TIGER/Line® Files

Second Edition

2005

Technical Documentation

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

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

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

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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. Beginning with the 2002 TIGER/Line files, the U.S. Census Bureau no longer will produce a TIGER/Line file for the Midway Islands.

No warranty, expressed or implied is made with regard to the accuracy of the data in the TIGER/Line files, and no liability is assumed by the U.S. government in general or the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically as to the positional or attribute accuracy of the data. 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 and they are not legal land descriptions.

The TIGER/Line files are released by county or statistically equivalent entity based on the latest available governmental unit boundaries. Since Census 2000 there have been changes in the universe of counties or statistically equivalent entities. In Colorado, Broomfield County was created from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties. This change has resulted in the creation of a separate TIGER/Line file for Broomfield County, Colorado. In Virginia, the independent city of Clifton

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Forge changed its status to become Clifton Forge town and is now part of Alleghany County, Virginia; it appears in the Alleghany County, Virginia TIGER/Line file.

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 (GIS), or similar, software. The U.S. Census Bureau provides the TIGER/Line files in ASCII text format only. Users are responsible for converting or translating the files into a format used by their specific software package. The TIGER/Line files do not contain demographic data but do include the geographic entity codes which provide a link between the demographic data and the TIGER/Line files.

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 the2005 First Edition TIGER/Line files, 2004 Second Edition TIGER/Line files, 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files, 2003 TIGER/Line files, 2002 TIGER/Line files, 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files, UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line files, and Census 2000 TIGER/Line files are summarized below.

Changes to the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line Files

2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line Files

In 2002 the U.S. Census Bureau began a multi-year project, the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP), to realign street features in the TIGER database. The U.S. Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties or statistically equivalent entities each year until all counties are completed in 2008. Except for those counties or statisti-

cally equivalent entities with realigned street features, the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain very few street features or address ranges not appearing in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files.

The U.S. Census Bureau did not change any field definitions between the 2005 First Edition and 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files or add or delete any record types.

2005 First Edition TIGER/Line Files

In 2002 the U.S. Census Bureau began a multi-year project, the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP), to realign street features in the TIGER database. The U.S. Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties or statistically equivalent entities each year until all counties are completed in 2008. Except for those counties or statistically equivalent entities with realigned street features, the 2005 First Edition TIGER/Line files contain very few street features or address ranges not appearing in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files.

The U.S. Census Bureau did not change any field definitions between the 2004 Second Edition and 2005 First Edition TIGER/Line files or add or delete any record types.

2004 Second Edition TIGER/Line Files

In 2002 the U.S. Census Bureau began a multi-year project, the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP), to realign street features in the TIGER database. The U.S. Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties or statistically equivalent entities each year until all counties are completed in 2008. Except for those counties or statistically equivalent entities with realigned street features, the 2004 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain very few street features or address ranges not appearing in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files.

The 2004 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain the 109th Congressional Districts. Where the boundary of a congressional district for the 109th 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 109th Congressional District specified by the state.

Field Definition Changes The Congressional District Code, Current field on Record Type A now contains the 109th Congressional Districts.

On Record Type B, the Urban Area 2000, Corrected and Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 Corrected fields were replaced by Reserved Space B2 and Reserved Space B3.

The SOURCEID field on Record Type I has become Reserved Space I4.

2004 First Edition TIGER/Line Files

With the 2004 TIGER/Line files the U.S. Census Bureau began twice a year releases of the TIGER/Line files. The 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files were the first of two versions of the TIGER/Line files containing 2004 geographic boundaries.

In 2002 the U.S. Census Bureau began a multi-year project, the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP), to realign street features in the TIGER database. The U.S. Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties or statistically equivalent entities each year until all counties are completed in 2008. The 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files are the first version of the TIGER/Line files to include counties or statistically equivalent entities containing realigned street feature coordinates that have progressed through the MTAIP. Except for those counties or statistically equivalent entities with realigned street features, the 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files contain very few street features or address ranges not appearing in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files.

New Record Type Added The U.S. Census Bureau added a new record type to the 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files. Record Type M provided spatial metadata for each feature in a TIGER/Line files, identifying the source for the spatial coordinates.

Field Definition Changes On Record Type A, Reserved Space A15 was replaced by the Urban Area Code, Current field with a field name of UACU. Reserved Space A16 was replaced by the Urban/Rural Indicator, Current field with a field name of URCU.

On Record Type I, the U.S. Census Bureau changed the field name for the TIGER 1-Cell Source Code field from SOURCE to SOURCEID.

2003 TIGER/Line Files

The 2003 TIGER/Line files included the new Record Type E which did not appear in the 2002 TIGER/Line files. Record Type E contains the geographic entity codes reflecting the boundaries of the 2002 Economic Census geographic entities.

While MTAIP was underway before the creation of the 2003 TIGER/Line files, no counties were through the MTAIP process at the time the benchmarks used to create the 2003 TIGER/Line files were created.

Field Definition Changes The U.S. Census Bureau removed the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), and the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECTA) codes used in Census 2000 from Record Type A (these codes continue to appear on Record Type S) and added the new Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (Core Based Statistical Areas) announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on June 6, 2003. On Record Type A, the MSACMSACU field became reserved space with a field name of RS-A20. The PMSACU field became reserved space with a field name of RS-A21. And the NECMACU field became reserved space with a field name of RS-A22. Reserved Space A2 was replaced by 5-digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, Current with a field name of ZCTA5CU. Reserved Space A3 was replaced by 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area, Current with a field name of ZCTA3CU. The U.S. Census Bureau replaced Reserved Spaces A10, A11, A12, A13, and A14 (five fields) with seven fields. Occupying columns 152 through 156 is the FIPS Core Based Statistical Area Code, Current (the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas) with a field name of CBSACU. The FIPS Combined Statistical Area Code, Current with a field

name of CSACU occupied columns 157 through 159. Occupying columns 160 through 164 is the FIPS New England City and Town Area Code, Current field with a field name of NECTACU. The FIPS Combined New England City and Town Area Code, Current with a field name of CNECTACU appeared in columns 165 through 167. The FIPS Metropolitan Division Code, Current with a field name of METDIVCU occupied columns 168 through 172. Occupying columns 173 through 177 is the FIPS New England City and Town Area Division Code, Current with a field name of NECTADIVCU. Reserved Space A14 occupied columns 178 through 181.

On Record Type C, Reserved Spaces C1 and C2 were replaced by four new fields. Occupying columns 53 through 55 is the Combined Statistical Area / Combined New England City and Town Area Code with a field name of CSACNECTA. The Core Based Statistical Area / New England City and Town Area / Metropolitan Division / New England City and Town Area Division Code with a field name of CBSANECTA occupied columns 56 through 60. The Commercial Region, Economic Census field with a field name of COMMREG appeared in column 61. Reserved Space C2 occupied column 62.

Record Type E was a new record type for the 2003 TIGER / Line files. The record layout for Record Type E in the 2003 TIGER / Line files differed substantially from the proposed layout included in Chapter 6 of the 2002 TIGER / Line file Technical Documentation.

2002 TIGER/Line Files

The U.S. Census Bureau made major changes to the structure, field definitions, and contents for the 2002 TIGER / Line files. New record types were added, two record types were deleted, and several record types were expanded and substantially revised. The U.S. Census Bureau removed the 1990 geography from the 2002 TIGER / Line files and replaced it with current geography. Also new for the 2002 TIGER / Line files was a permanent zero-cell (or node) identification number (TZID) for each node.

To improve the ability of data users to merge multiple counties, the U.S. Census Bureau added the state and county codes to those Record Type 1 records for the adjacent county. These were the Record Type 1 records that have the single-side source code (field name SIDE1) set, and until the 2002 version of the TIGER/Line files, all of the data elements for the side of the record "outside" the county were blank. For those Record Type 1 records that comprise the boundary of the United States, all of the data elements for the side of the record "outside" the United States continue to be blank. We also made the TLIDs and TZIDs for these records the same so that the complete chain or zero-cell representing a segment of the boundary between two neighboring counties have the same TLID or TZID code in both counties.

To avoid one of the major difficulties data users had last decade with the mixing of "current" state and county codes with decennial census tract and block numbers which are uniquely identified only by the decennial census state and county codes, the U.S. Census Bureau continued to provide Census 2000 codes on Record Type 1 even though the distribution unit for the 2002 TIGER/Line files was current county. Since some county boundaries changed in the years after Census 2000, the current boundaries may not match those used in Census 2000. Thus, it is possible that to fully match all the Census 2000 block numbers in a Census 2000 county a user will need to reference multiple "current" 2002 TIGER/Line files. An example of this is Broomfield County, Colorado which was created in 2001 from parts of four other Colorado counties. Data users also are cautioned that in some Record Type A records, the current state and county codes, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes. The Census 2000 state, county, census tract, and census block codes all are found on Record Type S.

As part of a research project to test the upgrading of the horizontal spatial accuracy of TIGER data, the U.S. Census Bureau realigned the street feature coordinates in a small number of counties. Realignments were made in Kent, New Castle, and Sussex Counties in Delaware; Seminole County in Florida; Cecil, Somerset and Talbot Counties in Maryland; Baltimore City in

Maryland; Auglaize, Crawford, Defiance, Delaware, Fulton, Henry, Miami, Putnam, Richland, Van Wert, and Williams Counties in Ohio; and Hughes County in South Dakota.

The 2002 TIGER/Line files contained few, if any, updates to street features or address ranges from the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files. Some additional features may have been added in the 20 counties listed above where the U.S. Census Bureau realigned the street feature coordinates. In a few instances some new features may appear, and address ranges could have been added or updated, to resolve challenges as part of the Census 2000 Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program.

New Record Types Added The U.S. Census Bureau added four new record types to the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files—Record Types B, E, T, and U. Record Type B contained corrected geography from the CQR Program. Under CQR inaccurate boundaries of functioning governmental units were revised to reflect the boundaries in effect January 1, 2000. Record Type B included only those polygons with corrected geography; it did not include all the polygons within the corrected entity. Data users who need to know what the Census 2000 boundary of the corrected entity should have been will need to apply the Record Type B change to Record Type S (which contains the Census 2000 geographic entities codes for each polygon). Census 2000 census tract and census block information appears on Record Type B for information purposes only. There are no corrections for census tracts or census blocks. Counties that do not contain corrected geography do not have a Record Type B.

Record Type E, which did not appear in the 2002 TIGER/Line files, will contain Economic Census geography. In future versions of the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files it will contain the geographic entity codes reflecting the boundaries of legal entities as used in an Economic Census.

Record Type T provided TIGER Zero-Cell ID (TZID) information; the new permanent zero-cell (node) identification numbers. The new TZIDs also appeared on Record Type I providing the TZID for the start and end positions for each complete chain and a link between the complete chains in Record Type 1 and the new TZIDs.

Record Type U, which did not appear in the 2002 TIGER/Line files, will contain TIGER/Line ID overpass and underpass identification information. In future versions of the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files, Record Type U will provide information identifying those complete chains that are overpasses or underpasses and the order in which they cross another complete chain.

Record Types Deleted The U.S. Census Bureau deleted two record types in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files—Record Types 3 and 9. Record Type 3, which contained the 1990 geographic entity codes, was deleted as the U.S. Census Bureau removed the 1990 census geography from the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files.

The purpose of Record Type 9 was to provide the linkage between a building—a Key Geographic Location (KGL)—that had its own ZIP+4 Add-On Code and the actual street number/street name for the building. It was deleted because the U.S. Census Bureau is required to suppress all single address-address ranges or basic street addresses to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses collected through census field operations as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code. Some of the information that was formerly in Record Type 9 now is included in Record Type 7 in the 2002 TIGER/Line files.

Field Definition Changes On Record Type 1 the field names AIANHHL and AIANHHR were renamed AIANHHFPL and AIANHHFPR to agree with the field names used in the Census 2000 Summary Files.

On Record Type 5, the U.S. Census Bureau added a VERSION field. As a result, Record Type 5 expanded from 52 characters to 56 characters.

The U.S. Census Bureau completely restructured Record Type A including rearranging the location of the data fields and expanding the record length from 98 characters in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files to 210 characters in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files. The 1990 geography that appeared in Record Type A for the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line file was removed and replaced by current geography.

On Record Type C, the AIANHHCE field was renamed AIANHH. The U.S. Census Bureau expanded the record length of Record Type C from 112 to 122 characters to accommodate two new fields. Reserved Space C1 (RS-C1) occupied columns 53 and 54 and Reserved Space C2 (RS-C2) occupied columns 55 through 62. The NAME field occupied columns 63 through 122.

The U.S. Census Bureau restructured Record Type I expanding it from 52 characters to 112 characters. Note that the TLID and FILE fields reversed positions, the FILE field occupied columns 6 through 10 and the TLID field occupied columns 11 through 20. The U.S. Census Bureau reversed the positions of the TLID and FILE fields on Record Type I to make these fields consistent with their locations in other Record Types.

Record Type P expanded from 44 characters to 45 characters with the addition of a Perennial/Intermittent Water Flag (WATER). A WATER flag formerly appeared on Record Type S but was relocated to Record Type P. The WATER field is the only way to determine if a polygon is land or water, and identifies for data users whether the U.S. Census Bureau considers the water to be perennial or intermittent.

Record Type R expanded from 46 characters to 76 characters with the addition of three new fields. The Highest Possible TIGER Zero-Cell ID in range for Census File Identification Code (TZMAXID) field occupied columns 46 through 55; the Lowest Possible TIGER Zero-Cell ID in range for Census File Identification Code (TZMINID) field occupied columns 56 through 65; and the Current High TIGER Zero-Cell ID in range for Census File Identification Code (TZHIGHID) field occupied columns 66 through 75. The FILLER field moved to column 76. The U.S. Census Bureau renamed the MAXID field as TLMAXID, the MINID field as TLMINID, and the HIGHID field as TLHIGHID.

The U.S. Census Bureau completely Restructured Record Type S including rearranging the location of the data fields and expanding the record length from 120 characters in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files to 168 characters in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files.

108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files

The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files were the latest version of the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and used 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 contained the 108th Congressional Districts. Where the boundary of a congressional district for the 108th Congress split 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 were the only lines that were added to the 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files since the release of the UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line files.

The 108th CD Census 2000 TIGER/Line files also contained 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 were 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 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 redefined the 1990 urban areas based on the Census 2000 criteria. This redefinition was for analytical purposes only and was not intended to change the official 1990 urban area definitions used for programmatic purposes.

No record types were 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 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 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 contained 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 occupied 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 was the Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 with a field name of UR. The Urban/Rural Indicator, 1990 occupied column 120 and had 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 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 geographic data, and the record types that make up the TIGER/Line files. Chapter 1 also describes the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) nomenclature for geographic objects.

Chapter 2

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

Chapter 3

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

Chapter 4

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

Chapter 5

Chapter 5 summarizes the data quality aspects of the information in the Census TIGER 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 2005 Second Edition 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 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 beginning with the 1990 TIGER/Line files. Recent releases of the TIGER/Line files include the Redistricting Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line files which 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 U.S. Census Bureau released the UA Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line files to support the Census 2000 Urban Areas Program.

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 ability to create a direct linkage between the Census 2000 decennial census data products or post-Census 2000 estimates program 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 and linked with the Census 2000 census data.

2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line Files

The 2005 Second Edition 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 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files consist of line segments that represent physical features, and legal and statistical boundaries. The files consist of 19 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. The

TIGER/Line files do not contain demographic data but the geographic entity codes provide a link between the demographic data and the TIGER/Line files.

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 latest legal boundaries obtained in response to the U.S. Census Bureau's 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
- Polygon features
  1) Geographic entity codes for areas used to tabulate the Census 2000 statistical data and current geographic areas
  2) Locations of area landmarks

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 most of 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. 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:

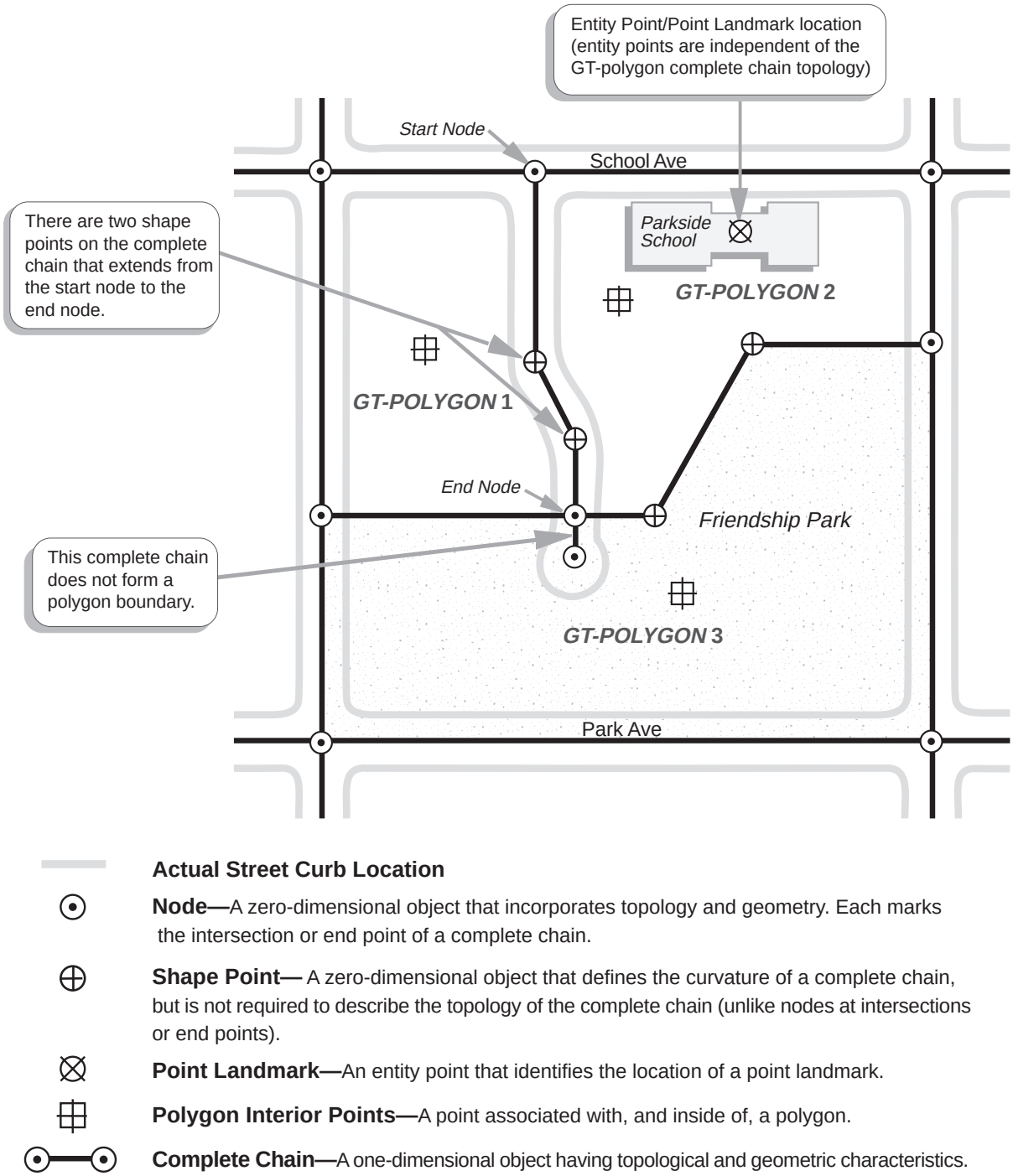
	Point (0-cell)	**Line (1-cell)**	**Polygon (2-cell)**
Topology	Node	Complete Chain or Network Chain	GT-polygon
Non-topology	Entity Point		
Attribute	Shape Point		

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

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

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



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 2005 Second Edition 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 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files consist of 19 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, and area and polygon boundaries. Some counties or statistically equivalent entities do not require all of the 19 record types and therefore have less than 19 files. If the types of data

contained in Record Types 4, 6, 7, 8, B, U, 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 suffix is .rt*n* where *n* is the record type.

The TIGER/Line data dictionary in Chapter 6 contains a complete list of all the fields in the 19 record types. Separate chapters cross-list the fields by feature attribute and geographic entity type. The next section provides a summary of 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line file record types.

2005 Second Edition 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.

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 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.

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. Some of the information that was formerly in Record Type 9 now is included in Record Type 7. If a county file has no landmarks Record Types 7 and 8 will not exist for that county.

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 A—Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Current Geography

Record Type A contains a record for each GT-polygon represented by Record Type P in the TIGER/Line files. The U.S. Census Bureau provides current (post-Census 2000) geographic entity codes—state, county, county subdivision, place, American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land—on this record type.

Record Type B—Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Corrections

Record Type B contains records for only those GT-polygons with corrections. The U.S. Census Bureau provides corrected geographic entity codes from the Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program for state, county, county subdivision, place, and American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land areas on this record type. A Record Type B will not exist in counties that do not contain corrected geography. The CENID and POLYID fields may be used to link Record Type B to Record Type S to determine which geographic entity code(s) were corrected.

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 five values: *2000* for geographic names and codes valid for Census 2000, *200n* (where *200n* is the year of extraction from the Census TIGER database) for geographic names and codes valid for the current year, CQR0 for geographic names and codes valid for corrected geography, EC02 for geographic names and codes valid for the 2002 Economic Census, or *blank* when the geographic names and codes for Census 2000, *200n*, and CQR0 are the same. Multiple

records for the same geographic entity show its change or correction over time. Record Type C is linked to other record types (1, A, B, E, and S) through geographic entity codes.

Record Type E—Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Economic Census

Record Type E provides the basic geographic entity codes—state, county, and place—used in the Economic Census. Record Type E is linked to Record Type C 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 GT-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, 4, 6, H, U, and Z) to each other. The Record Type I to Record Type P link (CENID and POLYID) may be used to link polygon attributes and other data record types (8, A, B, E, and S) to each other. Record Type I also serves as a link between the complete chain attributes on Record Type 1 and the TIGER Zero-Cell ID (TZID) information on Record Types T and U. Record Type I has a one-to-one relationship with Record Types 1, T, and U 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-GT-polygon identifier.

Record Type M—Feature Spatial Metadata Record

Record Type M provides spatial metadata for each feature in a TIGER/Line file, identifying the source for the spatial coordinates. Record Type M can have a one-to-one or many-to-one relationship with Record Type 1.

Record Type P—Polygon Internal Point

There is a Record Type P for every GT-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 GT-polygon. See the *Internal Points* section in Chapter 3.

The TIGER/Line files include all complete chains and GT-polygons in the Census TIGER database. The topology of the Census TIGER database ensures that a one-to-one relationship exists between the GT-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) and TIGER Zero-Cell IDs (TZIDs) assigned to a census file in a nationwide scheme. Record Type R has the lowest and the highest record numbers for the range. Numbers are assigned to complete chains or zero-cells 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 Geographic Entity Codes: Census 2000

Record Type S contains a record for each GT-polygon represented by Record Type P in the TIGER/Line files. The U.S. Census Bureau provides the Census 2000 geographic entity codes that identify GT-polygons on this record type.

Record Type T—TIGER Zero-Cell ID

There is a Record Type T for every TIGER Zero-Cell ID (TZID) in the TIGER/Line files. Record Type T has a one-to-many relationship with Record Type I.

Record Type U—TIGER/Line ID Overpass/Underpass Identification

Record Type U provides information identifying those complete chains that are overpasses or underpasses and the order in which they cross other complete chains. Record Type U has a one-to-one relationship with Record Type T, a many-to-one relationship with Record Type 1, and a one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many relationship with Record Type I.

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. 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.

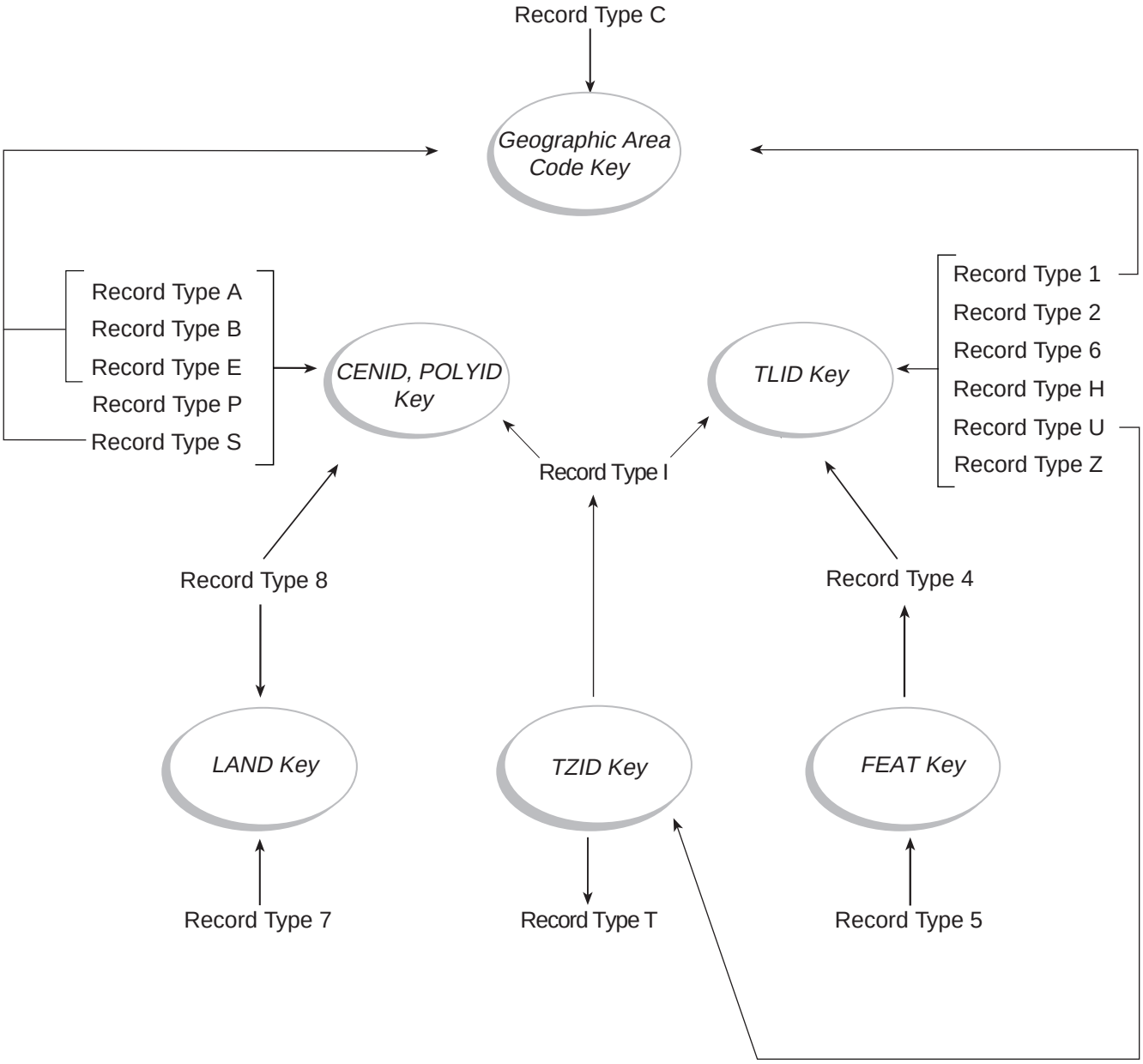
Linkages Between Record Types

All the record types except Record Type R contain fields (such as TLID, TZID, 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, TZID, 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 and S contain geographic entity code keys—the Census 2000 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). With geographic information systems for processing and display, data users can use the geographic entity codes to link data tabulations with the geographic data. For example, data users interested in linking the Census 2000 demographic data for census tracts to the census tract information in the TIGER/Line files should create a field in both files comprised of the state code, county code, and census tract number. This newly created field then serves as the link between the demographic data file(s) and the TIGER/Line file.

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 2003 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.

The version code of the TIGER/Line files 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:

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 0603 — TIGER/Line Files, 2002
0203 to 0303 — TIGER/Line Files, 108th CD Census 2000
1203 to 0304 — TIGER/Line Files, 2003
1004 to 1004 — TIGER/Line Files, 2004 First Edition
1204 to 0605 — TIGER/Line Files, 2004 Second Edition
0505 to 0805 — TIGER/Line Files, 2005 First Edition
1105 to 0106 — TIGER/Line Files, 2005 Second Edition

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. For those Record Type 1 records that are county boundaries (those records that have the single-side source code—SIDE1—set), the U.S. Census Bureau is making the TLIDs for these records the same so that the complete chain representing a segment of the boundary between two neighboring counties will have the same TLID code in both counties. To make the TLIDs for these complete chains identical in both files, the U.S. Census Bureau is replacing the original TLID of one of the line segments with the TLID from the other file.

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. For those complete chains that represent a segment of the boundary between two neighboring counties, the TLID will not appear in Record Type R for one of the counties. This occurs when the TLID for the complete chain is from the adjoining county and would be outside of the numeric range for this county. Users will need to reference Record Type R from that adjoining county for the Record Type R information for these TLIDs.

Record Type H shows the history of a particular TLID, whether combined or split, and its predecessors or successors. For those complete chains that represent a segment of the boundary between two neighboring counties, the complete history for a TLID may not appear in Record Type H for one of these counties. Where the TLID is from the adjoining county only the most current TLID history record will appear in a TIGER/Line file. Users will need to reference Record Type H from the adjoining county to find the entire history for that TLID.

