

TIGER/Line[®] Files

Technical Documentation

108th CD
2000



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



Acknowledgments

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Introduction

The TIGER/Line[®] files are extracts, from the Census TIGER[®] (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) database, of selected geographic and cartographic information. They include files for all counties and statistically equivalent entities in the United States as well as files for Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files are released by county or statistically equivalent entity based on the January 1, 2000 governmental unit boundaries.

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 database 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 ranges and features. A brief discussion of the changes that occurred in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files, Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files, UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files, and 108th CD Census 2000

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TIGER/Line files are summarized below. For information on the changes that occurred in the 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 1999 TIGER/Line® files refer to Appendix C.

Changes to the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® File

108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are the latest version of the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and use the same file format as the other Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files. It does not reflect the major reformatting of the TIGER/Line® files that appear in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file versions.

The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files contain the 108th Congressional Districts. Where the boundary of a congressional district for the 108th Congress splits a Census 2000 block, the U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line files depict the correct location of the boundary. For data tabulation purposes, the population of that split block is allocated in its entirety to the 108th Congressional District specified by the state. The line segments representing the 108th Congressional Districts that do not follow a Census 2000 block boundary are the only lines that have been added to the TIGER/Line files since the release of the UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line files.

The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files also contain the corrected Census 2000 Urban Areas. The corrected Census 2000 Urban Areas reflect the changes to the Census 2000 Urban Areas as published in the *Federal Register*. Also included in the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files are the 1990 Urban Areas redefined based on the Census 2000 Urban and Rural criteria. For Census 2000 the U.S. Census Bureau made significant changes to the urban and rural criteria which resulted in a delineation of Census 2000 urban/rural population that is quite different than what was defined for the 1990 census using the former criteria. To assist researchers interested in analyzing urban changes between 1990 and Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau has redefined the 1990 urban areas based on the Census 2000 criteria. This redefinition is for analytical purposes only and is not intended to change the official 1990 urban area definitions used for programmatic purposes.

No record types have been added or deleted between the UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files. However, there were some field name and content changes.

Field Definition Changes On Record Type S the Congressional District Code, Current field now contains the 108th Congressional District codes. The Census Use 6 field was replaced by the Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 Corrected field with a field name of UR00COR. The STATECOL and COUNTYCOL fields were combined and replaced by the Urban Area Code, 2000 Corrected field with a field name of UA00COR. The Census 2000 Collection Block Number field was replaced by the Urban Area Code, 1990 Redefined on 2000 criteria field with a field name of UA90RED. The Census 2000 Collection Block Number Suffix field was replaced by the Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 Redefined on 2000 criteria field with a field name of UR90RED.

UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The major difference between the UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files was that the UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contained the Census 2000 urban areas and Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). No record types were been added or deleted between the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and the UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files. However, there were some field name and content changes.

Field Definition Changes On Record Type A the PUMA1 field was renamed PUMA5. It contains the PUMA codes from the 5% Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area file. The UA90 and UR90 fields were combined and replaced by the Census Urban Area Code, 2000 with a field name of UA. The UA field occupies columns 81 through 85. Reserved Space 5 on Record Type A became Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990 with a field name of UA90. The Urban/Rural Indicator fields moved to Record Type S.

Two Field Descriptions changed on Record Type C. The Entity Type Code became the Entity Type Code/Urban Area Type Code field. The Census Urban Area Code/Urban Growth Area Code became the Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990/ Census Urban Area Code, 2000/ Urban Growth Area Code, 2000.

On Record Type S, Reserved Space 8 was replaced by two new fields. Occupying column 119 is the Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 with a field name of UR. The Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 occupies column 120 and has a field name of UR90.

Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The major difference between the Census 2000 and Redistricting Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line® files was that the Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files included ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™) and the address ranges that appeared in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were based upon the addresses in the final Master Address File (MAF) used for tabulating Census 2000. The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files did not include any information on ZCTAs™ and the address ranges, were based upon an earlier version of the Master Address File. The Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files contained all Census 2000 geographic entities except urban areas (2000) and Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) (2000), which had not yet been delineated.

The congressional district codes appearing in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were improperly extracted from the internal Census TIGER® database and contained errors. The extraction problem was corrected for the production of the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and the 106th Congressional District codes that appeared in Record Types A and S of the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were correct.

The Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files did not contain any Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) codes. The Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files contained the PUMA codes from the 1990 1% sample. The PUMA boundaries and codes appearing in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were not reviewed or verified for accuracy and may not have represented exactly the 1990 PUMAs. For this reason the U.S. Census Bureau recommended that data users not use the 1990 PUMA boundaries and codes. The PUMAs contained in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were for programmatic purposes only.

The U.S. Census Bureau discovered a topological error in the Maricopa County, Arizona Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file. Two polygons had the same CENID-POLYID identifier. This error was corrected for the

Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file. As a result, there was an additional polygon in the Maricopa County, Arizona Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file that didn't appear in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file and one line segment had a different TIGER/Line® Identification Number (TLID).

The names of some geographic entities, including voting districts and school districts, or attributes such as Place Description Codes (PLACEDC) and Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes (LSADC) were incorrect in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files. The U.S. Census Bureau corrected some names and attributes and these corrections appeared in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files. For information about the changes in geographic entity names and attributes refer to the document *Changes Between the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files* appearing on the U. S. Census Bureau's TIGER® Internet site at URL: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger>. Users also should refer to the *Errata and User Notes for the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files* appearing on the U. S. Census Bureau's TIGER® Internet page for information about incorrect geographic entity boundaries and for situations identified after the creation of the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files.

The U.S. Census Bureau did not add or delete any record types between the Redistricting Census 2000 and Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line® files or change any field definitions.

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® database and the TIGER/Line® products. It discusses the topology in the Census TIGER® database, the terminology used to describe the geo-graphic 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® database 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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files, contact the Geographic Products Management Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400. The telephone number is (301) 763-1128. The e-mail address is geo.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 database 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® database 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® database 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® database 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® database 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® Database 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 database, 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, 1999, Redistricting Census 2000, Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files, and UA Census 2000 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. The Redistricting Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files was 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. The Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files originally were produced to support the Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) data files. The UA Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files were produced to support the Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) data files.

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®

database extracts. The digital description in the TIGER® database 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.

108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files include files for all counties and statistically equivalent entities in the United States as well as files for Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.

The 108th CD 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 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® database 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® database 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® database. The Census TIGER® database 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® database 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® database 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.

The TIGER/Line[®] files contain point landmark data that are not included in the Census TIGER[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database 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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files are extracts of selected information from the Census TIGER® database, 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 108th CD 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 .rtn 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 U108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® file record types.

108th CD 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® database) 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® database. 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® database. 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® database 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 urban area codes, 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® database. The topology of the Census TIGER® database 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[®] database, 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.

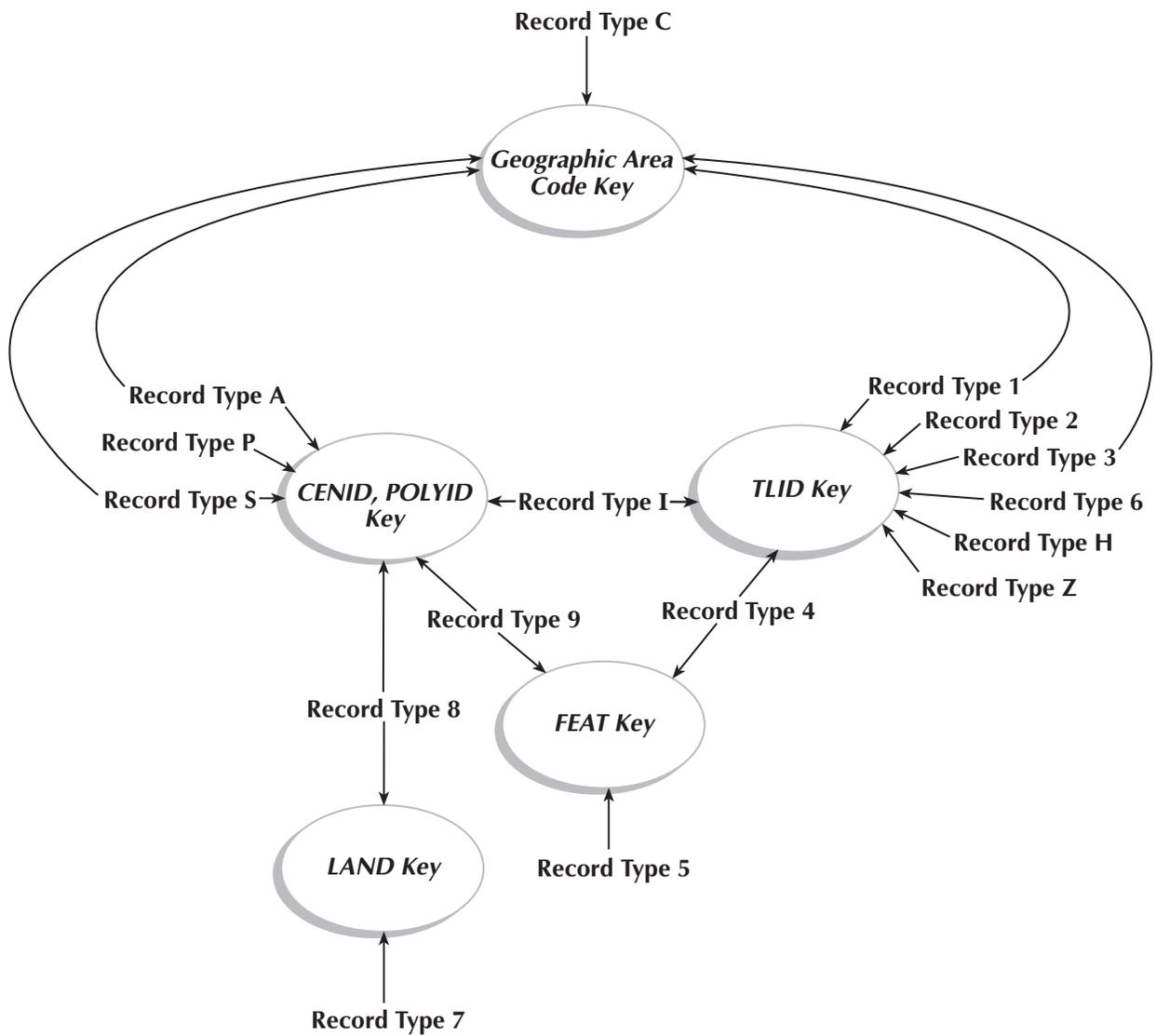
Linkages Between Record Types

All the record types except Record Type R contain fields (such as TLID, FEAT, CENID, POLYID, LAND, or a geographic entity 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 1990 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 108th CD 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 database. 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
- 0301 to 0801 — TIGER/Line® Files, Census 2000
- 0302 to 0502 — TIGER/Line® Files, UA Census 2000
- 1002 to 0103 — TIGER/Line® Files, 2002

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 may have the same TLID code in both counties or it may 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® database. 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® database. This key will allow users to transfer new information from later U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line® releases into their database, 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® database. Although this number is part of the database design, it is a dynamic number and can change between different versions of the TIGER/Line® files. The Census TIGER® database 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[®] database, 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 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.

| <i>Abbreviation</i> | <i>Explanation</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| (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 1999 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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files:

| <i>Character</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>ISO (dec, hex)</i> |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 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® database 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 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® database 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 urbanization with the same 5-digit ZIP Code®. To resolve this problem, the USPS added an additional line to the address to identify the urbanization. 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® database.

