

TIGER/Line® Shapefiles

2012

Technical Documentation



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

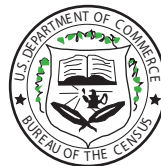
U.S. Department of Commerce
Geography Division
U.S. Census Bureau

TIGER/Line[®] Shapefiles

2012

Technical Documentation

Issued August 2012



U.S. Department of Commerce
Rebecca Blank, Acting Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

U.S. Census Bureau
Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Acting Director

SUGGESTED CITATION

FILES:

2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles
[machine-readable data files]/
prepared by the U.S. Census
Bureau, 2012

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION:

2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles
Technical Documentation/prepared
by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Thomas L. Mesonbourg,
Acting Director

Nancy A. Potok,
Deputy Director

Frank A Vitrano,
Acting Associate Director for
Decennial Census

GEOGRAPHY DIVISION

Timothy F. Trainor, Chief

Andrea G. Johnson,
Assistant Division Chief for
Geographic Operations

Ama Danso,
Assistant Division Chief for Address
Software

Leslie Godwin,
Assistant Division Chief for
Geographic Program Management

Gregory F. Hanks, Jr,
Assistant Division Chief for
Geographic Partnerships

Atri Kalluri,
Assistant Division Chief for Spatial
Data Systems and Database Management

Gerard Boudriault,
Assistant Division Chief for
Production and Control

Michael R. Ratcliffe,
Assistant Division Chief for
Geocartographic Products and Criteria

Deirdre Bishop,
Geographic Operations Advisor

Acknowledgments

The *2012 TIGER/Line® Shapefiles Technical Documentation* was produced by the Geography Division under the guidance of Timothy Trainor, Division Chief and Michael Ratcliffe, Assistant Division Chief for Geocartographic Products and Criteria.

The *2012 TIGER/Line® Shapefiles Technical Documentation* and specifications for the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles were compiled by staff in the Geographic Products Branch under the guidance of Jennifer Holland.

Programming for this version of the TIGER/Line® Shapefiles was done by the Spatial Products Software Branch under the guidance of Ricardo Ruiz, Branch Chief.

Programming related to the website was done by staff in the Spatial Products Software Branch, the Workflow Control Branch, and the Website Services and Coordination Staff of the Application Services Division. Programming and requirements related to the Quality Control software was done by staff in the Core Update Software Branch and Geographic Process and Quality Management Branch of the Geography Division.

This version of the technical documentation was released on August 17, 2012.

Table of Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Introduction..... | 1-5 |
| 1.1 | What are TIGER/Line Shapefiles? | 1-5 |
| 1.2 | Relationship of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles to Census Statistical Data..... | 1-5 |
| 1.3 | History of TIGER/Line Files and Shapefiles..... | 1-5 |
| 1.4 | New Layers in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles | 1-6 |
| 1.5 | TIGER/Line Shapefile Legal Disclaimers..... | 1-6 |
| 1.6 | Questions and Contact Information | 1-6 |
| 2 | About the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles | 2-7 |
| 2.1 | What are the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles? | 2-7 |
| 2.2 | Geographic Features and Boundaries Available in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles..... | 2-7 |
| 2.3 | Boundary Changes | 2-8 |
| 2.4 | Spatial Accuracy of Linear Features | 2-8 |
| 2.5 | Initial Sources..... | 2-8 |
| 2.6 | Coordinates | 2-9 |
| 2.7 | Codes for Geographic Entities | 2-9 |
| 3 | Structure and Format..... | 3-11 |
| 3.1 | Organization of the Files..... | 3-11 |
| | <i>Table 1: 2012 Shapefile Layers Availability by Parent Geography</i> | <i>3-14</i> |
| 3.2 | File Naming Conventions | 3-15 |
| 3.3 | Datum (GCS NAD 83)..... | 3-15 |
| 3.4 | Metadata..... | 3-16 |
| 4 | Shapefile Attribute Terms Glossary | 4-17 |
| 4.1 | Edge..... | 4-17 |
| 4.2 | Face..... | 4-17 |
| 4.3 | Feature..... | 4-17 |
| 4.4 | Feature Identifier | 4-17 |
| 4.5 | Feature Indicators..... | 4-17 |
| 4.6 | Geographic Corridors..... | 4-17 |
| 4.7 | GCSEFLG..... | 4-17 |
| 4.8 | MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code (MTFCC)..... | 4-18 |
| 4.9 | Node | 4-18 |
| 4.10 | Parity..... | 4-18 |
| 4.11 | Relationship file..... | 4-18 |
| 4.12 | Shapefile | 4-18 |
| 5 | Geographic Shapefile Concepts Overview..... | 5-19 |
| 5.1 | American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas..... | 5-19 |
| 5.1.1 | Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) | 5-19 |

| | | |
|----------|--|------|
| 5.1.1.1 | Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-19 |
| 5.1.2 | American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas | 5-20 |
| 5.1.2.1 | American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-24 |
| 5.1.3 | American Indian Tribal Subdivisions | 5-25 |
| 5.1.3.1 | American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-25 |
| 5.1.4 | Tribal Census Tract..... | 5-26 |
| 5.1.4.1 | Tribal Census Tract National Shapefile (Current) | 5-26 |
| 5.1.5 | Tribal Block Group..... | 5-27 |
| 5.1.5.1 | Tribal Block Group National Shapefile (Current) | 5-27 |
| 5.2 | Blocks (Census Block) | 5-27 |
| 5.2.1 | Block State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-31 |
| 5.3 | Block Groups..... | 5-31 |
| 5.3.1 | Block Group State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-32 |
| 5.4 | Census Tracts..... | 5-32 |
| 5.4.1 | Census Tract State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-34 |
| 5.5 | Congressional Districts..... | 5-34 |
| 5.5.1 | 112 th Congressional District National Shapefile Record Layout..... | 5-35 |
| 5.6 | Consolidated Cities..... | 5-35 |
| 5.6.1 | Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-36 |
| 5.7 | Counties and Equivalent Entities | 5-36 |
| 5.7.1 | County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-37 |
| 5.8 | County Subdivisions | 5-38 |
| 5.8.1 | County Subdivision State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-39 |
| 5.9 | Estates | 5-40 |
| 5.9.1 | Estate Shapefile (U.S. Virgin Islands Only) Record Layout (Current) | 5-40 |
| 5.10 | Hydrography | 5-40 |
| 5.10.1 | Area Hydrography County-based Shapefile Record Layout | 5-41 |
| 5.10.2 | Linear Hydrography County-based Shapefile Record Layout..... | 5-41 |
| 5.11 | Landmarks (Area and Point)..... | 5-41 |
| 5.11.1 | Area Landmark State-based Shapefile Record Layout | 5-42 |
| 5.11.2 | Point Landmark State-based Shapefile Record Layout..... | 5-42 |
| 5.12 | Linear Features..... | 5-42 |
| 5.12.1 | All Lines..... | 5-43 |
| 5.12.1.1 | All Lines County-based Shapefile Record Layout | 5-44 |
| 5.12.2 | Roads | 5-45 |
| 5.12.2.1 | Primary Roads National Shapefile Record Layout | 5-45 |
| 5.12.2.2 | Primary and Secondary Roads State-based Shapefile Record Layout | 5-45 |

| | | |
|----------|--|------|
| 5.12.2.3 | All Roads County-based Shapefile Record Layout..... | 5-45 |
| 5.12.3 | Address Ranges..... | 5-46 |
| 5.12.3.1 | Address Range Feature County-based Shapefile Record Layout | 5-46 |
| 5.12.4 | Railroads..... | 5-47 |
| 5.12.4.1 | Railroads National Shapefile Record Layout..... | 5-47 |
| 5.13 | Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas..... | 5-47 |
| 5.13.1 | Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-50 |
| 5.13.2 | Combined Statistical Area (CSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-50 |
| 5.13.3 | Metropolitan Division National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-51 |
| 5.13.4 | Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-51 |
| 5.13.5 | New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-52 |
| 5.13.6 | New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-52 |
| 5.14 | Military Installations..... | 5-53 |
| 5.14.1 | Military Installation National Shapefile Record Layout..... | 5-53 |
| 5.15 | Places..... | 5-53 |
| 5.15.1 | Place State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-58 |
| 5.16 | Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)..... | 5-58 |
| 5.16.1 | Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census) | 5-58 |
| 5.17 | School Districts (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)..... | 5-59 |
| 5.17.1 | Elementary School District State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-60 |
| 5.17.2 | Secondary School District State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-60 |
| 5.17.3 | Unified School District State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-61 |
| 5.18 | States and Equivalent Entities | 5-61 |
| 5.18.1 | State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-61 |
| 5.19 | State Legislative Districts (Upper and Lower Chambers) | 5-62 |
| 5.19.1 | State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-62 |
| 5.19.2 | State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current) | 5-63 |
| 5.20 | Subminor Civil Divisions | 5-63 |
| 5.20.1 | Subminor Civil Division State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)..... | 5-63 |
| 5.21 | Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes)..... | 5-64 |
| 5.21.1 | Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes) Shapefile Record Layout | 5-64 |
| 5.22 | Urban Areas..... | 5-65 |
| 5.22.1 | Urban Area (UA) National Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)..... | 5-66 |

| | | |
|--------|--|------|
| 5.23 | Urban Growth Areas..... | 5-67 |
| 5.23.1 | Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)..... | 5-67 |
| 5.24 | Voting Districts | 5-67 |
| 5.24.1 | Voting District (VTD) Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)..... | 5-68 |
| 5.25 | ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (5-digit)..... | 5-68 |
| 5.25.1 | 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)..... | 5-69 |
| 6 | Relationship File Concept Overview | 6-70 |
| 6.1 | Address Ranges | 6-70 |
| 6.1.1 | Address Ranges Relationship File Record Layout..... | 6-74 |
| 6.2 | Address Range-Feature Name Relationships..... | 6-76 |
| 6.2.1 | Address Range-Feature Name County-based Relationship File Record Layout..... | 6-76 |
| 6.3 | Feature Names | 6-76 |
| 6.3.1 | Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout..... | 6-76 |
| 6.4 | Other Identifiers | 6-77 |
| 6.4.1 | Other Identifiers Relationship File Record Layout..... | 6-77 |
| 6.5 | Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationships | 6-79 |
| 6.5.1 | Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File Record Layout..... | 6-79 |
| 6.6 | Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationships | 6-79 |
| 6.6.1 | Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File Record Layout..... | 6-79 |
| 6.7 | Topological Faces-Military Installation Relationships | 6-79 |
| 6.7.1 | Topological Faces - Military Installation National Relationship File..... | 6-79 |
| A. | Complete Record Layout | 80 |
| B. | Pseudo-School Districts | 102 |
| C. | Feature Name Directionals..... | 104 |
| D. | Feature Name Qualifiers..... | 105 |
| E. | Feature Name Types | 106 |
| F. | MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code (MTFCC) Definitions | 125 |

1 Introduction

1.1 What are TIGER/Line Shapefiles?

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles are extracts of selected geographic and cartographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) database. The shapefiles include information for the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands). They do not contain any sensitive data, areas used for administering censuses and surveys, or attributes used only in internal processing. The TIGER/Line Shapefiles are designed for use with geographic information system (GIS) software.

The MAF/TIGER database contains geographic linear, areal, and point features such as streets, railroads, rivers, lakes, and landmarks (airports, schools, etc.). Geographic entity boundaries from the MAF/TIGER database are represented in the files, as well as the polygons that make up the legal and statistical geographic areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The MAF/TIGER database also contains attribute information about these features, such as names, the type of feature, address ranges for most streets, the geographic relationship to other features, and other related information.

1.2 Relationship of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles to Census Statistical Data

The ability to directly link the geographic areas to data from the Decennial Census, the American Community Survey, the Economic Census, and other survey and population estimates data make the TIGER/Line Shapefiles particularly valuable to GIS and to data users. TIGER/Line Shapefiles do not include demographic data from these surveys and censuses, but the two can be joined by using the geographic entity codes found in both the shapefiles and the demographic data. A set of unique key codes allows for geographic entities to be easily matched and linked with data from censuses and surveys. Data from many of the Census Bureau's surveys and censuses, including the geographic codes needed to join to the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, can be obtained from American FactFinder (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>).

For more information regarding the geographic entity codes please refer to Section 2.8 Codes for Geographic Entities.

1.3 History of TIGER/Line Files and Shapefiles

The TIGER/Line files were initially released in 1989 and provided the first nationwide street centerline coverage of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas in a series of ASCII format fixed tables or record types. These ASCII TIGER/Line files could be converted to a GIS compatible format with the use of a translator. Periodic versions were released throughout the 1990s in ASCII format.