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 4
- Record Type 6
- Record Type Z

The TLID field appears in columns 11 through 20 of the following record types:

- Record Type H
- Record Type I

In Record Type U, the TLID field appears in columns 22 through 31, 32 through 41, 42 through 51, and 52 through 61.

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. Record Type I also contains the key fields required to link the TIGER zero-cell identification numbers (TZIDs) identifying the start node and end node of each complete chain to the TLID of that complete chain. 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.

TIGER Zero-Cell Identification Number (TZID)

The post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files use a permanent 10-digit TIGER zero-cell identification number (TZID) to uniquely identify a zero-cell (node) for the Nation.

TZID Codes

The 10-digit TZID will not exceed the value $2^{31} - 1$ (2,147,483,647) and will represent the same zero-cell in all versions of this file, beginning with the 2002 TIGER/Line. The minimum value is 100,001.

For those zero-cells along the boundary between two neighboring counties, the U.S. Census Bureau is making the TZIDs for these zero-cells the same so that the zero-cell will have the same TZID code in both counties. To make the TZIDs for these zero-cells identical in both files, the U.S. Census Bureau is replacing the original TZID of one of the zero-cells with the TZID from the other file.

Record Type R contains the range of unique zero-cell 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 zero-cells beginning at the minimum value and increasing the current value by one until it reaches the maximum value. For those zero-cells along the boundary between two neighboring counties, the TZID will not appear in Record Type R for one of the counties. This occurs when the TZID for the zero-cell is from the adjoining county and would be outside of the numeric range for this county. Users will need to reference Record Type R from that adjoining county for the Record Type R information for these TZIDs.

TZID Record Locations

The TZID field appear in the following record types:

- Record Type I — Contains start and end TZIDs in columns 21 through 30 (start) and columns 31 through 40 (end)
- Record Type T — Appears in columns 11 through 20
- Record Type U — Appears in columns 11 through 20

TZID Record Linkages

The TZID field provides a key that can be used for sequentially linking complete chains. Record Type I contains the key fields required to link the start and end TZIDs to the TLID and the GT-polygon identification fields, CENID and POLYID. See Figure 1-2 in Chapter 1.

TZID 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 TZID in order to facilitate record linkages.

User-Defined Changes to the TIGER/Line Files

TLID and TZID as Standard Identification Numbers

Users should store the record number and the version code associated with each complete chain and zero-cell 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 and zero-cell provide an important link to the corresponding complete chain and zero-cell 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.

Feature Changes

If users choose to assign a new record number (TLID) to each new complete chain they create and a new record number (TZID) to each new zero-cell they create the U.S. Census Bureau recommends assigning a version number with a value greater than 5000 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 and zero-cell, 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 should assign a version code equal to 4999 for all deleted complete chain, zero-cell, and landmark records. 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 GT-polygons are numbered.

CENID and POLYID Codes

The CENID is a 5-character alphanumeric code. 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, B, E, 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 A — Records exist for all GT-polygons
- Record Type B — Records exist for GT-polygons with Count Question Resolution changes
- Record Type E — Records exist for all Economic Census 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 TZIDs, and the highest TLID and TZID 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, B, E, 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, B, E, 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, 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 A, B, E, 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 Record Type 1. 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 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. How the Census Bureau displays feature names in the feature name fields differs between Record Type 1 and 5. In Record Type 1, the feature type for all hydrography, non-road features, and some road features follows the feature name in the feature name field. In Record Type 5 the feature type always appears in the feature type field. The TIGER/Line files link the alternate names in Record Type 5 to Record Type 1 through the use of the alternate feature identification code index that forms Record Type 4. See the *Feature Identifier Record Linkage* section in this chapter.

Feature Identifier Record Locations

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

Feature Identifier Codes

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

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

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

The U.S. Census Bureau uses 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 TIGER/Line files:

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

The feature name field may contain abbreviations to represent some feature types. See *Appendix B—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 B—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 (RTSQ) to uniquely identify multiple Type 4 records that might exist for one TLID. The RTSQ equals 1 for the first occurrence of a TLID in Record Type 4 and can reach a maximum of 999 for subsequent occurrences.

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

Feature Identification Numbers Record Locations

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

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.

Feature Spatial Metadata Information

The 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files are the first version of the TIGER/Line files for which the U.S. Census Bureau is identifying the source of the spatial coordinates for each line segment.

TIGER 1-Cell Source Code The TIGER 1-Cell Source Code (SOURCEID) appearing in Record Type M identifies the source of the spatial coordinates for the line segment. The SOURCEID also appears in the Source Information section of the county based metadata providing a link to the name of the source file provider. Where the SOURCEID is 0 (zero) the U.S. Census Bureau is the source of the spatial coordinates for that line segment. Users must refer to the county-based metadata for information on the source where the SOURCEID is not zero.

The U.S. Census Bureau may use more than one source to realign features in the Census TIGER database so multiple SOURCEIDs may be associated with a county or statistically equivalent entity. The SOURCEID associated with a line segment can change between versions of the TIGER/Line files.

The SOURCEID also provides a link between the line segments and the horizontal spatial accuracy information in the county-based metadata. Because there can be more than one source used to realign line segments in a county or statistically equivalent entity there can be multiple spatial accuracies associated with that county. Please note that the spatial accuracy reported in the metadata refers only to those line segments identified as matched to the SOURCEID with that spatial accuracy. It is not the spatial accuracy of the TIGER/Line file as a whole. No warranty, expressed or implied is made with regard to the accuracy of these data, and no liability is assumed by the U.S. Government in general or the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically as to the positional or attribute accuracy of the data.

Local Identifiers and Reach Codes Record Type M contains an 18-character Identification Code (ID) field that can contain a locally assigned identification number, a National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Reach code, or any other code associated with the complete chain. Locally assigned identification numbers include only those numbers assigned

using a locally devised identification numbering scheme. They do not include identification codes assigned automatically by geographic information system (GIS) software.

The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a comprehensive set of digital spatial data that contains information about surface water features such as lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, and springs. It identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. In the NHD a reach is defined as a significant segment of surface water that has similar hydrologic characteristics, such as a stretch of stream/river between two confluences, or a lake/pond. Reaches also are defined for unconnected (isolated) features, such as an isolated lake/pond. Reach codes are 14-digit numeric codes that uniquely label each reach in the NHD.

The Identification Code Flag (IDFLAG) is an alphabetic code that identifies if the ID is a local identification code, the NHD Reach code, and so forth. Currently the valid IDFLAG values are blank, L for local identification code, R for NHD Reach code, and F for Federal Highway.

A complete chain may have more than one ID associated with it. For example, it may have both a local identification code and a Reach code. The TIGER/Line files provide a record sequence number (RTSQ) to identify multiple Record Type M records that might exist for one TLID.

Feature Spatial Metadata Information Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
M	SOURCEID	TIGER® 1-Cell Source Code
M	ID	Identification Code
M	IDFLAG	Identification Code Flag
M	RTSQ	Record Sequence Number

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

Address Ranges

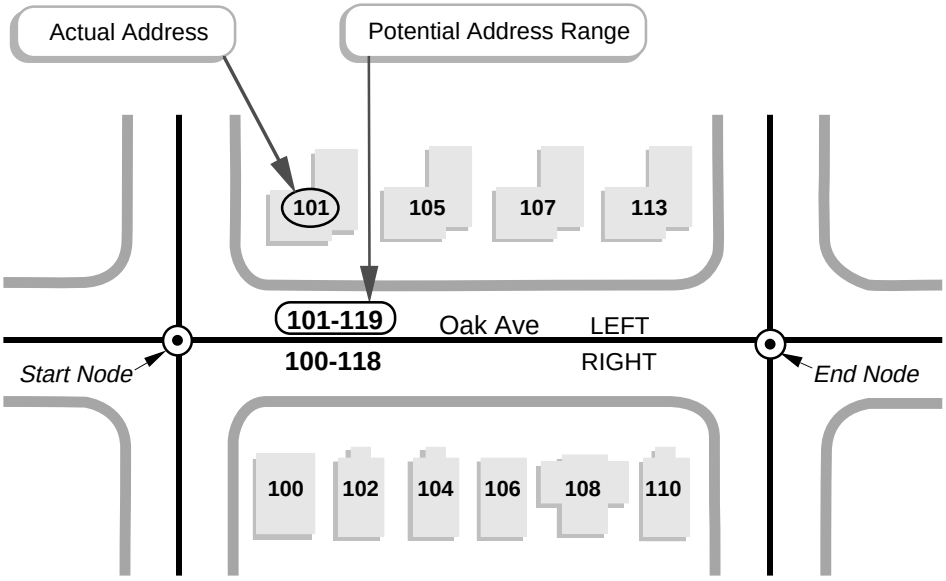
Complete chains in the TIGER/Line files have one end point labeled as the *start node* and the other end point labeled as the *end node*. The start and end nodes also are referred to as *from* and *to*. The start node always corresponds to the beginning of the complete chain identified by the start node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

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

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



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

Record Type 1 — **Address Range**

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

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. The U.S. Census Bureau does 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. 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.

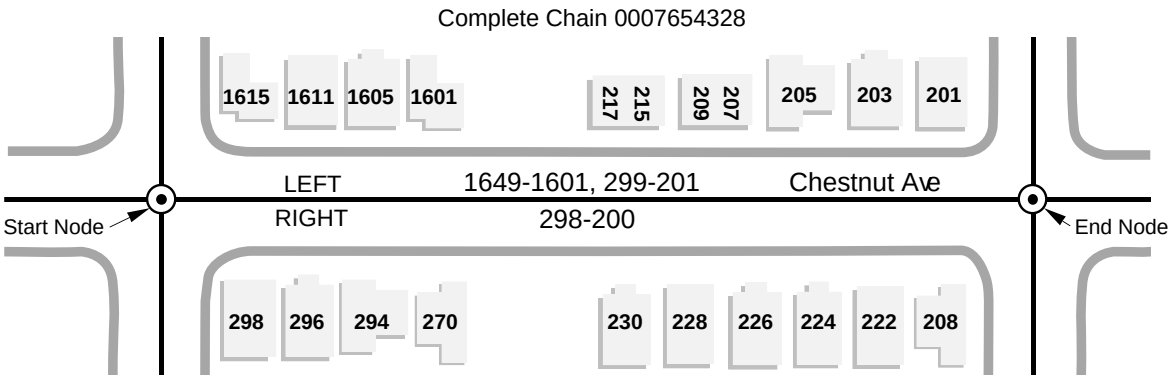
Imputed Address Ranges

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 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

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

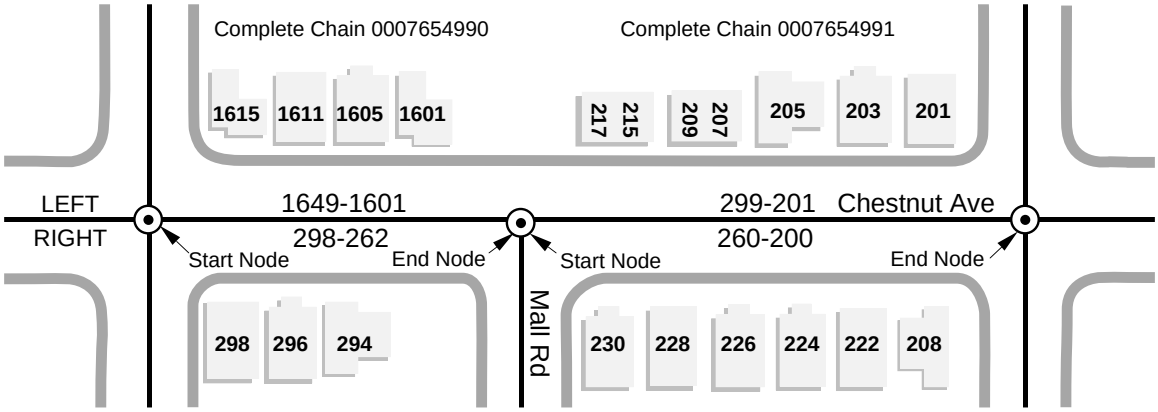
			Address Range				Impute Flags			
			Left side		Right side		Left side		Right side	
			Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
RT TLID	FENAME	FETYPE	FRADDL	TOADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR	FRIADDL	TOIADDL	FRIADDR	TOIADDR
1 0007654328	Chestnut	Ave	299	201	298	200	0	0	0	0

Record Type 6

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

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

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



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

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

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. There are multiple Postal ZIP+4 Add-On codes associated with a single address range in the TIGER/Line files. The reason for this is that the U.S. Census Bureau does not include 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 does not split address ranges where a Postal +4 Add-On code covers only part of the address range. Rather, the TIGER/Line files 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 Methodology

Census 2000 and Post-Census 2000 Address Ranges

For all Census 2000 and post-Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files the source for the address range information is the Master Address File (MAF). The MAF is a 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. 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 TIGER/Line files including out-of-parity and out-of-sequence addresses.. Suppression of single address-address ranges is to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses collected through census field operations as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code. As a result, any single address that is "out of place" geographically (that is, across the street from all other even addresses or several blocks away from all other addresses in that address series) will not appear in *any* address range in the TIGER/Line® files. For example, address 709 Main Street is in the middle of the even-side of the 700 block of Main Street and will be suppressed because it is a single address-address range. The following addresses ranges for the 700 block of Main Street will appear in the TIGER/Line files: 700-798 Main Street, 701-707 Main Street, and 711-799 Main Street. Based on the information provided data users cannot tell where 709 Main Street is located.

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

Address Range Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	FRADDL	Start Address, Left
1	TOADDL	End Address, Left
1	FRADDR	Start Address, Right
1	TOADDR	End Address, Right
6	FRADDL	Start Address, Left
6	TOADDL	End Address, Left
6	FRADDR	Start Address, Right
6	TOADDR	End Address, Right

Impute Flag Record Locations

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

ZIP Code® Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	ZIPL	ZIP Code®, Left
1	ZIPR	ZIP Code®, Right
6	ZIPL	ZIP Code®, Left
6	ZIPR	ZIP Code®, Right
Z	ZIP4L	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Left
Z	ZIP4R	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Right

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.

Impute Flags *(1-character numeric code)*

- *blank*— No address range available
- 0— Not imputed
- 1— Imputed
- 2— Exclude from geocoding

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 2005 Second Edition 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 entities, the codes appear in both complete chain and polygon record types. Refer to Chapter 4 for descriptions of geographic entities, 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. 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. In some Record Type A records, the current state and county, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes.

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, E, P, and S, or a collection of these GT-polygons.

Record Type B contains corrected geography from the Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program, but only for those polygons with corrected geography. It does not include all the polygons within the corrected entity. Data users will need to compare the geographic entity codes on Record

Type B against those appearing in Record Type S to identify which codes were corrected. Record Type S reflects the geographic entities as tabulated for Census 2000; those users requiring the corrected geographic entities must use the information from both Record Type S and Record Type B. Data users can either apply the Record Type B change to Record Type S or identify all polygons associated with the geographic entity using Record Type S and then add or remove polygons based on the information in Record Type B.

Caution: Some types of geographic areas must end at a county/file boundary while others can continue into adjoining counties/files. For example, minor civil divisions (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 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files use the January 1, 2005 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. The TIGER/Line file identifies these complete chains with a 1-character, single-side segment flag in the SIDE1 field of Record Type 1. 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 exception is that, in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files, the state and county codes for the adjacent county will appear on these Record Type 1 records to improve the ability of data users to merge multiple counties. For those Record Type 1 records that comprise the boundary of the United States, all of the data elements for the side of the record "outside" the United States will continue to be blank. The U.S. Census Bureau also is making the TLIDs and TZIDs for the county boundary records the same so that the complete chain representing a segment of the boundary between two neighboring counties will have the same TLID and TZID code in both counties.

To avoid one of the major difficulties data users had last decade with the mixing of "current" state and county codes with decennial census tract and block numbers which are uniquely identified only by the decennial census state and county codes, the U.S. Census Bureau is continuing to provide Census 2000 codes on Record Type 1 even though the distribution unit for the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files is current county or statistically equivalent entity. Since some county or statistically equivalent entity boundaries have changed since Census 2000, the current boundaries may not match those used in Census 2000. Thus it is possible to find some territory that was in County A in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line file for County B.

In counties or statistically equivalent entities that have gained territory, it is possible to have a complete chain that is a current county boundary and has the SIDE1 flag set, but has the same state and county codes on both sides of the complete chain. This occurs because a polygon that was, for example, in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line file for County A now is in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line file for County B. Since Record Type 1 displays the Census 2000 geography, the state and county code for County A (the county or statistically equivalent entity the lost territory) appears on this complete chain even though it currently is part of County B. The other side of this complete chain is in an adjacent TIGER/Line file and the U.S. Census Bureau appends the current state and county code of the adjacent county (County A) to this complete chain. The result is a complete chain that is a current county boundary yet has the same state and county codes on both sides of the complete chain.

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

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

Single-Side Flag Record Location

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

Single-Side Flag Codes

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

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

Census Feature Class Codes (CFCCs)

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

The CFCC, as used in the TIGER/Line files, is a three-character code. The first character is a letter describing the feature class; the second character is a number describing the major category; and the third character is a number describing the minor category. Not all CFCCs listed currently appear in the TIGER/Line files. The U.S. Census Bureau has created some CFCCs in preparation for collecting additional information for identifying and classifying features in future operations.

The TIGER/Line files contain sporadic occurrences of road segments with a misclassified CFCC. The result is that complete chains for the affected road features will have segments with different CFCC values assigned erroneously. This problem could affect applications that use the CFCC values for network analysis, routing, or for assigning symbology to a feature when creating a map.

Some street features in the 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 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 rail line.

Road With Category Unknown Source materials do not allow determination of the road category.

CFCC	Description
A00	Road feature; classification unknown or not elsewhere classified

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

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

Primary Highway With Limited Access *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
A16	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated, in tunnel
A17	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated, underpassing
A18	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, separated, with rail line in center
A19	Primary road with limited access or interstate highway, bridge

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
A29	Primary road without limited access, US highways, bridge

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 and county highways, unseparated
A32	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highways, unseparated, in tunnel

Secondary and Connecting Road *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
A33	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highways, unseparated, underpassing
A34	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highways, unseparated, with rail line in center
A35	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highways, separated
A36	Secondary and connecting road, state and county 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
A39	Secondary and connecting road, state and county highways, bridge

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 feature is a neighborhood road and street that is not a thorough-fare 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 United States 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
A49	Local, neighborhood, and rural road, city street, bridge

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.

Vehicular Trail *(cont.)*

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
A66	Gated barrier to travel
A67	Toll booth barrier to travel

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

CFCC	Description
A70	Other thoroughfare, major category used when the minor category could not be determined
A71	Walkway or trail for pedestrians, usually unnamed
A72	Stairway, stepped road for pedestrians, usually unnamed
A73	Alley, road for service vehicles, usually unnamed, located at the rear of buildings and property

Road as Other Thoroughfare *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
A74	Private road or drive for service vehicles, usually privately owned and unnamed. Primary type of use is for access to oil rigs, farms, or ranches
A75	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use

Feature Class B, Railroad

Railroad With Category Unknown Source materials do not allow determination of the railroad category.

CFCC	Description
B00	Railroad feature; classification unknown or not elsewhere classified

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
B14	Abandoned/inactive rail line with tracks present
B15	Abandoned rail line with grade, but no tracks
B16	Abandoned rail line with track and grade information unknown
B19	Railroad main track, bridge

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
B29	Railroad spur track, bridge

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

Railroad Yard *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
B33	Railroad yard track, underpassing
B39	Railroad yard track, bridge

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

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

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

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

Feature Class C, Miscellaneous Ground Transportation

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

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

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

CFCC	Description
C10	Pipeline; major category used alone

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

CFCC	Description
C20	Power transmission line; major category used alone

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

CFCC	Description
C30	Other ground transportation that is not a pipeline or a power transmission line; major category used alone when minor category could not be determined
C31	Aerial tramway, monorail, or ski lift
C32	Pier/dock a platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles; provides access to ships and boats

Feature Class D, Landmark

Landmark is the general name given to a cartographic (or locational) landmark or a land-use area. 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.

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

CFCC	Description
D00	Landmark; major and minor categories unknown

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

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

Multihousehold or Transient Quarters

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

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

CFCC	Description
D30	Custodial facility; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D31	Hospital, urgent care facility, clinic
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, Cultural, or Religious Institution

CFCC	Description
D40	Educational, cultural, 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
D45	Museum including visitor center, cultural center, or tourist attraction
D46	Community Center
D47	Library

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

CFCC	Description
D50	Transportation terminal; major category used alone when the minor category could not be determined
D51	Airport or airfield
D52	Train station including trolley and mass transit rail system
D53	Bus terminal
D54	Marine terminal
D55	Seaplane anchorage
D56	Airport Intermodel Transportation Hub/Terminal site that allows switching of differing modes of transportation in the same facility
D57	Airport—Statistical Representation used as part of urban area delineation where major airports are contiguous with urban areas
D58	Park and ride facility/parking lot—A Park and Ride facility is designed to intercept automobiles at outlying locations along transit corridors (e.g., bus routes)

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 including public and commercial storage, but excluding tank farms
D63	Office building or office park
D64	Amusement center including arena, auditorium, stadium, coliseum, race course, theme park, or shooting range
D65	Government center
D66	Other employment center
D67	Convention center

Towers, Monuments, and Other Vertical Structures

CFCC	Description
D70	Towers, monuments, and other vertical structures; major category used alone when minor category could not be determined
D71	Lookout tower
D72	Transmission tower including cell, radio, and TV
D73	Water tower
D74	Lighthouse beacon

Towers, Monuments, and Other Vertical Structures *(cont.)*

CFCC	Description
D75	Tank/tank farm with a number of liquid (petroleum, natural gas, etc.) tanks that are operated together as a depot for storage and distribution activities
D76	Windmill farm
D77	Solar farm
D78	Monument or memorial
D79	Survey or boundary monument

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
D86	Zoo
D87	Vineyard, winery, orchard or other agricultural or horticultural establishment
D88	Landfill, incinerator, dump, spoil, or other location for refuse

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	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
D92	Urbanizacion, an identifiable community development in Puerto Rico
D93	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
D94	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
D95	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
D96	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use

Feature Class E, Physical Feature

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

Physical Feature With Category Unknown *(cont.)*

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
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
E25	Marsh/Swamp
E26	Quarry (not water filled), open pit mine or mine (site where raw materials have been mined), and is generally unsuitable for residential use
E27	Dam

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 legal boundary
F14	Nonvisible superseded 1990 legal boundary
F15	Nonvisible superseded 1990 legal boundary, corrected through post census process
F16	Nonvisible 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 legal 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
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 corporate offset and corridor boundaries
F25	Nonvisible centerline of area enclosed by a corporate 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
F41	Public Land Survey System or equivalent survey line (not used as a boundary

ZIP Code® Tabulation Boundary

CFCC	Description
F50	ZIP Code® tabulation area (ZCTA™) boundary, used in delineating ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas
F52	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use

Nonvisible Statistical Boundary

CFCC	Description
F70	Statistical boundary; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
F71	Superseded tabulation boundary
F72	Superseded tabulation boundary
F73	Internal U.S. Census Bureau use
F74	Superseded tabulation boundary

Nonvisible Other Tabulation Boundary

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

CFCC	Description
G31	Island Block Definition

Feature Class H, Hydrography

Hydrography Classification Unknown or Not Elsewhere Classified Source materials do not allow determination of the hydrographic category..

CFCC	Description
H00	Water feature, classification unknown or not elsewhere classified

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

CFCC	Description
H01	Shoreline of perennial water feature
H02	Shoreline of intermittent water feature

Naturally Flowing Water Features

CFCC	Description
H10	Stream or river; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
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
H20	Canal, ditch, or aqueduct; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
H21	Perennial canal, ditch, or aqueduct
H22	Intermittent canal, ditch, or aqueduct

Inland Body of Water

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

Man-Made Body of Water

CFCC	Description
H40	Reservoir; major category used when the minor category could not be determined
H41	Perennial reservoir
H42	Intermittent reservoir
H43	Treatment pond

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
H76	Artificial path through double line hydrography, from the U.S. Geological Survey feature in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)
H77	Artificial path through double line hydrography, from any source **other** than the U.S. Geological Survey, National Hydrography Dataset

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 and landmarks 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

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

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.

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). 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. The post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line files contain permanent node identification numbers. The TIGER ID Start Permanent Zero-Cell Number (TZIDS) and TIGER ID End Permanent Zero-Cell Number (TZIDE) appear on Record Types I and T.

Shape Points

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

Coordinates for Nodes and Shape Points

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

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

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

For the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the coordinates in the 1995 and later versions of the TIGER/Line files are in the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). 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 U.S. 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

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	FRLONG	Start Longitude
1	FRLAT	Start Latitude
1	TOLONG	End Longitude
1	TOLAT	End Latitude
2	LONG1	Point 1, Longitude
2	LAT1	Point 1, Latitude
2	LONG2	Point 2, Longitude
2	LAT2	Point 2, Latitude

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

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
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. Use the permanent zero-cell numbers, TZIDS and TZIDE, appearing on Record Type I to search for and identify the ends of the adjoining complete chain(s).

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 I — links GT-polygons to complete chains
- Record Type 8 — links GT-polygons to area landmarks
- Record Type A — provides the Current geographic entity codes and areas
- Record Type B — provides the corrected geographic entity codes and areas
- Record Type E — provides the Economic Census geographic entity codes and areas
- 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. The geographic entity codes also provide the link between the TIGER/Line files and demographic data. To link the demographic data for census tracts for example, to the census tract boundaries in the TIGER/Line files, create a geographic identification field in both files comprised of the concatenated state code, county code, and census tract number.

Identifying Polygons as Land or Water

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Perennial/Intermittent Water Flag (WATER) on Record Type P to identify whether a GT-polygon is land or water, and further identifying water polygons as perennial or intermittent water. If the GT-polygon is land the WATER flag is blank. A WATER flag with a value of 1 identifies a GT-Polygon as perennial water while a WATER flag with a value of 2 identifies a GT-Polygon as intermittent water.

Internal Points

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

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

Changes to the shape and location of complete chains forming polygon boundaries will change the polygon internal point coordinates even

though the topology of the polygon remains the same. Such changes complicate the matching, using internal point coordinates, of polygons from different versions of the TIGER/Line files.

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

GT-Polygon Internal Point Coordinates Record Locations

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

Record Linkages

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

Record Type I provides a direct link from each complete chain in the TIGER/Line file to its adjoining GT-polygons. It contains 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.

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. Not all water areas are identified as landmarks. Data users must use the WATER field on Record Type P to identify if a GT-polygon is land or water. 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.

Point, Line, and Area Landmark CFCCs

All landmarks 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

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
7	CFCC	Code assigned to point and area landmarks

Landmark CFCC Codes

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
C32	Pier/dock a platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles	–	L	A
D00	Landmark feature, classification unknown, or not elsewhere classified	P	–	A
D10	Military installation or reservation	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

Landmark CFCC Codes *(cont.)*

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
D30	Custodial facility	P	–	A
D31	Hospital, urgent care facility, clinic	P	–	A
D32	Halfway house	P	–	–
D33	Nursing home, retirement home, or home for the aged	P	–	A
D34	County home or poor farm	P	–	A
D35	Orphanage	P	–	A
D36	Jail or detention center	P	–	A
D37	Federal penitentiary, state prison, or prison farm	P	–	A
D40	Educational, cultural, or religious institution	P	–	A
D41	Sorority or fraternity	P	–	A
D42	Convent or monastery	P	–	A
D43	Educational institution including academy, school, college, and university	P	–	A
D44	Religious institution including church, synagogue, seminary, temple, and mosque	P	–	A
D45	Museum including visitor center, cultural center, or tourist attraction	P	–	A
D46	Community Center	P	–	A
D47	Library	P	–	A
D50	Transportation terminal	P	–	A
D51	Airport or airfield	P	L	A
D52	Train station including trolley and mass transit rail station	P	–	A
D53	Bus terminal	P	–	A
D54	Marine terminal	P	L	A
D55	Seaplane anchorage	P	–	A
D56	Airport Intermodal Transportation Hub/Terminal site that allows switching of differing modes of transportation in the same facility	P	–	A
D57	Airport—Statistical Representation used as part of urban area delineation	–	–	A
D58	Park and ride facility/parking lot	P	–	A
D60	Employment center	P	–	A
D61	Shopping center or major retail center	P	–	A
D62	Industrial building or industrial park including public and commercial storage, but excluding tank farms	P	–	A
D63	Office building or office park	P	–	A

Landmark CFCC Codes *(cont.)*

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
D64	Amusement center including arena, auditorium, stadium, coliseum, race course, theme park, or shooting range	P	–	A
D65	Government center	P	–	A
D66	Other employment center	P	–	A
D67	Convention center	P	–	A
D70	Towers, monuments and other vertical structures	P	–	A
D71	Lookout tower	P	–	–
D72	Transmission tower including cell, radio and TV	P	–	A
D73	Water Tower	P	–	A
D74	Lighthouse beacon	P	–	–
D75	Tank/tank farm with a number of liquid tanks that are operated together as a depot for storage and distribution activities	P	–	A
D76	Windmill farm	P	–	A
D77	Solar farm	P	–	A
D78	Monument or memorial	P	–	A
D79	Survey or boundary monument	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
D86	Zoo	P	–	A
D87	Vineyard, winery, orchard or other agricultural or horticultural establishment	P	–	A
D88	Landfill, incinerator, dump, spoil, or other location for refuse	P	–	A
D90	Special purpose landmark	P	–	A
D92	*Urbanizacion,* an identifiable community development in Puerto Rico	P	–	A
E00	Physical feature, tangible but not transportation or hydrographic	P	L	–
E20	Topographic feature	P	L	A
E22	Mountain peak, the point of highest elevation of a mountain	P	–	–

Landmark CFCC Codes *(cont.)*

CFCC	*Description*	*Point*	*Line*	*Area*
E23	Island, identified by name	P	L	A
E24	Levee, an embankment, as of earth or concrete, used to prevent a river or other body of water from overflowing	–	L	A
E25	Swamp/Marsh	–	L	A
E26	Quarry (not water filled), open pit mine or mine where raw materials have been mined	P	–	A
E27	Dam	P	L	A
H00	Water feature, classification unknown, or not elsewhere classified	P	L	A
H10	Stream or river	–	L	A
H11	Perennial stream or river	–	L	A
H12	Intermittent stream, river, or wash	–	L	A
H13	Braided stream or river	–	L	A
H20	Canal, ditch, or aqueduct	–	L	A
H21	Perennial canal, ditch, or aqueduct	–	L	A
H22	Intermittent canal, ditch, or aqueduct	–	L	A
H30	Lake or pond	–	–	A
H31	Perennial lake or pond	–	–	A
H32	Intermittent lake or pond	–	–	A
H40	Reservoir	–	–	A
H41	Perennial reservoir	–	–	A
H42	Intermittent reservoir	–	–	A
H43	Treatment pond	–	–	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	P	–	A
H80	Special water feature	P	L	A
H81	Glacier	–	–	A
X00	Feature not yet classified	P	–	A

Landmark Feature 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 P contains a Perennial/Intermittent Water Flag (WATER) to identify polygons associated with water bodies. Perennial water bodies are identified with a value of 1 in the WATER field and intermittent water bodies are identified with a value of 2 in the WATER field.