Address Ranges

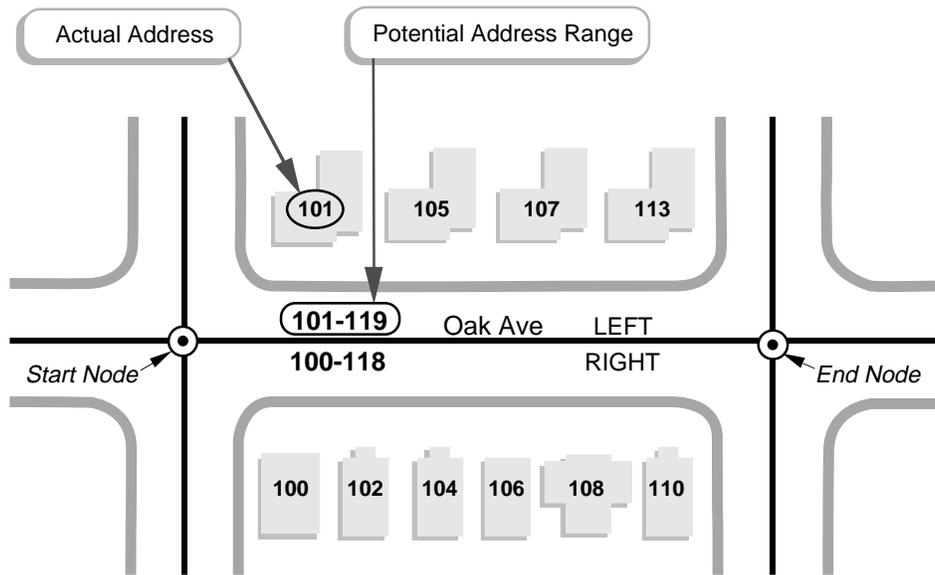
Complete chains in the TIGER/Line® files have one end point labeled as the *start node* and the other end point labeled as the *end node*. The start and end nodes also are referred to as *from* and *to*. The start node always corresponds to the beginning of the complete chain identified by the start 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

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.

| <i>Record Type 1</i> | | | | <i>Address Range</i> | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | <i>Left side</i> | | <i>Right Side</i> | |
| | | | | <i>Start</i> | <i>End</i> | <i>Start</i> | <i>End</i> |
| RT | TLID | FENAME | FETYPE | FRADDL | TOADDL | FRADDR | TOADDR |
| 1 | 0007654320 | Oak | Ave | 101 | 119 | 100 | 118 |

odd and even addresses exist on the same side of a complete chain, 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.

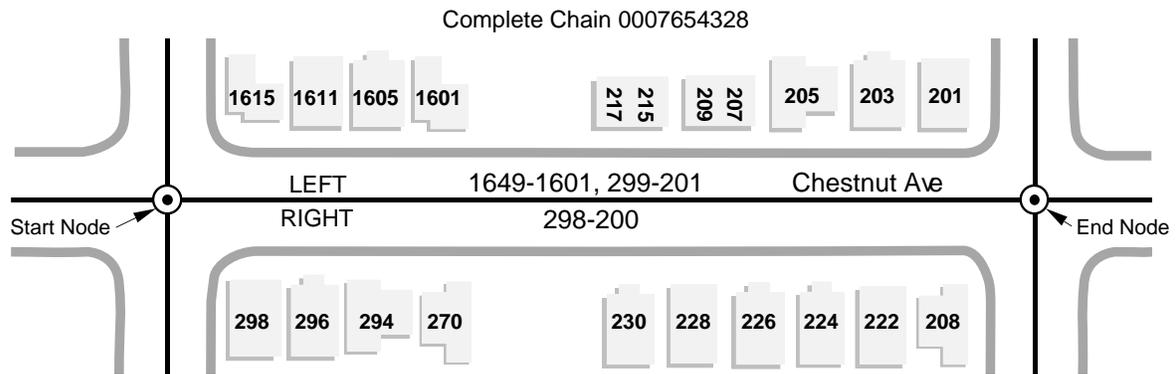
Imputed Address Ranges

Imputed address ranges occur during the process of updating the Census TIGER[®] database 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 3-3 shows the address ranges after the split.

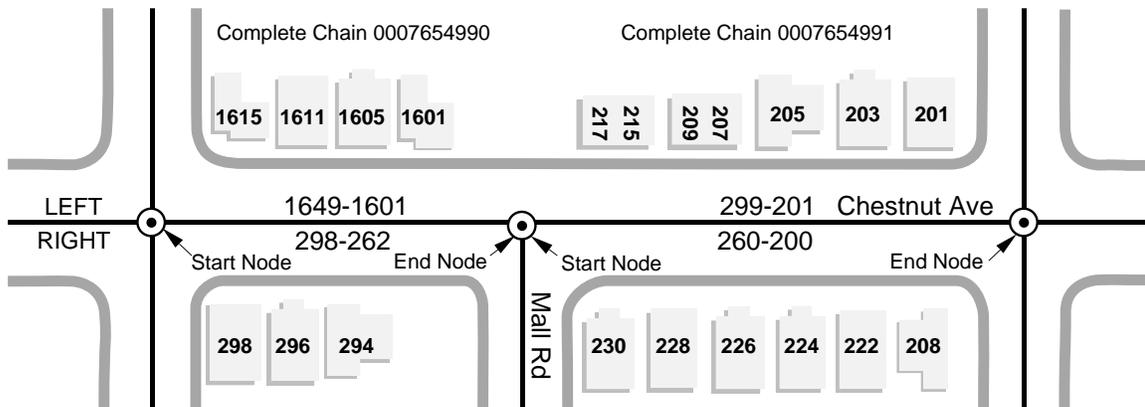


| Record Type 1 | | | Address Range | | | | Impute Flags | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | | Left side | | Right side | | Left side | | Right side | |
| RT | TLID | FENAME | FRADDL | 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 | |
| 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 | | | Address Range | | | | Impute Flags | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|----------|
| Complete Chain 0007654990 | | | Left side | | Right side | | Left side | | Right side | |
| RT | TLID | FENAME | FRADDL | TOADDL | FRADDR | TOADDR | FRIADDL | TOIADDL | FRIADDR | TOIADDR |
| 1 | 0007654990 | Chestnut Ave | 1649 | 1601 | 298 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| Record Type 1 | | | Address Range | | | | Impute Flags | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Complete Chain 0007654991 | | | Left side | | Right side | | Left side | | Right side | |
| RT | TLID | FENAME | 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[®] database 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® database. 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[®] database because it was not practical to add all of the building features to the Census TIGER[®] database. 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[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database. If the address range in the Census TIGER[®] database was not an exact match the address range in the ZIP+4[®] file the Census Bureau assigned a zero to the ZIP+4[®] field(s) in the Census TIGER[®] database indicating that a match was attempted, but the address ranges did not match.

Where successful, the process added the Postal +4 Add-On codes to the address ranges in the Census TIGER[®] database. 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[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database. 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[®] database. Using local sources and expertise, participants annotated maps derived from the TIGER[®] database 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[®] database, 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[®] database, 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[®] database 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[®] database. The program eliminated potential address ranges in the Census TIGER[®] database 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.

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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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 108th CD 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® database 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 108th CD 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 108th CD 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® database 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*.

Primary Highway With Limited Access (*cont.*)

| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |

Road as Other Thoroughfare (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|------|--|
| 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.

| 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.

Railroad with Special Characteristics (cont.)

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|--------------------|
|-------------|--------------------|

| 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 |

Multihousehold or Transient Quarters (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|--|
| 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 |

Transportation Terminal (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|--|
| D52 | Train station |
| D53 | Bus terminal |
| D54 | Marine terminal |
| D55 | Seaplane anchorage |
| D57 | Airport—Statistical Representation used as part of urban area delineation where major airports are contiguous with urban areas |

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[®] database 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 |

Topographic Feature (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|--|
| 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 | Nonvisible superseded 2000 governmental unit boundary |
| F14 | Superseded 1990 legal boundary |
| F15 | Superseded 1990 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 |
| F19 | Nonvisible corrected 2000 governmental unit boundary |

Nonvisible Features for Database Topology This category contains various types of nonvisible lines used to maintain the topology in the Census TIGER[®] database.

