geographic division (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Territories appear at the end). *See also Federal Information Processing Standard, Geographic Identification Code Scheme.*

State designated American Indian statistical area A statistical entity for state recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state recognized land base (reservation). SDAISAs are identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by a designated state official. SDAISAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a state recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A SDAISA may not be located in more than one state unless the tribe is recognized by both states, and it may not

include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). The U.S. Census Bureau established SDAISAs as a new geographic statistical area for Census 2000 to differentiate between state recognized tribes without a land base and federally recognized tribes without a land base. For the 1990 census, all such tribal entities had been identified as TDSAs.

State equivalent A type of governmental unit treated by the U.S. Census Bureau as if it were a state for purposes of data presentation. For Census 2000, the state equivalents include the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands. *See also State.*

Statistical entity Any specially defined geographic entity or combination of entities, such as a block group, census county division (CCD), census designated place (CDP), census tract, or urbanized area (UA), for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data. Statistical entity boundaries are not legally defined and the entities have no governmental standing.

Statistically equivalent entity A type of geographic entity that, for purposes of data tabulation and presentation, the U.S. Census Bureau treats as the counterpart of a similar type of entity; for example, in Alaska a census area is the statistical equivalent of a county.

State Legislative District (SLD) Area from which members are elected to state legislatures. The SLDs include the upper (senate) and lower (house) bodies of the state legislature. *See also legislative district and voting district.*

STF *See Summary Tape File.*

Subbarrio Legally defined subdivisions of the minor civil division barrios-pueblo and barrios in 23 municipios in Puerto Rico. *See also minor civil division.*

Sub-MCD *See subbarrio.*

Summary File (SF) One of a series of Census 2000 files containing large amounts of decennial census data for the various levels of the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy. *See also summary tape file.*

Summary Tape File (STF) One of a series of 1990 computer files containing large amounts of decennial census data for the various levels of the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy. *See also summary file.*

Tabulation block A census block used in Census 2000 data products. *See also census block, census block number, and collection block.*

Tabulation block number A four-character number that identifies a specific Census 2000 tabulation block. Tabulation block numbers are unique within census tract. *See also census block, census block number, and collection block.*

TAZ *See Traffic Analysis Zone.*

TDSA *See Tribal Designated Statistical Area.*

TIGER® Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing

TIGER® data base A digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the U.S. Census Bureau's census and survey programs.

TJSA *See Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area.*

TLID TIGER/Line® Record Identification Number. A permanent identification number that uniquely identifies a complete chain.

Topology One component of the science of mathematics dealing with geometric configurations (nodes, complete chains, and polygons) that do not vary when transformed through bending, stretching, or mapping at various scales. Topology explains how points, lines, and areas relate to each other and is used as the foundation for organizing spatial objects in the Census TIGER® data base. *See also geometry, geometry and topology.*

Town A type of functioning minor civil division (MCD) found in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin; a type of incorporated place in 30 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The U.S. Census Bureau treats all towns in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota, and some towns in North Carolina, as the legal equivalent of an MCD. *See also county subdivision, dependent place, incorporated place, independent place.*

Township (civil or governmental) A type of functioning minor civil division (MCD) in 12 states, a type of nonfunctioning MCD in 3 states (Arkansas, New Hampshire, and North Carolina), and a type of county subdivision that can be functioning and nonfunctioning in Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri. (There also are nonfunctioning survey townships in Maine, but these are not recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau for data tabulation purposes.) In states where land was subdivided under the public land survey system, many townships correspond to the survey townships. *See also county subdivision, minor civil division.*

Tract *See census tract.*

Traffic analysis zone (TAZ) A special-purpose geographic entity delineated by state and local transportation officials for tabulating traffic related data from the decennial census, especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics.