Landmark Feature Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
7	LANAME	Landmark name

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

Point Landmark Locations

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

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

Point Landmark Coordinate Record Locations

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

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

Area Landmark Locations

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

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

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

Chapter 4: Geographic Entities

Overview

The 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line® files contain the boundaries of legal and statistical entities. Some boundaries of the legal entities contained in the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau to be legally in effect on January 1, 2000 while others are updated boundaries. 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. No warranty, expressed or implied is made with regard to the accuracy of these data, and no liability is assumed by the U.S. Government in general or the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically as to the positional or attribute accuracy of the data.

The legal entities shown in the files are:

- States and their statistical equivalents—Census 2000, current, corrected, and economic
- Counties and their statistical equivalents—Census 2000, current, corrected, and economic
- Minor civil divisions (MCDs)—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- Subbarrios (Puerto Rico only)—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- Consolidated cities—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- Incorporated places—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- Economic census places—economic only
- American Indian reservations (both federally and state-recognized)—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- American Indian trust lands—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- American Indian tribal subdivisions—Census 2000, current, and corrected
- Alaska Native Regional Corporations—Census 2000 and corrected
- Hawaiian home lands—Census 2000 and corrected
- Oregon urban growth areas—Census 2000 only
- Congressional districts—Census 2000 (106th), 108th, and current (109th)
- Voting districts—Census 2000 only
- State legislative districts (upper and lower chamber)—Census 2000 only
- School districts—Census 2000 and current

The statistical entities included in the files are:

- Census areas (statistical county equivalents in Alaska)—Census 2000, current, corrected, and economic
- Census county divisions and unorganized territories (statistical county subdivisions)—Census 2000; current for unorganized territories only
- Census designated places (statistical place equivalents)—Census 2000; current in Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico; and corrected and economic in Hawaii only
- Place (balance) entities (statistical place equivalents within consolidated cities)—Census 2000 and current
- Economic census places—economic only
- Economic census commercial region (Puerto Rico only)—economic only
- American Indian/Alaska Native statistical areas—Census 2000 and corrected
  1) Alaska Native village statistical areas
  2) Tribal designated statistical areas
  4) Oklahoma tribal statistical areas
  5) State designated American Indian statistical areas
- Census tracts—Census 2000 only
- Census block groups—Census 2000 only
- Census blocks—Census 2000 and current suffix for Census 2000 block number
- Urban areas
  1) Urbanized areas—Census 2000 and current
  2) Urban clusters—Census 2000 and current
- Metropolitan areas and core based statistical areas (CBSAs):
  1) Consolidated metropolitan statistical areas—Census 2000 only
  2) Metropolitan statistical areas—Census 2000 and June 2003
  3) Primary metropolitan statistical areas—Census 2000 only
  4) New England county metropolitan areas—Census 2000 only
  5) Micropolitan statistical areas—December 2003 only
  6) Metropolitan divisions—December 2003 only
  7) Combined statistical areas—December 2003 only
  8) New England city and town areas—December 2003 only
  9) New England city and town area divisions—December 2003 only
  10) Combined New England city and town areas—December 2003 only
- Traffic analysis zones—Census 2000 only
- ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs)—Census 2000 and 2002
- 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 G 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 Type 1)
- The identification of codes that belong to each GT-polygon (Record Types A, B, E, and S)

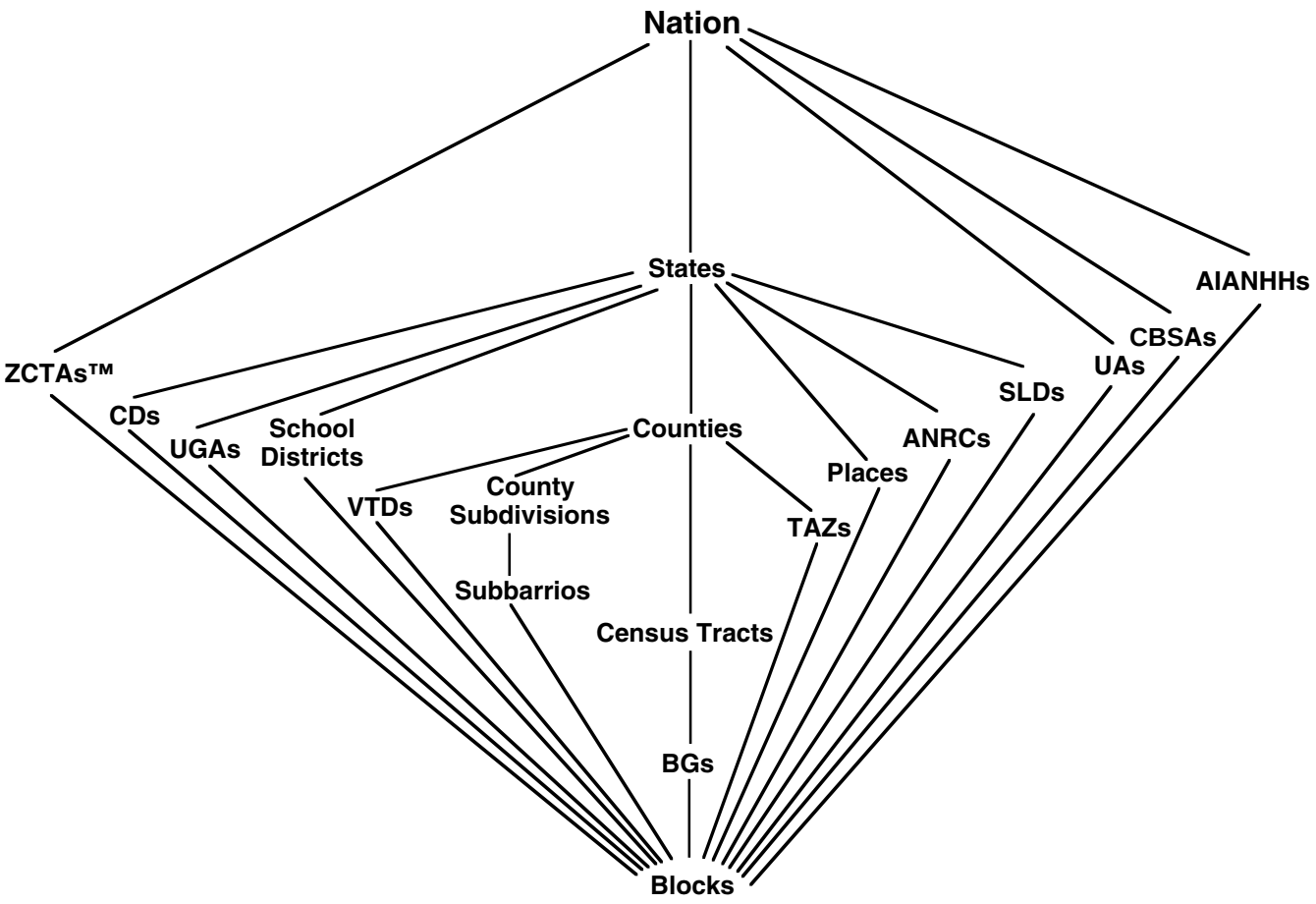
The TIGER/Line files identify some geographic entities in both the complete chain and polygon records for certain boundary vintages. This chapter provides detailed information on the record types and fields for the geographic entities.

Boundary and Area Changes

The boundaries identified as current for some legal areas are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The boundaries of all federally recognized American Indian Reservations and off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, states and their statistical equivalents, all counties and their statistical equivalents, all minor civil divisions (MCDs), and all incorporated places generally are those that were legally in effect as of the latest BAS, although the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain updates after January 1 for some legal entities. This may very by county record or the date of extraction from the Census TIGER® database. In some Record Type A records, the current state and county, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes.

For all other legal entities and nearly all statistical areas, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. Because unorganized territories and census designated places (CDPs) occupy the same level of geography as

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
CBSA: Core Based Statistical Area (Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas)
SLD: State Legislative District
TAZ: Traffic Analysis Zone
UA: Urban Area
UGA: Urban Growth Area
VTD: Voting District
ZCTA™: ZIP Code® Tabulation Area

legal MCDs and incorporated places, updates to the legal boundaries may affect the current boundaries for some of these entities, including the elimination of some of the statistical entities. With the exception of Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico, which do not have any incorporated places, CDPs do not appear on Record Type A—Current Geography. All CDPs appear in Record Types 1 and S—Census 2000 Geography.

The boundaries identified as corrected are updated boundaries generally resulting from the Census 2000 Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program. Where the Census Bureau placed a jurisdictional boundary of a functioning governmental unit in the wrong location for Census 2000, the corrected boundaries show the location of the governmental unit legally in effect on January 1, 2000.

Since the release of the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files, the U.S. Census Bureau has shifted and reshaped some line features including the lines forming some boundaries. These changes involved the realignment of complete chains associated with a legal or statistical area boundary. The shape and area of the Census 2000 geographic entities portrayed in the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files may differ from their portrayal in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files, but the inventory of Census 2000 tabulation entities remains the same. Changes in the shape and location of complete chains will change the polygon internal point locations. See the *Internal Points* section in Chapter 3.

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 Census 2000, current, corrected, economic census or all four. The *FIPS Code, Name, and/or Attribute Data Applicable Year* field (field name DATAYR) may have five values: *2000* for Census 2000 geographic names and codes, *200n* (where *200n* is the year

of extraction from the Census TIGER database) for geographic names and codes valid for the current year, CQR0 for geographic names and codes valid for corrected geography, EC02 for geographic names and codes valid for the 2002 Economic Census, or *blank* when the geographic names and codes for Census 2000, *200n*, CQR0, and EC02 are the same.

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 55 codes is available from USGS's Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) home page at http://geonames.usgs.gov. The URL for the FIPS 55 codes is http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html. The URL for U.S. Census Bureau related 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 55 to identify both legal and statistical entities for county subdivisions, places, and American Indian areas/Alaska Native areas/Hawaiian home lands. FIPS 55 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, 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 55 Code field. The Entity Type Code field identifies whether the FIPS code references a place, consolidated city, county subdivision, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, American Indian / Alaska Native Area / Hawaiian home land, or American Indian tribal subdivision.

Entity Type Codes

Code	*Geographic Entity Type*
C	County or Statistically Equivalent Entity
E	Economic Census Place
F	Economic Census Commercial Region
G	Consolidated City
I	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area /Hawaiian Home Land except for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
J	Metropolitan Area (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area), Census 2000
L	Subbarrio
M	County Subdivision
O	Urban Area, Census 2000
P	Place
R	Urban Area, 1990 redefined based on Census 2000 urban/rural criteria
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
3	Unified School District
4	Secondary School District
5	Elementary School District
6	Core Based Statistical Area (Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area, Metropolitan Division, Combined Statistical Area, New England City and Town Area, New England City and Town Area Division, and Combined New England City and Town Area), Current

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 Census 2000, 200*n* (where *200n* is the year of extraction from the Census TIGER database), CQR0, EC02, or all four. Refer to the section on *Codes for Entities* in this chapter for information on the five 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 in assigned ranges by AIANA/HHL type nationwide, except that joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. (See the *AIANA/HHL Code Record Locations* section in this chapter.) 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.

- *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, Indian colonies, Indian communities, Indian Rancherias, Indian Reservations, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, settlements, and 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.

- *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 agencies, areas, chapters, communities, districts, parcels, precincts, regions, segments, townships, tracts, or villages. 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.

- *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 American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his / her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off 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 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.

- *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).

- *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.

- *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).

- *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).

Current Geography The boundaries identified as current on Record Type A for some federally recognized American Indian Reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and tribal subdivisions are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's BAS. For all other legal entities and nearly all statistical areas, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. Because OTSAs, SDAISAs, and TDSAs occupy the same level of geography as federally recognized American Indian Reservations and off-reservation trust lands, updates to the legal boundaries may affect the current boundaries for some of these entities.

AIANA/HHL Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	AIANHHFPL	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Left
1	AIANHHFPR	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
A	AIANHHFPCU	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), Current
A	AIANHHCU	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), Current
A	AIHHTLICU	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, Current
A	ANRCCU	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), Current
A	AITSCECU	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), Current
A	AITSCU	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), Current

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

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
B	AIANHHFPCQ	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 CQR
B	AIANHHCQ	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 CQR
B	AIHHTLICQ	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000 CQR
B	AITSCECQ	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 CQR
B	AITSCQ	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 CQR
B	ANRCCQ	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000 CQR
C	FIPS	FIPS 55 Code
C	FIPSCC	FIPS 55 Class Code
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	AIANHH	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	AIANHHFP	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
S	AIANHH	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
S	AIHHTLI	American Indian /Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000
S	ANRC	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000
S	AITSCE	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000
S	AITS	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000

AIANA/HHL Codes Record Type C shows one record for each AIANA/HHL entity by year. Also, refer to FIPS 55 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:

Type	*Census Code Range*	*Valid FIPS 55 Class*
Federal AIR	0001 to 4999	D1, D2, D3
Hawaiian Home Land	5000 to 5499	F1
OTSA	5500 to 5999	D6
ANVSA	6000 to 7999	E1, E2, E6
TDSA	8000 to 8999	D6
State AIR	9000 to 9499	D4
SDAISA	9500 to 9998	D9

Type	*Trust Land Indicator*
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, urban 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.

Current Geography BG boundaries follow legal county boundaries as of January 1, 2000. Because there have been state and / or county boundary changes since 2000, data users are cautioned that combining the Census 2000 census tract and block group numbers with the current state and county codes create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes.

Block Group Number Record Locations

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

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

Census Blocks

Census blocks are statistical areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by nonvisible 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.

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, places, state legislative districts, urbanized areas, urban clusters, school districts, voting districts, or ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) or some special administrative areas such as military installations, and national parks and monuments.

Census 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 for Census 2000. The first digit of the tabulation block number identifies the block group.

Current Geography To accommodate changes in legal entity boundaries occurring after January 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau assigns a current alphabetic suffix for a Census 2000 block number. The current suffixes for Census 2000 block numbers, which appear on Record Type A, are not permanent and will change with each annual cycle of current block suffixing. Data users are cautioned that in some Record Type A records, the current state and county codes, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes. The Census 2000 state, county, census tract, and census block codes all are found on Record Type S. Since the distribution unit for the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files is current county, it is possible that to fully match all the Census 2000 blocks numbers in a Census 2000 county a user will need to reference multiple current 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files.

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

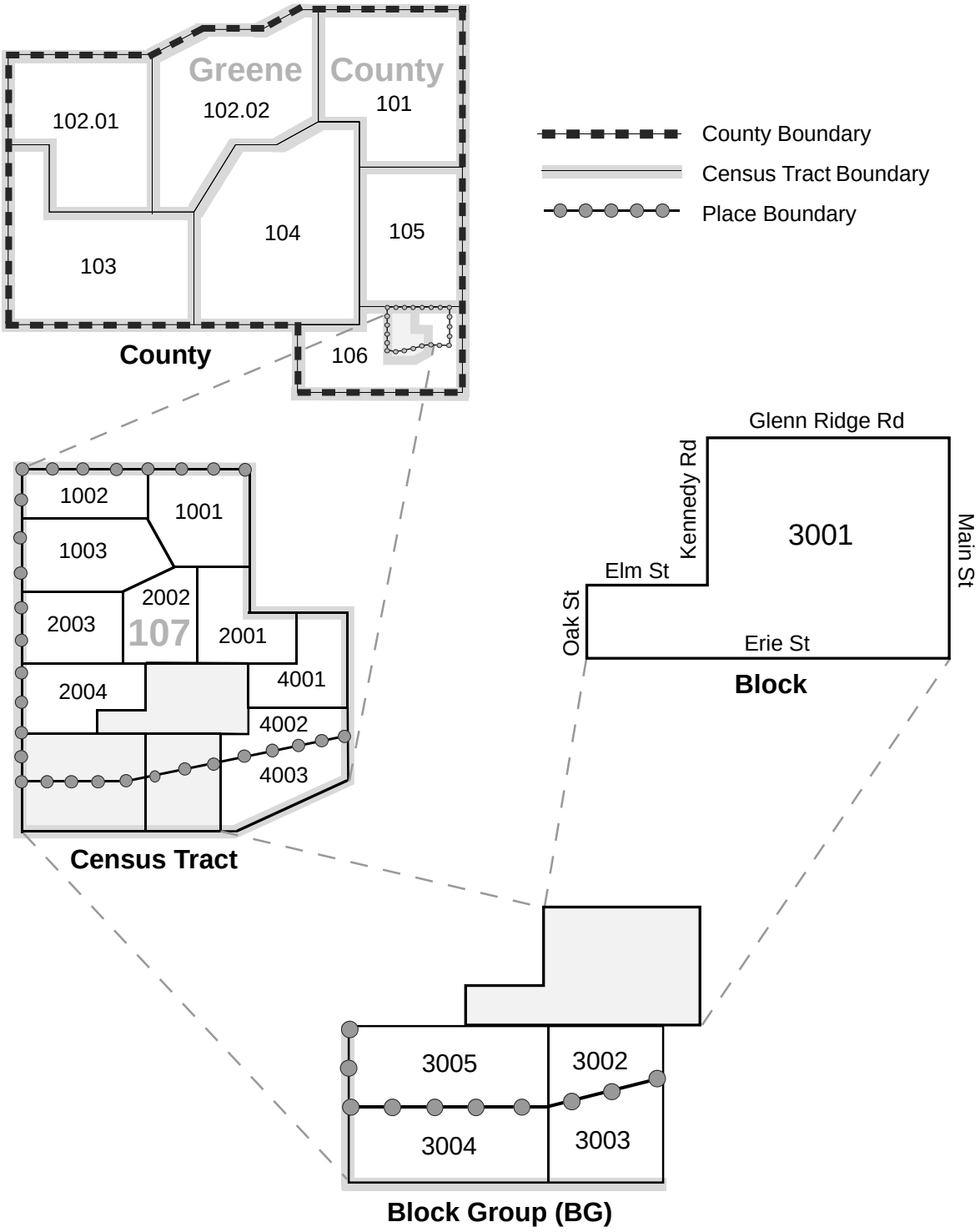
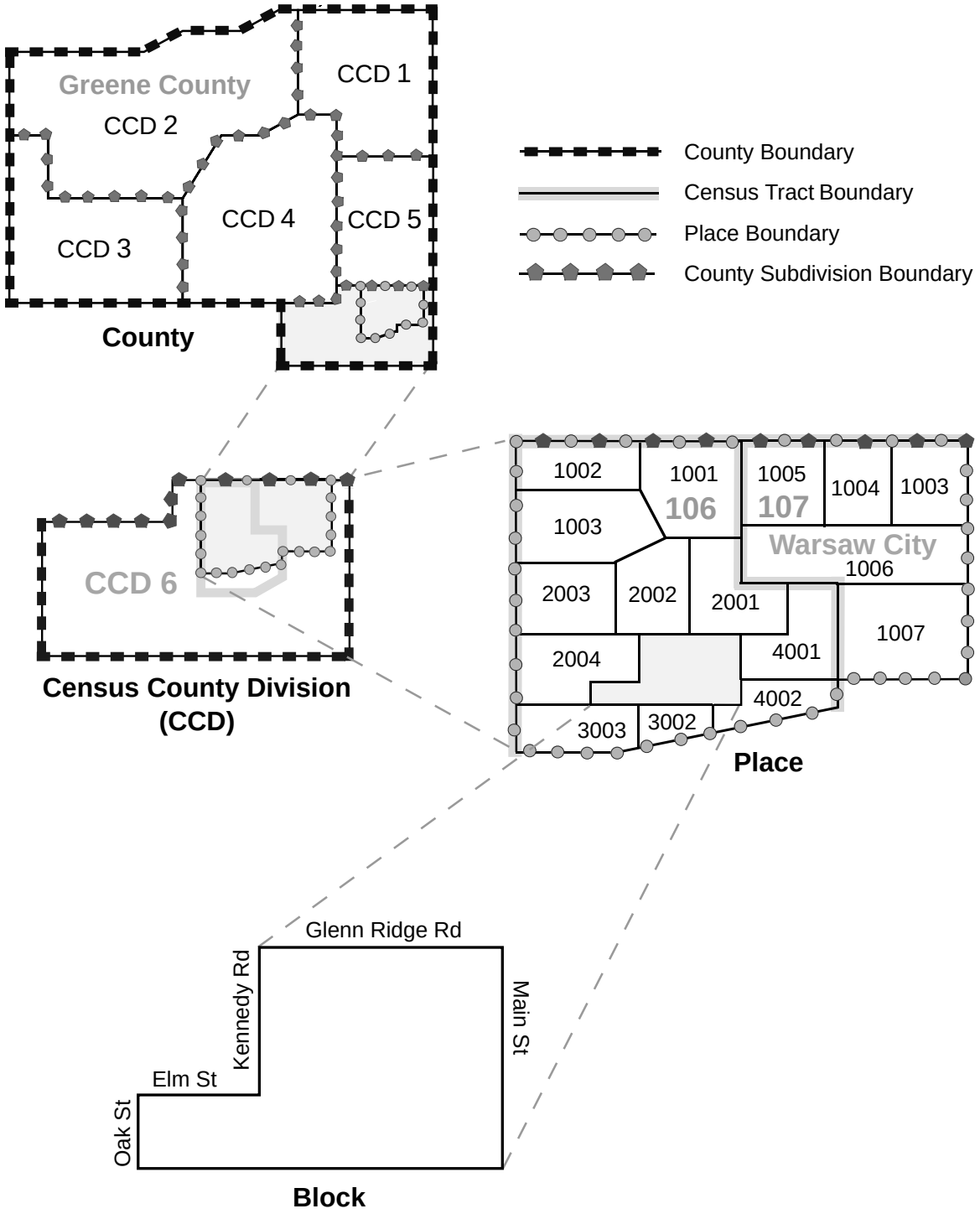


Figure 4-3 ***Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities***



Water Blocks The U.S. Census Bureau introduced a different method for identifying the water areas of census blocks for Census 2000. 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 used 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 P to determine if the GT-polygon is land or water. The WATER field has three values, blank for land, 1 for perennial water, or 2 for intermittent water.

Census Block Number Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	BLOCKL	Census Block Number, 2000 Left
1	BLOCKR	Census Block Number, 2000 Right
A	BLOCK	Census Block Number, 2000
A	BLOCKSUFCU	Current Suffix for Census 2000 Block Number
B	BLOCKCQ	Census Block Number, 2000 CQR
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 forth characters

Current Suffix for Census 2000 Block Number

- A to Z—Codes for Current Suffix for Census 2000 Block Numbers

Census 2000 block information appears on Record Type B—Corrected Geography for information purposes only. There are no corrections for census blocks. 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 were 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 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 boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. Census tract boundaries may follow legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries, in some states and situations to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries are always census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Under the Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries.

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

Census 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 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 lines. See the section on *Census Tracts in American Indian Areas* below for further information. The U.S. Census Bureau assigned 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 did not identify separate crews-of-vessels census tracts; the crews-of-vessels population is 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, A, B, 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 and on census maps. 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 2005 Second Edition 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."

Current Geography Census tract boundaries follow legal county boundaries as of January 1, 2000. Because there have been state and/or county boundary changes since 2000, data users are cautioned that in some Record Type A records the current state and county codes, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes. The Census 2000 state, county, and census tract codes all are found on Record Type S.

Census Tracts in American Indian Areas The U.S. Census Bureau 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 tabulates 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. Not all tribal census tracts are numbered in the 9400 to 9499 census tract numbering range. Under the Census 2000 American Indian / Alaska Native area / Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy the U.S. Census Bureau identifies all census tracts on federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands 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, urban 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 can cross state and county boundaries.

Census Tract Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	TRACTL	Census Tract Code, 2000 Left
1	TRACTR	Census Tract Code, 2000 Right
A	TRACT	Census Tract, 2000
B	TRACTCQ	Census Tract, 2000 CQR
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	VTDTRACT	Census Voting District Code/Census Tract Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	TRACT	Census Tract, 2000

Census Tract Codes

0001 to 9989—Basic number range for census tracts
0000—Default basic number for census tracts
01 to 98—Suffix codes for census tracts
00—Suffix code for census tracts without a suffix

Census 2000 census tract information appears on Record Type B—Corrected Geography for information purposes only. There are no corrections for census tracts. 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.

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 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain the 109th, 108th, and 106th Congressional Districts. Three states (Maine, Pennsylvania, and Texas) redistricted for the 109th Congress (January 2005 to 2007). 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 109th Congressional District specified by the state. A list of 109th Congressional Districts that split census blocks, showing the congressional district where the block is allocated for data tabulation is available from URL: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cd109th/spblk109.txt. The 109th Congressional Districts appearing in the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files reflect the information provided to the Census Bureau by the states.

The congressional districts for the 108th Congress (January 2003 to 2005) were 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. 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 the "1998 Congressional Plan A" was used for the 2000 North Carolina congressional elections. The 106th Congressional Districts appearing in the 2005 Second Edition 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 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain fields for the current, the 106th, 108th, and the 109th Congressional Districts. Congressional districts are numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have code 98 and 99assigned, as appropriate, identifying their status with respect to representation in Congress.

Congressional District Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	CDCU	Congressional District Code, Current (109th)
S	CD106	Congressional District Code, 106th
S	CD108	Congressional District Code, 108th

Congressional District Codes

01 to 53—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. 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.

Current Geography Since Census 2000, there have been two changes to the universe of county or statistically equivalent entities. In Colorado, Broomfield County was created from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties. The independent city of Clifton Forge, Virginia, changed its status to become Clifton Forge town and is now part of Alleghany County, Virginia. The 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files are based on the boundaries of the counties or statistical equivalent entities based on the latest available governmental unit boundaries. In some Record Type A records, the current state and county, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes. The Census 2000 state, county, census tract, and census block codes all are found on Record Type S.

County and Statistically Equivalent Entity Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	COUNTYL	FIPS County Code, 2000 Left
1	COUNTYR	FIPS County Code, 2000 Right
A	COUNTYCU	FIPS County Code, Current
B	COUNTYCQ	FIPS County Code, 2000 CQR
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
E	COUNTYEC	FIPS County Code, Economic Census
S	COUNTY	FIPS County Code, 2000

All polygons have a non-blank county code. To improve the ability of data users to merge multiple counties, the U.S. Census Bureau has added the state and county codes to those Record Type 1 records of the adjacent county (these are the Record Type 1 records that have a 1 in the single-side segment field). The 2002 TIGER/Line files were the first version of the TIGER/Line files to include the county code for the side of the record outside the county. The left- and right-side complete chain county codes are not blank except where they are located along the outside edge of the boundary of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the individual Island Areas.

In counties or statistically equivalent entities that have gained territory since January 1, 2000, it is possible to have a complete chain that is a current county boundary and has the SIDE1 flag set, but has the same Census 2000 state and county codes on both sides of the complete chain. This occurs because a polygon that was, for example, in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line file for County A now is in the post-Census 2000 TIGER/Line file for County B. Since Record Type 1 displays the Census 2000 geography, the state and county code for County A (the county or statistically equivalent entity the lost territory) appears on this complete chain even though it currently is part of County B. The other side of this complete chain is in an adjacent TIGER/Line file and the U.S. Census Bureau appends the current state and county code of the adjacent county (County A) to this complete chain. The result is a complete chain that is a current county boundary yet has the same Census 2000 state and county codes on both sides of the complete chain.