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|---|
| F20 | Nonvisible feature for database 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 |

Nonvisible Features for Database Topology (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|------|---|
| F23 | Closure extension to complete database 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 |
| 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 |

Nonvisible Statistical Boundary (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|---|
| 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 |
| F88 | Current statistical 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 |

Inland Body of Water (*cont.*)

| CFCC | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 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® database. 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 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[®] database 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).

| <i>Actual</i> | <i>TIGER/Line® File</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 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 database 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | FRLONG | Start Longitude |
| 1 | FRLAT | Start Latitude |
| 1 | TOLONG | End Longitude |
| 1 | TOLAT | End Latitude |

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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | LONG1 | Point 1, Longitude |
| 2 | LAT1 | Point 1, Latitude |
| 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. Combining 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[®] database. 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[®] database 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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[®] database 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[®] database 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® database. 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® database 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 7 | CFCC | Code assigned to point and area landmarks |
| 9 | CFCC | Code assigned to key geographic location |

Landmark CFCC Codes

| <i>CFCC</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Point</i> | <i>Line</i> | <i>Area</i> |
|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 |

Landmark CFCC Codes (cont.)

| <i>CFCC</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Point</i> | <i>Line</i> | <i>Area</i> |
|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| D57 | Airport—Statistical Representation used as part of urban area delineation | – | – | 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 | <i>Urbanizacion</i> , an identifiable community development in Puerto Rico | P | – | A |

Landmark CFCC Codes (cont.)

| <i>CFCC</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Point</i> | <i>Line</i> | <i>Area</i> |
|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| E22 | Mountain peak, the point of highest elevation of a mountain | P | – | – |
| E23 | Island | P | L | 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 |
| 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[®] database 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® database 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files contain the boundaries of legal and statistical entities. The boundaries of the legal entities contained in the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau to be legally in effect on January 1, 2000. It is important to note that the boundary information in the TIGER/Line[®] files for both legal and statistical entities are for U.S. Census Bureau 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.

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
 - 1) Urbanized areas—Census 2000 and 1990
 - 2) Urban clusters—Census 2000 only

Census 2000 and 1990

- 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
- ZIP Code[®] Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs[™])—Census 2000 only
- Public Use Microdata Areas—Census 2000 only

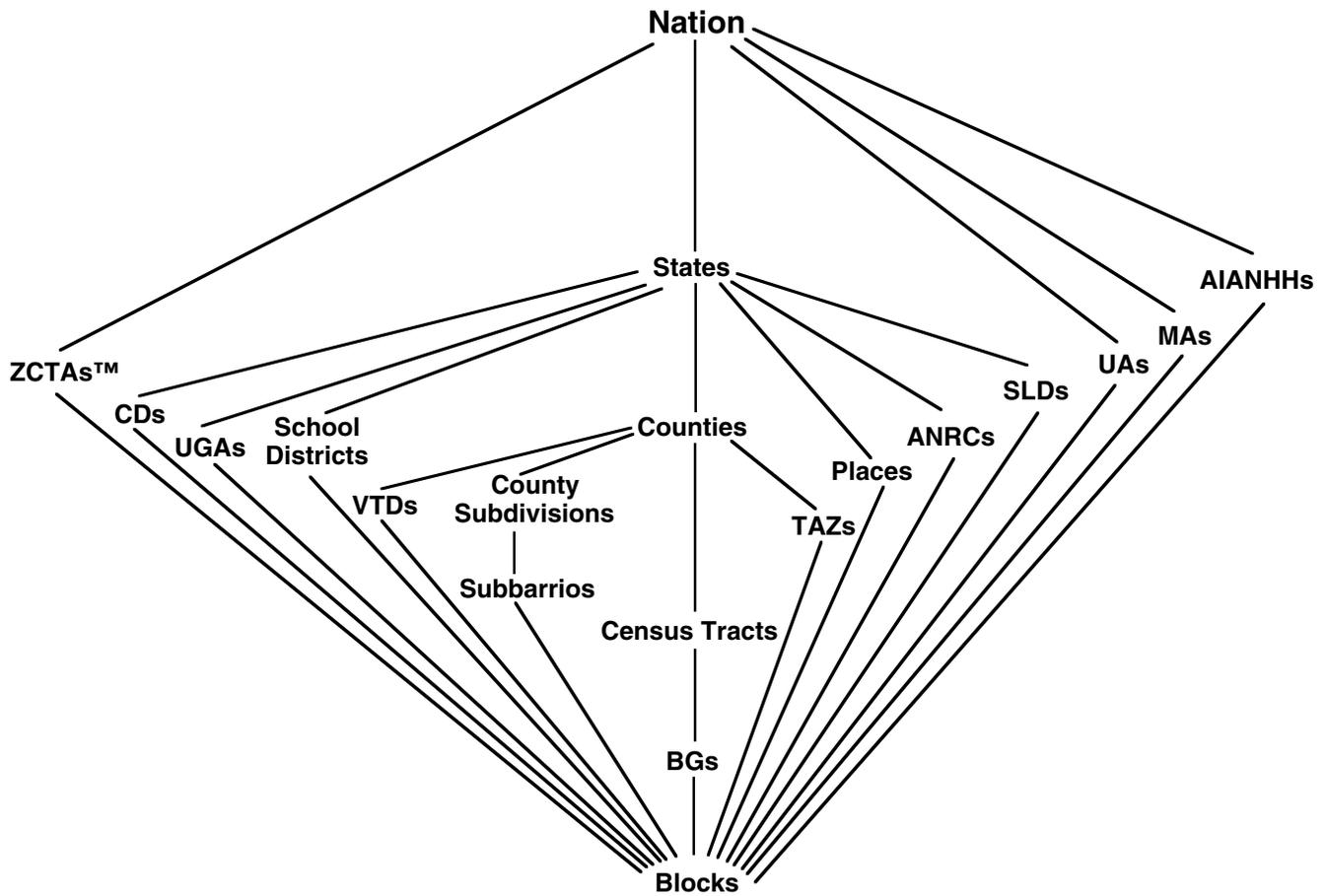
Geographic entities tabulated by the U.S. Census Bureau generally are hierarchical; Figure 4-1 shows the progression of geographic areas from the Nation to the block level. See Appendix F for a count of legal and statistical entities.

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

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

chapter provides detailed information on the record types and fields for the geographic entities.

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 U.S. Census Bureau maintains the FIPS codes for states and counties. 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) 648-4544. The URL for FIPS codes is <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/fips/fips.html>.

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

| <i>Code</i> | <i>Geographic Entity Type</i> |
|-------------|--|
| 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 |
| O | Urban Area, Census 2000 |
| P | Place |
| S | State or Statistically Equivalent Entity |
| T | Census Tract |
| U | Urbanized Area, 1990 |
| V | Voting District |
| W | Alaska Native Regional Corporation |
| X | American Indian Tribal Subdivision |
| Y | Oregon Urban Growth Area |

Entity Type Codes (*cont.*)

| <i>Code</i> | <i>Geographic Entity Type</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 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 (AIANA/HHL)

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 statistical 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 tribal entity, 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 (AIANA/HHLs) 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 AIANA/HHLs:

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 tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, villages, Indian communities, and Indian villages. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations. 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, or districts. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. 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 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 American Indian tribes have 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 areas held in trust for native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. 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 densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs). The ANVs constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes, or villages 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 do not currently have a reservation, but once had a 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 state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDAISAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people 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 federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA generally 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 (OTSA).

AIANA/HHL Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 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 |

AIANA/HHL Code Record Locations (*cont.*)

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 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 | AITSEL | 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 | FIPSCC | FIPS 55 Class Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| 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 |
| 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 |

AIANA/HHL Codes Record Type C shows one record for each AIANA/HHL entity by year. Also, refer to FIPS PUB 55-3 for a list of valid codes and entity names. The type of AIANA/HHL 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 AIANA/HHL and the valid FIPS 55 class code(s) associated with each are as follows:

| <i>Type</i> | <i>Census Code Range - 2000</i> | <i>Valid FIPS 55 Class</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 9998 | D9 |

| <i>Type</i> | <i>Census Code Range - 1990</i> | <i>Valid FIPS 55 Class</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 |

| <i>Type</i> | <i>Trust Land Indicator</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hawaiian Home Land | H |
| Individual Trust Land | I |
| Tribal Trust Land | T |

Block Groups (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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 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.