For Census 2000, several versions of TIGER/Line files were released from 2000 to 2006 in the ASCII TIGER/Line file format to support the Census 2000 data tabulations. Beginning with the 2007 version, the format of the TIGER/Line files changed from the ASCII TIGER/Line file format to shapefile.

Where to locate the TIGER/Line Files and Shapefiles:

TIGER/Line Shapefiles (2007 and beyond)

All versions of the shapefiles are available from the Census Bureau's website at <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/shp.html>.

Census 2000 TIGER/Line files

The Census 2000 versions, the 108th Congressional District version, and the 2006 second edition of the TIGER/Line files in ASCII format are available on the TIGER website at

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/shp.html>.

Pre-2000 TIGER/Line files

The 1992 TIGER/Line files in ASCII format provide a link between 1980 and 1990 Census geography and are also available on the TIGER website at <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/shp.html>.

1.4 New Layers in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles

To better serve data users, the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include the following new state-based shapefile:

- Current Estate Shapefile (U.S. Virgin Islands Only)

The following shapefiles and relationship file, previously only available as county-based, are now available as state-based:

- 2010 Census Voting District (VTD) Shapefile *
- Area Landmark Shapefile
- Point Landmark Shapefile
- Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File

In addition, the following shapefiles, which were not included in the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefile, are now available:

- 2010 Census Public Use Microdata Area Shapefile
- 2010 Census Urban Area Shapefile
- 2010 Census Voting District (VTD) Shapefile *
- 2010 Census ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) Shapefile

*Not available for Island Areas

1.5 TIGER/Line Shapefile Legal Disclaimers

No warranty, expressed or implied, is made with regard to the accuracy of the data in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, and no liability is assumed by the United States Government in general, or the Census Bureau specifically, as to the positional or attribute accuracy of the data. The boundary information in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles is 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.

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

1.6 Questions and Contact Information

Questions about TIGER/Line Shapefiles obtained from the Census Bureau can be directed to the Geographic Products Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau. The TIGER/Line Shapefiles are offered to the public free of charge through the Census Bureau's website. If you obtain the TIGER/Line Shapefiles from a third party, we recommend you contact that vendor for assistance as it is possible that they made changes to the files that we are unaware of or unable to support.

Geographic Products Branch
Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau
4600 Silver Hill Road
Washington, DC 20233-7400
Office: (301) 763-1128
E-mail: geo.tiger@census.gov

2 About the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles

2.1 What are the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles?

The shapefiles represent geographic linear features such as roads, railroads, rivers, and non-visible legal boundaries; selected point features such as hospitals; and areal features such as parks. The files also contain attribute information about these features, such as names, the type of feature, address ranges for most streets, the geographic relationship to other features, and other related information. The 2012 Shapefiles include data for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Island areas.

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain current geography. Current geography is defined as the latest version of the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas as reported, generally reflecting the boundaries of governmental units in effect as of January 1, 2012, or legal and statistical area boundaries that have been adjusted and/or corrected since the 2010 Census. This vintage enables users to see the most current boundaries of governmental units that match the data from the surveys that use 2012 geography, such as the 2012 Population Estimates and the American Community Survey.

2.2 Geographic Features and Boundaries Available in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the geographic extent and boundaries of both *legal* and *statistical* entities. A legal entity is a geographic entity whose boundaries, name, origin, and area description result from charters, laws, treaties, or other administrative or governmental action. A statistical entity is any geographic entity or combination of entities identified and defined solely for the tabulation and presentation of data. Statistical entity boundaries are not legally defined and the entities have no governmental standing.

The legal entities included in these shapefiles are:

American Indian off-reservation trust lands
American Indian reservations (both federally and state-recognized)
American Indian tribal subdivisions (within legal American Indian areas)
Alaska Native Regional Corporations
112th Congressional districts
Consolidated cities
Counties and equivalent entities (except census areas in Alaska)
Estates (U.S. Virgin Islands only)
Hawaiian home lands
Incorporated places
Minor civil divisions (MCDs, such as towns and townships in the Northeast and Midwest)
School districts (elementary, secondary, and unified)
States and equivalent entities
State legislative districts (upper and lower chambers)
Subminor civil divisions (sub-MCDs, in Puerto Rico only)
Urban growth areas (in Oregon and Washington)
Voting districts

The statistical entities included in these shapefiles are:

American Indian/Alaska Native statistical areas

- Alaska Native village statistical areas

- Tribal designated statistical areas
- Oklahoma tribal statistical areas
- State designated tribal statistical areas
- American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas)

Block groups

Census areas (statistical county equivalents in Alaska)

Census blocks

Census county divisions (CCDs), census subareas (in Alaska), and unorganized territories (statistical county subdivisions)

Census designated places (CDPs)

Census tracts

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas

Metropolitan Divisions

Combined New England city and town areas

Combined Statistical areas

New England city and town areas

New England city and town area divisions

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)

Urban areas

5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs)

2.3 Boundary Changes

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefile boundaries for some legal areas represent those that were collected as part of the Census Bureau's 2012 Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The boundaries of all federally recognized American Indian Reservations and off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, states and equivalent entities, all counties and equivalent entities, all minor civil divisions (MCDs), all consolidated cities, and all incorporated places generally are those that were legally in effect as of January 1, 2012. The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefile boundaries for elementary, secondary, and unified school districts are collected through a survey of state school authorities under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics and are current as of the 2011-2012 school year.

For more information about the Boundary Annexation Survey (BAS), please visit:

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/bas/bashome.html>

For all other legal entities, and nearly all statistical areas, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of the 2010 Census. Because unorganized territories and census designated places (CDPs) occupy the same level of geography as 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 and, less commonly, additions to the inventory and changes to boundaries based on local requests. Current geography may differ from 2010 Census geography due to feature updates that cause boundary shifts. For example, if a street feature that acts as a census tract boundary is moved, then the census tract boundary will move as well.

2.4 Spatial Accuracy of Linear Features

In order to maintain a current geographic database from which to extract the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, the Census Bureau uses various internal and external processes to update the MAF/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 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.

2.5 Initial Sources

The initial sources used to create the Census TIGER database, predecessor to the MAF/TIGER database, were the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG), USGS 1:24,000-scale quadrangles, the 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 Shapefiles. GBF/DIME-File coverage areas were updated through 1987 with the manual translation of features from the most recent aerial photography available to the Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau interactively added the enumerator updates compiled during the 1990 and Census 2000 operations to the TIGER database. 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 Census Bureau digitized the enumerator updates directly into the TIGER database without any coordinate accuracy or use of imagery but rather relied on placement regarding relative location.

The Census Bureau also made other corrections and updates to the Census TIGER database that were supplied by local participants in various Census Bureau programs. Local updates originated from map reviews by local government officials or their liaisons and local participants in 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 Census Bureau generally added the updates to the TIGER database without extensive checks.

MAF/ TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project

The Census Bureau conducted a multi-year project beginning in 2003 called the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) to realign and update street features in our geographic database. The project, which was completed in 2008, realigned and updated the street features by county (or equivalent entity) to an average of 7.6 meters. State, tribal, county, and local governments submitted over 2,000 files, which the Census Bureau used as sources to perform the realignment and feature update work. In other counties, contractors performed the work using recently obtained imagery and/or driving the counties with Global Positioning System (GPS) enhanced mapping equipment.

Address Canvassing

In preparation for the 2010 Census, Census Bureau employees walked virtually every street in the United States and Puerto Rico with the primary purpose of verifying and updating Census address lists. A second priority was to provide updates to the Census Bureau's road network. For the first time census workers used handheld computers that captured GPS information and used this technology to improve both the address lists and the census road network. Census field workers had the opportunity to use GPS to add new roads, identify roads for deletion, and rename existing roads.

2.6 Coordinates

Coordinates in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles have six decimal places, but the positional accuracy of these coordinates may not be as great as the six decimal places suggest. The spatial accuracy varies with the source materials used. The Census Bureau cannot specify the spatial accuracy of feature changes added by its field staff through local updates 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 Shapefiles makes them not suitable for high-precision measurement applications such as engineering problems, property transfers, or other uses that might require highly accurate measurements of the earth's surface. 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 Census Bureau specifically, as to the spatial or attributes accuracy of the data.

2.7 Codes for Geographic Entities

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) codes to identify both legal and statistical entities. The ANSI codes are a standardized set of numeric or alphabetic codes issued by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities through all federal government agencies. The entities covered include: states and statistically equivalent entities, counties and statistically equivalent entities,

named populated and related location entities (such as, places and county subdivisions), and American Indian and Alaska Native areas.

The ANSI publications include both the Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) codes and the United States Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) codes. The FIPS codes appear in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles in fields such as "STATEFP", where "FP" indicates that the field contains a FIPS code. The GNIS codes are a permanent numeric identifier of up to eight digits. The GNIS codes appear in fields such as "STATENS", where "NS" (National Standard) indicates that the field contains a GNIS code. The Census Bureau stores the GNIS code as a fixed-width string; the official code is a numeric value without leading zeroes. The GNIS code is available for 2010 and all subsequent vintage entities.

For more information about ANSI codes, please visit:

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ansi/ansi.html>.

3 Structure and Format

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles and associated relationship files are offered in a compressed format. One zipped file is available for each layer, with a file extension of .zip. Each zipped shapefile consists of the following five files:

- .shp – the feature geometry
- .shx – the index of the feature geometry
- .dbf – the tabular attribute information
- .prj – the coordinate system information
- .shp.xml – the metadata

Each zipped relationship file consists of the following two files:

- .dbf – the tabular attribute information
- .dbf.xml – the metadata

3.1 Organization of the Files

Geographic entities included in the Census Bureau's tabulations are generally hierarchical. The organizational structure of the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles is based on this hierarchical framework. Figures 1 and 2 show the progression of geographic areas from the nation to the block level, as well as the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas.

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are released in one of three types of hierarchical coverage—National, state-based or county-based. Some shapefiles are released in multiple coverages to enable flexibility in downloading files. Descriptions of each coverage type are listed below. Table 1 provides an overview of which file types are available by each hierarchical coverage.

- National files—each file includes data for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Island Areas.
- State-based files—each file includes data for one specific state or equivalent.
- County-based files—each file includes data for one specific county or equivalent.