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, 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 11 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	New York	North Carolina
North Dakota	Ohio	South Dakota	

Current Geography The boundaries identified as current for MCDs are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the U.S. Census

Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because unorganized territories occupy the same level of geography as legal MCDs, updates to the MCD boundaries may affect the current boundaries of the unorganized territories, including the elimination of some of the Census 2000 unorganized territories. For all other statistical county subdivision entities, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current.

County Subdivision Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	COUSUBL	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 Left
1	COUSUBR	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 Right
A	COUSUBCU	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), Current
B	COUSUBCQ	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 CQR
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
E	COUSUBEC	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), Economic Census
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 houseboats or marinas. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau did not delineate separate crews-of-vessels census tracts or blocks. Instead it assigned the crews-of-vessels population to the land block identified as being associated with the home-port of the vessel. A point landmark, with the census feature class code (CFCC) of D25, appears in the TIGER/Line files indicating within which Census 2000 tabulation block(s) the crews-of-vessels population is assigned.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

On June 6, 2003, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas based on the official standards that were published in the *Federal Register* on December 27, 2000. These standards were developed by the interagency Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee to provide a nationally consistent set of geographic entities.

The general concept of a metropolitan statistical area or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The term core based statistical area (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas.

The 2000 standards provide that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population. The categorization of CBSAs as either a metropolitan statistical area or a micropolitan statistical area is based on the population in the most populous (or dominant) core not the total CBSA population or the total population of all (multiple) cores within the CBSA. If specified criteria are met, a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as metropolitan divisions.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) or statistically equivalent entity (or entities) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a central county (counties). Additional outlying counties are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties. Counties or statistically equivalent entities form the building blocks for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

In New England the OMB has defined an alternative city and town based definition of CBSAs known as New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs). The NECTAs are defined using the same criteria as metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas and are identified as either metropolitan or micropolitan, based, respectively, on the presence of either and urbanized area of 50,000 or more population or an urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 population. A NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of cities and towns referred to as NECTA Divisions.

The metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area boundaries, names, and codes appearing in the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files are the updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of November, 2004 announced by OMB on February 22, 2005. The boundaries of the legal entities (that is counties, incorporated places, and county subdivisions) are those as of January 1, 2000 as determined in the Boundary and Annexation Survey except for the following Colorado Counties; Adams, Boulder, Broomfield, Jefferson, and Weld. Broomfield County, Colorado is the only component of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area that did not exist as a county as of January 1, 2000. Because Broomfield County was in existence for a year and a half before OMB's announcement of new metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions in mid-2003, OMB decided to treat Broomfield city as if it was a county at the time of the decennial census, and the CBSA standards were applied to data for Broomfield city. As part of the CBSA delineation, the boundaries for Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties were adjusted to remove the area covered by Broomfield city on January 1, 2000.

The TIGER/Line files contain six different fields to identify the CBSAs. Data users will find the metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas in the CBSA field and the metropolitan and micropolitan New England Town and City Areas (NECTAs) in the NECTA field. Record Type C uses two fields to identify the CBSAs. The three-digit CSACNECTA field contains the Combined Statistical Area and Combined New England City and Town Area codes. The five-digit CBSANECTA field contains the CBSA, NECTA, Metropolitan Division, and New England City and Town Area Division codes. The Legal/Statistical Area Description code identifies the type (metropolitan or micropolitan) of CBSA or NECTA.

Combined New England City and Town Areas (CNECTAs) A combined New England city and town area consists of two or more adjacent New England city and town areas (NECTAs) that have employment interchange measures of at least 15. The NECTAs that combine retain separate identities within the larger combined statistical areas. Because combined New England city and town areas represent groupings of NECTAs they should not be ranked or compared with individual NECTAs.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) A combined statistical area consists of two or more adjacent CBSAs that have employment interchange measures of at least 15. The CBSAs that combine retain separate identities within the larger combined statistical areas. Because combined statistical areas represent groupings of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) A CBSA consists of the county or counties or statistically equivalent entities associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties containing the core. A CBSA receives a category based on the population of the largest urban area within the CBSA. Categories of CBSAs are: metropolitan statistical areas, based on urbanized areas of 50,000 or more population, and micropolitan statistical areas, based on urban clusters of at least 10,000 population but less than 50,000 population. Counties or statistically equivalent entities that do not fall within a CBSA are identified as "Outside Core Based Statistical Areas."

Metropolitan Divisions A metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties or statistically equivalent entities referred to as Metropolitan Divisions. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with urbanized areas of this size will contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main/secondary counties that represent an employment center or centers, plus adjacent counties associated with the main county or counties through commuting ties. Because metropolitan divisions represent subdivisions of (larger) metropolitan

statistical areas, it is not appropriate to rank or compare metropolitan divisions with metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. It would be appropriate to rank and compare metropolitan divisions.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas A metropolitan statistical area is a CBSA associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The metropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or statistically equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas A micropolitan statistical area is a CBSA associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The micropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or statistically equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.

New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) NECTAs are an alternative set of geographic entities, similar in concept to the county based CBSAs, that OMB defines in New England based on cites and towns. NECTAs receive a category in a manner similar to CBSAs and are referred to as Metropolitan NECTAs or a Micropolitan NECTAs.

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions A NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of cities and towns referred to as NECTA Divisions. A NECTA division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town through commuting ties. Each NECTA division must contain a total population of 100,000 or more. Because NECTA divisions represent subdivisions of (larger) NECTAs, it is not appropriate to rank or compare NECTA divisions with NECTAs. It would be appropriate to rank and compare NECTA divisions.

Principle Cities The Principle City of a CBSA (metropolitan statistical area, micropolitan statistical area or NECTA) includes the largest incorporated place with a Census 2000 population of at least 10,000 in the

CBSA or, if no incorporated place of at least 10,000 population is present in the CBSA, the largest incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) in the CBSA. Principle cities also include any additional incorporated place or CDP with a Census 2000 population of at least 250,000 or in which 100,000 or more persons work. The OMB also defines as principle cities any additional incorporated place or CDP with a Census 2000 population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000, and one-third the population size of the largest place, and in which the number of jobs meets or exceeds the number of employed residents. Note that there are some places designated as principle cities of NECTAs that are not principle cities of a CBSA. The term principle city replaces central city.

Census 2000 Metropolitan Areas (MAs) Metropolitan areas (MAs) were designated and defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), following a set of official standards that were 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 were defined around two or more nuclei. Each MA contains 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 had a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must have met 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 Census 2000 MAs are referred to as metropolitan. The territory, population, and housing units located outside MAs is referred to as nonmetropolitan. The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cut across the other hierarchies; for

example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The Census 2000 metropolitan areas in the TIGER/Line files are those in effect as of January 1, 2000.

There are three types of Census 2000 metropolitan areas. If a metropolitan area had a total population of less than 1,000,000, the area was designated a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Metropolitan areas with a population of 1,000,000 or greater qualified for designation as a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) that was composed of smaller Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). In New England, there also was an alternative county-based definition of MSAs known as the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs).

The TIGER/Line files contain three different 4-character numeric fields to identify the FIPS code for each Census 2000 metropolitan area or NECMA and to differentiate CMSAs and MSAs from PMSAs. The FIPS codes are from FIPS PUB 8. If the Census 2000 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. The NECMA code appears in the NECMA field. Record Type C uses a single metropolitan area field to identify CMSAs, MSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs. The Legal/Statistical Area Description code identifies the type of metropolitan area.

Census 2000 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 were 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 were not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that place that extends outside the MA boundary.

Census 2000 Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) If an area that qualified as a Census 2000 MA had more than one million people, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) may have been defined within it. PMSAs

consist of a county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSAs were established, the larger MA of which they were component parts was designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). CMSAs and PMSAs were established only where local governments favored such a designation for a large MA.

Census 2000 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) Census 2000 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).

Census 2000 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 Census 2000 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.

Core Based Statistical Area and Metropolitan Area Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	CBSACU	Core Based Statistical Area Code, Current
A	CSACU	Combined Statistical Area Code, Current
A	NECTACU	New England City and Town Area Code, Current
A	CNECTACU	Combined New England City and Town Area Code, Current
A	METDIVCU	Metropolitan Division Code, Current
A	NECTADIVCU	New England City and Town Area Division Code, Current
C	MA	Census 2000 Metropolitan Area Code
C	CSACNECTA	Combined Statistical Area/Combined New England City and Town Area Code

Core Based Statistical Area and Metropolitan Area Code Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	CBSANECTA	Core Based Statistical Area/New England City and Town Area/Metropolitan Division/New England City and Town Area Division Code
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description Code
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	MSACMSA	FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/ Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
S	PMSA	FIPS Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
S	NECMA	FIPS New England County Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000

Core Based Statistical Area and Census 2000 Metropolitan Area Codes

The Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), Metropolitan Divisions, and New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions are identified using a 5-digit numeric code. The codes for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and metropolitan divisions are assigned in alphabetical order by area title and fall within the 10000 to 59999 range. Metropolitan divisions are distinguished by a 5-digit code ending in "4." NECTA and NECTA division codes fall within the 70000 to 79999 range and are assigned in alphabetical order by area title. NECTA divisions are distinguished by a 5-digit code ending in "4." The Combined Statistical Area and Combined New England City and Town Areas are identified using a 3-digit numeric code. Combined statistical area codes fall within the 100 to 599 range. Combined NECTA codes fall within the 700 to 799 range. Record Type C in the TIGER/Line files contains all the valid CBSA, Combined Statistical Area, NECTA, Combined New England City and Town Area, Metropolitan Division and NECTA Division codes and entity names.

The Census 2000 metropolitan areas are identified using the 4-character numeric FIPS codes. Record Type C contains all the valid Census 2000 codes and entity names for CMSAs, MSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs.

Places

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places (CDPs), consolidated cities, and incorporated 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 as of the latest Boundary and Annexation (BAS) Survey, 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)

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.

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 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands also have only CDPs.

Since CDPs are valid only for the presentation of decennial census data, CDPs appear on Record Types 1 and S, but not in Record Type A which contains current geography. The exception is in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands which have only CDPs. In these states and statistically equivalent entities CDPs appear in Record Types 1, A, and S.

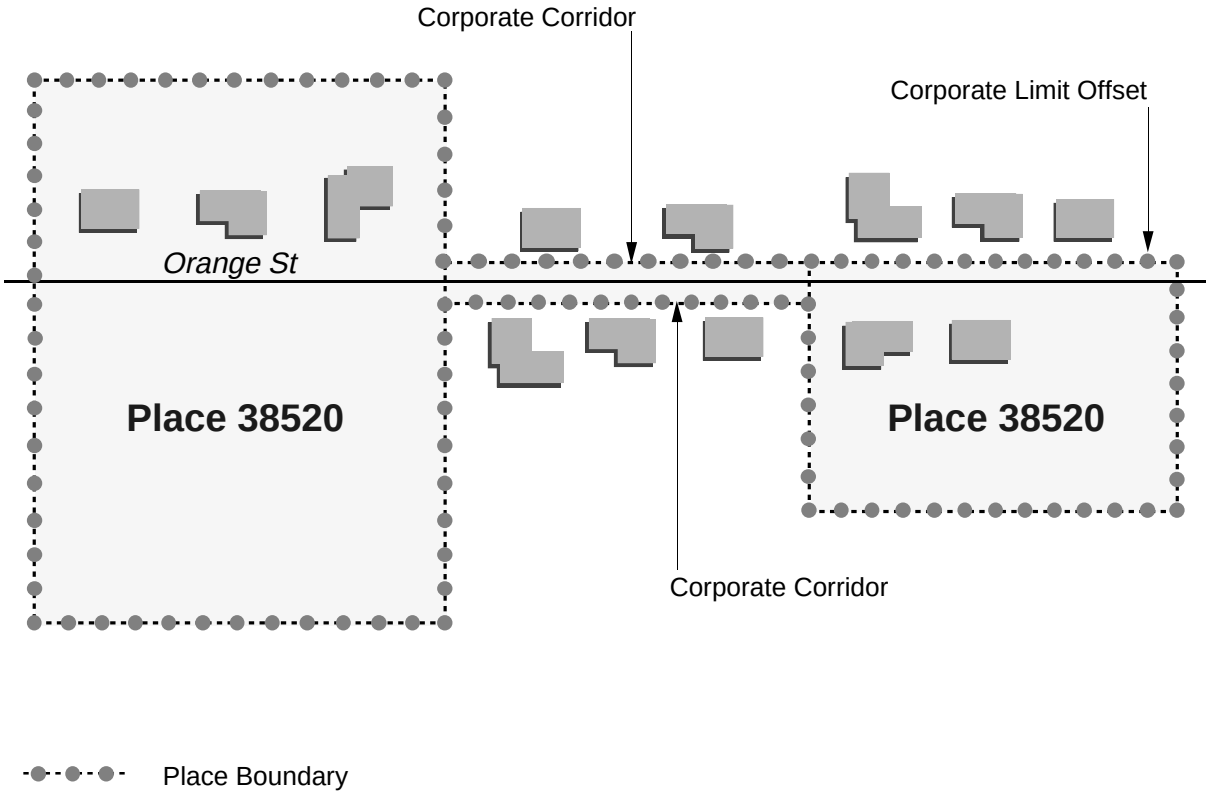
Consolidated City (Balance) Portions
Consolidated city (balance) portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (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 type of 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.

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.



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

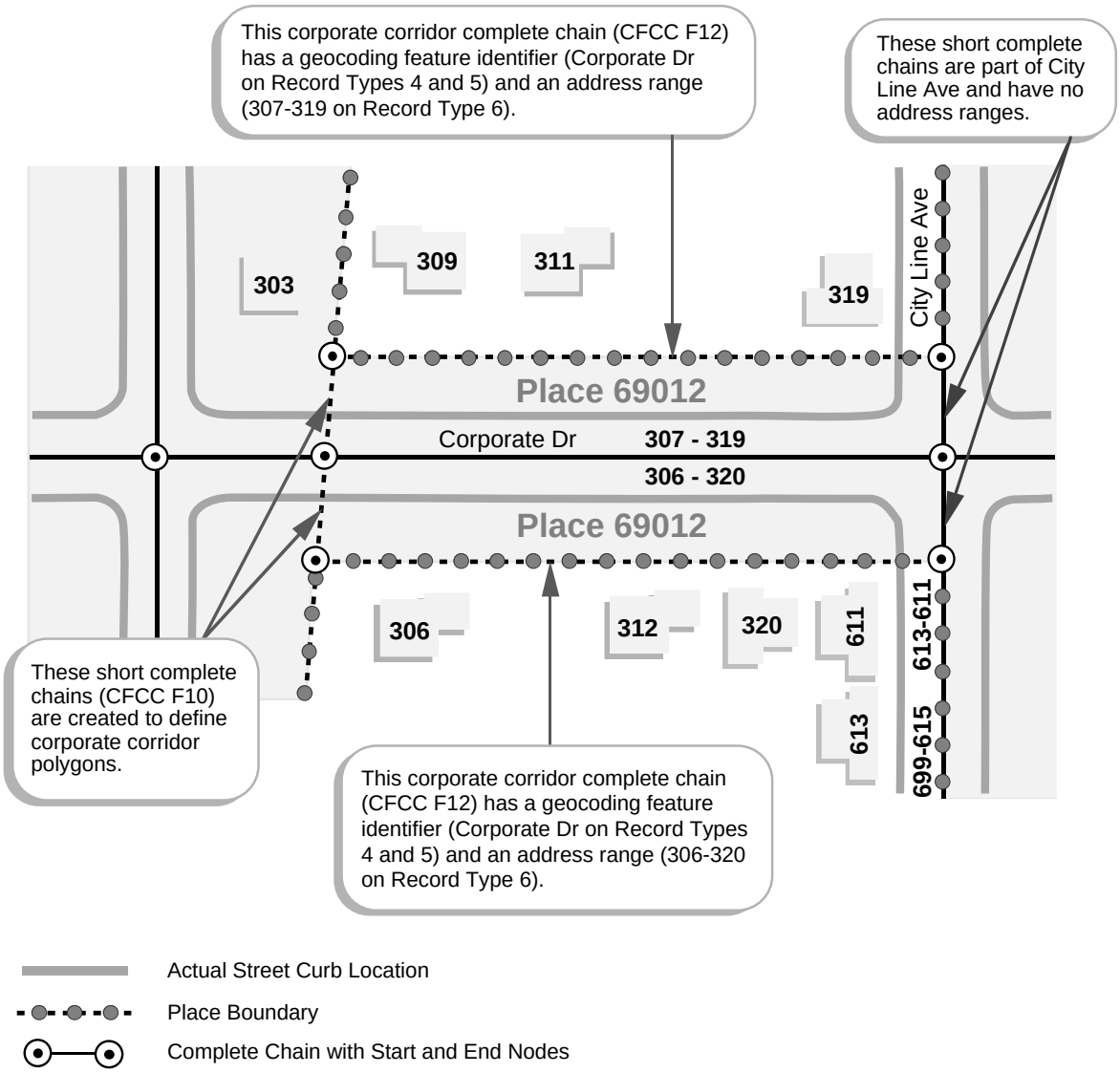
To facilitate address coding, the street name and address ranges are generally duplicated on complete chains with a CFCC of F11 (offset boundary of a legal entity) or F12 (corridor boundary of a legal entity). The duplicate street names for the F11 and F12 features are on Record Type 5 and the duplicate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

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

Current Geography The boundaries identified as current for incorporated places are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because CDPs occupy the same level of geography as legal incorporated places, updates to the incorporated place boundaries may affect the current boundaries of the CDPs, including the elimination of some of the Census 2000 CDPs. Since CDPs are valid only for the presentation of decennial census data, CDPs appear on Record Types 1 and S, but not in Record Type A which contains current geography. The exception is in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands which have only CDPs. In these states and statistically equivalent entities CDPs appear in Record Types 1, A, and S.

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

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	PLACEL	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 2000 Left
1	PLACER	FIPS 55 Code (Place/CDP), 2000 Right
A	CONCITCU	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), Current
A	PLACECU	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place), Current
B	CONCITCQ	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), 2000 CQR
B	PLACECQ	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place), 2000 CQR
C	FIPS	FIPS 55 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
E	CONCITEC	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), Economic Census
E	PLACEEC	FIPS 55 Code (Economic Census Place), Economic Census
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.

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 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain Public Use Microdata Area File, 2000 fields containing the PUMA codes from both the 5-percent and 1-percent samples. Where PUMA codes do not exist or have not yet been defined a PUMA code of "99999" will appear.

In Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands the U.S. Census Bureau has defined a single PUMA file containing a 10-percent sample of the records. The 10-percent sample PUMA will appear in the PUMA5 field.

Public Use Microdata Area Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
S	PUMA5	Public Use Microdata Area File, 5% File, 2000
S	PUMA1	Public Use Microdata Area File, 1% File, 2000

School Districts

School districts are single-purpose governmental units within which 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 and local school officials for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with estimates of the number of children in poverty within each school district, county, and state. This information serves as the basis for the Department of Education to determine the annual allocation of Title 1 funding to states and school districts.

The 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain school district information from the 1999-2000 school year in Record Type S and the 2003-2004 school year in Record Type A. The 2003-2004 school districts represent districts in operation as of January 1, 2004.

The 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files identify three levels of school districts: unified, secondary, and elementary. The unified school districts are districts that provide education to children of all school ages in their service areas. The elementary school districts provide education to the lower grade/age levels and the secondary school districts provide education to the upper grade/age levels. In general, where there is a unified

school district the elementary and secondary school district fields are blank (see exceptions described below), and where there is an elementary school district the secondary school district field may or may not be blank (see explanation below). In additional to regular school districts the TIGER/Line files contain false school districts (see the explanation/description below).

The U.S. Census Bureau's representation of school districts is based both on the grade range that a school district operates and also the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible (the grade range that reflects financial responsibility is very important for the allocation of Title 1 funds). For example, a school district is defined as an elementary school district if it's operational grade range is less than the full K-12 or PK-12 grade range. These elementary school districts do not provide direct educational services for grades 9-12 or 7-12 or similar ranges. However, some of these elementary school districts are financially responsible for the education of all school-aged children within their service areas, and for Title 1 allocation purposes all school-aged children in their jurisdiction are allocated to these types of elementary school districts. These financially responsible elementary school districts rely on other school districts to provide service for those grade ranges that are not operated by these elementary school districts, and these elementary school district pay tuition to those school districts that are providing these educational services to their students. In these situations, in order to allocate all school-aged children to these school districts the secondary school district field is blank. For all other elementary school districts where their operational grade range and financial responsible grade range are the same the secondary school district field will contain a secondary school district code. Note: There are no situations where there the elementary school district field is blank and the secondary school district field contains a code.

The following are exceptions to the above information:

- Officially, the State of Hawaii is one unified school district and the five counties that represent the five boroughs of New York City are one school district, but for the 1999-2000 school year the U.S. Census Bureau included elementary <u>and</u> secondary school districts in Hawaii and elementary in the five boroughs in order to provide additional statistics for administrative areas within these school districts.

- Massachusetts, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Tennessee contain pseudo secondary school districts that represent regular unified school districts where the unified school districts share service with elementary school districts. These pseudo secondary school districts were created in order for the U.S. Census Bureau to allocate the high school aged children to the unified school districts (the U.S. Census Bureau could not assign the official unified school district codes, but had to create pseudo school district codes to represent a service area where less than the entire K-12 service area of the unified school districts). In these locations there were no regular secondary school districts serving the area and the elementary school districts in these areas were not paying tuition to the unified school districts (the elementary school districts' financial responsibilities did not extend to grade 12).

  There are two similar pseudo school districts (one elementary and one secondary) in Klamath County, Oregon, where two unified school districts share a joint service area.

A list of these pseudo school districts and their codes appears below.

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, 99998, is a pseudo school district code which is used for some large bodies of water, and 99997, is a pseudo-school district code assigned to land where no official school district is defined by a state.

School District Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	SDELMCU	Elementary School District Code, Current
A	SDSECCU	Secondary School District Code, Current
A	SDUNICU	Unified School District Code, Current
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	SD	School District Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	SDELM	Elementary School District Code, 2000
S	SDSEC	Secondary School District Code, 2000
S	SDUNI	Unified School District Code, 2000

List of Pseudo School Districts

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
25	22222	MOHAWK TRAIL REGIONAL IN HAWLEY AND CHARLEMONT TOWNS
31	80050	AINSWORTH AFFILIATION
31	80100	ALLIANCE AFFILIATION
31	80150	AMHERST AFFILIATION
31	80200	ANSELMO-MERNA AFFILIATION
31	80250	ANSLEY AFFILIATION
31	80300	ASHLAND-GREENWOOD AFFILIATION
31	80350	AUBURN AFFILIATION
31	80400	AXTELL AFFILIATION
31	80450	BANCROFT-ROSALIE AFFILIATION
31	80500	BATTLE CREEK AFFILIATION
31	80550	BAYARD AFFILIATION
31	80600	BEEMER AFFILIATION
31	80650	BOONE CENTRAL AFFILIATION
31	80700	BRIDGEPORT AFFILIATION
31	80750	BROKEN BOW AFFILIATION
31	80800	BRUNING-DAVENPORT AFFILIATION
31	80850	CALLAWAY AFFILIATION
31	80900	CEDAR BLUFFS AFFILIATION
31	80950	CEDAR RAPIDS AFFILIATION
31	81000	CENTURA AFFILIATION
31	81050	CHADRON AFFILIATION
31	81100	CHAMBERS AFFILIATION
31	81150	CLARKSON AFFILIATION
31	81200	CONESTOGA AFFILIATION
31	81250	COZAD CITY AFFILIATION
31	81300	CRAWFORD AFFILIATION
31	81350	CRETE AFFILIATION
31	81400	DAVID CITY AFFILIATION
31	81450	DORCHESTER AFFILIATION
31	81500	EAST BUTLER AFFILIATION
31	81550	ELBA AFFILIATION
31	81600	ELKHORN VALLEY AFFILIATION
31	81650	ELM CREEK AFFILIATION
31	81700	ELWOOD AFFILIATION
31	81750	EUSTIS-FARNAM AFFILIATION
31	81800	EWING AFFILIATION
31	81850	FALLS CITY AFFILIATION
31	81900	FILLMORE CENTRAL AFFILIATION

List of Pseudo School Districts *(cont.)*

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
31	81950	FREMONT AFFILIATION
31	82000	FULLERTON AFFILIATION
31	82050	GERING AFFILIATION
31	82100	GIBBON AFFILIATION
31	82150	GOTHENBURG AFFILIATION
31	82200	HAY SPRINGS AFFILIATION
31	82250	HEMINGFORD AFFILIATION
31	82300	HERSHEY AFFILIATION
31	82350	HITCHCOCK CO AFFILIATION
31	82400	HOLDREGE AFFILIATION
31	82450	HOMER AFFILIATION
31	82500	HOWELLS AFFILIATION
31	82550	HUMBOLDT TABLE ROCK STEINAUER AFFILIATION
31	82600	HUMPHREY AFFILIATION
31	82650	JOHNSON-BROCK AFFILIATION
31	82700	KEARNEY AFFILIATION
31	82750	LAKEVIEW AFFILIATION
31	82800	LEIGH AFFILIATION
31	82850	LEXINGTON AFFILIATION
31	82900	LEYTON AFFILIATION
31	82950	LINCOLN AFFILIATION
31	83000	LITCHFIELD AFFILIATION
31	83050	LOOMIS AFFILIATION
31	83100	LYONS-DECATUR NORTHEAST AFFILIATION
31	83150	MADISON AFFILIATION
31	83200	MALCOLM AFFILIATION
31	83250	MAXWELL AFFILIATION
31	83300	MAYWOOD AFFILIATION
31	83350	MC COOK AFFILIATION
31	83400	MEAD AFFILIATION
31	83450	MERIDIAN AFFILIATION
31	83500	MILFORD AFFILIATION
31	83550	MORRILL AFFILIATION
31	83600	NEBRASKA CITY AFFILIATION
31	83650	NEBRASKA UNIFIED DISTRICT 1 AFFILIATION
31	83700	NELIGH-OAKDALE AFFILIATION
31	83750	NEWMAN GROVE AFFILIATION
31	83800	NORFOLK AFFILIATION
31	83850	NORRIS SD 160 AFFILIATION
31	83900	NORTH LOUP SCOTIA AFFILIATION
31	83950	NORTH PLATTE AFFILIATION

List of Pseudo School Districts *(cont.)*

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
31	84000	O'NEILL AFFILIATION
31	84050	OGALLALA AFFILIATION
31	84100	ORD AFFILIATION
31	84150	OVERTON AFFILIATION
31	84200	PALMYRA DISTRICT O R 1 AFFILIATION
31	84250	PAXTON AFFILIATION
31	84300	PENDER AFFILIATION
31	84350	PIERCE AFFILIATION
31	84400	PLAINVIEW AFFILIATION
31	84450	PLATTSMOUTH AFFILIATION
31	84500	PLEASANTON AFFILIATION
31	84550	PONCA AFFILIATION
31	84600	PRAGUE AFFILIATION
31	84650	RAVENNA AFFILIATION
31	84700	RAYMOND CENTRAL AFFILIATION
31	84750	REP/TWIN VALLEY AFFILIATION
31	84800	SARGENT AFFILIATION
31	84850	SCOTTSBLUFF AFFILIATION
31	84900	SEWARD AFFILIATION
31	84950	SHICKLEY AFFILIATION
31	85000	SIDNEY AFFILIATION
31	85050	SILVER LAKE AFFILIATION
31	85100	SO SIOUX CITY AFFILIATION
31	85150	ST PAUL AFFILIATION
31	85200	STANTON AFFILIATION
31	85250	STAPLETON AFFILIATION
31	85300	SUMNER-EDDYVILLE-MILLER AFFILIATION
31	85350	SUTHERLAND AFFILIATION
31	85400	SYRACUSE-DUNBAR-AVOCA AFFILIATION
31	85450	TECUMSEH AFFILIATION
31	85500	THAYER CENTRAL AFFILIATION
31	85550	TRI COUNTY AFFILIATION
31	85600	TWIN RIVER AFFILIATION
31	85650	UNIFIED NIOBRARA-LYNCH AFFILIATION
31	85700	WAHOO AFFILIATION
31	85750	WAVERLY SD 145 AFFILIATION
31	85800	WEEPING WATER AFFILIATION
31	85850	WEST BOYD AFFILIATION
31	85900	WEST POINT AFFILIATION
31	85950	WILBER-CLATONIA AFFILIATION
31	86000	WISNER-PILGER AFFILIATION

List of Pseudo School Districts *(cont.)*

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
41	41034	KLAMATH FALLS CITY OVERLAP AREA
41	41035	KLAMATH COUNTY OVERLAP AREA
45	45013	BEAUFORT COUNTY SD W/I BEAUFORT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
45	45079	RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 02 WITHIN FORT JACKSON
47	47001	ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN CLINTON
47	47029	COCKE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN NEWPORT
47	47031	COFFEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN MANCHESTER
47	47033	CROCKETT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ALAMO
47	47034	CROCKETT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN BELLS
47	47073	HAWKINS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ROGERSVILLE
47	47077	HENDERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN LEXINGTON
47	47079	HENRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN PARIS
47	47103	LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN FAYETTEVILLE
47	47107	MCMINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ATHENS
47	47108	MCMINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ETOWAH
47	47123	MONROE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SWEETWATER
47	47143	RHEA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN DAYTON
47	47149	RUTHERFORD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN MURFREESBORO
47	47187	WILLIAMSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN FRANKLIN
47	47189	WILSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN LEBANON

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 Commonwealth of 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 each Pacific Island Area. See Appendix A for a list of the FIPS state codes.