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

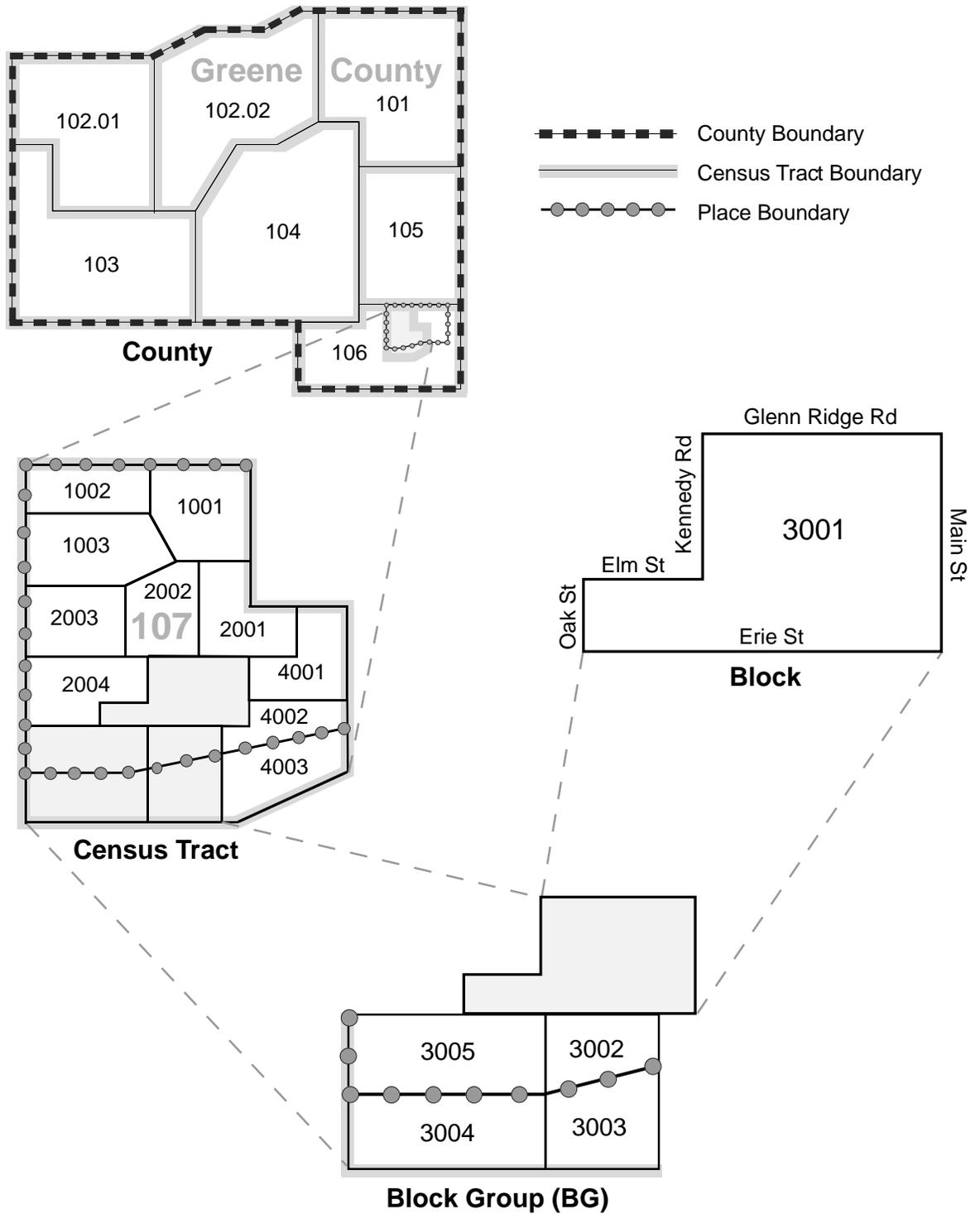
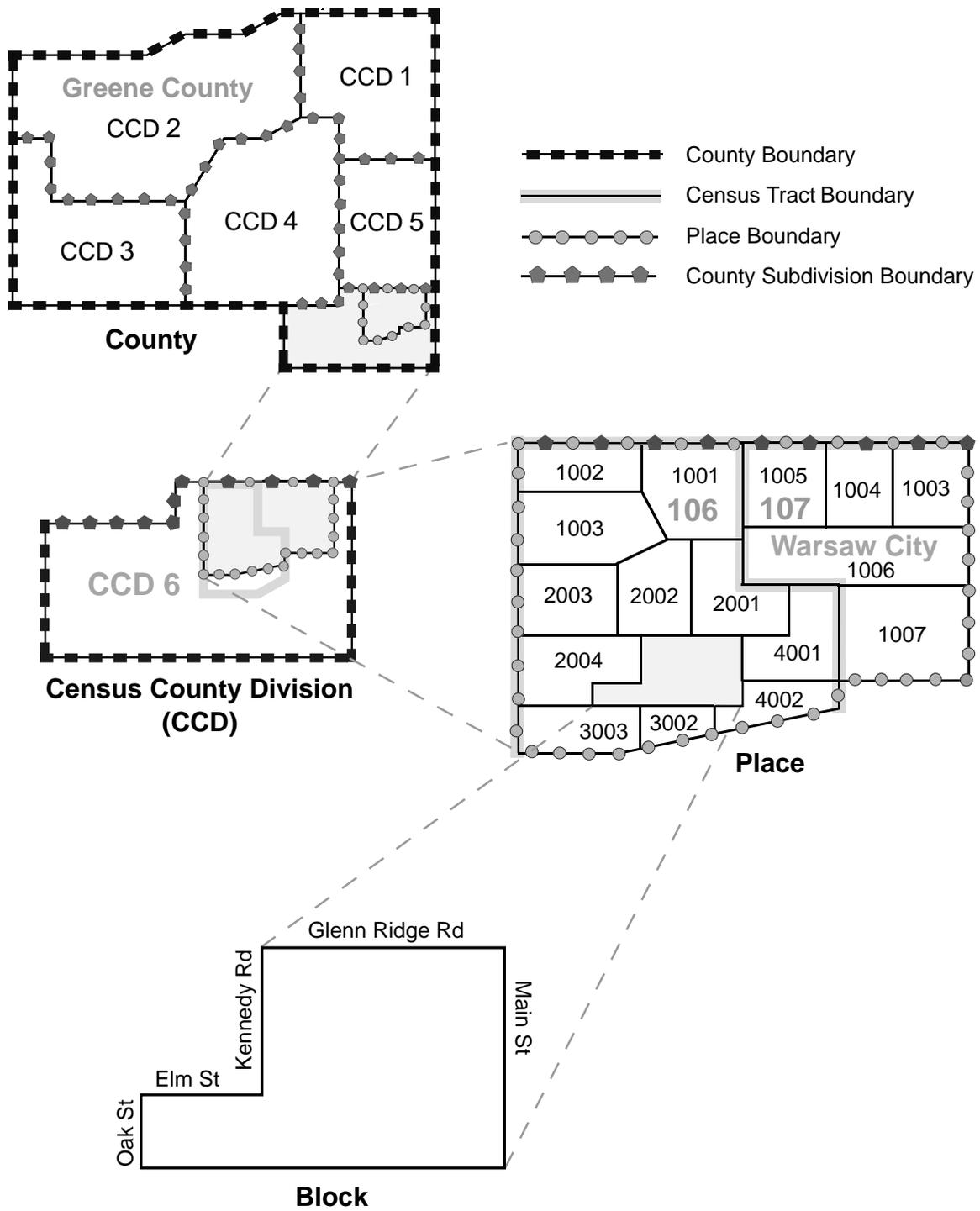


Figure 4-3 *Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities*



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 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.

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. There is no relationship between the Census 2000 block numbers and the 1990 tabulation block numbers.

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. 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 |

Census Block Codes

Census 2000 Tabulation Blocks

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

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 108th CD 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 discontinuous areas. These discontinuous areas may occur where the census tracts are coextensive with all or parts of legal entities that are themselves discontinuous.

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 homeport of the vessel. See the section on *Crews-of-Vessels* later in this chapter for further information.

Census Tract Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files contain the 108th Congressional Districts. Where the boundary of a congressional district for the 108th Congress splits a Census 2000 block, the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line files depict the location of the boundary correctly. For data tabulation purposes, the population of that split block is allocated in its entirety to the 108th Congressional District specified by the state.

The congressional districts for the 108th Congress (January 2003 to 2005) are the first to reflect redistricting based on Census 2000. The congressional districts in effect at the time of Census 2000 were 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 remained in effect through Census 2000, except where a state initiative or a court-ordered redistricting required a change. Six states re-districted 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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files for North Carolina are the "97 House/Senate Plan A" Congressional Districts.

Congressional districts are identified by a 2-character numeric FIPS code. The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files contain fields for the 106th, the 108th, and the current (108th), Congressional Districts. Congressional districts are numbered uniquely within state. The 108th Congressional Districts appearing in the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files reflect the information provided to the U.S. Census Bureau by the states.

Congressional District Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| A | CD106 | Congressional District Code, 106 th |
| A | CD108 | Congressional District Code, 108 th |
| S | CDCU | Congressional District Code, Current (108 th) |

Congressional District Codes—108th 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 known 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 108th CD 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.

County and Statistically Equivalent Entity Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | COUNTYL | FIPS County Code, 2000 Left |
| 1 | COUNTYR | FIPS County Code, 2000 Right |
| 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 | FIPSCC | FIPS 55 Class Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |
| S | COUNTY | FIPS County Code, 2000 |

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

County Subdivision Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 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 | FIPSCC | FIPS 55 Class Code |
| C | PLACEDC | Place Description Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| 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 homeport 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| C | MA | Metropolitan Area Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |

Metropolitan Area Code Record Locations (cont.)

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 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 symbolology 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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.