Figure 1. Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities

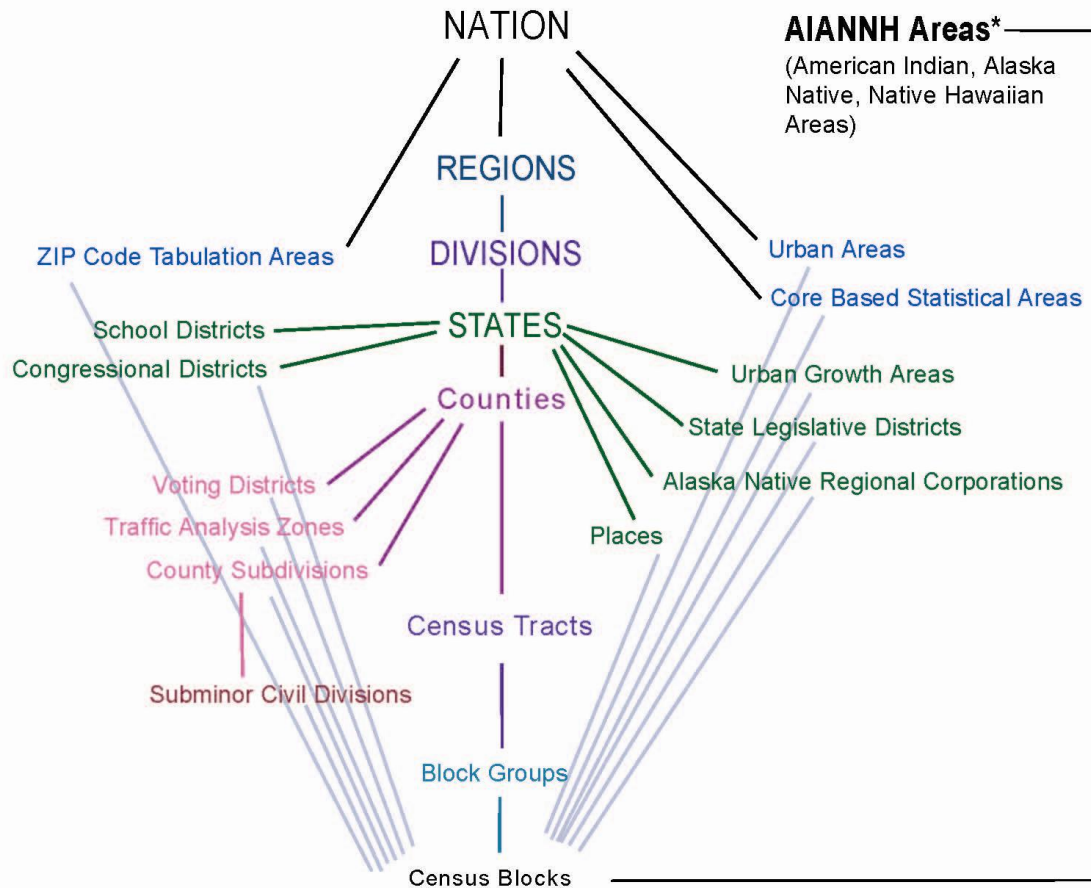


Figure 2. Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas

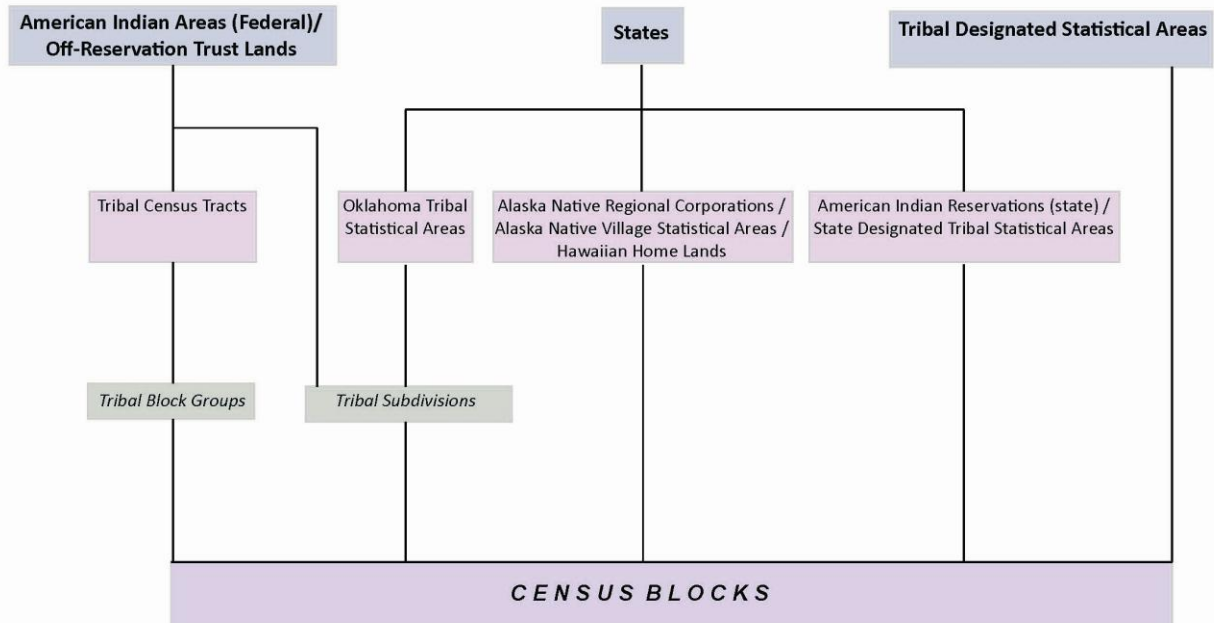


Table 1: 2012 Shapefile Layers Availability by Parent Geography

| Layer | National Files | State-Based Files | County-Based Files |
|---|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Shapefiles | | | |
| Alaska Native Regional Corporation | | ✓ | |
| American Indian Tribal Subdivision | ✓ | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas | ✓ | | |
| Block | | ✓ | |
| Block Group | | ✓ | |
| Census Tract | | ✓ | |
| Combined New England City and Town Area | ✓ | | |
| Combined Statistical Area | ✓ | | |
| 112 th Congressional Districts | ✓ | | |
| Consolidated City | | ✓ | |
| County and Equivalent | ✓ | | |
| County Subdivision | | ✓ | |
| Elementary School District | | ✓ | |
| Estates | | ✓ | |
| Metropolitan Division | ✓ | | |
| Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area | ✓ | | |
| New England City and Town Area | ✓ | | |
| New England City and Town Division | ✓ | | |
| Place | | ✓ | |
| Public Use Microdata Area | | ✓ | |
| Secondary School District | | ✓ | |
| State and Equivalent | ✓ | | |
| State Legislative District-Lower Chamber | | ✓ | |
| State Legislative District-Upper Chamber | | ✓ | |
| Subminor Civil Division | | ✓ | |
| Tribal Block Group | ✓ | | |
| Tribal Census Tract | ✓ | | |
| Unified School District | | ✓ | |
| Urban Areas | ✓ | | |
| Urban Growth Area | | ✓ | |
| Voting District | | ✓ | |
| 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area | ✓ | | |
| All Lines | | | ✓ |
| All Roads | | | ✓ |
| Area Hydrography | | | ✓ |
| Area Landmark | | ✓ | |
| Linear Hydrography | | | ✓ |
| Military Installation | ✓ | | |
| Point Landmark | | ✓ | |

| Layer | National Files | State-Based Files | County-Based Files |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Primary Roads | ✓ | | |
| Primary and Secondary Roads | | ✓ | |
| Rails | ✓ | | |
| Address Range-Feature | | | ✓ |
| Topological Faces (Polygons With All Geocodes) | | | ✓ |
| Relationship Files | | | |
| Address Range-Feature Name | | | ✓ |
| Address Ranges | | | ✓ |
| Feature Names | | | ✓ |
| Other Identifiers | | | ✓ |
| Topological Faces-Area Landmark | | ✓ | |
| Topological Faces-Area Hydrography | | | ✓ |
| Topological Faces-Military Installations | ✓ | | |

3.2 File Naming Conventions

The name of each file is:

tl_2012_<extent>_<layer>.<ext>

Where:

tl = TIGER/Line

2012 = the version of the files

<extent> = parent geography entity ID code (variable length of two to five characters)
The entity ID code identifies the geographic extent by specific entity for which the file contains data. It is of variable length depending on the type of file:

National: 2-character abbreviation - "us"
State-based: 2-digit numeric state FIPS code
County-based: 5-digit numeric county FIPS code

<layer> = layer tag of variable length
The layer tag specifies the type of geography or feature the file contains.

<ext> = the file extension

Examples:

National shapefile: County and Equivalent shapefile
File Name: tl_2012_us_county.shp

State-based shapefile: State and Equivalent shapefile for Maryland
File Name: tl_2012_24_state.shp

County-based shapefile: All Lines shapefile for Cayuga County, New York
File Name: tl_2012_36011_edges.shp

3.3 Datum (GCS NAD 83)

Each shapefile contains a .prj file that contains the GIS industry standard well-known text (WKT) format to describe the coordinate system/projection/datum information for each shapefile. This

enables users to easily import the shapefiles into their local coordinate system. All Census Bureau generated shapefiles are in Global Coordinate System North American Datum of 1983 (GCS NAD83). Each .prj file contains the following:

```
GEOGCS["GCS_North_American_1983",DATUM["D_North_American_1983",SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137,298.257222101]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["Degree",0.017453292519943295]]
```

3.4 Metadata

Metadata are an organized data file used to capture the basic descriptive characteristics about data. For example, metadata will describe the quality, purpose, spatial extent, and history of a particular dataset.

A metadata file in XML (Extensible Markup Language) format is provided along with each shapefile and relationship file. Metadata files associated with shapefiles have the extension .shp.xml, and those associated with relationship files have the extension .dbf.xml. The metadata files comply with Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) standards and can be read in any text editor. Please note that in order to see all the metadata element values, the 'FGDC Classic' stylesheet must be specified when using ESRI's ArcCatalog.

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles metadata contain an entity and attribute information section. The entity and attribute information provide a detailed description of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles and relationship files that include publication date, contact information, and all of the possible valid values for an attribute and each value's meaning. There will be one entity section for each shapefile and relationship file. Users should refer to the metadata files for extensive documentation about the contents of the shapefiles and relationship files.

In addition, the All Lines Shapefile also contains a Spatial Metadata Identifier (SMID), which identifies the source of the coordinates for each edge and provides the link between the TIGER/Line Shapefiles and the source and horizontal spatial accuracy information. Refer to the metadata for each county or equivalent entity for information on the source for each edge and the horizontal spatial accuracy, where known. Please note that the horizontal spatial accuracy, where reported, refers only to those edges identified as matched to the source with that accuracy. It is not the spatial accuracy of the TIGER/Line Shapefile as a whole. For more information regarding the *All Lines Shapefile* please refer to Section 5.11, Linear Features.

TIGER/Line Shapefiles are a product of the U.S. Census Bureau and as such contain metadata that comply with two standards: the Census Bureau Geospatial Product Metadata Standard (GPMS), and the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM). The Census Bureau created the Geospatial Product Metadata Standard (GPMS), which includes metadata elements from the FGDC CSDGM and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) metadata standard: ISO 19115.

4 Shapefile Attribute Terms Glossary

4.1 Edge

A linear object (topological primitive) that extends from a designated start node (From node) and continues to an end node (To node). An edge's geometry can be described by the coordinates of its two nodes, plus possible additional coordinates that are ordered and serve as vertices (or "shape" points) between these nodes. The order of the nodes determines the From-To orientation and left/right sides of the edge. Each edge is uniquely identified by a TLID. A TLID is defined as a permanent edge identifier that never changes. If the edge is split, merged or deleted its TLID is retired.

4.2 Face

An areal object (topological primitive), bounded by one or more edges. As a topological primitive, a face is not internally subdivided by edges into smaller polygons but may completely surround other faces (island faces). Each face is uniquely identified by a TFID. A TFID is defined as a permanent face identifier that never changes. If the face is split or merged its TFID is retired. There is a left and right designation for TFID, identified as TFIDL (TFID for the face on the left side of a given edge) and TFIDR (TFID for the face on the right side of the given edge).

4.3 Feature

A feature is a unique combination of geometry, feature name, classification and descriptive codes that describe real world objects such as roads, lakes, or buildings. Each edge and face topological primitive may belong to many different features.

4.4 Feature Identifier

The *linear feature identifier* (LINEARID) is a unique ID number for linear features and is used to associate the name and attributes of linear features to their spatial primitives (edges) and address ranges as appropriate.

The *point landmark identifier* (POINTID) is a unique ID number for point landmarks.

The *area landmark identifier* (AREAID) is a unique ID number for area landmarks and is used to associate the name and attributes of area landmarks to their spatial primitives (faces).

4.5 Feature Indicators

The All Lines shapefile includes the feature indicators ROADFLG, RAILFLG, HYDROFLG and OLFFLG, which indicate if a given edge belongs to a Road feature, Rail feature, Hydrography feature or other linear feature, respectively. An edge can belong to more than one feature type.

4.6 Geographic Corridors

A geographic corridor is a narrow strip of land used to connect parts of legal entities to form a contiguous area. Geographic corridors generally follow the edges of a right-of-way around a linear feature such a road but exclude houses and business addressed to that road. These excluded houses and business belong to the legal entities outside of the geographic corridor. The boundaries of geographic corridors form census block boundaries. Geographic offsets are similar to geographic corridors but appear on only one side of a feature (either the left or right). A geographic corridor/offset flag is used to indicate whether or not a face is located inside a geographic corridor or is offset. There is a left and right designation for OFFSET, identified as OFFSETL (Offset flag for the face on the left side of a given edge) and OFFSETR (Offset flag for the face on the right side of a given edge).

4.7 GCSEFLG

Short lines flag for geographic corridors and offsets. This field indicates if a feature edge perpendicular to a geographic corridor (or offset) traverses the corridor or helps to define the

corridor's end. If so, address ranges must not be linked to either side of the edge. See Section 5.14 (Places) for more information on geographic corridors and offsets.

4.8 MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code (MTFCC)

The MTFCC is a 5-digit code intended to classify and describe geographic objects or features. The MTFCC replaced the Census Feature Class Code (CFCC) used before 2007 and was expanded to include features that previously did not have codes. To simplify feature classification, some CFCCs were collapsed into a single MTFCC; the characteristics that differentiated these CFCCs were retained as separate feature attributes. MTFCC definitions are available in the metadata files that accompany each shapefile and relationship file and in Appendix F of this document. A crosswalk between CFCC and MTFCC codes can be found on the TIGER/Line website (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2007/tgrshp2007.html>).