Tribal block group Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, a cluster of census blocks within a federally recognized American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land having the same first digit of their 4-digit census block number. Unlike block groups in the standard census geographic hierarchy, tribal block groups can cross state and county boundaries. *See also block group.*

Tribal census tract Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, a census tract within a federally recognized American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land. Tribal census tracts are delineated by tribal governments, or the U.S. Census Bureau where a tribal government declined to participate, for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. Usually containing between 1,000 and 8,000

inhabitants, tribal census tracts generally have boundaries that follow visible features. Unlike census tracts in the standard census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts can cross state and county boundaries. *See also census tract.*

Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA) A statistical entity identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a legally established land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for TDSAs in conjunction with the 1990 census, when both federally and state recognized tribes could identify and delineate TDSAs. For Census 2000, TDSAs now apply only to federally recognized tribes. State recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, are identified as state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs), a new geographic entity for Census 2000. *See also state designated American Indian statistical area, tribal jurisdiction statistical area.*

Tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) A statistical entity identified and delineated for the 1990 census to provide a geographic frame of reference for the presentation of statistical data. 1990 TJSA boundaries were required to follow census block boundaries and were based upon the boundaries of the former reservations of federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma. TJSAs replaced the Historic Areas of Oklahoma recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1980 decennial census. The 1990 descriptive designation, TJSA, has been changed for Census 2000 to Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). *See also Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical area.*

Tribal Subdivision *See American Indian tribal subdivision.*

Trust Land *See American Indian trust land.*

UA *See urbanized area.*

UGA *See urban growth area.*

Unified district A school district inclusive of kindergarten through twelfth grade. *See also school district.*

Unincorporated place *See census designated place.*

United States Geological Survey (USGS) The USGS is a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Interior, and is the Nation's main topographic mapping agency.

United States Postal Service (USPS) An independent corporation of the U.S. Government, the USPS provides mail processing and delivery services to individuals and businesses in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Areas.

Unorganized territory (UT) The statistical equivalent of a minor civil division (MCD) encompassing contiguous area that is not within any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies UTs in ten states.

Urban All population and territory within the boundaries of 1990 urbanized areas (UAs) and the urban portion of places outside of UAs that have a 1990 decennial census population of 2,500 or more. *See also rural, urban place, urbanized area.*

Urban Area A collective term used for Census 2000 to refer to all geographic entities classified as urban by the U.S. Census Bureau. *See also rural, urban, urbanized area.*

Urban growth area (UGA) A legally defined entity in Oregon that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the Census TIGER® data base in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to control urban growth and limit urban sprawl. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and then confirmed in state law. UGAs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Urban place Any place with a 1990 decennial census population of 2,500 or more, whether incorporated or census designated (a CDP), and any place regardless of population located within a 1990 urbanized area (UA). Some urban places (extended cities) contain territory that is not designated as urban. *See also place, rural place, urbanized area.*

Urbanized area (UA) For the 1990 census, an area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent urban fringe that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people and generally an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area. The U.S. Census Bureau uses published criteria to determine the qualification and boundaries of UAs. *See also urban, urban place.*

Urbanized area (UA) code A four-digit numeric code assigned by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify 1990 urbanized areas(UAs). *See also Federal Information Processing Standards, Geographic Identification Code Scheme.*

USGS *See United States Geological Survey.*

USPS *See United States Postal Service.*

UT *See Unorganized Territory.*

Village A type of incorporated place in 20 states and American Samoa. The U.S. Census Bureau treats all villages in New Jersey, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, and some villages in Ohio, as the legal equivalent of a minor civil division (MCD).

Voting district (VTD) Any of a variety of geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts established by state and local governments for the purpose of conducting elections. The 1990 census term voting district replaced the 1980 term election precinct.

VTD *See Voting district.*

ZCTA™ *See ZIP Code® Tabulation Area.*

ZIP Code® Tabulation Area (ZCTA™) Approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code® service areas created by the U.S. Census Bureau for statistical purposes.

ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan) Code® A five-, seven-, nine-, or eleven-digit code assigned by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to a section of a street, a collection of streets, an establishment, structure, or group of post office boxes, for the delivery of mail.

Zona Urbana A census designated place (CDP) delineated to represent the governmental center of each municipio in Puerto Rico. *See also census designated place, comunidad.*