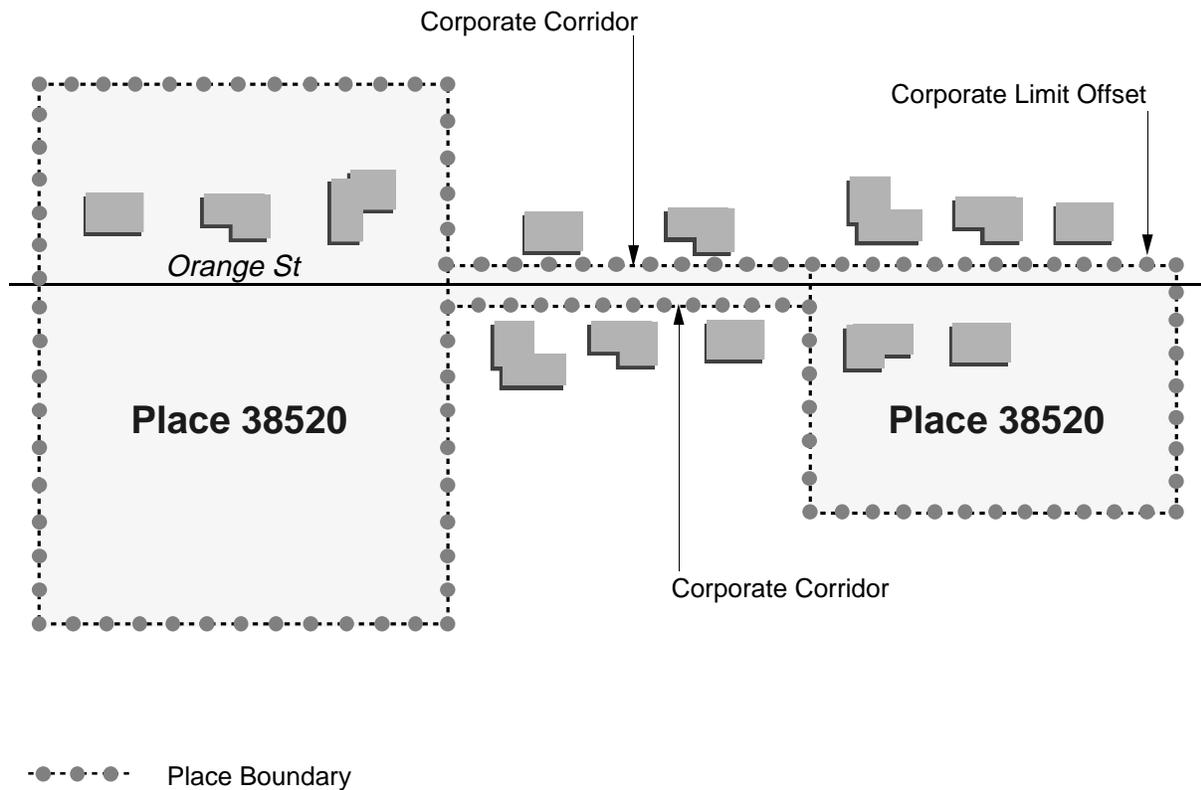
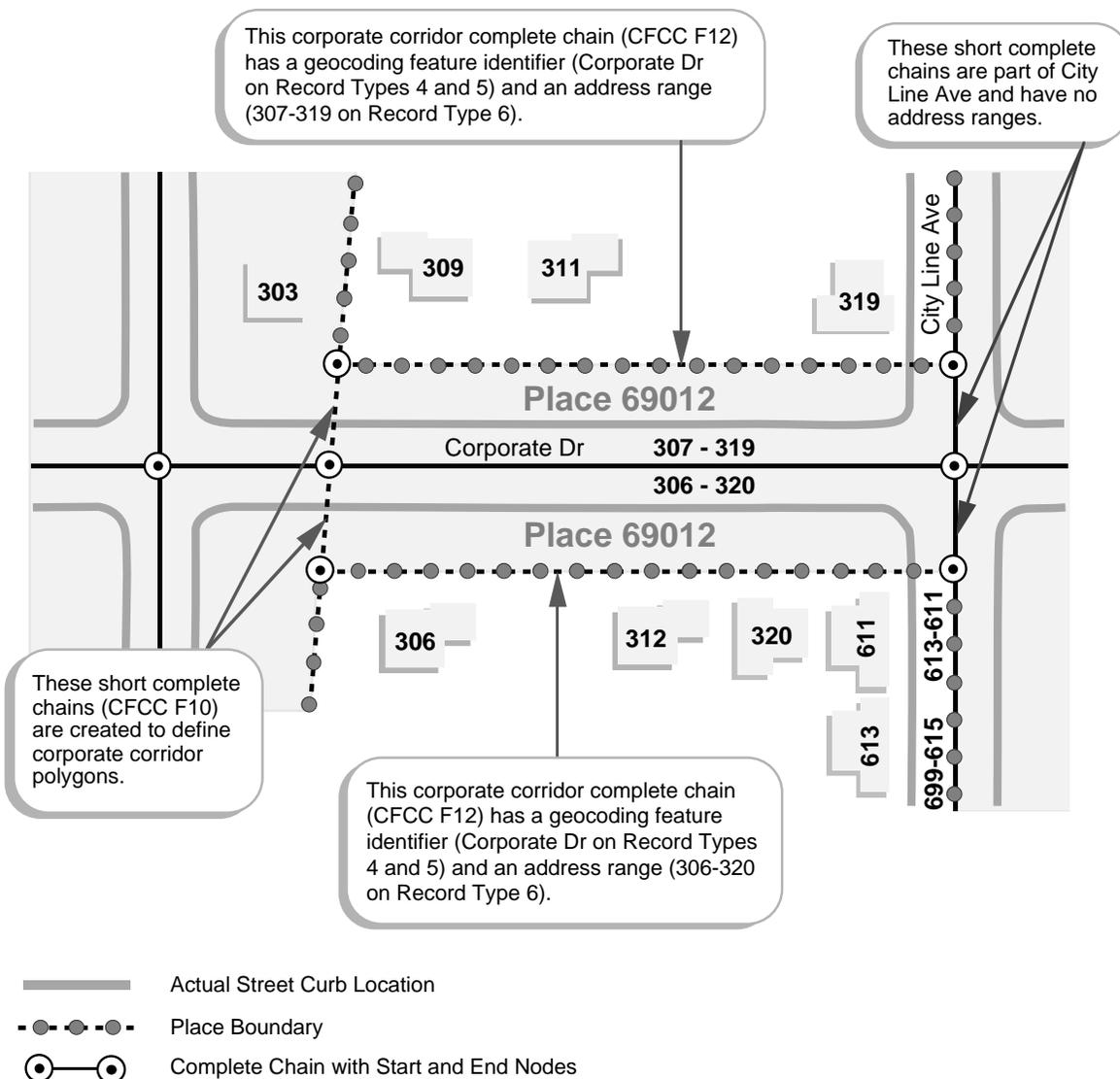


Figure 4-5 Corporate Corridors—Detail View

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.)

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| A | PLACE90 | FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 1990 |
| C | FIPS | FIPS PUB 55-3 Code |
| C | FIPSCC | FIPS 55 Class Code |
| C | PLACEDC | Place Description Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| 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)

A public use microdata area (PUMA) is a decennial census area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as public use microdata sample (PUMS) files. Since 1960, data users have been using these files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries.

For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participants, following U.S. Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states or statistically equivalent entity. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1-percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs. PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files contain a Public Use Microdata Area File, 2000 field containing the PUMA codes from the 5-percent sample.

Public Use Microdata Area Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| A | PUMA5 | Public Use Microdata Area File, 5% File, 2000 |

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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files contain school district information from the 1999-2000 school year.

The 108th CD 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, South Carolina, 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| A | SDELM | School District Code, Elementary School |
| A | SDSEC | School District Code, Secondary School |
| A | SDUNI | School District Code, Unified District |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area 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.

State Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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 | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |
| S | STATE | FIPS State Code, 2000 |

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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| C | FIPS | FIPS PUB 55-3 Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |

SLD Code Record Locations (cont.)

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | SUBMCDL | FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Left |
| 1 | SUBMCDR | FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Right |
| C | FIPS | FIPS PUB 55-3 Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | FIPSCC | FIPS 55 Class 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® database 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 | Alaska | Arizona |
| Arkansas | California | Colorado |
| Florida | Georgia | Idaho |
| Illinois | Indiana | Iowa |
| Kansas | Louisiana | Maryland |
| Massachusetts | Minnesota | Mississippi |
| Missouri | Nevada | New Jersey |
| New Mexico | New York | North Carolina |
| North Dakota | Ohio | Oklahoma |
| Oregon | Pennsylvania | Tennessee |
| Texas | Utah | Vermont |
| Virginia | Washington | Wisconsin |
| Wyoming | | |

TAZ Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| A | TAZ | Traffic Analysis Zone Code, 2000 |

Urban and Rural

For Census 2000 the U.S. Census Bureau classifies as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consists of:

- A cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time, and
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time, and
- Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontinuous areas with qualifying densities.

Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

For Census 2000 this urban and rural classification applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Urbanized Areas (UAs) An urbanized area consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The U.S. Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. Because of more stringent density requirements, some territory that was classified as urbanized for the 1990 census has been reclassified as rural. (Area that was part of a 1990 UA has not been automatically grandfathered into the 2000 UA.) In addition, some areas that were identified as UAs for the 1990 census have been reclassified as urban clusters.

Urban Clusters (UCs) An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The U.S. Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas.

Urban Area Title and Code The title of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place, the urban area title will include the single name of a census designated place (CDP), minor civil division, or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UC and UA is assigned a 5-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned as four-digit UA code based on the metropolitan area codes. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

Urban Area Central Places A central place functions as the dominant center of an urban area. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for each UA or UC that contains a place. Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is in the title of the urban area is a central place of that UA or UC. In addition, any other incorporated place or CDP that has an urban population of 50,000 or an urban population of at least 2,500 people and is at least 2/3 the size of the largest place within the urban area also is a central place.

Extended Places As a result of the UA and UC delineations, an incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC. Any place that is split by a UA or UC is referred to as an extended place.

Urban/Rural (U/R) Designation The TIGER/Line files® include a 1-character Urban/Rural Indicator:

R— Rural, not urban

U— Urban, in a UA or UC

The U.S. Census Bureau assigns the U/R indicator to Census 2000 tabulation blocks, so all GT-polygons within a Census 2000 block have the same

U/R indicator. All Census 2000 blocks with a Census 2000 UA or UC code (other than blank) will have a U/R indicator equal to U. Rural areas are identified by the R indicator and do not have a UA or UC code.

Corrected Census 2000 Urban Areas The U.S. Census Bureau published corrections to its Census 2000 urban area boundaries in the *Federal Register*. The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files contain these Census 2000 urban area corrections. Along with the filling of small enclaves and correction of noncontiguous pieces, the U.S. Census Bureau made the following major corrections:

- The Hanford, CA and Lemoore, CA UCs were joined to form the Hanford, CA UA.
- The Cumberland, MD--WV--PA and Frostburg, MD UCs were combined to form the Cumberland, MD--WV--PA UA.
- The San Rafael--Navato, CA UA was combined into the San Francisco--Oakland, CA UA.
- The Census Bureau changed the designation of Hagåtña, GU from a UA to a UC.
- The Coamo, PR and the Salinas--Coco, PR UCs were combined to create the Coamo, PR UC.

The corrected Census 2000 urban area information appears in the Urban Area Code, 2000 Corrected (field name UA00COR) and Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 Corrected (field name UR00COR) fields in Record Type S. The corrected urban area names and Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes appear in Record Type C.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions (MCDs), places, and census tracts often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

1990 Urban/Rural The U.S. Census Bureau defined 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. The 1990 urban and rural classification applied to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

1990 Urbanized Areas A 1990 urbanized area (UA) consisted of at least one central place and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory that together had a minimum population of 50,000 people. The densely settled surrounding territory generally consisted of an area with continuous residential development and a general overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

1990 Extended Cities 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. Under the 1990 criteria, an extended city had to contain either 25 percent of the total land area or at least 25 square miles with an overall population density lower than 100 people per square mile. Such pieces of territory had to cover at least 5 square miles. This low-density area was classified as rural and the other, more densely settled portion of the incorporated place was classified as urban. Unlike previous censuses where the U.S. Census Bureau defined extended cities only within UAs, for the 1990 census the U.S. Census Bureau applied the extended city criteria to qualifying incorporated places located outside UAs.