4.9 Node

A point object (topological primitive) defined by a single coordinate pair. An isolated node represents a point feature (point landmark) and is not connected to any edge. A connecting node may or may not represent a point feature, but is connected to one or more edges. Each connecting node is uniquely identified by a *permanent node identifier* (TNID). A TNID is defined as a permanent node identifier that never changes. If the node is deleted, its TNID is retired. There is a from and to designation for TNID, identified as TNIDF (TNID for the Start node (From node) of a given edge) and TNIDT (TNID for the End node (To node) of a given edge).

4.10 Parity

Parity is an attribute field in the addrfeat.shp used to indicate whether address house numbers within an address range are Odd (O), Even (E), or Both (B) (both odd and even).

4.11 Relationship file

The TIGER/Line relationship files are extracts of selected geographic information from the MAF/TIGER database. Each TIGER/Line relationship file can stand alone as an independent dataset but is designed to be used jointly with the shapefiles to join additional attributes and data to the spatial features.

4.12 Shapefile

A shapefile is a digital vector storage format for storing geometric location and associated attribute information. Each shapefile consists of several files, which are listed in section 3 of this document (Structure and Format).

5 Geographic Shapefile Concepts Overview

The following sections describe the geographic entity type displayed in each shapefile or relationship file, as well as the record layout for each file. Each entity type is listed in alphabetical order. The description of the entity type is preceded by a listing of all available shapefiles, including vintage and geographic level (state, county and national).

5.1 American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas

5.1.1 Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations are available by state for Alaska in the following shapefile:

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile (Current)

A corporation created pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Pub. L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688 (1971); 43 U.S.C. 1602 *et seq.* (2000) as a “Regional Corporation” and organized under the laws of the State of Alaska to conduct both the for-profit and non-profit affairs of Alaska Natives within a defined region of Alaska. For the Census Bureau, ANRCs are considered legal geographic entities. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire State of Alaska except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (an AIR under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community). There is a thirteenth ANRC that represents the eligible Alaska Natives living outside of Alaska that are not members of any of the twelve ANRCs within the State of Alaska. The Census Bureau does not provide data for this thirteenth ANRC because it has no defined geographic extent and thus it does not appear in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The Census Bureau offers representatives of the twelve non-profit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. ANRCs are represented by a five-digit FIPS code unique within Alaska and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

5.1.1.1 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_02_anrc.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| ANRCFP | 5 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code |
| ANRCNS | 8 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | Alaska Native Regional Corporation identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code and Alaska Native Regional Corporation code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for Alaska Native Regional Corporation |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2200) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.1.2 American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile (Current)

These shapefiles contain both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian entities for which the Census Bureau publishes data. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, state-recognized American Indian reservations, and Hawaiian home lands (HHLs). American Indian tribal subdivisions and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are additional types of legal entities, but are displayed in separate shapefiles discussed in this chapter. The statistical entities displayed in these shapefiles are Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs), Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), and state designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs).

In all cases, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas cannot overlap another tribal entity. An exception is made 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 cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the Census Bureau creates a joint-use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims.

The American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area shapefiles contain a unique polygon record for each American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land, Hawaiian home land, Alaska Native Village statistical area, and American Indian statistical geographic entity. For example, the Fort Peck Indian Reservation will have two records: one for the reservation portion and another for the off-reservation trust land portion. Entities with only a single component will contain a single record. There is always a single record for a Hawaiian home land, Alaska Native Village statistical area, American Indian statistical geographic entity, reservations without any associated off-reservation trust land, and entities that consist only of off-reservation trust land.

Legal Entities

American Indian Reservations—Federal (federal AIRs) are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of federally recognized tribes. The exterior boundaries of federal AIRs are more particularly defined in tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, and/or judicial determinations. The Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have 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, villages, or other descriptions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs within the U.S. Department of Interior maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments that is published regularly in the *Federal Register*. The Census Bureau contacts representatives of these federally recognized American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations. Federal reservations may cross state, county, county subdivision, and/or place boundaries.

To obtain the list of federally recognized tribal governments and for more detailed information regarding tribal governments, please visit the Bureau of Indian Affairs website at: <http://www.bia.gov/>.

Each federal AIR and reservation equivalent joint-use area is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4999. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of AIR names nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range (4900 to 4999). Each federal AIR and reservation equivalent joint-use area also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code is usually different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state. Federal AIRs and reservation equivalent joint-use areas are also assigned a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

American Indian Reservations—State (state AIRs) are 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 Census Bureau. State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and / or place boundaries.

Each state American Indian reservation is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each state AIR also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

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 tribal member (individual trust land or allotment). 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 (on-reservation) or off an American Indian reservation (off-reservation). The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs) because American Indian tribes have governmental authority over these lands. Tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust status. In Census Bureau data tabulations, ORTLs are always associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their ORTLs. The Census Bureau does not identify on-reservation trust land, fee land (or land in fee simple status), or restricted fee lands as specific geographic categories and they are not identified as such in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

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. An HHL 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, may lease to one or more Native Hawaiians for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, pastoral, and/or any other activities authorized by state law. The 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 Hawaii from which the lands were designated, or from the local name for an area.

Being lands held in trust, Hawaiian home lands are treated as equivalent to off-reservation trust land areas with an AIANNH area trust land indicator coded as "T". Each Hawaiian home land area is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name. Each Hawaiian home land is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within the State of Hawaii and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

Joint-Use Areas, as applied to any American Indian or Alaska Native area by the Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more federally recognized American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Joint-use areas now only apply to overlapping federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands, and overlapping Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. No other AIANNH area types have joint-use areas.

Each is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 4800 through 4999, a five-digit FIPS code, and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

Statistical Entities

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

months). ANVSAs also ideally should not contain large areas that are primarily unpopulated or do not include concentrations of Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV. 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 non-profit Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located. In some cases, if neither the ANV nor ANRC official chose to participate in the delineation process, the Census Bureau reviewed and delineated the ANVSA. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA or an American Indian reservation.

Each ANVSA is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 6000 to 7999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each ANVSA's name. Each ANVSA is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within the State of Alaska and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

Joint-Use Areas, as applied to any American Indian or Alaska Native area by the Census Bureau, means an area is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Statistical joint-use areas only apply to overlapping Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that formerly had a reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA is generally that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring federally recognized tribes that are eligible to delineate an OTSA. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. Each OTSA is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each OTSA's name, except that the joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each OTSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) are statistical entities for state-recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state-recognized reservation. SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDTSAs 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. An SDTSA 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). Note that for Census 2000 these areas were termed State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs); the term was changed to bring consistency to tribal statistical area terms. Each SDTSA is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9998 in alphabetical sequence of SDTSA names nationwide. Each SDTSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within state and a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a reservation or off-reservation trust land. A TDSA is intended to be comparable to the AIRs within the same state and/or region, especially those for tribes that are of similar size. A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with the delineating 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 any other AIANNH areas.

Each TDSA is assigned a nationally unique four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999 in alphabetical sequence of TDSA names nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within state; because FIPS codes are assigned within each state, the FIPS codes are likely different for each state portion of any TDSAs that extend into more than one state. Each TDSA is also assigned a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

AIANNH Area Codes—the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) areas are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a four-digit census code field, and a single alphabetic character AIANNH area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land (ORTL) indicator

field, shown as COMPTYP (component type). The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order in assigned ranges by AIANNH area type nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of their applicable code range. ORTLs are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. ORTLs associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on their tribal name. There is one TIGER/Line Shapefile record created for each unique combination of AIANNH code and component type. Each AIANNH area also is assigned a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

The type of AIANNH area can be identified either by its census code (AIANNHCE), its MAF/TIGER feature class code (MTFCC), or by its FIPS class code (CLASSFP). The range of census codes allocated to each AIANNH area and the valid FIPS class code(s) associated with each are as follows:

| Type | Census code Range | Valid FIPS Class Codes | MTFCCs |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Federal AIR or ORTL | 0001 to 4899 | *D2, *D3, *D5,*D8 | *G2101, *G2102 |
| Federal AIR/ORTL joint-use area | 4900 to 4999 | D0 | G2170 |
| Hawaiian home land | 5000 to 5499 | F1 | G2120 |
| OTSA | 5500 to 5899 | D6 | G2140 |
| OTSA joint-use area | 5900 to 5999 | D0 | G2170 |
| ANVSA | 6000 to 7999 | E1 | G2130 |
| TDSA | 8000 to 8999 | D6 | G2160 |
| State AIR | 9000 to 9499 | D4 | G2101 |
| SDTSA | 9500 to 9998 | D9 | G2150 |

Note: G2101 can represent both federally and state-recognized areas; the recognition level can be determined using the federal/state recognition flag (AIANNHR) field where “F” is federally recognized and “S” is state-recognized. Joint-use areas are identified uniquely by MTFCC G2170. An “A” in the functional status (FUNCSTAT) field identifies federal AIR/ORTL joint-use areas, while an “S” in the field represents joint-use OTSAs.

*D2: Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation only

*D3: Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of off-reservation trust land only

*D5: The legal off-reservation trust land portion of a federally recognized American Indian area with both a reservation and trustland

*D8: The legal reservation portion of a federally recognized American Indian entity with both a reservation and trust land

*G2101: Reservation or AIAN statistical entity

*G2102: American Indian ORTL or Hawaiian home land

| Type | Component Type (COMPTYP) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| American Indian Trust Land | T |
| Reservation or Statistical Entity | R |

5.1.2.1 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_aiannh.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| AIANNHNS | 8 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area ANSI code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area identifier; a concatenation of Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land Hawaiian home land indicator |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| COMPTYP | 1 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land Hawaiian home land indicator |
| AIANNHR | 1 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area federal/state recognition flag |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.1.3 American Indian Tribal Subdivisions

American Indian Tribal Subdivision geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile (Current)

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (AITS) are legally defined administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). Tribal subdivisions are known as additions, administrative areas, areas, chapters, county districts, districts, or segments. 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 Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from the federally recognized tribal governments.

American Indian Tribal Subdivision Codes are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a three-digit census code. The Census Bureau assigns the three-digit American Indian tribal subdivision code alphabetically in order and uniquely within each American Indian reservation and/or associated off-reservation trust land, or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA). Each AITS is also assigned a nationally unique eight-digit ANSI code.

5.1.3.1 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_aitn.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| TRSUBCE | 3 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision census code |
| TRSUBNS | 8 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | American Indian tribal subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and American Indian tribal subdivision census code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.1.4 Tribal Census Tract

Tribal Census Tract geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Tribal Census Tract National Shapefile (Current)

Tribal census tracts are relatively small statistical subdivisions of an American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL), and were defined by federally recognized tribal government officials in the Census Bureau's Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) for the 2010 Census. If a tribal government declined to participate in TSAP, the Census Bureau delineated tribal census tracts on the American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL). Tribal census tracts are conceptually similar and equivalent to standard census tracts. Unlike standard census tracts, however, tribal census tracts may cross state and/or county boundaries.

Tribal census tracts generally have at least 1,200 persons or 480 housing units, and no more than 8,000 persons or 3,200 housing units, with an optimal size of 4,000 persons or 1,600 housing units. Many American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands have less than 2,400 persons and/or 960 housing units; in those cases, one tribal census tract was delineated that covers the entire American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land, since the area did not have enough population or housing units to meet the minimum population and housing requirements for more than one tribal census tract.

Tribal Census Tracts Codes—Similar to standard census tracts, tribal census tracts have a four-character basic name/code plus a two-digit suffix which may be utilized if the tribal census tract is split in the future. (Because 2010 is the first Census for which this coding scheme was used, no tribal census tracts currently have suffixes, in other words they all have a suffix of “00.”) Tribal census tract codes all begin with the letter “T” and are followed by three digits and the two-digit suffix, for example T00200. Tribal census tracts codes have an implied decimal between the basic code and the suffix, and they are unique within an American Indian reservation and/or ORTL.

Tribal Census Tract Names—the tribal census tract code also acts as its name, with the suffix only appended if required. The TTRACTCE field contains the six-digit code format (including the suffix). The NAME field contains the tribal census tract name as displayed in Census Bureau printed reports and on mapping products. The name will consist of the first four characters (“T” followed by three digits, including any leading or trailing zeros) and a decimal point followed by the two-digit suffix if the suffix is something other than “00.” When the suffix is only zeros, the decimal point and suffix in the tribal tract are omitted from the name. For example, tribal census tract code “T01000” has a tribal census tract name of “T010”. The NAMELSAD field includes both the translated legal/statistical area description and the tribal tract name, as in “Tribal census tract T010”.