Current Geography In some Record Type A records, the current state and county, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with the current geographic codes. The Census 2000 state, county, census tract, and census block codes all are found on Record Type S.

State Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	STATEL	FIPS State Code, 2000 Left
1	STATER	FIPS State Code, 2000 Right
A	STATECU	FIPS State Code, Current
B	STATECQ	FIPS State Code, 2000 CQR
C	STATE	FIPS State Code
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
E	STATEEC	FIPS State Code, Economic Census
S	STATE	FIPS State Code, 2000

All polygons have a non-blank state code. To improve the ability of data users to merge multiple counties, the U.S. Census Bureau has added the state and county codes to those Record Type 1 records of the adjacent county (these are the Record Type 1 records that have a 1 in the single-side segment field). The 2002 TIGER/Line files were the first version of the TIGER/Line files to include the state code for the side of the record outside the county. The left- and right-side complete chain state codes are not blank except where they are located along the outside edge of the boundary of the United States.

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) provided the U.S. Census Bureau with boundaries and codes for their SLDs. The U.S. Census Bureau reported data for SLDs for the first time for Census 2000.

The SLDs embody the upper (senate) and lower (house) chambers of the state legislature. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature that the U.S. Census Bureau treats as an upper-chamber legislative area for purposes of data presentation. New Hampshire only submitted SLDs for the upper chamber. Therefore, there are no data by lower chamber for these two states.) A unique 1- to 3-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to SLD within state. It is possible to have

SLDs that cover only part of a state. In such instances, any areas for which SLDs are not defined are coded "ZZZ" and treated as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation.

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

California	Florida	Kentucky	Montana

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

Arkansas	Maine	Texas
District of Columbia	Maryland	Puerto Rico
Hawaii	Minnesota	

SLD Code Record Locations

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

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

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

Subbarrio Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
1	SUBMCDL	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Left
1	SUBMCDR	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 Right
A	SUBMCDCU	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), Current
B	SUBMCDCQ	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 CQR

Subbarrio Code Record Locations – *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	FIPS	FIPS 55 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 were 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 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. In addition to the TAZ field, the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain a TAZCOMB field that, in future versions of the TIGER/Line files, may contain State Combined Zones. Defined by State DOTs, the State Combined Zones were planned tol be aggregations of the MPO defined TAZs, or where MPOs did not define TAZs, aggregations of census tracts. The TAZCOMB field is blank in the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files.

The following states did not have a participating MPO or State DOT for the Census 2000 TAZ Program:

Delaware	Hawaii	Montana

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

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

TAZ Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
S	TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone Code, 2000
S	TAZCOMB	Traffic Analysis Zone Code-State Combined, 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 discontiguous 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 Commonwealth of 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 being within UAs for the 1990 census have been reclassified as within 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. All urban areas defined within Guam based on the results of Census 2000 are designated as urban clusters regardless of their total population.

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. 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.

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.

Current Urban Areas On August 23, 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau announced corrections to the Census 2000 Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters. The U.S. Census Bureau recently integrated those corrections

into its current TIGER database. The current urban areas, including the corrections, appear in Record Type A. The Census 2000 representation of urban areas, minus all corrections, is still available in Record Type S.

Urban/Rural Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	UACU	Urban Area, Current
A	URCU	Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000 Current
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	UAUGA	Urban Area Code/Urban Growth Area Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
S	UA	Urban Area, 2000
S	UR	Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs)

An urban growth area (UGA) is a legally defined entity in Oregon that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the TIGER® 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 were a pilot project and a new geo-graphic entity for Census 2000. Each UGA is identified by a 5-digit numeric census code, usually associated with the incorporated place name.

UGA Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	UAUGA	Urban Area Code/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) provided the U.S. Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs.

Each VTD is identified by a 1- to 6-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code "ZZZZZZ" identifies a portion of counties (usually 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 required 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 identified the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with a Place Description Code of X. Where a participating state indicated that the VTD has been modified to follow visible block boundaries, the VTD is a pseudo VTD, and the Place Description Code is Z. Where a participating state did not indicate to the U.S. Census Bureau whether or not the VTD followed the actual boundaries of the VTD or is a pseudo-VTD the Place Description Code is blank.

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

California	Florida	Kentucky	Montana

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

North Dakota	Ohio	Oregon	Wisconsin

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

Arizona	Did not submit VTDs in all counties

VTD Code Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	VTDTRACT	Census Voting District Code/Census Tract Code
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	PLACEDC	Place Description Code
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area
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 created for statistical purposes for Census 2000. The Census Bureau did not create ZCTAs for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. In these Island Areas the ZCTA™ field is blank in the 2005 Second Edition 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 reflects 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 used automated extension algorithms to close coverage gaps and assigned either a 5- or 3-digit ZCTA code to each Census 2000 tabulation block. The ZCTA delineation process attempted to assign a 5-digit ZCTA code to areas with no ZIP Code or address data. Where reliable data were unavailable for extensive areas, the ZCTA code may represent the more general 3-digit ZIP Code.

The U.S. Census Bureau is 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 is "XX." For example, ZCTA code "290XX" represents the generic 3-digit ZIP Code 290 where no 5-digit ZIP Code was available. For ZCTA codes that reflect the 5-digit ZIP

Code, the last two characters of the ZCTA code will be numeric. For example, the ZCTA code "00601" represents the 5-digit ZIP Code 00601. The ZCTA delineation process did not recognize ZCTA codes ending in "00", such as "29000", as valid 5-digit ZCTA codes. Some water features have a 3-digit ZCTA code followed by "HH", for example "290HH". For Census 2000, these codes were applied only to water features and usually belong to water features located along the edges of 5-digit ZCTAs. After Census 2000, efforts to improve the spatial accuracy of the TIGER database have and continue to add land area such as small islands or sections of shoreline to census blocks that were entirely water in Census 2000. Census 2000 tabulation blocks that once consisted entirely of water features may now contain a mix of water and small land features. As a result, "HH" ZCTA codes may no longer represent purely water areas. A recent review made in early 2003 prior to the preparation of the 2003 TIGER/Line files indicates that no addresses fall within any "HH" ZCTA.

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. As a result, the original Census 2000 ZCTAs may no longer match current ZIP Codes. The 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line files contain updated national ZCTAs reflecting USPS ZIP Code changes through October, 2002 in Record Type A. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau adjusted ZCTA boundaries in 2002 to account for new growth, ZIP Code delivery changes, and more precise ZIP Code information. The U.S. Census Bureau also modified some of the generic "XX" and "HH" ZCTAs in 2002 to reflect expansion of 5-digit ZCTAs and to achieve more consistent "XX" and "HH" coverage within and across county boundaries. There will be no further updates of ZCTAs until the 2010 Census.

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

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
A	ZCTA5CU	5-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, Current
A	ZCTA3CU	3-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, Current
S	ZCTA5	5-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000
S	ZCTA3	3-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000

Economic Census Geography

The Economic Census is the major economic statistical program of the United States. It provides a detailed portrait of the Nation's economy once every five years. The geographic entities used in an Economic Census can differ from those used in decennial censuses. The boundaries used for geographic entities for the 2002 Economic Census are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau through the Boundary and Annexation Survey to be legally in effect on January 1, 2002.

To build economic census geography data users must use the geographic entity codes on Record Type E and aggregate the polygons that comprise each economic census entity. Data users are cautioned not to mix the Economic Census geography with either current or Census 2000 geography. For example, users cannot use the current blocks on Record Type A to build the economic census places because the current blocks use the January 1, 2004 governmental unit boundaries not the January 1, 2002 governmental unit boundaries used in the economic census. Governmental unit boundaries change, and a polygon that was not part of a place in 2002 may now be part of a place in 2004.

Economic Census Commercial Regions For purposes of economic census data presentations, the municipios in Puerto Rico are grouped into nine Commercial Regions. The following are the codes and names for the Commercial Regions:

Commercial Region Code	*Name*
1	Aguadilla, PR Commercial Region
2	Arecibo, PR Commercial Region
3	Bayamón, PR Commercial Region
4	Caguas, PR Commercial Region
5	Fajardo, PR Commercial Region

Commercial Region Code (cont.)	*Name*
6	Guayama, PR Commercial Region
7	Mayagüez, PR Commercial Region
8	Ponce, PR Commercial Region
9	San Juan, PR Commercial Region

Economic Census County 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 boroughs, city and boroughs, municipality, and census areas. In 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 in the 2002 Economic Census. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered a statistically equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. Kalawao County, Hawaii, which has no functioning local government, is included with Maui County for statistical purposes in economic census presentations.

In Puerto Rico municipios are recognized as the statistical equivalent of counties for the purposes of economic census data presentation. The districts and islands in American Samoa are recognized as the statistical equivalent of counties for the 2002 Economic Census. In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, municipalities are recognized as the statistical equivalents of counties for the presentation of economic census data. Each island in the U.S. Virgin Islands is recognized for the 2002 Economic Census as the statistical equivalent of county.

Guam is recognized as both the statistical equivalent of a county and of a state in the decennial census. The county and state are coextensive. For economic census data presentation purposes, the election districts (minor civil divisions) in Guam are recognized as county equivalents. The following are the legal values for the statistically equivalent entities for counties in Guam for the 2002 Economic Census:

State Code	*County Code*	*Guam County Equivalents*
66	020	Agana Heights District
66	030	Agat District
66	040	Asan District
66	050	Barrigada District
66	060	Chalan Pago-Ordot District
66	070	Dededo District
66	075	Hagåtña District
66	080	Inarajan District
66	090	Mangilao District
66	100	Merizo District
66	110	Mongmong-Toto-Maite District
66	120	Piti District
66	130	Santa Rita District
66	140	Sinajana District
66	150	Talofofo District
66	160	Tamuning District
66	170	Umatac District
66	180	Yigo District
66	190	Yona District

Economic Census Places Qualification of economic census places is based on a population threshold. The 2002 Economic Census provides some information for places with a Census 2000, Count Question Resolution, or 2002 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate of 2,500 population or greater. By special criteria, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico do not have any economic census places.

Incorporated places that have a population of 2,500 or more are recognized for economic census data tabulations. New places reported to the U.S. Census Bureau and legally in effect on January 1, 2002, are recognized if they meet the minimum population requirement.

CDPs are not recognized as places for the economic census except in Hawaii. For Hawaii, which does not have incorporated municipalities recognized for decennial census purposes, CDPs have been delineated for statistical purposes by the state government in cooperation with the

U.S. Census Bureau. Those CDPs in Hawaii with a Census 2000 or Count Question Resolution population of 2,500 or more are recognized as place equivalents for the economic census.

Six consolidated governments in the United states include separately incorporated municipalities. These consolidated cities result from a governmental consolidation between a city and its surrounding county or minor civil division. For more information about consolidated cities refer to the section on Places in this chapter. For the economic census, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the "balance of consolidated city," which excludes the incorporated place(s) that qualify separately as economic census places. (An incorporated place containing a population of 2,500 or more is treated as a separate place and is omitted from the balance of the consolidated city.) If none of the places included in the consolidated city had a population of 2,500 or more, then no balance of consolidated city record will exist.

- Milford, Connecticut consolidated city is coextensive with Milford town. It includes Woodmont, which does not meet the minimum population criteria for data presentation as a separate place. Therefore, "Milford city" refers to the whole consolidated city in the 2002 Economic Census data presentations.

- Athens-Clarke County, Georgia consolidated city is coextensive with Clarke County. It includes Winterville and Bogart (part of which is in Clarke County), neither of which meet the minimum population criteria for data presentation as separate places. Therefore, "Athens-Clarke County" refers to the whole consolidated city in the 2002 Economic Census data presentations.

- Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia consolidated city is coextensive with Richmond County. It includes Hephzibah, which meets the minimum population threshold and will have data presented separately as a place. "Augusta-Richmond County (balance)" which is a place equivalent, includes Blythe (part in Richmond County), which does not meet the minimum population criteria for data presentation as a separate place.

- Indianapolis, Indiana consolidated city includes all of Marion County except Beech Grove, Lawrence, Southport, and Speedway, each of which meet the minimum population criteria for data presentation as separate places. The consolidated city includes Cumberland (part of which is in Marion County), which also will have data presented separately as a place. "Indianapolis City (balance)," which is a place equivalent, includes Clermont, Crows Nest, Homecroft, Meridian Hills, North Crows Nest, Rocky Ripple, Spring Hill, Warren Park, Williams Creek, and Wynnedale, none of which meet the minimum population criteria to have data presented as separate places in the 2002 Economic Census.

- Butte-Silver Bow, Montana consolidated city is coextensive with Silver Bow County. It includes Walkerville, which does not meet the minimum population criteria for data presentation as a separate place. Therefore, "Butte-Silver Bow" refers to the whole consolidated city.

- Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee consolidated city is coextensive with Davidson County. It includes Belle Meade, Forest Hills, Goodlettsville (part of which is in Davidson County), and Oak Hill, each of which will have data presented separately as a place. "Nashville-Davidson (balance)," which is place equivalent, includes Berry Hill, Lakewood, and Ridgetop (part of which is in Davidson County), none of which meet the minimum population criteria to have data presented as separate places.

Maui County, Hawaii consists of four islands. At the request of the State of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the "Island of Lanai" and the "Island of Molokai (balance)" as places for data presentation purposes in the 2002 Economic Census. The "Island of Molokai (balance)" excludes Kaunakakai CDP, which meets the minimum population criteria for data presentation as a separate place. The economic census place representing the Balance of Maui County excludes these two islands, as well as other qualifying census designated places (CDPs) in the county and basically consists of the islands of Maui and Kaho'olawe. Data for Kalawao County, a nonfunctioning governmental unit, is included in the "Island of Molokai (balance)" place for the 2002 Economic Census.

In American Samoa, the minor civil divisions (MCDs) identified as counties and islands are treated as economic census places.

Balance of county or equivalent entity is included in the economic censuses as a statistically equivalent entity to a place. The balance of county includes those areas not recognized as economic census places or place-equivalents under the above definitions. A FIPS place code of "99999" indicates "Balance of county."

The Census Bureau recognizes minor civil divisions (MCDs) in selected states that have a population of 10,000 or more as economic census places. Qualifying MCDs are townships in Michigan (including charter townships), Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and towns in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If a town or township qualifies as an economic census place and contains an incorporated place that is recognized separately for economic census data presentation, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the balance of the MCD as a place equivalent if the balance has a population of 10,000 or more. These can be identified by the addition of "(balance)" to the name or by FIPS class code.

Economic Census State 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, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as statistically equivalent entities for the purpose of data presentation in the 2002 Economic Census.

Economic Census Geographic Entity Record Locations

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
C	FIPSCC	FIPS 55 Class Code
C	PLACEDC	Place Description Code
C	LSADC	Legal/Statistical Area Description
C	ENTITY	Entity Type Code
C	COMMREG	Commercial Region, Economic Census
C	NAME	Name of Geographic Area

Economic Census Geographic Entity Record Locations *(cont.)*

Record Type	*Field Name*	*Description*
E	STATEEC	FIPS State Code, 2002 Economic Census
E	COUNTYEC	FIPS County Code, 2002 Economic Census
E	PLACEEC	FIPS Economic Census Place Code, 2002 Economic Census
E	COMMREGEC	Commercial Region Code, 2002 Economic Census

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, pre-2000 updates or operations, and post-Census 2000 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 that were 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 to 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.

Prior to Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau made some updates to the TIGER database using digital files supplied by local officials and some purchased from commercial sources. The 2003 TIGER/Line files are the first version of the TIGER/Line files to contain realigned street features as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF)/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP). The MTAIP is a multi-year project wherein the street features in a portion of the nation's counties will be realigned each year until all counties or statistically equivalent entities are completed in 2008.

Beginning with the 2004 First Edition TIGER/Line files, the U.S. Census Bureau is identifying in the county-based metadata for each TIGER/Line file, the source file(s) used to improve the horizontal spatial accuracy of realigned road features in the TIGER database and the horizontal spatial accuracy for each line segment. Please note that the horizontal spatial accuracy, where reported in the county-based metadata, refers only to the realigned road features identified as matched to the positionally accurate source file. Refer to the *Sources* and *Positional Accuracy* sections of this chapter for more information.

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. The coordinates for all features in the TIGER database are stored as projectionless 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 created using features from USGS topographic 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles, enlarged to 1:19,200. There were a variety of other sources used in creating the Census TIGER database. 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

The TIGER/Line files contain two types of sources. The first type of source is a 1-alphanumeric character source code for complete chain and landmark features. This source code identifies the original (or final, if historical) operation that created the geographic object and its geometric properties. The second type of source code is a 10-alphanumeric character TIGER 1-Cell Source Code (field name SOURCEID) identifying the source for the spatial coordinates of a complete chain in the TIGER/Line files. The SOURCEID also appears in the Source Information section of the county based metadata identifying what source that code represents.

Source Codes

Value	*Description*
blank	Not Documented Elsewhere
A	Updated 1980 GBF/DIME-File
B	USGS 1:100,000-Scale DLG-3 File
C	Other USGS Map
J	Pre-1990 Census Updates
K	Post-1990 Census Updates (1990-1994)
L	Pre-Census 2000 Local Official Updates (1995-Census 2000)
M	Pre-Census 2000 field Operations (1995-Census 2000)
N	Pre-Census 2000 Office Update Operations (1995-Census 2000)
O	Post-Census 2000 (2000-2005)
P	MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (2003-2008)

Source Code Record Locations

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

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. 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 the Census TIGER database. The address range information in the TIGER/Line file refers to the potential range of addresses for a given street segment. The actual addresses found on the ground for that segment may not use that entire range.

ZIP Codes were derived from two sources: those already existing in the Census TIGER database and those from U.S. Postal Service products. The U.S. Census Bureau updated and corrected ZIP Codes 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. 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

In the mid-1990's the U.S. Census Bureau changed all generic CFCCs (A10, A20, A30, and A40) 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 into 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

When the U.S. Census Bureau built the Census TIGER database in the 1980's, it's mission to count and profile the Nation’s people and institutions did not require very high levels of positional accuracy in its geo-

graphic products. Its files and maps were designed to show only the relative positions of elements.

In 2002 the U.S. Census Bureau began a multi-year project, the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP), to realign street features in the TIGER database. The U.S. Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties and statistically equivalent entities each year until all counties are completed in 2008. As part of this project, the U.S. Census Bureau is using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates at street centerline intersections to test and report the Circular Error 95 (CE95) horizontal spatial accuracy of source files that may be used to realign street features in the Census TIGER database and test and report the horizontal spatial accuracy of the street features in the TIGER files. The test compares a survey-grade GPS coordinate to its associated street centerline intersection in the TIGER database. The test is based upon an independent collection of GPS coordinates for a random sample of street intersections from a centerline file that meet certain criteria. The points are referred to as the sample points and are gathered through a private contractor working for the U.S. Census Bureau. Since the collection method uses survey-quality GPS-based field techniques, the resulting control points are considered "ground truth" against which the TIGER street centerline file intersection coordinates are compared. The test verifies that the spatial accuracy of the street network meets the Census Bureau's horizontal spatial accuracy standard of CE95 at 7.6 meters or better. This accuracy standard requires that 95 percent of the time, the distance between the sample control points coordinates and their corresponding street centerline file intersection points not exceed 7.6 meters, i.e., a file point will fall within a radius of 7.6 meters of its corresponding control point.

The CE95 can be calculated from the mean and standard deviation by using the formula: mean of differences plus (2.65 times the standard deviation). The CE95 results reported for each file tested are determined using a spreadsheet with embedded statistical formula. The use and applicability of the spreadsheet and its embedded formula have been verified by U.S. Census Bureau statisticians. The basis of the calculation is the use of the root mean square error (RSME). This is the method as stated in the U.S. government's Federal Geographic Data Committee Standard

FGDC-STD-007.3-1998, *Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy*. The results of using this measure of accuracy are in compliance with Federal Spatial Data requirements.

Refer to the metadata for each county or statistically equivalent entity for information on the source for each complete chain and the horizontal spatial accuracy where known. The TIGER 1-Cell Source Code (SOURCEID) in Record Type M identifies the source for each complete chain and provides the link between the TIGER/Line files and the source and horizontal spatial accuracy information in the metadata. Refer to the *Feature Spatial Metadata* section in Chapter 3 for more information about the SOURCEID. Please note that there can be more than one horizontal spatial accuracy associated with a county or statistically equivalent entity. The spatial accuracy, where reported, refers only to those line segments identified as matched to the source with that accuracy. It is not the spatial accuracy of the TIGER/Line file as a whole.

Coordinates in the TIGER/Line files are in decimal degrees and have six implied decimal places. The spatial positional accuracy of these coordinates is not as great as the six decimal places suggest. The spatial accuracy varies with the source materials used. In areas where the U.S. Census Bureau has not realigned street features as part of MTAIP it 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 spatial accuracy of feature changes added by its field staff or of features derived from the GBF/DIME-Files or other map or digital sources. Thus, the level of spatial accuracy in the TIGER/Line files may not be 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. No warranty, expressed or implied is made with regard to the accuracy of these data, and no liability is assumed b the U.S. Government in general or the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically as to the spatial or attribute accuracy of the data.

Despite the fact that TIGER/Line data spatial 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.

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.

Boundaries and Geographic Entity Codes

The U.S. Census Bureau collects and tabulates information for both legal and statistical entities. Record Types 1 and S include 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 (BAS). Record Type A generally contains the boundaries and codes for legal entities reported to be legally in effect as of the latest BAS. Most legal boundaries are based on the annotations made by local officials in response to the U.S. Census Bureau's BAS. The boundary information in

the TIGER/Line files are for the presentation and comparison of census statistical data 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 Urban Areas 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).
- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines Metropolitan Areas and Core Based Statistical Areas.
- State Departments of Education delineate school districts.
- The designated state liaisons for the Redistricting Data Program supply 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, are reflected 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

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 the 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.

Standard geographic codes, such as FIPS codes for states, counties, municipalities, and places, are used when encoding spatial entities. The U.S. Census Bureau performs spatial data tests for logical consistency before creating each version of the TIGER/Line files.

Completeness

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

The TIGER/Line files also use the U.S. Census Bureau's census coding scheme for selected geographic areas which in some cases parallels the FIPS codes. The feature network of complete chains is complete for census purposes. For 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 Census may have added landmarks.

New line features have been added to the TIGER database since Census 2000 for those counties that have been through the MTAIP or the earlier accuracy improvement test process.

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 1-Cell 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	No	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
AIANHHFPL	Yes	L	N	117	121	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/ Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 Left
AIANHHFPR	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 (always filled both sides, except at U.S. boundaries)
STATER	Yes	L	N	133	134	2	FIPS State Code, 2000 Right (always filled both sides, except at U.S. boundaries)
COUNTYL	Yes	L	N	135	137	3	FIPS County Code, 2000 Left (always filled both sides, except at U.S. boundaries)
COUNTYR	Yes	L	N	138	140	3	FIPS County Code, 2000 Right (always filled both sides, except at U.S. boundaries)
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 1-Cell 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 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 1-Cell 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
VERSION	No	L	N	2	5	4	Version Number
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
FEAT	No	R	N	11	18	8	Line Name Identification Number
FEDIRP	Yes	L	A	19	20	2	Feature Direction, Prefix
FENAME	Yes	L	A	21	50	30	Feature Name
FETYPE	Yes	L	A	51	54	4	Feature Type
FEDIRS	Yes	L	A	55	56	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 1-Cell 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	No	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 A – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Current Geography

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
STATECU	No	L	N	26	27	2	FIPS State Code, Current
COUNTYCU	No	L	N	28	30	3	FIPS County Code, Current
TRACT	No	L	N	31	36	6	Census Tract, 2000
BLOCK	No	L	N	37	40	4	Census Block Number, 2000
BLOCKSUFCU	Yes	L	A	41	41	1	Current Suffix for Census 2000 Block Number
RS-A1	Yes	L	A	42	42	1	Reserved Space A1
AIANHHFPCU	Yes	L	N	43	47	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), Current
AIANHHCU	Yes	L	N	48	51	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), Current
AIHHTLICU	Yes	L	A	52	52	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, Current
ANRCCU	Yes	L	N	53	57	5	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), Current
AITSCECU	Yes	L	N	58	60	3	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), Current
AITSCU	Yes	L	N	61	65	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), Current
CONCITCU	Yes	L	N	66	70	5	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), Current
COUSUBCU	No	L	N	71	75	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), Current
SUBMCDCU	Yes	L	N	76	80	5	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), Current
PLACECU	Yes	L	N	81	85	5	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place), Current
SDELMCU	Yes	L	A	86	90	5	Elementary School District Code, Current
SDSECCU	Yes	L	A	91	95	5	Secondary School District Code, Current
SDUNICU	Yes	L	A	96	100	5	Unified School District Code, Current
RS-A20	Yes	L	N	101	104	4	Reserved Space A20
RS-A21	Yes	L	N	105	108	4	Reserved Space A21

Record Type A – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Current Geography *(cont.)*

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
RS-A22	Yes	L	N	109	112	4	Reserved Space A22
CDCU	Yes	R	N	113	114	2	Congressional District Code, Current (109th)
ZCTA5CU	Yes	L	A	115	119	5	5-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, current
ZCTA3CU	Yes	R	A	120	122	3	3-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, current
RS-A4	Yes	R	A	123	128	6	Reserved Space A4
RS-A5	Yes	R	A	129	131	3	Reserved Space A5
RS-A6	Yes	R	A	132	134	3	Reserved Space A6
RS-A7	Yes	R	A	135	139	5	Reserved Space A7
RS-A8	Yes	R	A	140	145	6	Reserved Space A8
RS-A9	Yes	L	A	146	151	6	Reserved Space A9
CBSACU	Yes	L	N	152	156	5	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Code, Current
CSACU	Yes	L	N	157	159	3	Combined Statistical Area Code, Current
NECTACU	Yes	L	N	160	164	5	New England City and Town Area Code, Current
CNECTACU	Yes	L	N	165	167	3	Combined New England City and Town Area Code, Current
METDIVCU	Yes	L	N	168	172	5	Metropolitan Division Code, Current
NECTADIVCU	Yes	L	N	173	177	5	New England City and Town Area Division Code, Current
RS-A14	Yes	L	A	178	181	4	Reserved Space A14
UACU	Yes	L	N	182	186	5	Urban Area, Current
URCU	Yes	L	A	187	187	1	Urban/Rural Indicator, Current
RS-A17	Yes	L	A	188	193	6	Reserved Space A17
RS-A18	Yes	L	A	194	199	6	Reserved Space A18
RS-A19	Yes	L	A	200	210	11	Reserved Space A19

Record Type B – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Corrections

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
STATECQ	No	L	N	26	27	2	FIPS State Code, 2000 CQR
COUNTYCQ	No	L	N	28	30	3	FIPS County Code, 2000 CQR
TRACTCQ	No	L	N	31	36	6	Census Tract, 2000 CQR
BLOCKCQ	No	L	A	37	41	5	Census Block Number, 2000 CQR
AIANHHFPCQ	Yes	L	N	42	46	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 CQR
AIANHHCQ	Yes	L	N	47	50	4	Census Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000 CQR
AIHHTLICQ	Yes	L	A	51	51	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000 CQR
AITSCECQ	Yes	L	N	52	54	3	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 CQR
AITSCQ	Yes	L	N	55	59	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000 CQR
ANRCCQ	Yes	L	N	60	64	5	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000 CQR
CONCITCQ	Yes	L	N	65	69	5	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), 2000 CQR
COUSUBCQ	No	L	N	70	74	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000 CQR
SUBMCDCQ	Yes	L	N	75	79	5	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000 CQR
PLACECQ	Yes	L	N	80	84	5	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place), 2000 CQR
RS-B2	Yes	L	N	85	89	5	Reserved Space B2
RS-B3	Yes	L	A	90	90	1	Reserved Space B3
RS-B1	Yes	L	A	91	98	8	Reserved Space B1

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	A	11	14	4	FIPS Code, Name, and/or Attribute Data Applicable Year
FIPS	Yes	L	N	15	19	5	FIPS 55 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
AIANHH	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/Urban Growth Area Code
AITSCE	Yes	L	N	50	52	3	Census American Indian Tribal Subdivision Code
CSACNECTA	Yes	L	N	53	55	3	Combined Statistical Area/Combined New England City and Town Area Code
CBSANECTA	Yes	L	N	56	60	5	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area/New England City and Town Area/Metropolitan Division/New England City and Town Area Division Code
COMMREG	Yes	L	N	61	61	1	Commercial Region Code, Economic Census
RS-C2	Yes	L	N	62	62	1	Reserved Space C2
NAME	Yes	L	A	63	122	60	Name of Geographic Area

Record Type E – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Economic Census