1990 Urbanized Area Codes Each 1990 UA was assigned a 4-digit numeric census code in alphabetical sequence on a nationwide basis based on the metropolitan area codes. Note that in Record Type C, the 1990 UA 4-digit numeric census code and Census 2000 UA 5-digit numeric census code share a 5-character field. Because of this, the 1990 4-digit UA code, in Record Type C *only*, appears with a trailing blank.

1990 Urban/Rural (U/R) Designation The TIGER/Line[®] files include a 1-character 1990 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.

1990 Urban Areas Redefined Using Census 2000 Urban/Rural Criteria

For Census 2000 the U.S. Census Bureau made significant changes to the urban/rural criteria which resulted in a delineation of Census 2000 urban/rural population that is quite different than what was defined for the 1990 census using the former criteria. To provide data users with a more useful means of comparing urban/rural change between 1990 and Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau used the Census 2000 criteria and the 1990 population to define 1990 UAs and UCs using the Census 2000 criteria.

The U.S. Census Bureau used the 1990 TIGER/Line[®] files as the spatial base for the delineation of the redefined 1990 urban areas because the files contained the road network and census block boundaries as they existed when the original 1990 UA delineation was performed.

Even though the 1990 urban areas are being redefined using the same Census 2000 urban/rural criteria, the U.S. Census Bureau had to modify the delineation methodology in order to offset the differences between the 1990 and Census 2000 block boundary criteria and also because of how the 1990 blocks have changed in area over time from their original areas in the 1990 TIGER/Line[®] files and how they currently appear in the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line[®] files.

For the 1990 census in general, regardless of how many separate water bodies were contained within a block group, only one 1990 block number was assigned to all water area within a block group. This differs substantially for Census 2000 where the U.S. Census Bureau either assigned a unique block number to a water area or the same block number as the single land block that completely surrounds a water area. (For more information on water block numbers see the Section on *Census Blocks* in

this Chapter.) The delineation process for the redefined 1990 urban areas was modified to ignore the "1990 water blocks" and to base the delineation on individual water polygons instead of whole water blocks. This modification created situations where only portions of 1990 water blocks are contained within a redefined 1990 UA or UC.

The current version of the Census TIGER® database, from which the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were created, contain 1990 blocks whose areas have been modified over time. In some cases, some of the 1990 blocks have been misshapen to the point that they are in two pieces and form enclaves within urban areas. The U.S. Census Bureau's delineation of the redefined urban areas is by whole land 1990 blocks and the creation of enclaves could not be avoided.

Users of the redefined 1990 urban areas are cautioned to avoid incorrect conclusions when testing the validity of the redefined urban area delineations. The 1990 redefined urban areas were delineated using roads and blocks as they appear in the 1990 TIGER/Line® files. The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files do not always represent the roads and 1990 blocks as they were depicted in the 1990 TIGER/Line® files. Some of the roads appearing in the 1990 TIGER/Line® files no longer exist, and roads have been added to the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files since the 1990 TIGER/Line® files were created. In addition, the shape and area of the 1990 blocks may have changed.

This redefinition of 1990 urban areas is for analytical purposes only and does not change the official 1990 UA definitions. The 1990 redefined urban areas appear in Record Type S of the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files.

Urban/Rural Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| A | UA | Census Urban Area Code, 2000 |
| A | UA90 | Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990 |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | UAUGA | Census Urban Area Code, 2000/Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990/Urban Growth Area Code, 2000 |

Urban/Rural Code Record Locations (*cont.*)

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |
| S | UR00COR | Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 Corrected |
| S | UA00COR | Urban Area Code, 2000 Corrected |
| S | UA90RED | Urban Area Code, 1990 Redefined on 2000 criteria |
| S | UR90RED | Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 Redefined on 2000 criteria |
| S | UR | Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 |
| S | UR90 | Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 |

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® database 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | UAUGA | Census Urban Area Code, 2000/Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990/Urban Growth Area Code, 2000 |
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |
| S | UGA | Oregon Urban Growth Area, 2000 |

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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| C | VTDTRACT | Census Voting District Code/Census Tract Code |
| C | LSADC | Legal/Statistical Area Description |
| C | ENTITY | Entity Type Code |
| C | NAME | Name of Geographic Area |
| C | PLACEDC | Place Description Code |

VTD Code Record Locations (*cont.*)

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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. The Census Bureau did not create ZCTAs™ for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Midway). In these Island Areas the ZCTA™ field is blank in the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files. Data users should not use ZCTAs™ to identify the official USPS ZIP Code® for mail delivery.

Except in the Island Areas, 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 ex-tension 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™. For more information on ZCTAs go to URL: <http://www.census.gov/geo/ZCTA.zcta.html>.

ZCTA™ Code Record Locations

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| S | ZCTA5 | ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000 |

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[®] database: 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[®] database 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 database from which to extract the TIGER/Line[®] files, the U.S. Census Bureau uses various internal and external procedures to update the Census TIGER[®] database. 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® database, 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® database 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® database 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® database without extensive checks. Changes made by local officials do not have geodetic control.

Projection and Datum

The TIGER/Line® data are not in a mapping projection even though most of the features were scanned directly from source maps (usually the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale topographic quads) that were in a projection. For the lower 48 states, most information in the TIGER® database outside the urban centers was derived from the USGS 1:100,000-scale digital line graphs, which were vectorized from the digital scanning of the original artwork. The original artwork was in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection. After the map sheets were scanned, the coordinates were transformed from UTM into projectionless geographic coordinates of latitude and longitude.

For most urban centers, the information in TIGER® was derived from the GBF/DIME files produced for the 1980 Census. The coordinates in the GBF/DIME files were based on the Census Bureau's Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) map sheets, originally developed for the 1970 Census, and subsequently updated by local planning agencies as well as the U.S. Census Bureau. The MMS map sheets developed after the 1970 Census were based on USGS topographic 7.5 minute topographic

quadrangles, enlarged to 1:19,200 and rescribed. There were a variety of other sources used in creating the Census TIGER® database. The features from those sources also were stored as latitude and longitude coordinates. Subsequent updates to the Census TIGER® also came from a variety of sources, including paper maps annotated in the field and subsequently digitized without rigorous adherence to a projection or coordinate system.

The information in TIGER® for Puerto Rico originally was derived by digitizing the USGS 1:20,000-scale topographic quadrangles. The information in TIGER® for Hawaii was based on the GBF/DIME files and available USGS maps for the state. The information in TIGER® for Alaska and the Island Areas originally was developed by digitizing USGS 1:24,000 and 1:63,360 topographic quadrangles and other available sources, including some developed for use in World War II.

In the 1995 and later TIGER/Line® files, NAD83 is the coordinate datum used for the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Regional datums are used for Hawaii and the Pacific Island Areas. NAD27 was the coordinate datum used for the 1994 and earlier versions of the TIGER/Line® files except in Hawaii and the Pacific Island Areas where regional datums were used. Because the datum used was not relevant to the U.S. Census Bureau's purposes for creating maps, the documentation did not record the specific datum of our source material for Hawaii and the Pacific Island Areas.

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 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files to better describe for data users when a feature was introduced into the Census TIGER® database.

Source Codes

| <i>Value</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------|---|
| <i>blank</i> | 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

| <i>Record Type</i> | <i>Field Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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 database. 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[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database 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[®] database 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® database 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[®] database. Accuracy statements on the Census TIGER[®] database 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[®] database. 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[®] database 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[®] database. 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[®] database, 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[®] database. 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[®] database creating or modifying the TIGER[®] address ranges where necessary.

Feature Identifiers

A national consistency review of all feature names in the Census TIGER[®] database 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® database 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® database.

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® database.

The Census TIGER® database 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® database 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 Source 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 |

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 |
|----------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 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 |
| 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, 2000 Left |
| TRACTR | Yes | L | N | 177 | 182 | 6 | Census Tract, 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, 106 th |
| CD108 | Yes | R | N | 53 | 54 | 2 | Congressional District Code, 108 th |
| SDELM | Yes | L | A | 55 | 59 | 5 | School District Code, Elementary School |
| PUMA5 | Yes | L | N | 60 | 64 | 5 | Public Use Microdata Area 5% File, 2000 |
| 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 |
| UA | Yes | L | N | 81 | 85 | 5 | Census Urban Area Code, 2000 |
| UA90 | Yes | L | N | 86 | 89 | 4 | Census Urbanized Area, 1990 |
| 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 | Urban Area Code, 2000/Urbanized Area Code, 1990*/Urban Growth Area Code, 2000 |
| AITSCE | Yes | L | N | 50 | 52 | 3 | Census American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code |
| NAME | Yes | L | A | 53 | 112 | 60 | Name of Geographic Area |

* The Census Urban Area Code, 2000 is a 5-character code, however the Census Urbanized Area Code, 1990 is a 4-character code. Because both the 5-character Census 2000 code and the 4-character 1990 code appear in the same 5-character UAUGA field, the 4-character 1990 urbanized area code appears with a trailing blank in the UAUGA field. The 4-character 1990 urbanized area code appears with a trailing blank **only** in Record Type C.