5.1.4.1 Tribal Census Tract National Shapefile (Current)

File name: tl_2012_<US>_ttract.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian area census code |
| TTRACTCE | 6 | String | Current tribal census tract code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | Tribal census tract identifier; a concatenation of the American Indian Area census code and tribal census tract code |
| NAME | 7 | String | Current tribal census tract name, including the decimal point and decimal digits if a non-zero census tract suffix exists |
| NAMELSAD | 27 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the tribal census tract name |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2400) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.1.5 Tribal Block Group

Tribal Block Group geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Tribal Block Group National Shapefile (Current)

Tribal block groups are clusters of blocks within the same tribal census tract. Unlike standard block groups, the cluster of blocks that comprises each tribal block group will not necessarily begin with the same first number of their four-digit census block number, but may contain blocks from several different standard census block groups. Tribal block groups were defined by federally recognized tribal government officials in the Census Bureau's Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) for the 2010 Census. If a tribal government declined to participate in TSAP, the Census Bureau delineated tribal block groups on the American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land (ORTL). Tribal block groups are intended to generally contain between 600 and 3,000 persons or between 240 and 1,200 housing units. Many American Indian reservations and ORTLs have less than the minimum population thresholds for more than one tribal block group and in those cases one tribal block group was delineated that covers the entire American Indian reservation and/or ORTL.

A tribal block group usually covers a contiguous area but in some cases may consist of more than one discrete area. Tribal block groups nest within tribal census tracts and within individual federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or ORTLs. Because tribal block groups are within an American Indian reservation/ORTL and its tribal census tracts, their boundaries may cross standard census tract, standard block group, county, and/or state boundaries. Tribal block groups are uniquely named within tribal tracts.

Tribal block group names and codes are identical and are a single capital letter character from "A" to "K" (except for the letter "I") and must be unique within each tribal census tract. There is no relationship between the tribal block group identifier and the numbering of the census blocks that form the tribal block group. A tribal block group will always be identified in conjunction with the tribal census tract within which it is contained, for example T00100A.

5.1.5.1 Tribal Block Group National Shapefile (Current)

File name: tl_2012_<US>_tbg.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current Census American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian area census code |
| TTRACTCE | 6 | String | Current tribal census tract code |
| TBLKGPC | 1 | String | Current tribal block group letter |
| GEOID | 11 | String | Tribal block group identifier; a concatenation of the Current American Indian / Alaska Native / Native Hawaiian area census code, tribal census tract code, and tribal block group letter |
| NAMELSAD | 20 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the tribal block group letter |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2410) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.2 Blocks (Census Block)

Block geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Block State-based Shapefile (Current)

Census Blocks are statistical areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by non-visible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city. Census blocks in suburban and rural areas may be large, irregular, and bounded by a variety of features, such as roads, streams, and/or transmission line rights-of-way. In remote areas census blocks may encompass hundreds of square miles. Census blocks cover all territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas.

Blocks never cross county or census tract boundaries (See Figures 3 and 4). They do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, including American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, 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 2010 blocks are numbered uniquely within the 2010 boundaries of each state/county/census tract with a 4-digit census block number. 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, 2010, the Census Bureau assigns a current alphabetic suffix for a 2010 Census block number. The current suffixes for 2010 Census block numbers are not permanent and will change with each annual cycle of current block suffixing. Due to potential updates to the codes, it is important not to mix 2010 Census geographic codes with current geographic codes.

Census Block Numbers

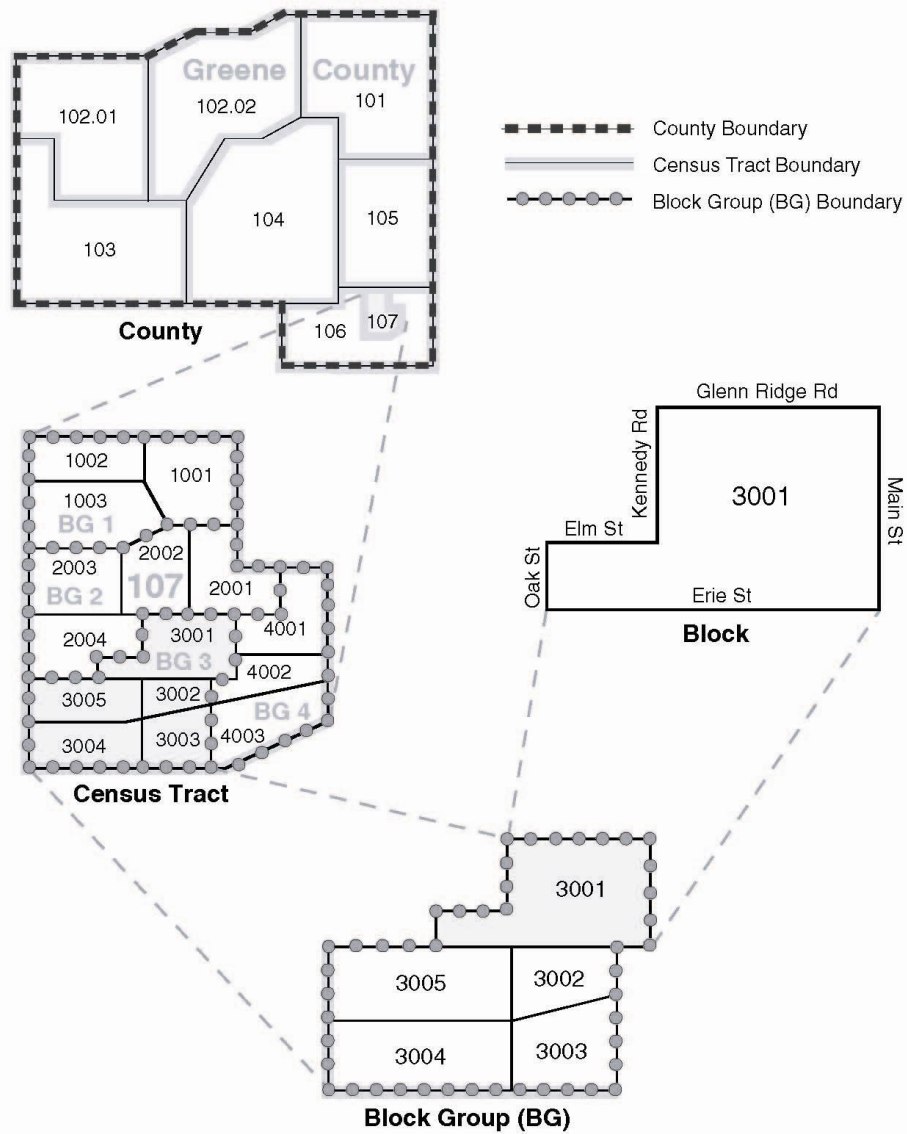
Block group number 0 to 9—First numeric character

000 to 999—Second, third, and fourth numeric characters

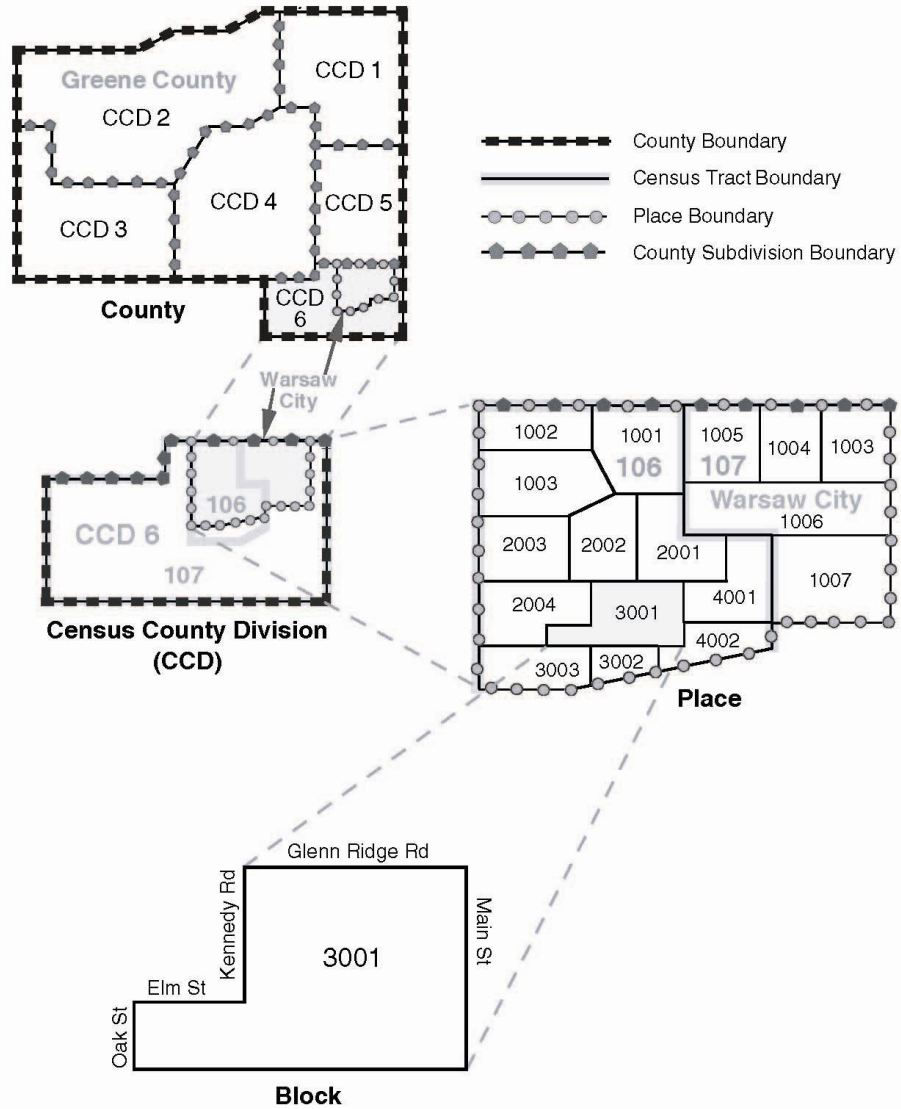
Current Suffix for 2010 Census Block Number

A to Z—Codes for current suffix for 2010 Census block numbers

Figure 3. Geographic Relationships—Small Area Statistical Entities
County-Census Tract-Block Group-Block



*Figure 4. Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities
County-County Subdivision-Place-Block*



5.2.1 Block State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_tabblock.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP10 | 3 | String | 2010 Census county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census census tract code |
| BLOCKCE10 | 4 | String | 2010 Census tabulation block number |
| SUFFIX1CE | 1 | String | Current census block suffix 1 |
| GEOID | 16 | String | Block identifier; a concatenation of 2010 Census state FIPS code, 2010 Census county FIPS code, 2010 Census tract code, 2010 Census tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1 |
| NAME | 11 | String | Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block', the current tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1 |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5040) |
| UR10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census urban/rural indicator |
| UACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.3 Block Groups

Block group geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Block Group State-based Shapefile (Current)

Block groups are clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have 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 Block Group 3. Block groups delineated for the 2010 Census generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people. Most block groups were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated block groups only where a local or tribal government declined to participate or where the Census Bureau could not identify a potential local participant.

A block group usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one block group and block groups are uniquely numbered within census tract. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, block groups 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, and Native Hawaiian areas.

Block groups have a valid range of 0 through 9. Block groups beginning with a zero 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 Census Bureau delineated some census tract boundaries along the shoreline or just offshore. The Census Bureau assigned a default census tract number of zero and block group of zero to the offshore areas not included in regularly numbered census tract areas.

5.3.1 Block Group State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_bg.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE | 6 | String | Current census tract code |
| BLKGRPCE | 1 | String | Current block group number |
| GEOID | 12 | String | Census block group identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code and block group number. |
| NAMELSAD | 13 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the block group number |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5030) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.4 Census Tracts

Census tract geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Census Tract State-based Shapefile (Current)

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, and are reviewed and updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau updates 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 1,200 and 8,000 people with an optimum size of 4,000 people. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tracts 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. They 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 always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy.

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

Census Tract Codes and Numbers—Census tract numbers have up to a 4-digit basic number and may have an optional 2-digit suffix; for example, 1457.02. The census tract numbers (used as names) eliminate any leading zeroes and append a suffix only if required. The 6-character numeric census tract codes, however, include leading zeroes and have an implied decimal point for the suffix. Census tract codes range from 000100 to 998999 and are unique within a county or equivalent area. The Census Bureau assigned a census tract code of 9900 to represent census tracts delineated to cover large bodies of water.