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
STATEEC	No	L	N	26	27	2	FIPS State Code, 2002 Economic Census
COUNTYEC	No	L	N	28	30	3	FIPS County Code, 2002 Economic Census
RS-E1	Yes	L	N	31	35	5	Reserved Space E1
RS-E2	Yes	L	N	36	40	5	Reserved Space E2
PLACEEC	Yes	L	N	41	45	5	FIPS Economic Census PlaceCode, 2002 Economic Census
RS-E3	Yes	L	N	46	50	5	Reserved Space E3
RS-E4	Yes	L	N	51	54	4	Reserved Space E4
RS-E5	Yes	L	A	55	55	1	Reserved Space E5
COMMREGEC	Yes	L	N	56	56	1	Commercial Region Code, 2002 Economic Census
RS-E6	Yes	L	A	57	73	17	Reserved Space E6

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 1-Cell 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
FILE	No	L	N	6	10	5	File Code
TLID	No	R	N	11	20	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Permanent 1-Cell Number
TZIDS	No	R	N	21	30	10	TIGER® ID, Start, Permanent Zero-Cell Number
TZIDE	No	R	N	31	40	10	TIGER® ID, End, Permanent Zero-Cell Number
CENIDL	Yes	L	A	41	45	5	Census File Identification Code, Left
POLYIDL	Yes	R	N	46	55	10	Polygon Identification Code, Left
CENIDR	Yes	L	A	56	60	5	Census File Identification Code, Right
POLYIDR	Yes	R	N	61	70	10	Polygon Identification Code, Right
RS-I4	Yes	L	A	71	80	10	Reserved Space I-4
FTSEG	Yes	L	A	81	97	17	FTSeg ID (AAAAA.O.XXXXXXXXX) (Authority-S-ID) FGDC Transportation ID Standard (not filled)
RS-I1	Yes	L	A	98	107	10	Reserved Space I1
RS-I2	Yes	L	A	108	117	10	Reserved Space I2
RS-I3	Yes	L	A	118	127	10	Reserved Space I3

Record Type M – Feature Spatial Metadata 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 1-Cell Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	16	18	3	Record Sequence Number
SOURCEID	Yes	L	A	19	28	10	TIGER® 1-Cell Source Code
ID	Yes	L	A	29	46	18	Identification Code
IDFLAG	Yes	R	A	47	47	1	Identification Code Flag
RS-M1	Yes	L	N	48	65	18	Reserved Space M1
RS-M2	Yes	L	A	66	67	2	Reserved Space M2
RS-M3	Yes	L	N	68	90	23	Reserved Space M3

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
WATER	Yes	L	N	45	45	1	Perennial/Intermittent Water Flag

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
TLMAXID	No	R	N	16	25	10	Highest Possible TIGER/Line® ID in range for Census File Identification Code
TLMINID	No	R	N	26	35	10	Lowest Possible TIGER/Line® ID in range for Census File Identification Code
TLIHGHID	No	R	N	36	45	10	Current High TIGER/Line® ID for Census File Identification Code
TZMAXID	No	R	N	46	55	10	Highest Possible TIGER® Zero-Cell ID in range for Census File Identification Code
TZMINID	No	R	N	56	65	10	Lowest Possible TIGER® Zero-Cell ID in range for Census File Identification Code
TZHIGHID	No	R	N	66	75	10	Current High TIGER® Zero-Cell ID for Census File Identification Code
FILLER	Yes	L	A	76	76	1	Filler (to make even character count)

Record Type S – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Census 2000

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
STATE	No	L	N	26	27	2	FIPS State Code, 2000
COUNTY	No	L	N	28	30	3	FIPS County Code, 2000
TRACT	No	L	N	31	36	6	Census Tract, 2000
BLOCK	No	L	N	37	40	4	Census Block Number, 2000
BLKGRP	No	L	N	41	41	1	Census Block Group, 2000
AIANHHFP	Yes	L	N	42	46	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
AIANHH	Yes	L	N	47	50	4	Census Code (American Indian/ Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land), 2000
AIHHTLI	Yes	L	A	51	51	1	American Indian/Hawaiian Home Land Trust Land Indicator, 2000
ANRC	Yes	L	N	52	56	5	FIPS 55 Code (ANRC), 2000
AITSCE	Yes	L	N	57	59	3	Census Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000
AITS	Yes	L	N	60	64	5	FIPS 55 Code (American Indian Tribal Subdivision), 2000
CONCIT	Yes	L	N	65	69	5	FIPS 55 Code (Consolidated City), 2000
COUSUB	No	L	N	70	74	5	FIPS 55 Code (County Subdivision), 2000
SUBMCD	Yes	L	N	75	79	5	FIPS 55 Code (Subbarrio), 2000
PLACE	Yes	L	N	80	84	5	FIPS 55 Code (Incorporated Place/CDP), 2000
SDELM	Yes	L	N	85	89	5	Elementary School District Code, 2000
SDSEC	Yes	L	N	90	94	5	Secondary School District Code, 2000
SDUNI	Yes	L	N	95	99	5	Unified School District Code, 2000
MSACMSA	Yes	L	N	100	103	4	FIPS Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
PMSA	Yes	L	N	104	107	4	FIPS Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Code, 2000
NECMA	Yes	L	N	108	111	4	FIPS New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) Code, 2000
CD106	No	R	N	112	113	2	Congressional District Code, 106th
CD108	Yes	R	N	114	115	2	Congressional District Code, 108th
PUMA5	Yes	L	N	116	120	5	Public Use Microdata Area – 5% File, 2000
PUMA1	Yes	L	N	121	125	5	Public Use Microdata Area – 1% File, 2000

Record Type S – Polygon Geographic Entity Codes: Census 2000 *(cont.)*

Field	BV	Fmt	Type	Beg	End	Len	Description
ZCTA5	Yes	L	A	126	130	5	5-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000
ZCTA3	Yes	L	A	131	133	3	3-Digit ZIP Code® Tabulation Area, 2000
TAZ	Yes	L	A	134	139	6	Traffic Analysis Zone Code, 2000
TAZCOMB	Yes	L	A	140	145	6	Traffic Analysis Zone Code-State Combined, 2000 (not filled)
UA	Yes	L	N	146	150	5	Urban Area, 2000
UR	Yes	L	A	151	151	1	Urban/Rural Indicator, 2000
VTD	Yes	R	A	152	157	6	Census Voting District Code, 2000
SLDU	Yes	R	A	158	160	3	State Legislative District Code (Upper Chamber), 2000
SLDL	Yes	R	A	161	163	3	State Legislative District Code (Lower Chamber), 2000
UGA	Yes	L	A	164	168	5	Oregon Urban Growth Area, 2000

Record Type T – TIGER® Zero-Cell ID

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
TZID	No	R	N	11	20	10	TIGER® Zero-Cell ID, Permanent Zero-Cell Number
SOURCE	Yes	L	A	21	30	10	TIGER® Zero-Cell Source Code (not filled)
FTRP	Yes	L	A	31	47	17	FTRP ID (AAAAA.O.XXXXXXXXX) (Authority-P-ID) FGDC Transportation ID Standard (not filled)

Record Type U – TIGER/Line® ID Overpass/Underpass Identification

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
TZID	No	R	N	11	20	10	TIGER® Zero-Cell ID, Permanent Zero-Cell Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	21	21	1	Record Sequence Number
TLIDOV1	Yes	R	N	22	31	10	TIGER/Line® ID, First Overpass 1-Cell Number
TLIDOV2	Yes	R	N	32	41	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Second Overpass 1-Cell Number
TLIDUN1	Yes	R	N	42	51	10	TIGER/Line® ID, First Underpass 1-Cell Number
TLIDUN2	Yes	R	N	52	61	10	TIGER/Line® ID, Second Underpass 1-Cell Number
FRLONG	No	R	N	62	71	10	TZID Longitude
FRLAT	No	R	N	72	80	9	TZID Latitude

Note:
Record Type U will not appear in the 2005 Second Edition TIGER/Line® files, but will appear in future versions of the TIGER/Line® files.

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 1-Cell Number
RTSQ	No	R	N	16	18	3	Record Sequence Number
ZIP4L	Yes	L	N	19	22	4	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Left
ZIP4R	Yes	L	N	23	26	4	+4 Postal Add-On Code, Right

Appendix A—State and County Codes and Names

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

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

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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
06 071	San Bernardino	CA	08 029	Delta	CO
06 073	San Diego	CA	08 031	Denver	CO
06 075	San Francisco	CA	08 033	Dolores	CO
06 077	San Joaquin	CA	08 035	Douglas	CO
06 079	San Luis Obispo	CA	08 037	Eagle	CO
06 081	San Mateo	CA	08 039	Elbert	CO
06 083	Santa Barbara	CA	08 041	El Paso	CO
06 085	Santa Clara	CA	08 043	Fremont	CO
06 087	Santa Cruz	CA	08 045	Garfield	CO
06 089	Shasta	CA	08 047	Gilpin	CO
06 091	Sierra	CA	08 049	Grand	CO
06 093	Siskiyou	CA	08 051	Gunnison	CO
06 095	Solano	CA	08 053	Hinsdale	CO
06 097	Sonoma	CA	08 055	Huerfano	CO
06 099	Stanislaus	CA	08 057	Jackson	CO
06 101	Sutter	CA	08 059	Jefferson	CO
06 103	Tehama	CA	08 061	Kiowa	CO
06 105	Trinity	CA	08 063	Kit Carson	CO
06 107	Tulare	CA	08 065	Lake	CO
06 109	Tuolumne	CA	08 067	La Plata	CO
06 111	Ventura	CA	08 069	Larimer	CO
06 113	Yolo	CA	08 071	Las Animas	CO
06 115	Yuba	CA	08 073	Lincoln	CO
08 001	Adams	CO	08 075	Logan	CO
08 003	Alamosa	CO	08 077	Mesa	CO
08 005	Arapahoe	CO	08 079	Mineral	CO
08 007	Archuleta	CO	08 081	Moffat	CO
08 009	Baca	CO	08 083	Montezuma	CO
08 011	Bent	CO	08 085	Montrose	CO
08 013	Boulder	CO	08 087	Morgan	CO
08 014	Broomfield	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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
08	105	Rio Grande	CO	12	033	Escambia	FL
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

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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
13	127	Glynn	GA	13	205	Mitchell	GA
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
13 281	Towns	GA	16 025	Camas	ID
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
17 013	Calhoun	IL	17 089	Kane	IL
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
17	165	Saline	IL	18	037	Dubois	IN
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
18	113	Noble	IN	19	005	Allamakee	IA
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
19 081	Hancock	IA	19 157	Poweshiek	IA
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
20 035	Cowley	KS	20 111	Lyon	KS
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
20 187	Stanton	KS	21 053	Clinton	KY
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
21	129	Lee	KY	21	205	Rowan	KY
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
22 041	Franklin	LA	22 117	Washington	LA
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
24 035	Queen Anne's	MD	26 033	Chippewa	MI
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
26 109	Menominee	MI	27 019	Carver	MN
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
27 095	Mille Lacs	MN	27 171	Wright	MN
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
28 073	Lamar	MS	28 149	Warren	MS
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
29 061	Daviess	MO	29 137	Monroe	MO
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
29 215	Texas	MO	30 059	Meagher	MT
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
31 023	Butler	NE	31 099	Kearney	NE
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
31 175	Valley	NE	34 011	Cumberland	NJ
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
35 041	Roosevelt	NM	36 055	Monroe	NY
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
37 007	Anson	NC	37 083	Halifax	NC
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
37	159	Rowan	NC	38	035	Grand Forks	ND
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
39 005	Ashland	OH	39 081	Jefferson	OH
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
39 157	Tuscarawas	OH	40 057	Harmon	OK
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
40 133	Seminole	OK	41 055	Sherman	OR
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
42 059	Greene	PA	44 001	Bristol	RI
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
45 067	Marion	SC	46 053	Gregory	SD
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
46	129	Walworth	SD	47	071	Hardin	TN
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
47	147	Robertson	TN	48	033	Borden	TX
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
48	109	Culberson	TX	48	185	Grimes	TX
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
48 261	Kenedy	TX	48 337	Montague	TX
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
48	413	Schleicher	TX	48	489	Willacy	TX
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

FIPS	County	State	FIPS	County	State
49 057	Weber	UT	51 047	Culpeper	VA
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

FIPS		County	State	FIPS		County	State
51	127	New Kent	VA	51	540	Charlottesville	VA
51	131	Northampton	VA	51	550	Chesapeake	VA
51	133	Northumberland	VA	51	570	Colonial Heights	VA
51	135	Nottoway	VA	51	580	Covington	VA
51	137	Orange	VA	51	590	Danville	VA
51	139	Page	VA	51	595	Emporia	VA
51	141	Patrick	VA	51	600	Fairfax	VA
51	143	Pittsylvania	VA	51	610	Falls Church	VA
51	145	Powhatan	VA	51	620	Franklin	VA
51	147	Prince Edward	VA	51	630	Fredericksburg	VA
51	149	Prince George	VA	51	640	Galax	VA
51	153	Prince William	VA	51	650	Hampton	VA
51	155	Pulaski	VA	51	660	Harrisonburg	VA
51	157	Rappahannock	VA	51	670	Hopewell	VA
51	159	Richmond	VA	51	678	Lexington	VA
51	161	Roanoke	VA	51	680	Lynchburg	VA
51	163	Rockbridge	VA	51	683	Manassas	VA
51	165	Rockingham	VA	51	685	Manassas Park	VA
51	167	Russell	VA	51	690	Martinsville	VA
51	169	Scott	VA	51	700	Newport News	VA
51	171	Shenandoah	VA	51	710	Norfolk	VA
51	173	Smyth	VA	51	720	Norton	VA
51	175	Southampton	VA	51	730	Petersburg	VA
51	177	Spotsylvania	VA	51	735	Poquoson	VA
51	179	Stafford	VA	51	740	Portsmouth	VA
51	181	Surry	VA	51	750	Radford	VA
51	183	Sussex	VA	51	760	Richmond	VA
51	185	Tazewell	VA	51	770	Roanoke	VA
51	187	Warren	VA	51	775	Salem	VA
51	191	Washington	VA	51	790	Staunton	VA
51	193	Westmoreland	VA	51	800	Suffolk	VA
51	195	Wise	VA	51	810	Virginia Beach	VA
51	197	Wythe	VA	51	820	Waynesboro	VA
51	199	York	VA	51	830	Williamsburg	VA
51	510	Alexandria	VA	51	840	Winchester	VA
51	515	Bedford	VA	53	001	Adams	WA
51	520	Bristol	VA	53	003	Asotin	WA
51	530	Buena Vista	VA	53	005	Benton	WA

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

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

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

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

Appendix B—Standard Abbreviations

The following text, standard abbreviations, or short abbreviations may appear in the feature name field or the landmark feature name field.

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Academia	Acade	Acad	Academy
Academy	Acad	–	–
Acueducto	Acued	Acue	Aqueduct
Aeropuerto	Arpto	Arpt	Airport
Air Force Base	AFB	–	–
Airfield	Afld	–	–
Airpark	Airpark	Aprk	–
Airport	Arpt	–	–
Airstrip	Airstrp	Astr	–
Aljibe	Aljibe	Alj	Cistern
Alley	Alley	Aly	–
Alternate Route	Alt	–	–
Apartment	Apt	–	–
Aqueduct	Aque	–	–
Arcade	Arcade	Arc	–
Arroyo	Arroyo	Arry	Creek
Autopista	Atpta	Atpt	Expressway
Avenida	Avenida	Ave	Avenue
Avenue	Avenue	Ave	–
Bahia	Bahia	B	Bay
Bank	Bank	Bnk	–
Basin	Basin	Basn	–
Bay	Bay	B	–
Bayou	Bayou	Byu	–
BIA Highway	BIA Hwy	BIAH	
BIA Road	BIA Rd	BIAR	–
BIA Route	BIA Rte	BIAR	–
Bluff	Bluff	Blf	–
Boulevard	Blvd	–	–
Boundary	Bdy	–	–
Branch	Branch	Br	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Bridge	Bridge	Brg	–
Brook	Brook	Brk	–
Building	Bldg	–	–
Bulevar	Blvr	Blv	Boulevard
Bureau of Land Mgmt Rd	BLM Rd	BLMR	–
Business Route	Bus Rte	Bus	–
Bypass	Bypass	Byp	–
Calle	Calle	C	Street
Calleja	Calleja	Cja	Lane
Callejon	Callej	Cjon	Narrow street
Camino	Camino	Cam	Road
Camp	Camp	–	–
Campamento	Campam	Camp	Campground
Campground	Campgrnd	Cmpg	–
Canal	Canal	Can	–
Cano	Cano	Cno	Drain
Cantera	Cantera	Cant	Quarry
Canyon	Canyon	Cyn	–
Capilla	Capilla	Cplla	Chapel
Carretera	Carrt	Carr	Road
Caserio	Cas	–	Public housing project
Causeway	Cswy	–	–
Cementerio	Cemt	Cem	Cemetery
Cemetery	Cem	–	–
Center	Center	Ctr	–
Centro	Centro	Ctro	Center
Channel	Chan	–	–
Chapel	Chapel	Ch	–
Church	Church	Ch	–
Circle	Circle	Cir	–
Circulo	Circ	Cir	Circle
Cliff	Cliff	Clf	–
Club	Club	Clb	–
Colegio	Colegio	Col	College

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
College	College	Clg	–
Condominio	Cond	–	Condominium
Condominium	Condo	–	–
Convent	Cnvt	–	–
Coulee	Coulee	Coul	–
Country Club	Country Club	CC	–
County Highway	County Hwy	CoHw	–
County Home	County Home	CoHm	–
County Lane	Co Ln	CoLn	–
County Loop	Co Loop	CoLp	–
County Road	County Rd	CoRd	–
County Route	County Rte	CoRt	–
County Spur	Co Spur	CoSp	–
Court	Court	Ct	–
Courthouse	Cthse	Cths	–
Cove	Cove	Cv	–
Crater	Crater	Crtr	–
Creek	Creek	Cr	–
Crescent	Cres	Cres	–
Crossing	Xing	–	–
Cruce	Cruce	Cru	Crossroad
Dam	Dam	Dm	–
Depot	Depot	Dpo	–
Detention Center	Det Ctr	DtCt	–
District of Columbia Hwy	DC Hwy	DCHw	–
Ditch	Ditch	Dit	–
Divide	Divide	Div	–
Dock	Dock	Dock	Dock
Dormitory	Dorm	–	–
Drain	Drain	Drn	–
Draw	Draw	–	–
Drive	Drive	Dr	–
Edificio	Edif	–	Building
Emergency Road	Em Rd	EmRd	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Ensenada	Ensen	Ens	Cove
Escarpment	Escarp	Escr	–
Escuela	Escul	Esc	School
Estuary	Est	–	–
Expreso	Expo	Exp	Expressway
Expressway	Exwy	Expy	–
Extended	Extd	–	–
Extension	Extn	–	–
Fairgrounds	Fairgrnds	Fgrn	–
Falls	Falls	Fall	–
Farm Road	Farm Rd	FmRd	–
Farm-to-Market Road	F-M Rd	FMRd	–
Faro	Faro	–	Lighthouse
Federal Penitentiary	Fed Pen	FdPn	–
Fence Line	Fence	Fen	–
Ferry Crossing	Ferry	Fy	–
Field	Field	Fld	–
Fire Control Road	FC Rd	FCRd	–
Fire District Road	FD Rd	FDRd	–
Fire Road	FR Rd	FRRd	–
Fire Route	FR Rte	FRRt	–
Fire Trail	FR Trl	FRTr	–
Floodway	Floodway	Fldw	–
Flowage	Flowage	Flow	–
Flume	Flume	Flm	–
Forest	Forest	For	–
Forest Highway	For Hwy	ForH	–
Forest Road	For Rd	ForR	–
Forest Route	For Rte	ForR	–
Forest Service Road	FS Rd	FSRd	–
Fork	Fork	Frk	–
Four-Wheel Drive Trail	4WD Trl	4WD	–
Fraternity	Frat	–	–
Freeway	Frwy	Fwy	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Golf Course	Golf Course	GC	–
Grade	Grade	Grd	–
Gravel Pit	Gr Pit	GrPt	–
Gravero	Grav	–	Gravel pit
Gulch	Gulch	Gl	–
Gulf	Gulf	Glf	–
Gully	Gully	–	–
Harbor	Harbor	Hbr	–
High School	H S	HS	–
Highway	Hwy	–	–
Hill	Hill	–	–
Hollow	Hollow	Hllw	–
Hospital	Hosp	–	–
Hotel	Hotel	Htl	–
Iglesia	Iglesia	Igle	Church
Illinois Route	IL Rte	ILRt	–
Indian Route	Ind Rte	IndR	–
Indian Service Route	IndSvRte	IndS	–
Industrial Center	Indl Ctr	IndC	–
Industrial Park	Indl Park	IPrk	–
Inlet	Inlet	Inlt	–
Inn	Inn	–	–
Institute	Inst	–	–
Institution	Instn	–	–
Interstate Highway	I-	–	–
Isla	Isla	Is	Island
Island	Island	Is	–
Islands	Islands	Is	–
Jail	Jail	Jl	–
Jeep Trail	Jeep Trl	4WD	–
Kansas State Highway	KS StHwy	KStH	–
Kill	Kill	–	–
Lago	Lago	Lag	Lake

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Lagoon	Lagoon	Lag	–
Lagoons	Lagoons	Lag	–
Laguna	Laguna	Lagn	Lagoon
Lake	Lake	Lk	–
Lakes	Lakes	Lk	–
Lane	Lane	Ln	–
Lateral	Lateral	Ltrl	–
Levee	Levee	Lv	–
Lighthouse	Lghthse	Lh	–
Line	Line	–	–
Logging Road	Lg Rd	LgRd	–
Loop	Loop	Lp	–
Mall	Mall	Ml	–
Mar	Mar	Mr	Sea
Marginal	Marg	–	Service road
Marina	Marina	Mrna	–
Marsh	Marsh	Mrsh	–
Medical Building	Med Bldg	MdBl	–
Medical Center	Med Ctr	MdCt	–
Millpond	Mllpd	Mlpd	–
Mission	Msn	–	–
Monastery	Mony	–	–
Monument	Mon	–	–
Motel	Motel	Mtl	–
Motorway	Mtwy	–	–
Mount	Mount	Mt	–
Mountain	Mtn	Mt	–
Muro	Muro	Mro	Wall
National Battlefield	Nat Bfld	NB	–
National Battlefield Park	Nat Bfld Pk	NBP	–
National Battlefield Site	Nat Bfld Site	NBS	–
National Conservation Area	Nat Con Area	NCA	–
National Forest	Nat For	NF	–
National Forest Develop Road	NFD	–	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
National Forest Highway	NF Hwy	NFHw	–
National Grassland	Nat Grsslnd	NG	–
National Historic Site	Nat Hist Site	NHS	–
National Historical Park	Nat Hist Pk	NHP	–
National Lakeshore	Nat Lkshr	NLksh	–
National Memorial	Nat Mem	NMem	–
National Military Park	Nat Mil Pk	NMP	–
National Monument	Nat Mon	NMon	–
National Park	Nat Pk	NP	–
National Preserve	Nat Prsv	NPrs	–
National Recreation Area	Nat Rec Area	NRA	–
National Recreational River	Nat Rec Rvr	NRR	–
National Reserve	Nat Rsv	NRsv	–
National River	Nat Rvr	NRvr	–
National Scenic Area	Nat Sc Area	NSA	–
National Scenic River	Nat Sc Rvr	NSR	–
National Scenic Riverway	Nat Sc Rvrwy	NSR	–
National Scenic Riverways	Nat Sc Rvrwys	NSR	–
National Scenic Trail	Nat Sc Trl	NST	–
National Seashore	Nat Seashr	NS	–
National Wildlife Refuge	Nat Wld Rfg	NWR	–
Navajo Service Route	NSv Rte	NSvR	–
Naval Air Station	NAS	–	–
Naval Base	NB	–	–
New Jersey Route	NJ Rte	NJRt	–
Nursing Home	Nrs Hme	NrsHm	–
Ocean	Ocean	O	–
Oceano	Oceano	O	Ocean
Office Building	Ofc Bldg	OfBl	–
Office Center	Ofc Ctr	OfCt	–
Office Park	Ofc Park	OfPr	–
Orphanage	Orph	–	–
Outlet	Outlet	Outl	–
Overpass	Ovps	–	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Parish Road	Par Rd	ParR	–
Park	Park	–	–
Parkway	Pkwy	Pky	–
Parque	Parque	Prqe	Park
Pasaje	Pasaje	Pas	Passage
Paseo	Paseo	Pso	Drive
Paso	Paso	–	Strait
Pass	Pass	Ps	–
Passage	Psge	Pas	–
Path	Path	–	–
Peak	Peak	Pek	–
Pike	Pike	Pke	–
Pipeline	Pipe	–	–
Pista	Pista	Psta	Track
Place	Place	Pl	–
Plaza	Plaza	Plz	–
Point	Point	Pt	–
Pond	Pond	Pd	–
Ponds	Ponds	Pd	–
Port	Port	Prt	–
Power Line	Pwr Line	PwrL	–
Prairie	Prairie	Pr	–
Preserve	Prsv	–	–
Prison	Prison	Prsn	–
Property Line	Prop Line	Prop	–
Puente	Puente	Pte	Bridge
Quarry	Qry	–	–
Race	Race	Rc	–
Rail	Rail	R	–
Railroad	RR	–	–
Railway	Ry	–	–
Ramal	Ramal	Rml	Short street
Ramp	Ramp	Rmp	–
Rampa	Rampa	Rmp	Ramp

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
Ranch Road	Ranch Rd	–	–
Ranch to Market Road	R-M Rd	RMRd	–
Rapids	Rapids	Rpds	–
Ravine	Ravine	Rav	–
Reformatory	Ref	–	–
Refuge	Refuge	Rfg	–
Reservation	Res	–	–
Reservation Highway	Res Hwy	ResH	–
Reserve	Rsv	–	–
Reservoir	Rsvr	–	–
Reservoirs	Rsvrs	Rsvr	–
Resort	Resort	Rsrt	–
Ridge	Ridge	Rdg	–
Rio	Rio	R	River
River	River	R	–
Road	Road	Rd	–
Roca	Roca	Rc	Rock
Rock	Rock	Rk	–
Rooming House	Rmg Hse	RmHs	–
Route	Route	Rte	–
Row	Row	–	–
Rue	Rue	–	–
Run	Run	–	–
Rural Route	R Rte	Rte	–
Ruta	Ruta	–	Route
Sanatorium	Sanat	San	–
Sanitarium	Sanit	San	–
School	School	Sch	–
Sea	Sea	–	–
Seashore	Seashore	Seas	–
Seminary	Sem	–	–
Sendero	Sndr	–	Path
Service Road	Srv Rd	SrvR	–
Service Route	Sv Rte	SvRt	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
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
	Standard	***Short***	
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	Trce	–
Trafficway	Tfwy	–	–
Trail	Trail	Trl	–
Trailer Park	Trlr Pk	TrlP	–
Tributary	Trib	–	–
Tunel	Tunel	Tunl	Tunnel
Tunnel	Tunnel	Tunl	–
Turnpike	Tpke	–	–
US Forest Service Road	USFS Rd	USFS	–
Underpass	Unps	Unp	–
United States Highway	US Hwy	USHw	–
United States Loop	US Loop	USLp	–
United States Route	US Rte	USRt	–
Universidad	Univd	Uni	University
University	Univ	–	–
Unnamed Road	Un Rd	UnRd	–
Valley	Valley	Vl	–
Vereda	Vereda	Vrda	Trail
Via	Via	–	Way
Village	Vlge	Vlg	–
Vista	Vista	Vis	–
Walk	Walk	Wk	–
Walkway	Wlkwy	Wkwy	–
Wall	Wall	Wl	–
Wash	Wash	Ws	–
Waterway	Wtrwy	Wwy	–

Feature Type	Abbreviations		Translation
	Standard	***Short***	
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 C—Changes in the Census 2000 and Later Versions of the TIGER/Line® Files

Field Name Changes

The following are the field name changes that occurred since the Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line® files.

Record Type	2004 First Edition	2004 Second Edition
Record Type B	UACC URCC	RS-B2 RS-B3
Record Type I	SOURCEID	RS-I4

Record Type	2003 Version	2004 First Edition Version
Record Type A	RS-A15 RS-A16	UACU URCU
Record Type I	SOURCE	SOURCEID

Record Type	2002 Version	2003 Version
Record Type A	MSACMSACU PMSACU NECMACU RS-A2 RS-A3 RS-A10, RS-A11, RS-A12, RS-A13, RS-A14	RS-A20 RS-A21R RS-A22 ZCTA5CU ZCTA3CU CBSACU, CSACU, NECTACU, CNECTACU, METDIVCU,NECTADIVCU, RS-A14
Record Type C	RS-C1, RS-C2	CSACNECTA, CBSANECTA, COMMREG, RS-C2

Record Type	2002 Version	2003 Version
Record Type E*	CONCITEC	RS-E1
	COUSUBEC	RS-E2
	AIANHHFPEC	RS-E3
	AIANHHEC	RS-E4
	AIAHHTLIEC	RS-E5
	RS-E1	COMMREGEC, RS-E6

* Note: Record Type E did not appear in the 2002 TIGER/Line files, however the Record Layout appeared in the 2002 TIGER/Line Technical Documentation.