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 | Yes | 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, 2000 |
| BLOCK | Yes | L | N | 78 | 81 | 4 | Census Block Number, 2000 |
| UR00COR | Yes | R | N | 82 | 82 | 1 | Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 Corrected |
| CDCU | Yes | R | N | 83 | 84 | 2 | Congressional District Code, Current (108 th) |
| 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 |
| UA00COR | Yes | L | N | 103 | 107 | 5 | Urban Area Code, 2000 Corrected |

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

| Field | BV | Fmt | Type | Beg | End | Len | Description |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| UA90RED | Yes | L | N | 108 | 112 | 5 | Urban Area Code, 1990 Redefined on Census 2000 Criteria |
| UR90RED | Yes | L | N | 113 | 113 | 1 | Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 Redefined on Census 2000 Criteria |
| ZCTA5 | Yes | L | A | 114 | 118 | 5 | ZIP Code [®] Tabulation Area, 2000 |
| UR | Yes | L | A | 119 | 119 | 1 | Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 |
| UR90 | Yes | L | A | 120 | 120 | 1 | Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 |

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 | FIPS | County | State |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 02 016 | Aleutians West | AK | 04 021 | Pinal | AZ |
| 02 020 | Anchorage | AK | 04 023 | Santa Cruz | AZ |
| 02 050 | Bethel | AK | 04 025 | Yavapai | AZ |
| 02 060 | Bristol Bay | AK | 04 027 | Yuma | AZ |
| 02 068 | Denali | AK | 05 001 | Arkansas | AR |
| 02 070 | Dillingham | AK | 05 003 | Ashley | AR |
| 02 090 | Fairbanks North Star | AK | 05 005 | Baxter | AR |
| 02 100 | Haines | AK | 05 007 | Benton | AR |
| 02 110 | Juneau | AK | 05 009 | Boone | AR |
| 02 122 | Kenai Peninsula | AK | 05 011 | Bradley | AR |
| 02 130 | Ketchikan Gateway | AK | 05 013 | Calhoun | AR |
| 02 150 | Kodiak Island | AK | 05 015 | Carroll | AR |
| 02 164 | Lake and Peninsula | AK | 05 017 | Chicot | AR |
| 02 170 | Matanuska-Susitna | AK | 05 019 | Clark | AR |
| 02 180 | Nome | AK | 05 021 | Clay | AR |
| 02 185 | North Slope | AK | 05 023 | Cleburne | AR |
| 02 188 | Northwest Arctic | AK | 05 025 | Cleveland | AR |
| 02 201 | Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan | AK | 05 027 | Columbia | AR |
| 02 220 | Sitka | AK | 05 029 | Conway | AR |
| 02 232 | Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon | AK | 05 031 | Craighead | AR |
| 02 240 | Southeast Fairbanks | AK | 05 033 | Crawford | AR |
| 02 261 | Valdez-Cordova | AK | 05 035 | Crittenden | AR |
| 02 270 | Wade Hampton | AK | 05 037 | Cross | AR |
| 02 280 | Wrangell-Petersburg | AK | 05 039 | Dallas | AR |
| 02 282 | Yakutat | AK | 05 041 | Desha | AR |
| 02 290 | Yukon-Koyukuk | AK | 05 043 | Drew | AR |
| 04 001 | Apache | AZ | 05 045 | Faulkner | AR |
| 04 003 | Cochise | AZ | 05 047 | Franklin | AR |
| 04 005 | Coconino | AZ | 05 049 | Fulton | AR |
| 04 007 | Gila | AZ | 05 051 | Garland | AR |
| 04 009 | Graham | AZ | 05 053 | Grant | AR |
| 04 011 | Greenlee | AZ | 05 055 | Greene | AR |
| 04 012 | La Paz | AZ | 05 057 | Hempstead | AR |
| 04 013 | Maricopa | AZ | 05 059 | Hot Spring | AR |
| 04 015 | Mohave | AZ | 05 061 | Howard | AR |
| 04 017 | Navajo | AZ | 05 063 | Independence | AR |
| 04 019 | Pima | AZ | 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 | Glascocock | 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 | FIPS | County | State |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 72 063 | Gurabo | PR | 72 139 | Trujillo Alto | PR |
| 72 065 | Hatillo | PR | 72 141 | Utua | PR |
| 72 067 | Hormigueros | PR | 72 143 | Vega Alta | PR |
| 72 069 | Humacao | PR | 72 145 | Vega Baja | PR |
| 72 071 | Isabela | PR | 72 147 | Vieques | PR |
| 72 073 | Jayuya | PR | 72 149 | Villalba | PR |
| 72 075 | Juana Díaz | PR | 72 151 | Yabucoa | PR |
| 72 077 | Juncos | PR | 72 153 | Yauco | PR |
| 72 079 | Lajas | PR | 74 300 | Midway Islands | UM |
| 72 081 | Lares | PR | 78 010 | St. Croix | VI |
| 72 083 | Las Marías | PR | 78 020 | St. John | VI |
| 72 085 | Las Piedras | PR | 78 030 | St. Thomas | VI |
| 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 | | | |

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 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 minor civil division (MCD) equivalent.
- C2** Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent 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.
- C5** Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not part of any MCD or a county subdivision classified as Z5.

Class C— Incorporated Places *(cont.)*

- 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 county equivalent because it is not part of any county and a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent 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 a 1990 tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) but excluding Alaska Native village statistical areas.
- D7** Tribal Subdivision.

Class D—American Indian Reservations (AIRs) (cont.)

- 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 Areas (ANAs)

- 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 1921 providing for lands held in trust by the State of Hawaii for the benefit of Native Hawaiians.

Class H—Counties and County 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 County Equivalents *(cont.)*

- H5** Census areas in Alaska, a statistical county equivalent entity.
- 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

- 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.

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*).
- U9** A census designated place (CDP) that coincides with, or approximates, an Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA).

Class Z—Inactive or Nonfunctioning County Divisions *(cont.)*

- 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 statistical equivalent entity.
- Z3** Unorganized territory identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for presenting statistical data.
- 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 minor civil division (MCD) equivalent 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).
- Z9** A pseudo-minor civil division (MCD) that consists of water area not assigned to any legal MCD.

Appendix C—Changes in the TIGER/Line® File Versions

Field Name Changes

The following are the field name changes that occurred between versions of the TIGER/Line® files.

| Record Type | UA 2000 Version | 108 th CD 2000 Version |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Record Type S | CENSUS6 | UR00COR |
| | STATECOL and COUNTYCOL | UA00COR |
| | BLOCKCOL | UA90RED |
| | BLKSUFCOL | UR90RED |

| Record Type | 2000 Version | UA 2000 Version |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Record Type A | PUMA1 | PUMA5 |
| | UA90 and UR90 | UA |
| | RS5 | UA90 |
| Record Type S | RS8 | UR and UR90 |

| 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 |

| Record Type | 1998 Version | 1999 Version |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Record Type 1 | 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 |
| | 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 | 1998 Version | 1999 Version |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Record Type 9 | STATE and COUNTY | FILE |
| Record Type A | STATE and COUNTY FAIR FMCD FPL CTBNA90 BLK90 | FILE AIANHH90 COUSUB90 PLACE90 TRACT90 BLOCK90 |
| Record Type A | UA URBFLAG CTPP COUN90 AIR90 | PUMA1 UR90 RS5 COUNTY90 AIANHHCE90 |
| Record Type C | FIPSYR PDC LASAD AIR VTD UA ANRC and CENSUS5 CENSUS5 and NAME | DATAYR PLACEDC LSADC AIANHHCE VTDTRACT UAUGA AITSCE 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 CMSA MA FAIR AIR | FILE MSACMSA PMSA AIANHH AIANHHCE |

| Record Type | 1998 Version | 1999 Version |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Record Type S | 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 | NAME | FIPSYR expanded to four characters affecting all fields on Record Type C ANRC, CENSUS5, and NAME |

| Record Type | 1997 Version | 1998 Version |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Record Type S | CMSAMSA PMSA STATECU COUNTYCU CTBNA00 BLK00 RS10 STSENATE and STHOUSE VTD00 RS11, RS12, RS13, RS14, and FILLER | CMSA MA STATE COUNTY CT BLK CENSUS6 STSENATE, STHOUSE, and CENSUS7 VTD STATECOL, COUNCOL, BLKCOL, BLKSUFCOL, ZCTA, and RS8 |

| Record Type | 1995 Version | 1997 Version |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Record Type 3 | RS1, RS2, RS3, and RS4 RS5, RS6, ANRCL, and ANRCR RS7 and RS8 | AIR90L, AIR90R, TRUST90L, TRUST90R, and RS1 RS2 and RS3 RS4, RS5, and RS6 |
| Record Type A | SDMID RS9 | RS1 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 CTBNA90R BLK90L BLK90R | CTBNAL CTBNAR BLKL BLKR |
| Record Type S | CTBNA90 BLK90 | CTBNA00 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 TOIADDFL FRIADDFR TOIADDFR | FRIADDL TOIADDL FRIADDR TOIADDR | |
| Record Type 7 | LONG LAT | LALONG LALAT | |
| Record Type A | | CTBNA BLK CD101 CD103 RS | CTBNA90 BLK90 CD106 CD108 CTPP and RS |
| Record Type I | RTPOINT POLYL POLYR | RTLINK POLYIDL POLYIDR | |
| Record Type P | LONG LAT | POLYLONG POLYLAT | |

Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The Redistricting Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files was 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. That version of the TIGER/Line® files contained the Census 2000 geographic entities required for redistricting and other uses, and included 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 entities this version of the TIGER/Line® files did NOT contain were the ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™) and the Census 2000 urban areas, and the address ranges appearing in the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were of approximately the same vintage as those appearing in the 1999 TIGER/Line® files. That is, the U.S. Census Bureau produced the Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files in advance of the computer processing that ensured that the address ranges in the TIGER/Line® files agreed 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 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 retained the 1990 geographic entity codes on Record Types 3 and A.

Field Definition Changes Four field names were changed on Record Type 1. The TRACT90L and TRACT90R fields were renamed TRACTL and TRACTR. BLOCK90L and BLOCK90R became BLOCKL and BLOCKR. The geographic entity codes on Record Types 1 and S now represented Census 2000 geography rather than 1990 or current geography. Record Types 3 and A retained the 1990 geographic entity codes although some fields on Record Type 3 were changed to 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 Indicator, 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 AIANHH CER. 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 re-configured. 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 not 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 were 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® database 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[®] database. 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 .rtn 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, hydro-logic 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® database 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.