The 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 renumbering of, the census tracts. Changes to individual census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

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, and Native Hawaiian areas.

Census Tract Numbers and Codes

- 0001 to 9899—Basic number range for census tracts
- 9900—Basic number for census tracts in water areas
- 9901 to 9989—Basic number range for census tracts

5.4.1 Census Tract State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_tract.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE | 6 | String | Current census tract code |
| GEOID | 11 | String | Census tract identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and census tract code |
| NAME | 7 | String | Current census tract name, this is the census tract code converted to an integer or integer plus two-digit decimal if the last two characters of the code are not both zeros. |
| NAMELSAD | 20 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the census tract name |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5020) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.5 Congressional Districts

Congressional district geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

112th Congressional District National Shapefile

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 decennial census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing the boundaries of the 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 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 112th Congressional Districts. All congressional districts appearing in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles reflect the information provided to the Census Bureau by the states. The 112th Congressional District shapefile contains the areas in effect January 2011 to 2013 and are the tabulation congressional districts for the 2010 Census.

Each state has a minimum of one representative in the U.S. House of Representatives. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have a non-voting delegate in the Congress.

Congressional District Codes—Congressional districts are identified by a 2-character numeric FIPS code. Congressional districts are numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Island areas have the code of 98, which identifies their status with respect to representation in Congress:

01 to 53—Congressional district codes

00—At large (single district for state)

98—Nonvoting delegate

5.5.1 112th Congressional District National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<US>_cd112.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| CD112FP | 2 | String | 112 th congressional district FIPS code |
| GEOID | 4 | String | 112 th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and the 112 th congressional district FIPS code |
| NAMELSAD | 41 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for congressional district |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for congressional district |
| CDESSN | 3 | String | 112th congressional session code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5200) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.6 Consolidated Cities

Consolidated city geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Consolidated City State-based Shapefile (Current)

Consolidated City—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. This action results 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 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. Consolidated cities are represented in the 2012 Census TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 5 character numeric FIPS code and a National Standard (ANSI) code.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) 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. Balance portions of consolidated cities are included in the Place shapefiles.

5.6.1 Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_conccity.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| CONCTYFP | 5 | String | Current consolidated city FIPS code |
| CONCTYNS | 8 | String | Current consolidated city ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | Consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code and consolidated city FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current consolidated city name |
| NAMESAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for consolidated city |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4120) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.7 Counties and Equivalent Entities

County and equivalent entity geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile (Current)

Counties and Equivalent Entities are primary legal divisions. In most states, these entities are termed “counties.” In Louisiana, these divisions are known as “parishes.” In Alaska, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, and municipalities, and for the unorganized areas, census areas. The latter are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the 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 county equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions and each area is considered a county equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. The Census Bureau treats the following entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in America Samoa, municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within a state, as well as an eight-digit ANSI code. The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are based on available governmental unit boundaries of the counties and equivalent entities as of January 1, 2012.

Detailed information about changes in the inventory and codes for county and equivalent areas can be found at: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/ctychng.html>.

Core-based Statistical Area (CBSA) Codes – The 2012 vintage county and equivalent entity shapefiles also contain fields with codes for Combined Statistical Area, Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area, and Metropolitan Division. Counties form the building blocks for CBSAs, thus county records can be merged to form these areas without having to acquire the individual CBSA shapefiles.

5.7.1 County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_county.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| COUNTYNS | 8 | String | Current county ANSI code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | County identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code and county FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current county name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for county |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020) |
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| METDIVFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan division code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.8 County Subdivisions

County subdivision geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

County Subdivision State-based Shapefile (Current)

County subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and their equivalent entities for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories. The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain a 5-character numeric FIPS code field for county subdivisions and an 8-character numeric ANSI code.

Legal Entities

Minor Civil Divisions (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 include areas variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, barrios, barrios-pueblo, boroughs, census subdistricts, charter townships, commissioner districts, counties, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisor's districts, towns, and townships. The Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 29 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the incorporated place of Washington is treated as an equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes (it is also considered a state equivalent and a county equivalent).

In 23 states and the District of Columbia, 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 ANSI codes also match for those entities. 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 Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products for which place data are provided.

In New York and Maine, American Indian reservations (AIRs) exist outside the jurisdiction of any town (MCD) and thus also serve as the equivalent of MCDs for purposes of data presentation.

Statistical Entities

Census County Divisions (CCDs) are areas delineated by the Census Bureau in cooperation with state officials and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs are not governmental units and have no legal functions. 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 20 states:

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

Census Subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, the latter of which are the statistical equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. The

state of Alaska and the Census Bureau cooperatively delineate the census subareas to serve as the statistical equivalents of MCDs.

Unorganized Territories (UTs) have been defined by the Census Bureau in 9 minor civil division (MCD) states and American Samoa where portions of counties or equivalent entities are not included in any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The 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 county subdivision FIPS and ANSI codes. Unorganized territories are recognized in the following states and equivalent areas:

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Arkansas | Indiana | Iowa | Maine |
| Minnesota | New York | North Carolina | North Dakota |
| South Dakota | | | |

Undefined county Subdivisions—In water bodies, primarily Great Lakes waters and territorial sea, legal county subdivisions do not extend to cover the entire county. For these areas, the Census Bureau created a county subdivision with a FIPS code of 00000 and ANSI code of 00000000 named “county subdivision not defined.” The following states and equivalent areas have these county subdivisions:

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| Connecticut | Illinois | Indiana | Maine |
| Massachusetts | Michigan | Minnesota | New Hampshire |
| New Jersey | New York | Ohio | Pennsylvania |
| Rhode Island | Wisconsin | Puerto Rico | |

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Codes — The 2012 county subdivision shapefiles also contain fields with codes for Combined New England City and Town Area, New England City and Town Area, and New England City and Town Area Division. The NECTAs are delineated by whole county subdivision, thus county subdivision records can be merged to form these areas without having to acquire the individual NECTA shapefiles.

5.8.1 County Subdivision State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_cousub.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| COUSUBFP | 5 | String | Current county subdivision FIPS code |
| COUSUBNS | 8 | String | Current county subdivision ANSI code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | County subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code. |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current county subdivision name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4040) |
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code |
| NCTADVFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area division code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.9 Estates

Estate features and attributes are available by state in the following shapefile:

Estate State-based Shapefile (Current)

Estates are subdivisions of the three major islands in the United States Virgin Islands (USVI). The estates have legally defined boundaries and are much smaller in area than the Census Subdistricts (county subdivisions), but do not necessarily nest within these districts. The boundaries of the estates are primarily those of the former agricultural plantations that existed at the time Denmark transferred the islands to the United States in 1917. The names and boundaries of the estates are in common usage by residents and in government administration. The boundaries of the estates are as of January 1, 2010 and were provided to the Census Bureau by the USVI Office of the Lieutenant Governor. Estates can be found in the SubMinor Civil Division (submcd) shapefile for the 2010 and the 2011 TIGER/Line products.

5.9.1 Estate Shapefile (U.S. Virgin Islands Only) Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<78>_estate.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| ESTATEFP | 5 | String | Current estate FIPS code |
| ESTATENS | 8 | String | Current estate ANSI code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | Estate identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and estate FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current estate name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for estate |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for estate |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.10 Hydrography

Hydrography features and attributes are available by county in the following shapefiles:

Area Hydrography County-based Shapefile *Linear Hydrography County-based Shapefile*

The Area Hydrography Shapefile contains the geometry and attributes of both perennial and intermittent area hydrography features, including ponds, lakes, oceans, swamps, glaciers, and the area covered by large streams represented as double-line drainage. Single-line drainage water features can be found in the All Lines Shapefile and Linear Hydrography Shapefile.

The Linear Hydrography shapefile contains all linear hydrography features with "H" (Hydrography) type MTFCC in the MAF/TIGER database by county. The shapefiles are provided at a county geographic extent and in linear elemental feature geometry. The content of the linear hydrography shapefile includes streams/rivers, braided streams, canals, ditches, artificial paths and aqueducts. A linear hydrography feature may include edges with both perennial and intermittent persistence. The artificial path features may correspond to those in the USGS National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD). However, in many cases the features do not match NHD equivalent feature and will not carry the NHD metadata codes.

Single-line drainage water features include artificial path features that run through double-line drainage features such as rivers and streams, and serve as a linear representation of these features. Shorelines for area hydrography can be found in the All Lines shapefiles with MTFCC set to either "P0002" (shoreline of perennial water feature) or "P0003" (shoreline of intermittent water feature).

5.10.1 Area Hydrography County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_areawater.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | County FIPS code |
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the water body for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable |
| HYDROID | 22 | String | Area hydrography identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

5.10.2 Linear Hydrography County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_linearwater.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear hydrography identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| ARTPATH | 1 | String | Artificial path flag |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

5.11 Landmarks (Area and Point)

Landmark features and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

Area Landmark State-based Shapefile
Point Landmark State-based Shapefile

The Census Bureau includes landmarks in the MAF/TIGER database (MTDB) for locating special features and to help enumerators during field operations. Some of the more common landmark types include area landmarks such as airports, cemeteries, parks, and educational facilities and point landmarks such as schools and churches.

The Census Bureau added landmark features to the database on an as-needed basis and makes no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature were included. The absence of a landmark such as a hospital or prison does not mean that the living quarters associated with that landmark were excluded from the 2010 Census enumeration. The landmarks were not used as the basis for building or maintaining the address list used to conduct the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau systematically adds several types of point landmarks to the MAF/TIGER Database to provide additional locational reference points for census takers in the field. The landmarks include airports,

cemeteries, locales, populated places, pillars and summits from the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Landmarks from this source have a GNIS ANSI Code to identify them.

Area landmark and area water features can overlap; for example, a park or other special land-use feature may include a lake or pond. In this case, the polygon covered by the lake or pond belongs to a water feature and a park landmark feature. Other kinds of landmarks can overlap as well. Area landmarks can contain point landmarks; but these features are not linked in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

Landmarks may be identified by a MAF/TIGER feature class code only and may not have a name. Each landmark has a unique area landmark identifier (AREAID) or point landmark identifier (POINTID) value.

5.11.1 Area Landmark State-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_arealm.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

5.11.2 Point Landmark State-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_pointlm.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the point landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable |
| POINTID | 22 | String | Point landmark identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix type, base name, and suffix type with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

5.12 Linear Features

Linear elemental features are the spatial representation of 1-dimensional roads, hydrography, railroads, and other miscellaneous features in the MAF/TIGER database. A linear elemental feature can span one edge or multiple connecting edges that share a common name and feature classification (MTFCC) depending on the extent of the linear feature it represents.

More than one linear elemental feature can share the same edge or group of connected edges. For example, an edge may be associated with a linear feature called Oak Street. This same edge may be one of several edges also associated with another linear feature called State Highway 57. The edge in question has two names, Oak Street and State Highway 57. One of these names will be designated as primary and the others alternate names. Usually the common street name (Oak Street) will be primary.

The MAF/TIGER database breaks/ends linear elemental features when the feature name changes. All spelling differences are represented by a new feature. Features will also break at county boundaries, changes in primary/alternate designation, MTFCC, and gaps in the geometry.

Linear features and attributes are available by the county, state and national extents in the following shapefiles.

5.12.1 All Lines

Each All Lines shapefile describes the universe of edges that either bound or are included within a county or equivalent entity. The shapefile describes the geometry of each edge along with descriptive attributes and unique identification numbers. These identification numbers provide the means for linking the edges to alternate features their names, address ranges, and the adjacent faces.

All Lines County-based Shapefile

The All Lines shapefile contains visible linear feature edges such as roads, railroads, and hydrography, as well as non-feature edges and non-visible boundaries. Additional attribute data associated with the linear feature edges found in the All Lines shapefiles are available in relationship files that users must download separately.

The All Lines shapefile contains the geometry and attributes of each topological primitive edge. Each edge has a unique TLID (permanent edge identifier) value. The edge's left and right faces can be identified by the TFIDL (permanent face identifier on the left side of the edge) and TFIDR (permanent face identifier on the right side of the edge) attributes which link to the TFID attribute in the Topological Faces shapefile.

The left and right side of an edge is determined by the order of the points that form the edge. An edge is oriented from the start node to the end node. If one is standing on an edge 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 edge. Data users can employ GIS software to plot the edges as directional vectors with arrows showing the orientation of edges.