Record Type	UA 2000 Version	2002 Version
Record Type 1	AIANHHL	AIANHHFPL
	AIANHHR	AIANHHFPR
Record Type 3		Deleted
Record Type 5	FILE, FEAT, FEDIRP, FENAME, FETYPE, FEDIRS (record length expanded to 56 characters in 2002 TIGER/Line files)	VERSION, FILE, FEAT, FEDIRP, FENAME, FETYPE, FEDIRS
Record Type 9		Deleted
Record Type A	AIANHH90	STATECU, COUNTYCU
	COUSUB90, PLACE90	TRACT, BLOCK
	TRACT90, BLOCK90, CD106, CD108, SDELM, PUMA5, SDSEC, SDUNI, TAZ	BLKSUFCU, RS-A1, AIANHHFPCU, AIANHHCU, AIHHTLICU, ANRCCU, AITSCECU, AITSCU, CONCITCU, COUSUBCU, SUBMCDCU
	UA	PLACECU
	UA90, STATE90, COUNTY90, AIANHHCE90	SDELEMCU, SDSECCU, SDUNICU

Record Type	UA 2000 Version	2002 Version
Record Type A	Record Length expanded to 210 characters in 2002 TIGER/Line files.	MSACMSACU, PMSACU, NECMACU, CDCU, ZCTA5CU, RS-A2, RS-A3, RS-A4, RS-A5, RS-A6, RS-A7, RS-A8, RS-A9, RS-A10, RS-A11, RS-A12,RS-A13, RS-A14, RS-A15, RS-A16, RS-A17, RS-A18, RS-A19
Record Type B		New for 2002
Record Type C	AIANHHCE	AIANHH
	NAME (record length expanded to 122 characters for 2002)	RS-C1, RS-C2, NAME
Record Type E		New for post-Census 2000 versions (will not appear in the 2002 version of the TIGER/Line files)
Record Type I	TLID, FILE,	FILE, TLID
	RTLINK, CENIDL, POLYIDL, CENIDR, POLYIDR, FILLER (record length expanded to 127 characters for 2002)	TZIDS, TZIDE, CENIDL, POLYIDL, CENIDR, POLYIDR, SOURCE, FTSEG, RS-I1, RS-I2, RS-I3
Record Type P	Record length expanded to 45 characters for 2002	WATER
Record Type R	MAXID	TLMAXID
	MINID	TLMINID
	HIGHID	TLHIGHID
	FILLER (record length expanded to 76 characters for 2002)	TZMAXID, TZMINID, TZHIGHID, FILLER

Record Type	UA 2000 Version	2002 Version
Record Type S	WATER, MSACMSA	STATE, COUNTY
	PMSA, AIANHH, AIANHHCE, AIHHTLI, RS6	TRACT, BLOCK, BLKGRP, AIANHHFP
	STATE, COUNTY, CONCIT, COUSUB, SUBMCD, PLACE, TRACT, BLOCK, CENSUS6, CDCU	AIANHH, AIHHTLI, ANRC, AITSCE, AITS, CONCIT, COUSUB, SUBMCD, PLACE
	SLDU, SLDL, UGA, BLKGRP, VTD, STATCOL, COUNTYCOL	SDELM, SDSEC, SDUNI, MSACMSA, PMSA,
	BLOCKCOL, BLKSUFCOL	NECMA, CD106
	ZCTA5, UR, UR90	CD108, PUMA5
	Record Length expanded to 168 characters in 2002 TIGER/Line files.	PUMA1, ZCTA5, ZCTA3, TAZ, TAZCOMB, UA, UR, VTD, SLDU, SLDL, UGA
Record Type T		New for 2002
Record Type U		New for post-Census 2000 versions (will not appear in the 2002 version of the TIGER/Line files)

Record Type	UA 2000 Version	108th 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 UA90 and UR90 RS5	PUMA5 UA UA90
Record Type S	RS8	UR and UR90

Appendix D—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 statistical 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.

C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates, an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA).

Class C—Incorporated Places *(cont.)*

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 a1990 tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) but excluding Alaska Native village statistical areas.

D7 Tribal Subdivision.

D8 The reservation portion of an American Indian entity with both a reservation and trust land.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Economic Census FIPS Class Code Definitions

Class C—Incorporated Places (Economic Census)

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 statistical 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 (Economic Census) *(cont.)*

C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates an 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 one or more separately incorporated place(s) within that jurisdiction.

C9 An incorporated place whose government is operationally inactive or is not included in any other C subclass.

Class H—Counties and County Equivalents (Economic Census)

H1 An active county or statistically equivalent entity outside of Alaska.

H4 A legally defined inactive or nonfunctioning county or statistically equivalent entity outside of Alaska.

H9 Balance of county-level economic census entity in Alaska

Note: Massachusetts has counties that qualify as either H1 or H4 class entities. All economic census place balance of county entities are classified as H1 entities for the economic census.

Class I—Special Economic Census Entities

I1 The Island of Lanai economic census place.

I2 The Island of Molokai (balance) economic census place..

Class M—Federal Facilities (Economic Census)

M2 A military or U.S. Coast Guard installation (or port of an installation) that serves as a census designated place *(applies to Hawaii only)*.

Class T—Active Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) (Economic Census)

T1 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place.

T8 A balance of minor civil division (MCD) entity, that is, part of the MCD qualifies as a separate economic census place.

Class U—Unincorporated Places Except Those Associated With Facilities (Applicable in Hawaii only) (Economic Census)

U1 Census designated place (CDP) with a name that is commonly recognized for the populated area, and designated as a populated place by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

U2 Census designated place (CDP) with a name that is not commonly recognized for the populated area *(e.g., a combination of the names of two or three commonly recognized communities, or a name that identifies the location of the CDP in relation to an adjacent incorporated place)*.

Class Z—Inactive or Nonfunctioning County Divisions (Economic Census)

Z1 A minor civil division (MCD) that cannot provide general-purpose governmental services *(Guam only)*.

Z3 An unorganized territory identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for presenting statistical data *(Rose Island and Swains Island in American Samoa only)*.

Appendix E—Place Description Codes

The Place Description Code appears in Record Type C. It provides a single code that classifies an entity's relationship to its designation as a central place of an urban area and a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)[1]. The Place Description Code is applicable to all counties and statistically equivalent entities, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, and places. Because a CBSA principal city is classified at the county level[2] and places can exist in multiple counties, part of a place can be both within and outside a CBSA, and thus have only a portion of the place in a principal city. For urban areas, any entity is liable to have a portion classified as both urban and rural, and places and exist in multiple counties and thus have only a portion classified as part of a central place.

Code	Description
0	Legal entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area or principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
1	Legal entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
3	Legal entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)

[1] Place Description Codes use the designation of principal cities for the county-based metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas. Additional places that qualify as principal cities of New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) are not classified as principal cities in the Place Description Code schema.

[2] In New England, the New England City and Town core based statistical areas (CBSAs) are defined by county subdivision, but no principal city of a New England City and Town CBSA can exist both inside and outside the CBSA in New England.

Code	Description
6	Legal entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
7	Legal entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
8	Legal entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
B	Statistical entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
D	Statistical entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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 principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
G	Statistical entity that has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)

Code	Description
H	Statistical entity that has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
I	Statistical entity that has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
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

Economic Census Place Description Codes

Code	Description
0	A census designated place (CDP) that is a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
1	An incorporated place that is a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
4	A consolidated city or other incorporated place that is not a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
5	A census designated place (CDP) that is not a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
6	A whole minor civil division that is not a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
7	A balance of minor civil division that is not a principal city of a core based statistical area (CBSA)
9	Balance of county

Appendix F—Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes

The legal/statistical area description (LSAD) code appears in Record Type C (field name LSADC). It is a two-character numeric, alphabetic, or alphanumeric field that provides a description of the legal or statistical type of entity. The LSAD is used to identify both legal and statistical entities and differentiates between various types of entities. The tables below show the LSAD code, its full descriptive name, the description as it should appear when appended to the name, and the applicability of the description.

States (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
01	state or state equivalent	—	50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and six Island Areas

Counties (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
03	city and borough	City and Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat)
04	borough	Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska
05	census area	Census Area	statistical county equivalent in Alaska
06	county	County	legal 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

Counties (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
12	municipality	Municipality	legal county equivalent in Alaska (Anchorage) and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
13	municipio	Municipio	legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico
14	—	—	legal county equivalent (used for the District of Columbia and Guam)
15	parish	Parish	legal county equivalent in Louisiana

County Subdivisions (Census 2000)

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 county subdivision in 21 States
23	census subarea	census subarea	statistical 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

County Subdivisions (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
27	district (election magisterial, or municipal, or road)	district	legal county subdivision in Virginia, West Virginia, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
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 Commonwealth of 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
39	plantation	plantation	legal county subdivision in Maine

County Subdivisions (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
40	—	—	legal county subdivision not defined, exists in territorial water areas in 14 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
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 Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina
46	unorganized territory	UT	statistical county subdivision in 11 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) (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
51	subbarrio	subbarrio	legal sub-MCD in Puerto Rico

Places (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
53	city and borough	city and borough	incorporated place in Alaska (Juneau and Sitka)
54	municipality	municipality	incorporated place in Alaska (Anchorage)
55	comunidad	comunidad	statistical place in Puerto Rico
56	borough	borough	incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
57	census designated place	CDP	statistical place in all 50 states, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
58	city	city	incorporated place in 49 States (not Hawaii) and the District of Columbia
59	city	—	incorporated place having no legal description in four states; place equivalent in six 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 place in Puerto Rico

Consolidated Cities (Census 2000)

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) in Georgia, Montana, and Tennessee

Urban Growth Areas (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
70	urban growth area	urban growth area	urban growth area (UGA) in Oregon

Metropolitan Areas (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
71	consolidated metro-politan statistical area (CMSA)	CMSA	consolidated metropolitan statistical area
72	metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	MSA	metropolitan statistical area
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 (Census 2000)

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 (Census 2000)

Code		Status Title	Applicability
77	Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Native Hawaiian Areas (NHA) (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
78	Hawaiian home land	Home Land	Hawaiian home land

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
79	Alaska Native village statistical area	ANVSA	Alaska Native village statistical area in Alaska

American Indian Areas (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
80	tribal designated statistical area	TDSA	tribal designated statistical area in Alaska, California, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, New York, and Washington
81	colony	Colony	American Indian reservation in Nevada
82	community	Community	American Indian reservation in California, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, and Wisconsin
83	joint use area	joint use area	American Indian reservation equivalent in Kansas, New Mexico, and Wisconsin
84	pueblo	Pueblo	American Indian reservation in New Mexico and Texas
85	rancheria	Rancheria	American Indian reservation in California
86	reservation	Reservation	American Indian reservation in 35 states
87	reserve	Reserve	American Indian reservation in Alaska
88	Oklahoma tribal statistical area	OTSA	Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA) (American Indian statistical area based on a former American Indian reservation in Oklahoma)

American Indian Areas (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
89	American Indian off-reservation trust land	Trust Land	American Indian off-reservation not associated with an American Indian reservation
90	joint use Oklahoma tribal statistical area	joint use area OTSA	Oklahoma tribal statistical area American Indian statistical area based on a former American Indian reservation in Oklahoma
91	ranch	Ranch	American Indian reservation in California and Nevada
92	state designated American Indian statistical area	SDAISA	state designated American Indian statistical area (statistically equivalent entity for state recognized Tribes outside Oklahoma) in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia
93	Indian village	Indian Village	American Indian reservation in California and Oregon
94	village	Village	American Indian reservation
95	Indian community	Indian Community	American Indian reservation in Michigan and Minnesota
96	American Indian off-reservation trust land	Off-Reservation Trust Land	American Indian off-reservation trust land associated with an American Indian reservation

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
T1	area	—	American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, Michigan, Utah, and Wisconsin
T2	chapter	Chapter	American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
T3	community	Community	American Indian tribal subdivision in North Carolina and South Dakota
T4	district	District	American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota
T5	district	—	American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, Oklahoma, and South Dakota
T6	segment	Segment	American Indian tribal subdivision in Minnesota and North Dakota

Redistricting Entities (Census 2000)

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

Redistricting Entities (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
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 (Census 2000)

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 area
S6	DOD school area	—	Department of Defense school area
S7	—	—	areas not coded to a school district
TZ	traffic analysis zone	—	traffic analysis zone

Miscellaneous (Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
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)

Post Census 2000 Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes

States (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
01	state or state equivalent	—	50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and five Island Areas

Counties (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
03	city and borough	City and Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat)
04	borough	Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska
05	census area	Census Area	statistical county equivalent in Alaska
06	county	County	legal 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

Counties (Post Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
11	island	—	legal county equivalent in American Samoa
12	municipality	Municipality	legal county equivalent in Alaska (Anchorage) and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
13	municipio	Municipio	legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico
14	—	—	legal county equivalent (used for the District of Columbia and Guam)
15	parish	Parish	legal county equivalent in Louisiana

County Subdivisions (Post Census 2000)

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 county subdivision in 21 States
23	census subarea	census subarea	statistical 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

County Subdivisions (Post Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
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 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
28	district (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisor's, parish governing authority, or municipal)	—	legal county subdivision in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Commonwealth of 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
39	plantation	plantation	legal county subdivision in Maine

County Subdivisions (Post Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
40	—	—	legal county subdivision not defined, exists in territorial water areas in 14 states, and Puerto Rico
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 Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina
46	unorganized territory	UT	statistical 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) (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
51	subbarrio	subbarrio	legal sub-MCD in Puerto Rico

Places (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
53	city and borough	city and borough	incorporated place in Alaska (Juneau and Sitka)
54	municipality	municipality	incorporated place in Alaska (Anchorage)
55	comunidad	comunidad	statistical place in Puerto Rico
56	borough	borough	incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
57	census designated place	CDP	statistical place in all 50 states, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
58	city	city	incorporated place in 49 States (not Hawaii) and the District of Columbia
59	city	—	incorporated place having no legal description in three states; place equivalent in five states
60	town	town	incorporated place in 30 States and the U.S. Virgin Islands
61	village	village	incorporated place in 20 States and traditional place in American Samoa
62	zona urbana	zona urbana	statistical place in Puerto Rico

Consolidated Cities (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
65	consolidated city	city	consolidated city in Connecticut, and Indiana
66	consolidated city	—	consolidated city (with unique description or no description) in Georgia, Kentucky, Montana, and Tennessee

Urban Areas (Post Census 2000)

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

Alaska Native Areas (ANA) (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
77	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)	Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)
79	Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA)	ANVSA	Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA)

Native Hawaiian Areas (NHA) (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
78	Hawaiian home land (HHL)	Home Land	Hawaiian home land

American Indian Areas (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
80	tribal designated statistical area	TDSA	American Indian statistical area
83	joint use area	joint use area	American Indian reservation equivalent
88	Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA)	OTSA	American Indian statistical area based on a former American Indian reservation in Oklahoma
89	American Indian off-reservation trust land	Trust Land	American Indian off-reservation not associated with an American Indian reservation

American Indian Areas (Post Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
90	joint use Oklahoma tribal statistical area	joint use OTSA	American Indian statistical area based on a former American Indian reservation in Oklahoma
92	state designated American Indian statistical area	SDAISA	American Indian statistical area
96	American Indian off-reservation trust land	Off-Reservation Trust Land	American Indian off-reservation trust land associated with an American Indian reservation
97	Indian rancheria	—	American Indian reservation or reservation equivalent without associated American Indian off-reservation trust land
98	Indian colony	—	American Indian reservation or reservation equivalent with associated American Indian off-reservation trust land
9A	American Indian reservation	—	American Indian reservation or reservation equivalent without associated American Indian off-reservation trust land
9B	American Indian reservation	—	American Indian reservation or reservation equivalent with associated American Indian off-reservation trust land

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (Post Census 2000)

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

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (Post Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
T4	district	District	American Indian tribal subdivision
T5	district	—	American Indian tribal subdivision
T6	segment	Segment	American Indian tribal subdivision
T7	tract	Tract	American Indian tribal subdivision
T8	agency	Agency	American Indian tribal subdivision
T9	parcel	Parcel	American Indian tribal subdivision
T0	precinct	Precinct	American Indian tribal subdivision
U1	region	Region	American Indian tribal subdivision
U2	township	Township	American Indian tribal subdivision
U3	village	Village	American Indian tribal subdivision

Redistricting Entities (Post Census 2000)

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

Redistricting Entities (Post Census 2000) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
C5	congressional district	No Representative	congressional district

Core Based Statistical Areas (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
M0	combined statistical area	Combined Statistical Area	Combined Statistical Area
M1	metropolitan statistical area	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Metropolitan Statistical Area
M2	micropolitan statistical area	Micropolitan Statistical Area	Micropolitan Statistical Area
M3	metropolitan division	Metropolitan Division	Metropolitan Division
M4	New England city and town combined statistical area	Combined NECTA	New England City and Town Combined Statistical Area
M5	New England city and town metropolitan statistical area	Metropolitan NECTA	New England City and Town Metropolitan Statistical Area
M6	New England city and town area-micropolitan statistical area	Micropolitan NECTA	New England City and Town Micropolitan Statistical Area
M7	New England city and town metropolitan division	NECTA Division	New England City and Town Metropolitan Division

Miscellaneous (Post Census 2000)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
S1	elementary school district	—	elementary school district
S2	secondary school district	—	secondary school district
S3	unified school district	—	unified school district
S4	administrative area	—	Administrative school area in Hawaii and New York City only
S5	BIA school area	—	Bureau of Indian Affairs school area
S6	DOD school area	—	Department of Defense school area
S7	—	—	areas not coded to a school district
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)

Economic Census Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes

States (Economic Census)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
01	state or state equivalent	—	50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and six Island Areas

Counties (Economic Census)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
03	city and borough	City and Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat)
04	borough	Borough	legal county equivalent in Alaska

Counties (Economic Census) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
05	census area	Census Area	statistical county equivalent in Alaska
06	county	County	legal 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 (Anchorage) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
13	municipio	Municipio	legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico
14	—	—	legal county equivalent)
15	parish	Parish	legal county equivalent in Louisiana
27	district	District	county equivalent used for the Economic Census in Guam

Places (Economic Census)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
06	balance of county	County	legal county in 48 states applied to Balance of [name] County entities

Places (Economic Census) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
10	island	Island	legal county equivalent in the Virgin Islands applied to Balance of [name] Island entities
15	parish	Parish	legal county equivalent in Louisiana applied to Balance of [name] Parish entities
26	county	county	legal county subdivision in American Samoa designated as an economic census place
35	island	—	legal county subdivision in American Samoa and the Island of Lanai and Island of Molokai (balance) in Hawaii designated as an economic census place
38	balance of county equivalent	—	legal or statistical county equivalent in Alaska applied to Balance of [name] County Equivalent entities
40	balance of town or township	—	legal town county subdivision in Connecticut, New York, and Vermont or legal township county subdivision in Michigan designated as an economic census place but only consisting of part of the town or township (balance)
43	town	town	legal county subdivision in eight states wholly designated as an economic census place
44	township	township	legal county subdivision in Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania wholly designated as an economic census place
49	charter township	charter township	legal county subdivision in Michigan wholly designated as an economic census place

Places (Economic Census) *(cont.)*

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
53	city and borough	city and borough	incorporated place in Alaska (Juneau and Sitka)
54	municipality	municipality	incorporated place in Alaska (Anchorage)
56	borough	borough	incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
57	census designated place	CDP	statistical place in Hawaii
58	city	city	incorporated place in 49 States (not Hawaii) and the District of Columbia
59	—	—	incorporated place having no legal description in three states; place equivalent in five states
60	town	town	incorporated place in 24 States and the U.S. Virgin Islands
61	village	village	incorporated place in 13 States and traditional place in American Samoa

Consolidated Cities (Economic Census)

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) in Georgia, Montana, and Tennessee

Puerto Rico Commercial Regions (Economic Census)

Code	Description	Status Title	Applicability
CR	Puerto Rico commercial region	Commercial Region	Puerto Rico commercial region

Appendix G—Number of Geographic Entities

	2000	post 2000
Legal Entities		
United States	1	1
Regions of the United States	4	4
Divisions of the United States	9	9
States and statistically equivalent entities[1]	***56***	***56***
States	50	50
District of Columbia	1	1
Puerto Rico	1	1
Island Areas[1]	4	4
Counties, parishes, boroughs, municipios, and statistically equivalent entities[1]	***3,232***	***3,232***
County Subdivisions and Places	***50,042***	***NA***
Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs)[1]	30,362	NA
Subbarrios[1]	145	NA
Incorporated Places	19,528	NA
Consolidated Cities	7	6
American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/ and Hawaiian Home Lands	***697***	***NA***
American Indian Reservations (AIRs) (Federal)	309	NA
American Indian Reservations With Trust Lands	(83)	NA
American Indian Entities With Only Trust Lands	6	NA
American Indian Tribal Subdivisions	298	NA
American Indian Reservations (AIRs) (State)	11	NA
Hawaiian Home Lands	61	NA
Alaska Native Villages (ANVs)	–	–
Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs)	12	12
Special Purpose Entities	***316,240***	***NA***
Congressional Districts (CDs)	435	435
Voting Districts (VTDs)[2]	129,319	129,319
State Legislative Districts (SLDs)	5,112	5,112
School Districts	14,411	NA
Urban Growth Areas	216	216

	2000	post 2000
Statistical Entities		
American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	***264***	***264***
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA)	29	29
Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)	9	9
State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs)	21	21
Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)	205	205
County Subdivisions[1]	***5,929***	***5,929***
Census County Divisions (CCDs)	5,588	5,588
Unorganized Territories (UTs)	305	305
Other Statistical Entities	36	36
Census Designated Places (CDPs)	***5,977***	***5,977***
Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs)	–	***951***
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	–	369
Micropolitan Statistical Areas	–	582
Metropolitan Divisions	–	29
Combined Statistical Areas	–	125
New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs)	–	44
Metropolitan NECTAs	–	21
Micropolitan NECTAs	–	21
NECTA Divisions	–	9
Combined NECTAs	–	9
Metropolitan Areas	***280***	–
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	261	–
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas	19	–
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas	76	–
Urban Areas	***3,638***	***3,634***
Urbanized Areas (UAs)	465	465
Urban Clusters (UCs)	3,173	3,169
Census Tracts[1]	***66,437***	***66,437***
Census Tracts[1]	66,437	66,437
Block Groups (BGs)[1]	***211,826***	***211,826***
Blocks [1]	***8,269,131***	***8,269,131***

	2000	post 2000
Statistical Entities *(cont.)*		
Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs)	***166,747***	***166,747***
ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™)	***33,178***	***33,332***

[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.

Glossary

Active government A governmental unit that is in operation, having elected or appointed officials. An active government may not be raising revenues or providing any services but must have some official with the power to do so. The U.S. Census Bureau differentiates active entities by their fiscal independence and whether they provide general or limited, special services. *See also functional status, functioning government, governmental unit, inactive government, nonfunctioning entity.*

Address The house number and street name, or other designation, assigned to a housing unit, group housing facility, business establishment, or other structure for mail delivery and / or to enable emergency services, delivery people, and visitors to find the structure. *See also house number-street name address.*

Addressable feature A feature along which living quarters can be constructed and assigned an address. Usually, this is a road or street, but it could also be an alley, driveway, and occasionally an unusual feature such as a railroad track or navigable stream.

Address Range The lowest and highest actual or potential address numbers used to identify structures along each side of a street feature that has city-type addresses. The U.S. Census Bureau usually expands the range to include all possible numbers; e.g., if the existing addresses on the odd-numbered side of a street are 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, and 117, the U.S. Census Bureau may expand the address range to 101-199.

Administrative Unit A nonfunctioning legal entity that provides a framework for the administration of a function performed by another governmental unit or office. Examples of administrative units include certain types of minor civil divisions, such as magisterial districts in West Virginia, in which a member is elected to the County Board of Supervisors; legal voting districts established by the state or county to control elections; certain types of American Indian tribal subdivisions that are established for election purposes; and congressional districts.

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 of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203, as amended). Twelve ANRCs are legally bounded geographic entities that cover Alaska except for the Annette Islands Reserve (an American Indian reservation). 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.

Alaska Native village (ANV) A local governmental unit 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, as amended). ANVs do not have clearly defined boundaries that are easily locatable, and they often include many square miles of land used by Alaska Natives for hunting and fishing, so the U.S. Census Bureau works with officials of the Alaska Native villages and Alaska Native Regional Corporations to delineate Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) for data presentation purposes. *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) for data presentation purposes. For Census 2000, ANVSAs were reviewed and delineated by officials of the ANVs or the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which an ANV is located, or by the U.S. Census Bureau. *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 one or more federally recognized American Indian tribes. The boundary of a federal reservation is defined by tribal treaty, agreement, executive or secretarial order, federal statute, or judicial determination. 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. *See also American Indian reservation—State, American Indian trust land, joint use area.*

American Indian reservation—State (state AIR) An area that a state government has allocated to a tribe recognized by that state, but not by the federal government. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state recognized American Indian reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau. *See also American Indian reservation—Federal, American Indian trust land, joint use area.*

American Indian tribal subdivision A legal subdivision 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 American Indians living on reservations,

off-reservation trust land, or within the boundaries of an OTSA. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments.

American Indian trust land Areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a federally recognized American Indian tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off 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 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. *See also American Indian reservation and joint use area.*

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 statistical subdivision of a census tract. A block group consists of 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. A BG may consist of from one to one thousand census blocks. BGs generally contain between 600 and 3000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. The BG is the lowest-level geographic entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates sample data from a decennial census. BGs were delineated by state, local, and tribal government officials, and by U.S. Census Bureau geographic staff for areas that did not have a participating organization. *See also block number.*

Block number *See census block number.*

Borough A legally established geographic entity in Alaska, which the U.S. Census Bureau treats as equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes; a minor civil division (MCD) in each of the five counties that comprise New York city; a type of incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The boroughs in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are not part of any MCD, and the U.S. Census Bureau treats them as county subdivisions as well as places for data presentaiton purposes. *See also census area, county subdivision, dependent place, incorporated place, independent place.*

Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) A U.S. Census Bureau survey 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.

CBSA *See Core Based Statistical Area.*

CCD *See census county division.*

CD *See congressional district.*

CDP *See census designated place.*

CE *See circular error.*

CE95 *See circular error 95.*

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 A statistical entity that serves as the equivalent of a county in Alaska. Census areas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of presenting census data for the portion of Alaska that is not within an organized borough, city and borough, or municipality. *See also borough, city and borough, county, municipality.*

Census block A geographic area bounded by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks and by nonvisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, and short imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Generally, one of these features must be an addressable feature (usually a street or road). Many blocks, such as a block in a city, are small in area, but census blocks in sparsely settled areas may contain many square miles. A block is the smallest geographic entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau collects information and tabulates decen-nial census data. All territory (both land and water) in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas is assigned to a census block. *See also 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. *See also census block suffix.*

Census block suffix To accommodate changes in legal entity boundaries occurring after January 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau assigns a current alphabetic suffix for a Census 2000 block number. The current suffixes for Census 2000 block numbers are not permanent and will change with each annual cycle of current block suffixing. *See also census block number.*

Census code A code assigned by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify a specific geographic entity. The U.S. Census Bureau uses census codes for geographic entities for which a Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code either does not exist or is inadequate to identify and/or sequence a type of entity. *See also Federal Information Processing Standards, geographic code.*

Census county division (CCD) A statistical subdivision of a county, established and delineated cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and state, local, and tribal officials for data presentation purposes. The U.S. Census Brueau established CCDs in 21 states that do not have minor civil divisions (MCDs) suitable for data presentation; that is, MCDs have not been legally established, do not have a governmental or administrataive purpose, have boundaries that are ambiguous or change frequently, and/or generally are not well known to the public. 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 geographic entity that serves as the statistical counterpart of an incorporated place for the purpose of presenting census data for an area with a concentration of population, housing, and commercial structures that is identifiable by name, but is not

within an incorporated place. CDPs usually are delineated cooperatively with state, Puerto Rico, Island Area, local, and tribal officials following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines. For Census 2000, for the first time, CDPs did not have to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for the tabulation of census data. CDP boundaries usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or county line. 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. CDPs in Puerto Rico are called comunidades and zonas urbanas. CDPs were referred to as unincorporated places for the1970 and earlier censuses. *See also comunidad. economic census place, incorporated place, place, zona urbana.*

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 a borough, city and borough, municipality, and census area (statistical equivalent of a county) in Alaska. A census subarea is similar to a census county division (CCD) in other states. Census subareas are delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. *See also county subdivision.*

Census tract A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity, delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users in accordance with U.S. Census Bureau guidelines. 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 relatively permanent visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features in some instances; they always nest within counties or statistically equivalent entities. 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 generally 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, which might be followed by a two-digit decimal suffix, used to identify a census tract. Census tract numbers are always unique within a county or statistically equivalent entity. 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. Leading zeros are not shown on the U.S. Census Bureau's maps.

Central city In a metropolitan area (MA), the largest place and, in some areas, one or more additional places that met official standards issued by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). If a place extended beyond an MA, only the portion within the MA was a central city. A few Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) did not have a central city. The OMB replaced the term "central city" with the term "principle city" on June 6, 2003. The OMB made this change because the term "central city" had come to connote "inner city" and thus sometimes caused confusion. *See also central place and principal city*.