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 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 | Bld | – | – |
| Boundary | Bdy | – | – |
| Branch | Branch | Br | – |

| Feature Type | Abbreviations | | Translation |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 | FRTTr | – |
| 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 |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| 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 | – |

| Feature Type | Abbreviations | | Translation |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| Shelter | Shltr | Shlr | – |
| 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 | – | – |

| Feature Type | Abbreviations | | Translation |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| Terrace | Ter | – | – |
| Thoroughfare | Thoro | Thfr | – |
| 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 | VI | – |
| Vereda | Vereda | Vrda | Trail |
| Via | Via | – | Way |
| Village | Vlge | Vlg | – |
| Vista | Vista | Vis | – |
| Walk | Walk | Wk | – |
| Walkway | Wlkwy | Wkwy | – |
| Wall | Wall | WI | – |
| Wash | Wash | Ws | – |
| Waterway | Wtrwy | Wwy | – |

| Feature Type | Abbreviations | | Translation |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Short</i> | |
| Way | Way | Wy | – |
| Wetland Mgmt District | Wetland Dist | WMD | – |
| 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 (<i>applied only to Agana, Guam</i>) |
| 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 |
| <i>States and statistically equivalent entities¹</i> | 57 | 56 |
| States | 50 | 50 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 1 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | 1 |
| Island Areas ¹ | 5 | 4 |
| <i>Counties, parishes, boroughs, municipios, and statistically equivalent entities¹</i> | 3,248 | 3,232 |
| <i>County Subdivisions and Places</i> | 49,902 | 50,042 |
| Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) ¹ | 30,386 | 30,362 |
| Subbarrios ¹ | 145 | 145 |
| Incorporated Places | 19,365 | 19,528 |
| Consolidated Cities | 6 | 7 |
| <i>American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/ and Hawaiian Home Lands</i> | 326 | 697 |
| 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 | – | 61 |
| Alaska Native Villages (ANVs) | – | – |
| Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) | 12 | 12 |
| <i>Metropolitan Areas</i> | 289 | 280 |
| Metropolitan Statistical Areas | 268 | 261 |
| Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas | 21 | 19 |
| Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas | 73 | 76 |

| | 1990 | 2000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Legal Entities (cont.) | | |
| <i>Special Purpose Entities</i> | 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 | | |
| <i>Urban Areas</i> | 405 | 3,638 |
| Urbanized Areas (UAs) | 405 | 466 |
| Urban Clusters (UCs) | – | 3,172 |
| <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</i> | 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) ⁵ | – | 21 |
| Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) | 217 | 205 |
| <i>County Subdivisions¹</i> | 5,903 | 5,929 |
| Census County Divisions (CCDs) | 5,581 | 5,588 |
| Unorganized Territories (UTs) | 282 | 305 |
| Other Statistical Entities | 40 | 36 |
| <i>Census Designated Places (CDPs)</i> | 4,423 | 5,977 |
| <i>Census Tracts⁶</i> | 62,303 | 66,437 |
| Census Tracts | 50,710 | 66,437 |
| Block Numbering Areas (BNAs) ¹ | 11,593 | – |
| <i>Block Groups (BGs)¹</i> | 229,192 | 211,267 |
| <i>Blocks¹</i> | 7,017,427 | 8,269,131 |
| <i>ZIP Code[®] Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™)</i> | – | 33,178 |

- 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 |
| 12 | municipality | Municipality | legal county equivalent in Alaska and the Northern Mariana Islands |
| 13 | municipio | Municipio | legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico |

Counties *(cont.)*

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| 14 | — | — | legal county equivalent (used for the 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 the Northern Mariana Islands |

Minor Civil Divisions/Census County Divisions *(cont.)*

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-------------|--|---------------------|---|
| 28 | district (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisor's, parish governing authority, or municipal) | — | legal county subdivision in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Northern Mariana Islands |
| 29 | election precinct | precinct | legal county subdivision in Illinois and Nebraska |
| 30 | election precinct | — | legal county subdivision in Illinois and Nebraska |
| 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 and the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Midway Island) |
| 39 | plantation | plantation | legal county subdivision in Maine |
| 40 | — | — | legal county subdivision not defined, exists in territorial water areas in 14 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands |

Minor Civil Divisions/Census County Divisions *(cont.)*

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |

Places *(cont.)*

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 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 | incorporated place | — | incorporated place having no legal description in four states; quasi-legal equivalent of a place in five states |
| 60 | town | town | incorporated place in 30 States and the U.S. Virgin Islands |
| 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 |

Consolidated Cities

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| 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 metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) | CMSA | consolidated metropolitan statistical area |
| 72 | metropolitan statistical area (MSA) | MSA | metropolitan statistical area |
| 73 | primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) | PMSA | primary metropolitan statistical area |
| 74 | New England county metropolitan area (NECMA) | NECMA | New England county metropolitan area |

Urbanized Areas

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 75 | urbanized area (UA) | Urbanized Area | urbanized area |
| 76 | urban cluster (UC) | Urban Cluster | urban cluster |

Alaska Native Regional Corporations

| Code | Description | 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 |
| 83 | joint use area | joint use area | American Indian reservation equivalent |
| 84 | pueblo | Pueblo | American Indian reservation |
| 85 | rancheria | 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) |

American Indian Areas *(cont.)*

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-------------|---|---------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| T0 | precinct | Precinct | American Indian tribal subdivision |
| U1 | region | Region | American Indian tribal subdivision |

Redistricting Entities

| Code | Description | Status Title | Applicability |
|-----------|--|---|--|
| C1 | congressional district | Congressional District (at Large) | congressional district |
| C2 | congressional district | Congressional District | congressional district |
| C3 | congressional district | Resident Commissioner District (at Large) | congressional district |
| C4 | congressional district | Delegate District (at Large) | congressional district |
| C5 | congressional district | No Representative | congressional district |
| LL | state legislative district-lower chamber | State House District | state legislative district-lower chamber |
| LU | state legislative district-upper chamber | State Senate District | state legislative district-upper chamber, Nebraska unicameral legislative district |
| 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 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| P1 | 1 percent public-use microdata area | — | 1 percent public-use microdata area |
| P5 | 5 percent public-use microdata area | — | 5 percent public-use microdata area |
| 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 |
| S5 | BIA school area | — | Bureau of Indian Affairs school are |
| S6 | DOD school area | — | Department of Defense school area |
| S7 | — | — | areas not coded to a school district |
| TZ | traffic analysis zone | — | traffic analysis zone |
| Z3 | ZIP code tabulation area (3-Digit) | 3-Digit ZCTA | ZIP code tabulation area (3-Digit) |
| Z5 | ZIP code tabulation area (5-Digit) | 5-Digit ZCTA | ZIP code tabulation area (5-Digit) |

Glossary

ACF *See Address Control File.*

Address Control File A computer database 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.*

AIANA/HHL *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 non-profit 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 (AIANA/HHL) 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 tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, Executive Orders, federal statutes, Secretarial Orders, and/or judicial determinations. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, tribal towns, and tribal villages. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations. 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, or 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 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 American Indian tribes have 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 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 MCDs 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 (county equivalents) 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 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) or urban cluster (UC), usually consisting of the most populous place(s) in the UA or UC. If a central place also is defined as an extended place, only the portion of the central place contained within the UA or UC 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 county equivalent. *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 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 extended place, rural, urban, urban place.*

Extended Place As a result of the Census 2000 urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) delineations, an incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC. Any place that is split by a UA or UC is referred to as an extended place. *See also extended city, 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 county 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 (AIANA/HHLs)—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 inter-sections 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[®] database.

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 county equivalent and minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for data tabulation purposes. *See also incorporated place.*

Independent place An incorporated place that legally is not part of any MCD. The U.S. Census Bureau treats independent places as a minor civil division (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 database.

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 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 statistical equivalent of a county.

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[®] database. 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) A decennial census area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as "public use microdata sample(PUMS)" files. For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participants, following U.S. Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states or statistically equivalent entities. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of late least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1 percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs. PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. *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. 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 For Census 2000, rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of urbanized areas (UAs) or urban clusters (UCs). In the 1990 census, rural consisted of the population, housing units, and territory outside any urbanized area (UA) and outside the urban part of any place with a 1990 decennial census population of 2,500 or more. *See also place, urban, urban cluster, urban place, urbanized area.*

Rural place Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) located outside an urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC). In the 1990 census, any incorporated place or CDP located outside a 1990 UA and having fewer than 2,500 residents in the 1990 decennial census. *See also census designated place, extended 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.*

Super-PUMA *See public use microdata area.*

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[®] database A digital (computer-readable) geographic database 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[®] database. *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 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 geo-graphic 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.*

UC *See urban cluster.*

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, housing units, and territory located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). In the 1990 census, all population, housing units, and territory within the boundaries of 1990 UAs and the urban portion of places outside of UAs that had a 1990 decennial census population of 2,500 or more. *See also rural, urban place, urban cluster, 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, urban cluster, urbanized area.*

Urban Cluster An urban cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The U.S. Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs for Census 2000. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas. *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[®] database 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 geo-graphic entity for Census 2000.

Urban place An incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) inside an urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC). As a result of the UA and UC delineations, a place may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC (an extended place). In 1990, any place with a 1990 decennial census population of 2,500 or more, whether incorporated or a CDP, and any place regardless of population located within a 1990 UA. Some urban places (extended cities) contain territory that is not designated as urban. *See also extended place, place, rural place, urbanized area.*

Urbanized area (UA) A UA consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. A UA generally consists of a cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. It also includes surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile and less densely settled blocks used to connect discontinuous areas with qualifying densities. For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. Because of the more stringent density requirements, some territory that was classified as urbanized for the 1990 census has been reclassified as rural. (Area that was part of a 1990 UA has not been

automatically grandfathered into the 2000 UA.) In addition, some areas that were identified as UAs for the 1990 census have been reclassified as urban clusters. 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 cluster, urban place.*

Urban Area code Each urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) is assigned a 5-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. In 1990, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a four-digit numeric code based on the metropolitan area codes. *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 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.*

ZCTATM *See ZIP Code[®] Tabulation Area.*

ZIP Code[®] Tabulation Area (ZCTATM) 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.*