In the MAF/TIGER database, edges may represent several types of features. The series of indicator flags (HYDROFLG, ROADFLG, RAILFLG, and OLFFLG) indicate the classes of features that share the edge. For example, a road may have embedded tracks; the corresponding edge will have both the ROADFLG (road feature indicator) and RAILFLG (rail feature indicator) set. Generally, certain feature types appear together on the same edge:

Road and Rail—roads with adjacent tracks, tracks embedded in roadways or tracks located in the median

Rail and Other Linear Feature—rail features located on dams and levees

Road and Other Linear Feature—road features located on dams and levees

The MAF/TIGER feature class code (MTFCC) identifies the specific code for the primary feature on the edge. For edges that represent roads in combination with other features, the MTFCC in the All Lines Shapefile will reflect the road feature.

5.12.1.1 All Lines County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_edges.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | County FIPS code |
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| TFIDL | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the left of the edge |
| TFIDR | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the right of the edge |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code of the primary feature for the edge |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier with a space between each expanded text field (as available) |
| SMID | 22 | String | Spatial metadata identifier |
| LFROMADD | 12 | String | From house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side of the edge |
| LTOADD | 12 | String | To house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side of the edge |
| RFROMADD | 12 | String | From house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side of the edge |
| RTOADD | 12 | String | To house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side of the edge |
| ZIPL | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side |
| ZIPR | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side |
| FEATCAT | 1 | String | General feature classification category |
| HYDROFLG | 1 | String | Hydrography feature indicator |
| RAILFLG | 1 | String | Rail feature indicator |
| ROADFLG | 1 | String | Road feature indicator |
| OLFFLG | 1 | String | Other linear feature indicator |
| PASSFLG | 1 | String | Special passage flag |
| DIVROAD | 1 | String | Divided road flag |
| EXTTYP | 1 | String | Extension type |
| TTYP | 1 | String | Track type |
| DECKEDROAD | 1 | String | Decked road indicator |
| ARTPATH | 1 | String | Artificial path indicator |
| PERSIST | 1 | String | Hydrographic persistence flag |
| GCSEFLG | 1 | String | Short lines flag for geographic corridors |
| OFFSETL | 1 | String | Left offset flag |
| OFFSETR | 1 | String | Right offset flag |
| TNIDF | 10 | Integer | From TIGER node identifier |
| TNIDT | 10 | Integer | To TIGER node identifier |

5.12.2 Roads

Linear road features and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

Primary Roads National Shapefile
Primary and Secondary Roads State-based Shapefile
All Roads County-based Shapefile

Primary roads are generally divided, limited-access highways within the Federal interstate highway system or under state management. These highways are distinguished by the presence of interchanges and are accessible by ramps, and may include some toll highways. The Primary Roads shapefile contains all linear street features with MTFCC of "S1100" in the MAF/TIGER database. The shapefiles are provided at a National geographic extent and in linear elemental feature geometry. The Primary and Secondary Roads shapefile contains all linear street features with MTFCC of "S1100" and "S1200" in the MAF/TIGER database. The shapefiles are provided at a State geographic extent and in linear elemental feature geometry. Secondary roads are main arteries, usually in the U.S. Highway, State Highway, or County Highway system. These roads have one or more lanes of traffic in each direction, may or may not be divided, and usually have at-grade intersections with many other roads and driveways. They often have both a local name and a route number.

The content of the All Roads shapefile includes primary roads, secondary roads, local neighborhood roads, rural roads, city streets, vehicular trails (4WD), ramps, service drives, walkways, stairways, alleys, and private roads. The All Roads shapefile contains all linear street features with "S" (Street) type MTFCCs in the MAF/TIGER database. The shapefiles are provided at a County geographic extent and in linear elemental feature geometry.

The street MTFCC may be misclassified for some street features in MAF/TIGER. The default street type MTFCC S1400 was used in MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Program (MTAIP) and other update operations if the data source used to update MAF/TIGER did not have a comparable classification code.

Note that the LINEARID can be used to link the linear features back to the Featnames table and from there the TLID can relate the feature back to the all edges shapefile.

5.12.2.1 Primary Roads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_us_primaryroads.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for Prefix Qualifier, Prefix Direction, Prefix Type, Base Name, Suffix Type, Suffix Direction, and Suffix Qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field; display name. |
| RTTYP | 1 | String | Route type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

5.12.2.2 Primary and Secondary Roads State-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_prisecroads.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| RTTYP | 1 | String | Route type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

5.12.2.3 All Roads County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_roads.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| RTTYP | 1 | String | Route type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

5.12.3 Address Ranges

Linear address range features and attributes are available in the following layer:

Address Range Feature County-based Shapefile

The Address Range Feature Shapefile (ADDRFEAT.shp) contains the geospatial edge geometry and attributes of all unsuppressed address ranges for a county or county equivalent area. The term "address range" refers to the collection of all possible structure house numbers between the first structure house number to the last structure house number of a specified parity along an edge side relative to the direction in which the edge is coded. All of the TIGER/Line address range files contain potential address ranges, not individual addresses. Potential ranges include the full range of possible structure numbers even though the actual structures may not exist. Single-address address ranges are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of the addresses they describe.

The ADDRFEAT.shp contains all of the address range to street name relationships in the Address Range Feature Name relationship file (ADDRFN.dbf). The ADDRFEAT.shp also contains all possible relationships between the Address Range relationship table (ADDR.dbf) and the All Lines shapefile (EDGES.shp). All of these address range to feature name and address range to edge relationships in the ADDRFEAT.shp result in better geocoding match rates compared with using the EDGES.shp for geocoding. The EDGES.shp only contains the most inclusive address range associated to each side of a street edge and the primary street name assigned to the edge.

5.12.3.1 Address Range Feature County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_addrfeat.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|---|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| TFIDL | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the left of the edge |
| TFIDR | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the right of the edge |
| ARIDL | 22 | String | Left side Address range identifier |
| ARIDR | 22 | String | Right side Address range identifier |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| LFROMHN | 12 | String | From House Number associated with the address range on the left side of the edge; SIDE=L |
| LTOHN | 12 | String | To House Number associated with the address range on the left side of the edge; SIDE=L |
| RFROMHN | 12 | String | From House Number associated with the address range on the right side of the edge; SIDE=R |
| RTOHN | 12 | String | To House Number associated with the address range on the right side of the edge; SIDE=R |
| ZIPL | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the left address range |
| ZIPR | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the right address range |
| EDGE_MTFCC | 5 | String | Primary MAF/TIGER feature class code of related edge record |
| ROAD_MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code of related linear feature record |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| PARITYL | 1 | String | Left side Address Range Parity |
| PARITYR | 1 | String | Right side Address Range Parity |
| PLUS4L | 4 | String | Left side ZIP+4 Code |
| PLUS4R | 4 | String | Right side ZIP+4 Code |
| LFROMTYP | 1 | String | Left side From address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| LTOTYP | 1 | String | Left side To address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| RFROMTYP | 1 | String | Right side From address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| RTOTYP | 1 | String | Right side To address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| OFFSETL | 1 | String | Flag to designate if left side address range is on offset edge |
| OFFSETR | 1 | String | Flag to designate if right side address range is on offset edge |

5.12.4 Railroads

Linear railroad features and attributes are available in the following layer:

Railroads National Shapefile

The content of the Railroad shapefile includes spur lines, rail yards; mass transit rail lines such as carlines, streetcar track, monorail or other mass transit rail, and special purpose rail lines such as cog rail lines, incline rail lines and trams. The Railroad shapefile contains all linear rail features with "R" (Rail) type MTFCC in the MAF/TIGER database. The shapefiles are provided at a County geographic extent and in a linear elemental feature geometry (described in section 4.2).

5.12.4.1 Railroads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2012_<US>_rails.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

5.13 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas

Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area and related statistical area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefiles:

Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) National Shapefile (Current)

Combined Statistical Area (CSA) National Shapefile (Current)

Metropolitan Division National Shapefile (Current)

Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) National Shapefile (Current)

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) National Shapefile (Current)

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division National Shapefile (Current)

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 for the United States and Puerto Rico. No metropolitan or micropolitan areas are defined in the Island areas.

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 size. 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 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 equivalent entities form the building blocks for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

In New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), the OMB has defined an alternative county subdivision- (generally city- and town-) based definition of CBSAs known as New England city and town areas (NECTAs). 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 an 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 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are the updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of December 2009, announced by the OMB on December 1, 2009. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) plans to announce delineations based on the 2010 standards and 2010 Census data in 2013.

Combined New England City and Town Areas (CNECTAs) consist of two or more adjacent New England city and town areas (NECTAs) that have significant employment interchanges. The NECTAs that combine to create a CNECTA retain separate identities within the larger combined statistical

areas. Because CNECTAs represent groupings of NECTAs they should not be ranked or compared with individual NECTAs.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) consist of two or more adjacent CBSAs that have significant employment interchanges. The CBSAs that combine to create a CSA retain separate identities within the larger CSAs. Because CSAs represent groupings of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) consist of the county or counties or 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.

Metropolitan Divisions are created when metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million is subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties or equivalent entities. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with urbanized areas of this size will contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main 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 are CBSAs 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 equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county through commuting.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas are CBSAs 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 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) are an alternative set of geographic entities, similar in concept to the county-based CBSAs, that OMB defines in New England based on county subdivisions—usually cities and towns. NECTAs receive a category in a manner similar to CBSAs and are referred to as metropolitan NECTAs or micropolitan NECTAs.

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions are created when a NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million is to form smaller groupings of cities and towns. 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.

Principal Cities 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. Principal 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 principal 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 principal cities of

NECTAs that are not principal cities of a CBSA. All CBSAs have at least one principal city and there is one place-Holland City, MI-that is a principal city of two CBSAs (Allegan, MI and Holland-Grand Haven, MI).

Core Based Statistical 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 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 areas 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. Since CBSA codes are defined nationally, no additional codes are required to provide a unique entity identifier. Since lower level divisions nest within CBSA and CBSAs nest within combined areas, the higher level codes exist in the record layouts for the subordinate entity types.

5.13.1 Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_cnecta.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code |
| GEOID | 3 | String | Current New England city and town area identifier, combined New England city and town area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current combined New England city and town area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined New England city and town area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for combined New England city and town area |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3200) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.13.2 Combined Statistical Area (CSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_csa.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code |
| GEOID | 3 | String | Combined statistical area identifier, combined statistical area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current combined statistical area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined statistical area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for combined statistical area |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3100) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.13.3 Metropolitan Division National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_metdiv.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| METDIVFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan division code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | Metropolitan division identifier; a concatenation of metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code and metropolitan division code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current metropolitan division name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan division |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan division |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3120) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.13.4 Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_cbsa.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code, if applicable |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | Metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area identifier, metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area |
| MEMI | 1 | String | Current metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3110) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.13.5 New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_necta.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | New England city and town area identifier, New England city and town area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current New England city and town area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area |
| NMEMI | 1 | String | Current New England city and town area metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3210) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.13.6 New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_nectadiv.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code |
| NCTADVFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area division code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | New England city and town area division identifier; a concatenation of New England city and town area code and New England city and town area division code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current New England city and town area division name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area division |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area division |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3220) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.14 Military Installations

Military installation geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Military Installation National Shapefile

The Census Bureau includes landmarks such as military installations in the MAF/TIGER database for locating special features and to help enumerators during field operations. The Census Bureau added landmark features to the database on an as-needed basis and made no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature were included. For additional information about area landmarks, please see Section 5.10, Landmarks (Area and Point).

This file does not include the three point landmarks identified as military installation features in the MAF/TIGER database. These point landmarks are included in the Point Landmark Shapefile.

Although almost all military installations have assigned 8-character National Standard (ANSI) codes, the Census Bureau has not loaded any of this data into the MAF/TIGER database. The 2010 military shapefiles do not include this ANSICODE.

5.14.1 Military Installation National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_us_mil.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

5.15 Places

Place geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefile:

Place State-based Shapefile (Current)

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles include both incorporated places (legal entities) and census designated places (statistical entities).

Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2012, 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 (MCD), 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, but never across state boundaries. An incorporated place usually is a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions. For census purposes, incorporated places exclude:

- The boroughs in Alaska (treated as equivalents of counties)
- Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs)
- The boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs)

Census Designated Places (CDPs) are 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 partners as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program, or in cooperation with tribal officials as part of the Tribal Statistical Areas Program. The boundaries of CDPs, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another 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. In the nine states of the Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) as well as Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, a CDP may represent a densely settled concentration of population within a town or township; in other instances, an entire town or township may be defined as a CDP.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the 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 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 CDP's.