Central county The county or counties of a Core Based Statistical Area containing a substantial portion of an urbanized area or urban cluster or both, and to and from which commuting is measured to determine qualification of outlying counties. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area.*

Central place In an urban area (urbanized area or urban cluster), the largest place and, in some areas, one or more additional places that meet specific U.S. Census Brueau criteria. If a place is identified as an extended place, only the portion within the urban area represents the central place. For an urban area that does not contain an incorporated or census designated place, there is no central place, and the title of the urbanized area or urban cluster uses the name of a minor civil division, or a local place name recognized by the Board on Geographic Names and recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey. *See also central city.*

CFCC *See census feature class code.*

Circular error (CE) An accuracy figure representing the stated percentage of probability that any point expressed as a function of two linear components (eg., horizontal position) will be within the given circle. *See also circular error 95.*

Circular error 95 (CE95) The CE95 represents the circular error of the data. The number represents the accuracy of the a road centerline file in meters with 95 percent confidence; meaning that 95 percent of the coordinate positions in the datset will have an error relative to ground truth taht is equal to or smaller than the value reported. For example, if a GPS position measurement is accurate to 5 meters CE95, this means that there is a 95 percent probability that the measurement lies inside a circle with a radis of 5 meters. This also means that there is a 5 percent probability that the measurement lies outside the 5-meter radius circle. *See also circular error.*

City A type of incorporated place in all states and the District of Columbia. In agreement with the state of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau does not recognize the city of Honolulu for presentation of census data. In Virginia, all cities are not part of any county, and so the U.S. Census Bureau treats them as equivalent to a county, as well as treating them as places, for data presentation purposes; there also is one such "independent city" in each of three states: Maryland, Missouri, and Nevada. In 23 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 them as county subdivisions,

statistically equivalent to MCDs, for data presentation purposes. *See also consolidated city, county subdivision, dependent place, incorporated place, independent city, independent place, place.*

City and borough A legally established geographic entity in Alaska. The U.S. Census Bureau treats a "city and borough" as equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes. The U.S. Census Bureau also treats the "city and boroughs" in Alaska as incorporated places. *See also borough, census area, county, municipality, county equivalent.*

City-style address *See house number-street name address.*

CMSA *See Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area.*

CNECTA *See Combined New England City and Town Area.*

Code *See census code, Federal Information Processing Standards, geographic code.*

Collection geography The geographic entities used by the U.S. Census Bureau for taking a census.

Combined New England City and Town Area A geographic entity consisting of two or more adjacent New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) with employment interchange measures of at least 15. The NECTAs that combine retain separate identities within the larger combined statistical area. Combined New England City and Town Areas were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area, New England City and Town Area.*

Combined Statistical Area A geographic entity consisting of two or more adjacent Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with employment interchange measures of at least 15. The CBSAs that combine retain separate identities within the larger combined statistical area. Combined Statistical Areas were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area.*

Commercial Region For purposes of economic census data presentations, the municipios in Puerto Rico are grouped into nine Commercial Regions.

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.

Commonwealth The legal designation for four states (Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia), Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. Census Bureau does not use this term in its data presentations.

Comunidad A census designated place (CDP) in Puerto Rico that is not related to a municipio's seat of government. Formerly called an aldea in 1980 and earlier censuses. *See also census designated place, zona urbana.*

Congressional district (CD) One of 435 areas established by law for the election of people to the U.S. House of Representatives. In general, congressional districts (CDs) are established by state legislation or the courts. 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 type of incorporated place that contains one or more other incorporated places that continue to function as separate governmental units even though they are part of a consolidated government; for example, a village that continues to function as a separate, active governmental entity even though it is part of a city-county government. *See also consolidated government.*

Consolidated government A consolidated government exists when the functions of two types of governmental entities are combined into a single government although there may be two different sets of officials administering each function. Examples of consolidated governments are county-incorporated place consolidations, minor civil division-incorporated place

consolidations, and county-minor civil division consolidations. The combined governmental units may or may not occupy exactly the same territory. *See also consolidated city.*

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) For Census 2000, a geographic entity designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies. An area became a CMSA if it qualified as a metropolitan area (MA), had a census population of one million or more, had component parts that were recognized as Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) based on official standards, and local opinion favored the designation. CMSAs consisted of whole counties except in New England, where they consisted of county subdivisions (primarily cities and towns). New standards for Core Based Statistical Areas replaced and superseded CMSAs on June 6, 2003. *See also central city, metropolitan area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, New England County Metropolitan Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Core Based Statistical Area.*

Core A densely settled concentration of population, comprising either an urbanized area (of 50,000 or more population) or an urban cluster (of 10,000 to 49,999 population) around which a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) is defined. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area.*

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) A statistical geographic entity consisting of the county or counties associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties containing the core. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are the two categories of Core Based Statistical Areas. Core Based Statistical Areas were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area, Metropolitan Division New England City and Town Area, New England City and Town Area Division, Principle City, Outside Core Based Statistical Area, central county, main city or town, main county, outlying county, secondary county.*

Core Based Statistical Area code The Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), Metropolitan Divisions, and New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions are identified using a 5-digit numeric code. The codes for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and metropolitan divisions are assigned in alphabetical order by area title and fall within the 10000 to 59999 range. Metropolitan divisions are distinguished by a 5-digit code ending in "4." NECTA and NECTA Division codes fall within the 70000 to 79999 range and are assigned in alphabetical order by area title. NECTA Divisions are distinguished by a 5-digit code ending in "4." The Combined Statistical Area and Combined New England City and Town Areas are identified using a 3-digit numeric code. Combined Statistical Area codes fall within the 100 to 599 range. Combined NECTA codes fall within the 700 to 799 range. *See also Federal Information Processing Standards, Metropolitan Area codes.*

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.

Count Question Resolution (CQR) The CQR Program was an administrative review program that handled external challenges to official Census 2000 counts of housing units and group quarters population received from state, local or tribal officials of governmental entities in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The CQR Program was in existence from June 30, 2001 to September 30, 2003. It corrected errors in boundaries, geocoding (assignment of addresses, structures, or key geographic locations identified by one or more geographic codes), and / or coverage (specific living quarters and persons residing therein that were identified during the Census 2000 process but erroneously included or excluded due to processing mistakes). The CQR program was not a mechanism or process to challenge the March 6, 2001, decision of the Secretary of Commerce to release unadjusted Census 2000 redistricting data. No changes were made to the apportionment or redistricting counts as a result of the CQR program.

County A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of every state except Alaska and Louisiana. A number of geographic entities are not legally designated as a county, but are recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau as equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes. These include the boroughs, city and borough, municipality, and census areas in Alaska; parishes in Louisiana; and cities that are independent of any county (independent cities) in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia. They also include the municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in American Samoa, municipalities in the Northern Marinana Islands, and islands in the Virgin Islands of the United States. Because they contain no primary legal divisions, the U.S. Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia and Guam each as equivalent to a county (as well as equivalent to a state) for data presentation purposes. In American Samoa, a county is a minor civil division (MCD). *See also borough, census area, city and borough, county equivalent, municipality, parish, economic census county.*

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.*

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.*

County subdivision The primary legal or statistical division of a county or statistically equivalent entity recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau for data presentation. County subdivisions include census county divisions (in 21 states), census subareas (in Alaska), minor civil divisions (in 28 states), and unorganized territories (in 10 states); incorporated places independent of any minor civil division in all or part of 23 states and the District of Columbia; barrios and barrios-pueblo in Puerto Rico; and a variety of legal entities in the Island Areas. *See also census county division, city, minor civil division, town, township, unorganized territory.*

CNECTA *See Combined New England City and Town Area.*

CQR *See Count Question Resolution Program.*

Crews-of-vessels The shipboard populations of U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, and merchant ships, but not the inhabitants of houseboats or marinas. For geographic purposes, the population of each ship is assigned to a census tract and census block that includes the ship's home port (Navy and Coast Guard) or that contains the facility, pier, or dock associated with the ship. The land block will contain a point landmark with a census feature class code (CFCC) of D25.

CSA *See Combined Statistical Area.*

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.*

Economic Census County The geographic entities recognized as counties or statistically equivalent entities for the Economic Censuses differs somewhat from that used in decennial censuses. Refer to the Economic Census Geography section of Chapter 4 for more information. *See also county.*

Economic Census Place Qualification of economic census places is based on a population threshold of 2,500. There are other differences between the geographic entities recognized as places for the Economic Census and those recognized in decennial censuses. Refer to the Economic Census Geography section of Chapter 4 for more information. *See also census designated place, incorporated place, place.*

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. *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 *See Extended Place.*

Extended Place A place that contains both urban and rural territory; i.e., an incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is partially within and partially outside of an urbanized area or urban cluster. The term is first used for Census 2000. Previously referred to as an "extended city," which applied only to incorporated places, subject to very specific criteria. *See also rural, rural place, 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) A set of numeric and/or alphabetic codes issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities (and other computer data) throughout all federal government agencies.

Fictitious entity An entity created at one level of the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy that is coextensive or completes a remainder with a legal entity that functions in a different level of the hierarchy. Examples

include fictitious county and minor civil divisions created for independent cities, that is, incorporated places that are primary divisions of a state existing outside of counties (such as the 39 Virginia independent cities), minor civil divisions created in the Northeast states that are coextensive with incorporated places that are themselves primary divisions of the county, and the place (balance) entities of consolidated cities.

FIPS *See Federal Information Processing Standard.*

FIPS class code Comprised of four major "groups," the FIPS class code differentiates between populated places, other geopolitical and census units, institutional facilities, and terminated entities. The U.S. Census Bureau uses only a subset of the classes within each group for its needs. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard.*

FIPS code FIPS codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities including American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and state. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard.*

Functional status The classification of a geographic entity as a legal or statistical entity. It further identifies a legal entity as an active, inactive, false, functioning, or nonfunctioning government and, if active, denotes it fiscal independence and whether it provides general or limited, special services. Functional status determines an entity's eligibility to participate in various U.S. Census Bureau programs.

Functioning government A legal entity that has the ability to have either elected or appointed officials that have the power to raise revenue though taxes to provide general-purpose public or specialized services. The powers of governmental units are established by law. *See also active government, governmental unit, inactive government, nonfunctioning entity.*

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. Each file contained the name of each segment of a mapped feature, its associated address range and ZIP Code® if applicable, 1980 census geographic area information for both sides of each segment, node numbers that identified feature intersections and selected points of a curved line, and x, y coordinate information for each node in the file. The file contained information describing the street network in the major urban centers, and was used to build the TIGER database.

Geocode To assign, manually or by computer, an address or a living quarters, business, farm, or other structure or establishment to one or more geographic codes, as appropriate, that identify the geographic entity(ies) in which it is located.

Geographic code A code, consisting of one or more alphanumeric or special-text characters, used to identify a specific geographic entity. *See also census code, Federal Information Processing Standard.*

Geographic entity A spatial unit of any type, legal or statistical, such as the United States, an American Indian reservation, state, county, county subdivision, place, census tract, block group, or census block. Every geographic entity recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau for data collection or tabulation has a name or other identifier, and most named entities are also represented by a geographic code; the code may serve as the identifier, such as the number assigned to a census tract or census block. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard, legal entity, statistical entity.*

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

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.*

GIS *See Geographic Information System.*

Global Positioning System (GPS) A world-wide satellite navigation system formed by a constellation of 24 satellites and their ground stations developed by the U.S. Department of Defense. The satellites transmit signals that allow a GPS receiver anywhere on earth to calculate its own location.

Governmental unit (GU) A legal entity that has the ability to have either elected or appointed officials that have the power to raise revenue through taxes to provide general-purpose public or specialized services. The powers of GUs are established by law. Some GUs do not have officials or do not implement the powers that the law entitles them to; the U.S. Census Bureau refers to these entities as inactive governmental units. *See also active government, fictitious entity, functioning government, inactive government, legal entity.*

GPS *See Global Positioning 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) An area held in trust for the benefit of native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended.

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. The house number may include a fraction (e.g., 11½) or an alphabetic suffix (e.g., 11A). The address may or may not be used for the delivery of mail, and may include apartment numbers/designations or similar identifiers.

Inactive government A governmental unit that is not in operation, having no elected or appointed officials and not providing services. *See also active government, functioning government, governmental unit.*

Incorporated place A type of governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, city and borough, municipality (except in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), town (except in New England, New York, and Wis-consin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, generally to provide a wide array of specific governmental services for a concentration of people within legally prescribed boundaries. *See also dependent place, economic census place, independent place.*

Independent city An incorporated city that is independent—i.e., not part—of any county. All incorporated places classified as cities in Virginia are independent cities, as are Baltimore, MD; St. Louis, MO; and Carson City, NV. The U.S. Census Bureau treats an independent city as an incorporated place and as equivalent to a county and, where appropriate, a county subdivision for data presentation purposes. *See also census designated place, incorporated place, place.*

Independent place In a state in which the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes minor civil divisions (MCDs), an incorporated place that is not legally part of any MCD. The U.S. Census Bureau treats independent places as equivalent to a county subdivision (an MCD) and as an incorporated place for data tabulation purposes. Independent places exist in 23 states and the District of Columbia. *See also dependent place, incorporated place, 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 for data presentation purposes.

Joint use area Territory that is administered, claimed, and/or used by two or more American Indian tribes. It may consist of overlap of territory of adjoining American Indian reservations or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, or off-reservation trust land for one tribe that is located within the reservation of another tribe. 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 building where the use of the feature name enhances the ability to geocode. Because the U.S. Census Bureau is required to suppress all single address-address ranges or basic street addresses to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses collected through census field operations as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code, KGLs do not appear in the TIGER/Line files.

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 with boundaries established by law or real property deed. The U.S. Census Bureau collects legal boundaries through various surveys and operations. Legal entities include states, counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations. *See also fictitious entity, governmental unit, statistical entity.*

Legal/statistical area description (LSAD) The type of a geographic entity in terms of its legal status (e.g., county, city) or the U.S. Census Bureau's statistical area terminology (e.g., census county division, unorganized territory, census designated place). The LSAD for an entity is appended to

the entity's name as a prefix or suffix; the LSAD can be blank if an entity does not have a legal description. *See also fictitious entity, governmental unit, legal entity, 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 ID A unique locally assigned local identification number, that was not automatically assigned by GIS software, attached to a complete chain in a locally provided source file.

LSAD *See legal/statistical area description.*

MA *See metropolitan area.*

MAF *See master address file.*

MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project In 2002 the U.S. Census Bureau began a multi-year project, the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP), to realign street features in the TIGER database. The U.S. Census Bureau is realigning the street features in a portion of the nation's counties each year until all counties are completed in 2008. *See also Master Address File, TIGER® database.*

Main city or town A city or town that acts as an employment center within a New England City and Town Area (NECTA) that has a core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A main city or town serves as the basis for defining a New England City and Town Area Division. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, New England City and Town Area, New England City and Town Area Division.*

Main county A county that acts as an employment center within a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) that has a core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A main county serves as the basis for defining a Metropolitan

Division. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Metropolitan Division.*

Master Address File (MAF) The U.S. Census Bureau's computer-readable file of all addresses and physical/location descriptions, both residential and nonresidential, known to the U.S. Census Bureau for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Each address is linked to a side of a street segment in the TIGER database if it is possible to do so.

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 was an alternative set of areas termed New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs). A set of new standards for Core Based Statistical Areas replaced and superseded MSAs, CMSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs on June 6, 2003. *See also Metropolitan Statistical Area, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, New England County Metropolitan Area, Core Based Statistical Area.*

Metropolitan Area code The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) issued numeric FIPS codes for MAs. FIPS codes for MSAs and PMSAs (and NECMAs) were four-digit codes; CMSAs were assigned two-digit FIPS codes. NIST also made available an alternative set of four-digit codes for CMSAs. New standards for Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) replaced and superseded metropolitan areas on June 6, 2003. *See also Federal Information Processing Standards, Core Based Statistical Area codes.*

Metropolitan Division A county or group of counties within a Core Based Statistical Area that contains a core with a population of at least 2,5 million. A Metropolitan Division consists of one or more main/secondary counties that represent an employment center or centers, plus adjacent counties associated with the main county or counties through commuting ties. Core Based Statistical Areas were first defined by the federal Office of

Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, New England City and Town Area, New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division.*

Metropolitan statistical area A Core Based Statistical Area associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The Metropolitan Statistical Area comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting. Core Based Statistical Areas were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For Census 2000, a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was a core area with a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that had a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA for Census 2000 required 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 were central counties of the Census 2000 MSA. Additional outlying counties qualified to be included in the MSA for Census 2000 by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that was urban. For Census 2000, MSAs in New England were 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 Core Based Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area, Metropolitan Division, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, metropolitan area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area.*

Micropolitan Statistical Area A Core Based Statistical Area associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The Micropolitan Statistical Area comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting. Core Based Statistical Areas were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area.*

Minor civil division (MCD) A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity in many states and statistically equivalent entities, created to govern or administer an area rather than a specific population. MCDs are identified by a variety of terms, such as town, township, or district. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 28 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. In 20 states and American Samoa, all or many MCDs are active general-purpose governmental units. Many MCDs are not general-purpose governmental units, and therefore do not have elected officials to carry out legal functions; instead, they serve as nonfunctioning administrative entities. *See also census county division, county subdivision, fictitious entity, governmental unit, incorporated place, independent place, legal entity, unorganized territory.*

Minor civil division (MCD) code A five-digit numeric code assigned by the U.S. Geological Survey (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 these codes in FIPS 55. *See also Federal Information Processing Standard.*

MSA *See Metropolitan Statistical Area.*

MTAIP *See MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project.*

Municipality A general term often used to describe incorporated places in all states and minor civil divisions (MCDs) in the New England states. A legally established entity in Alaska and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. Census Bureau treats a municipality as equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes. The U.S. Census Bureau also treats the municipality (Anchorage) in Alaska as an incorporated place. *See also borough, census area, city and borough, county, county equivalent.*

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 for data presentation purposes.

National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) A comprehensive set of digital spatial data that contains information about surface water features such as lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, springs and wells. It identifies the stream

segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. The NHD is based upon the content of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Digital Line Graph (DLG) hydrography data integrated with reach-related information from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Reach File Version 3 (RF3). *See also reach, reach code.*

Native Hawaiian Area (NHA) *See Hawaiian Home Land.*

NECMA *See New England county metropolitan area.*

NECTA *See New England City and Town Area.*

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

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) A statistical geographic entity that is defined using cities and towns as building blocks and that is conceptually similar to the Core Based Statistical Areas in New England (which are defined using counties as building blocks). NECTAs were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area, New England City and Town Area Division.*

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division A city or town or group of cities and towns within a New England City and Town Area (NECTA) that contains a core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A NECTA Division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town, or with other cities and towns that are in turn associated with the main city or town, through commuting ties. NECTA Divisions were first defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, New England City and Town Area, Metropolitan Division.*

New England county metropolitan area (NECMA) A county based area designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget, and used in Census 2000, as an alternative to the city- and town-based New England

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). New standards for Core Based Statistical Areas replaced and superseded NECMAs effective June 6, 2003. *See also Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, metropolitan area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Core Based Statistical Area.*

NHA *See Native Hawaiian Area.*

NHD *See National Hydrography Dataset.*

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.

Noncity-style address A mailing address that does not use a house number and street name, including rural routes (RR) and highway contract routes (HCR), which may include a box number; post office boxes and drawers; and general delivery. *See also house number-street name address.*

Nonfunctioning entity A legal entity that does not have the ability to either elect or appoint officials or the power to raise revenue through taxes to provide general-purpose public or specialized services. The purpose of nonfunctioning units is established by law. Some types of nonfunctioning entities, such as congressional districts, have an official elected to serve the constituents. However, the election of an official to serve on a governing body administering to a larger entity (in this case, the Nation) is different from the officials of a governmental unit elected to directly administer that geographic entity (such as the mayor of a city). *See also legal entity.*

Off-reservation trust land *See American Indian trust land.*

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 in Oklahoma that once had a reservation in that state. The boundary of an OTSA is that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for statistical data presentation purposes.

OTSA *See Oklahoma tribal statistical area.*

Outlying county A county that qualifies for inclusion in a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) on the basis of commuting ties with the Core Based Statistical Area's central county or counties. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area, central county, main county.*

Outside Core Based Statistical Areas Counties that do not qualify for inclusion in a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area.*

Parish A governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of Louisiana. The U.S. Census Bureau treats a parish as equivalent to a county in other states for data presentation purposes. *See also county, county equivalent.*

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 delineated for statistical purposes 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 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), or village. *See also census designated place, economic census 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 Federal Information Processing Standard.*

Place description code A code assigned by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify whether or not a place is a central place of an urban area or a central city of a metropolitan area (MA). Also used by the U.S. Census Bureau to distinguish those voting districts a state has identified as being an actual voting district, those a state has identified as being a pseudo-voting district, or where a state did not indicate to the U.S. Census Bureau whether or not the voting district followed the actual boundaries of a voting district or is a pseudo-voting district.

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 General-Purpose Government A governmental unit that has the ability to provide a variety of public services including activities such as writing general laws and ordinances, providing water, sewer, road maintenance, and other infrastructure maintenance, and issuing bonds.

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) A geographic entity designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies. If an area met the requirements to qualify as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and had a population of one million or more, two or more PMSAs may have been defined within it if statistical criteria were met and local opinion was in favor. A PMSA consisted of a large urbanized county, or a cluster of such counties (cities and towns in New England) that had substantial commuting interchange. When one or more PMSAs were recognized, the balance of the original, larger area became an additional PMSA; the larger area of which they were components then was designated a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). PMSAs were first defined and effective on June 30, 1983. New standards for Core Based Statistical Areas replaced and

superseded PMSAs on June 6, 2003. *See also Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, metropolitan area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, New England county metropolitan area, and Core Based Statistical Areas.*

Principal City The largest city of a Core Based Statistical Area, plus additional cities that meet specified statistical criteria. The OMB replaced the term "central city" with the term "principle city" on June 6, 2003. The OMB made this change because the term "central city" had come to connote "inner city" and thus sometimes caused confusion. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Micropolitan Statistical Area.*

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 geographic entity 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 of the census records. The extract files are referred to as "public use microdata samples (PUMS)." 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 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. *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.*

Reach A reach is a continuous, unbroken stretch or expanse of surface water. In the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), this idea has been expanded to define a reach as a significant segment of surface water that has similar hydrologic characteristics, such as a stretch of stream / river between two confluences, or a lake / pond. Reaches also are defined for unconnected (isolated) features, such as an isolated lake / pond. *See also National Hydrography Dataset, reach code.*

Reach code A reach code is a 14-digit numeric code that uniquely labels each reach in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). Each reach code appears only once throughout the Nation. *See also National Hydrography Dataset, reach.*

Real Property Entity A nonfunctioning geographic unit with legal boundaries based on land ownership or realty restrictions rather than being established by general law. Examples include military installations and National Parks that are owned by the federal government or under restricted conveyance.

Rubbersheet To rubbersheet is to mathematically shift, stretch, or shrink a portion of a map or image in order to align its coordinates with known control points.

Rural All territory, population, and housing units located outside of urbanized areas and urban clusters. Because "urban" and "rural" are delineated independent of any geographic entity except census block, these classifications may cut across all other geographic entities. *See also place, urban, urban cluster, urban place, urbanized area.*

Rural place Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) located entirely outside an urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC). *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. *See also elementary school district, secondary school district, unified school district.*

SDAISA *See State designated American Indian statistical area.*

SDTS *See Spatial Data Transfer Standard.*

Secondary county A county that acts as an employment center in combination with a main county or another secondary county within a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) that has a core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A secondary county serves as the basis for defining a Metropolitan Division, but only when combined with a main county or another secondary county. *See also Core Based Statistical Area, Metropolitan Statistical Area, Metropolitan Division, main county.*

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.

Specialized or Special-Purpose Government A governmental unit that has the ability to provide a very limited or single-purpose provision of public services such as school districts, water authorities, and so forth.

State A primary governmental division of the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia as the equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. It also treats a number of entities that are not legal divisions of the United States as equivalent to a state for data

presentation purposes; for Census 2000, these include Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

State code A two-digit Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code assigned to identify each state and statistically equivalent entity. The U.S. Census Bureau 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*

State Combined Zone *See Traffic Analysis Zone.*

State designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA) A statistical entity delineated for an American Indian tribe that does not have a land base (reservation) and is recognized as a tribe by a state government, but not the federal government. SDAISAs are identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office. 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.

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.*

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 (or for Nebraska, its unicameral legislature). *See also legislative district and voting district.*

Statistical entity A geographic entity that does not have legal boundaries and that is defined solely for the purpose of providing census statistical data. This category includes entities that represent legal administrative units for which the legal boundaries are not used, such as voting districts that are modified to visible features rather than following the legal boundaries and ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas that are modified to follow census block boundaries. Some statistical areas consist of entities that serve as a surrogate for a type of legal entity, such as census county divisions and unorganized territories established where legal minor civil divisions either do not exist or lack significant function and census designated places established for concentrations of population that are not legally incorporated as cities, towns, villages, and so forth. Other statistical areas are established only for the provision of census data, such as census tracts and census block groups, that have no legal counterpart. *See also legal entity.*

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.

Subbarrio The primary legal subdivision of a barrio or barrio-pueblo (minor civil division) 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.

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.*

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.

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) in the New England, 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, as well as places, for data presentation purposes. *See also county subdivision, dependent place, functioning government, 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 presentation purposes.) In states where land was subdivided under the public land survey system, many townships correspond to the survey townships. *See also county subdivision, functioning government, minor civil division, nonfunctioning entity.*

Tract *See census tract.*

Traffic analysis zone (TAZ) A special-purpose statistical geographic entity delineated by state and/or local transportation officials for tabulating traffic related data from a decennial census, especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics. State Combined Zones, which will be defined by State Department of Transportation (DOTs) officials, will be aggregations of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) defined TAZs, or where MPOs did not define TAZs, aggregations of census tracts.

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 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 generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people 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). *See also state designated American Indian statistical area.*

Tribal Government A governmental unit administered by a federally recognized American Indian or Alaska Native tribe.

Tribal Subdivision *See American Indian tribal subdivision.*

Trust Land *See American Indian trust land.*

TZID TIGER Zero-Cell ID. A permanent identification number that uniquely identifies a zero-cell (node).

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) In a state in which the U.S. Census Bureau provides data for minor civil divisions (MCDs), the portion of a county that is not included in a legally established MCD or in an incorporated place that is independent of an MCD. For data presentation purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes such area as one or more separate county subdivisions, each designated as a UT. For Census 2000, ten states contain one or more UTs. *See also county subdivision, census county division, minor civil division.*

Urban All population, housing units, and territory located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). Because "urban" and "rural" are delineated independent of any other geographic entity, the urban classification may cut across other geographic entities; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. *See also rural, urban cluster, urban place, urbanized area.*

Urban Area A collective term used for Census 2000 that refers to both urbanized areas and urban clusters. *See also rural, urban, urban cluster, urbanized area.*

Urban Cluster (UC) An urban cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. A UC generally consists of a geographic core of block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile, and adjacent block groups and blocks with at least 500 people per square mile. It may include less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or that connect discontiguous areas that have qualifying densities. 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. *See also rural, urban, urbanized area.*

Urban growth area (UGA) In Oregon, an "urban growth boundary" is delineated around each incorporated place or a group of incorporated places by state and local officials, and subsequently confirmed in state law, to control urban development. The U.S. Census Bureau refers to the resulting geographic entities as "urban growth areas." UGAs are a new geographic 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). *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 geographic core of block groups or census blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile, and adjacent block groups and census blocks with at least 500 people per square mile. It may include less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or that connect discontiguous areas that have qualifying densities. A UA consists of all or part of one or more incorporated places and/or census designated places (CDPs), and may include additional territory outside of any place. For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. *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. *See also Federal Information Processing Standards.*

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) for data presentation purposes. *See also incorporated place, minor civil division, place.*

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.

VTD *See Voting district.*

ZCTA™ *See ZIP Code® Tabulation Area.*

ZIP+4® A four-digit code that follows a five-digit ZIP Code, established by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for the purpose of expediting and automating the delivery of mail. The nine-digit code generally identifies one side of a street segment or an entire cul-de-sac or similar dead-end street.

ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan) Code® An administrative unit established by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. It is a five-, seven, nine-, or eleven-digit code assigned by the USPS to a street or portion of a street, a collection of streets, a business or other establishment or structure, or a group of post office boxes to expedite the delivery of mail.

ZIP Code® Tabulation Area (ZCTA™) A statistical entity developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to approximate the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code service areas. A ZCTA is an aggregation of one or more census blocks that have the same predominant ZIP Code associated with the mailing addresses in the U.S. Census Bureau's Master Address File. Thus, the Postal Service's delivery areas have been adjusted to encompass whole census blocks. ZCTAs do not include all ZIP Codes used for mail delivery.

Zona Urbana In Puerto Rico, a census designated place (CDP) consisting of the municipio seat of government and the adjacent built-up area. A zona urbana cannot extend across its municipio's boundary. *See also census designated place, comunidad.*