Place Codes—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 the 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"). All places also have an eight-character ANSI code.

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 not part of any minor civil division (MCD) and serve as primary county subdivisions. The independent place FIPS code usually is the same as that used for the MCD for the place. 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 are always dependent within county subdivisions and all places are dependent within statistical county subdivisions.

Independent Cities—Baltimore city, MD; St. Louis city, MO; Carson city, NV; and all 39 cities in Virginia are not part of any surrounding county and are treated as both equivalent to a county and an MCD (in MCD states). The FIPS code for St. Louis city is the same as the FIPS county subdivision code. All the others have differing FIPS place and county subdivision codes. At the county level, independent cities have a three-digit county code of 500 or higher.

Geographic Corridors and Offset Geographic Boundaries—A geographic corridor (formerly called corporate corridor) is a narrow, linear part of an incorporated place (or in a very few instances, another type of legal entity). The geographic 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 *geographic limit offset boundary* (formerly called *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 adjoins the side of the street with the geographic limit offset boundary. It is possible to have two or more geographic limit offset boundaries in the same street or right-of-way. Geographic limit offset boundaries use the same map symbology as non-offset boundaries. Figures 5 and 6 depict geographic corridors and geographic offset limits.

Geographic corridor address ranges are related by using the All Lines Shapefile and Address Ranges Relationship File permanent edge identifier (TLID) to the corridor bounding edge adjacent to the

road edge. The street names are related to the address ranges on the geographic corridor bounding edges through the Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File. By assigning the address range to the geographic corridor edge rather than the road edge, structures will geocode correctly outside of the geographic corridor.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) 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. Balance portions of consolidated cities are included in the Place shapefiles.

Figure 5. Geographic Corridors—Overview

This diagram, using symbology typical of a census map, shows a geographic 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 geographic limit along Orange St is an offset boundary. A geographic 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 geographic corridor.

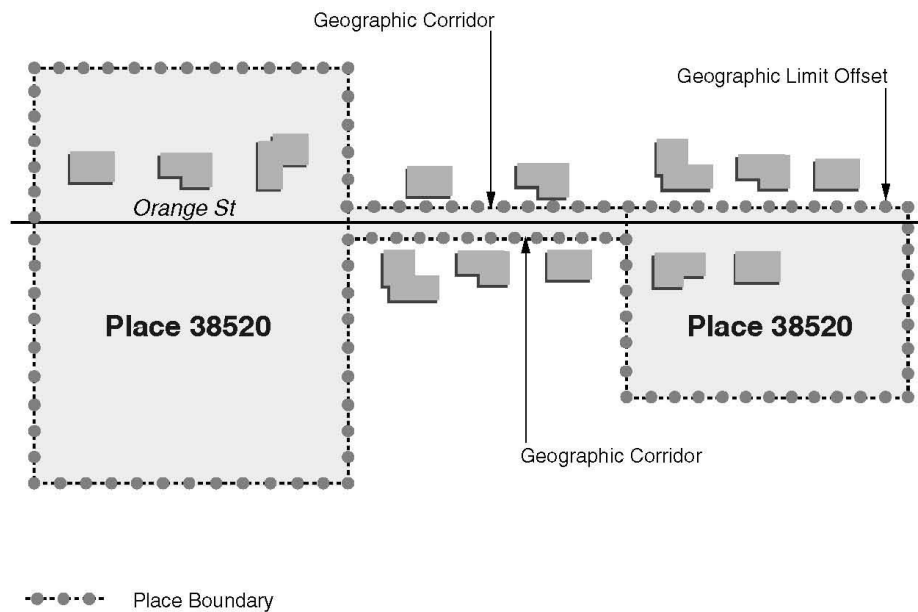
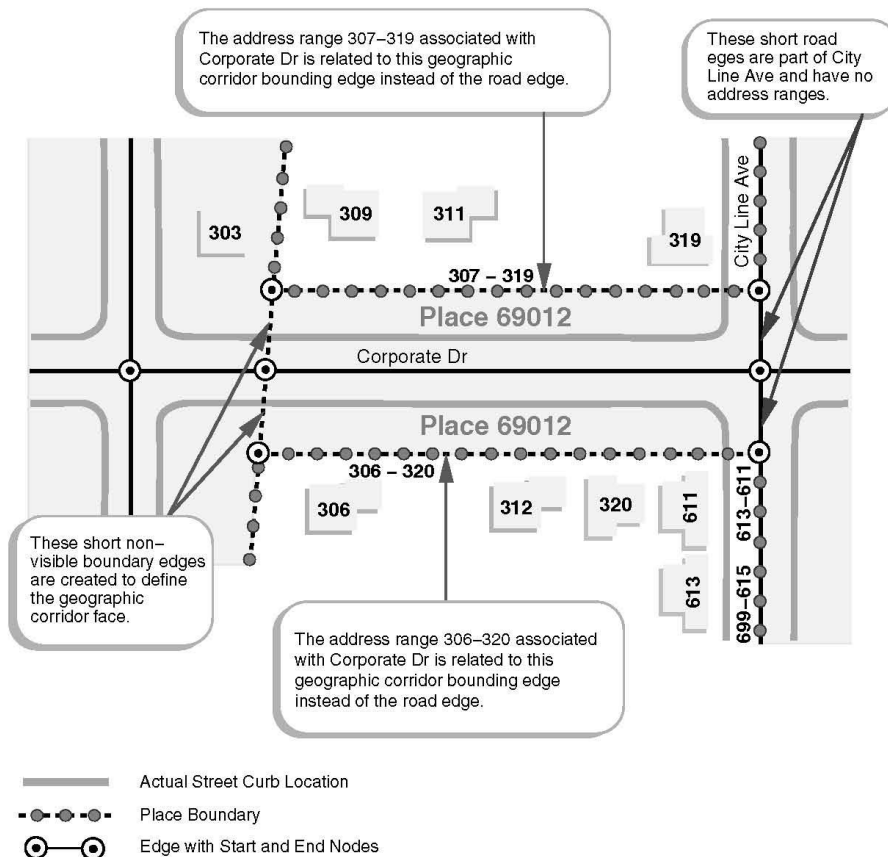


Figure 6. Geographic Corridors Address Ranges

This diagram shows the address ranges associated with a geographic corridor that runs along Corporate Dr. In order to correctly geocode structures outside the geographic corridor in the correct block and place, the address ranges associated with Corporate Dr are located on and related to the geographic corridor bounding edge instead of the road edge. For example, 311 Corporate Dr is located outside the geographic limits. Using address ranges on the road edge for Corporate Dr will incorrectly geocode the structure to Place 69012. Assigning the address ranges to the geographic corridor edge along side Corporate Dr, will correctly geocode the structure to the block outside of Place 69012. Note that the geographic corridor edge splits City Line Ave road edge at one end of the corridor. In this case, the road edge outside of the geographic corridor is assigned the address range and the road edge for City Line Ave inside the corridor does not have address ranges.



5.15.1 Place State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_place.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| PLACEFP | 5 | String | Current place FIPS code |
| PLACENS | 8 | String | Current place ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | Place identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and place FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current place name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for place |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for place |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| PCICBSA | 1 | String | Current metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area principal city indicator |
| PCINECTA | 1 | String | Current New England city and town area principal city indicator |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | G4110 (incorporated place) and G4210 (census designated place) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.16 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)

Public use microdata area geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefile:

Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) State-based Shapefile (2010 Census)

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are decennial census areas that have been defined for the tabulation and dissemination of Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data, American Community Survey (ACS), and ACS period estimates.

For the 2010 Census, the State Data Centers (SDCs) in each state, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico were given the opportunity to delineate PUMAs within their state or statistically equivalent entity. All PUMAs must nest within states and have a minimum population threshold of 100,000 persons. 2010 PUMAs were built on census tracts, and cover the entirety of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Because they do not meet the minimum population requirement, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa do not contain any 2010 PUMAs.

For more detailed information about PUMAs, please visit the 2010 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) website at <http://www.census.gov/geo/puma/puma2010.html>

5.16.1 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_puma10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| PUMACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census Public Use Microdata Area code |
| GEOID10 | 7 | String | 2010 Census nation-based Public Use Microdata Area code; a concatenation of 2010 Census state FIPS code and Public Use Microdata Area code |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census translated legal/statistical area description code and Public Use Microdata Area |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|---|
| | | | name |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

5.17 School Districts (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)

School district geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

Elementary School District State-based Shapefile (Current)

Secondary School District State-based Shapefile (Current)

Unified School District State-based Shapefile (Current)

School Districts are single-purpose administrative units within which local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. The Census Bureau obtains school district boundaries, names, local education agency codes, grade ranges, and school district levels biennially from state school officials. The Census Bureau collects this information for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with annual 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 I funding to states and school districts.

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include separate shapefiles for elementary, secondary, and unified school districts. The 2012 shapefiles contain information from the 2011-2012 school year. The 2011-2012 school districts represent districts in operation as of January 1, 2012.

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. The unified school districts are districts that provide education to children of all school ages. In general, where there is a unified school district, no elementary or secondary school district exists (see exceptions described below), and where there is an elementary school district the secondary school district may or may not exist (see explanation below). In addition to regular functioning school districts, the TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain pseudo-school districts (see description below).

The Census Bureau's representation of school districts is based on the grade ranges for which the school district is *financially* responsible, which may or may not be the grade ranges that a school district *operates*. (The grade range that reflects financial responsibility is important for the allocation of Title I funds.) A typical example would be a school district that operates schools for children in grades Kindergarten (KG)-8, and pays for a neighboring school district to educate children in grades 9-12. The first school district is operationally responsible for grades K-8, but financially responsible for grades KG-12. Therefore, the Census Bureau would define the grade range for that school district as KG-12. If an elementary school district is financially responsible for grades KG-12 or Pre-Kindergarten (PK)-12, there will be no secondary school district represented for that area. In cases, where an elementary school district is financially responsible for only lower grades, there is generally a secondary school district that is financially responsible for providing educational services for the upper grades.

The following are exceptions to the above information:

The Census Bureau depicts the State of Hawaii as one unified school district and the five counties that represent the five boroughs of New York city as one unified school district.

In the school district shapefiles, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont contain pseudo-secondary school districts that

represent regular unified school districts in areas where the unified school districts share financial responsibility service with elementary school districts. These pseudo-secondary school districts were created, and linked to real unified school districts in order for the Census Bureau to allocate the high school aged children to the unified school districts. The 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 the unified school district is financially responsible for less than the entire KG-12 grade range. In these areas, there were no regular functioning secondary school districts serving the area, and the elementary school districts in these areas were not paying tuition to the unified school districts (that is, the elementary school districts' financial responsibilities did not extend to grade 12).

A list of these pseudo-secondary school districts and their codes appears in Appendix B.

School District Codes—The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain 5-character numeric school district codes. The value 99997 is the school district code assigned to water or land, where no official school district is defined by a state. The school district codes are the local education agency codes used by the U.S. Department of Education and are unique within a state.

School District Names— The names of school districts include their description and no other field (NAMELSAD) is required.

5.17.1 Elementary School District State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_elsd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| ELSDLEA | 5 | String | Current elementary school district local education agency code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | School district identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current elementary school district name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for elementary school district |
| LOGRADE | 2 | String | Current lowest grade covered by school district |
| HIGRADE | 2 | String | Current highest grade covered by school district |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5400) |
| SDTYP | 1 | String | Current school district type |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.17.2 Secondary School District State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_scsd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| SCSDLEA | 5 | String | Current secondary school district local education agency code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | School district identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current secondary school district name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for secondary school district |
| LOGRADE | 2 | String | Current lowest grade covered by school district |
| HIGRADE | 2 | String | Current highest grade covered by school district |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5410) |
| SDTYP | 1 | String | Current school district type |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.17.3 Unified School District State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_unsd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| UNSDLEA | 5 | String | Current unified school district local education agency code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | School district identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current unified school district name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for unified school district |
| LOGRADE | 2 | String | Current lowest grade covered by school district |
| HIGRADE | 2 | String | Current highest grade covered by school district |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5420) |
| SDTYP | 1 | String | Current school district type |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.18 States and Equivalent Entities

State and equivalent entity geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile (Current)

States and Equivalent Entities are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. In addition to the fifty states, the Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) as the statistical equivalents of states for the purpose of data presentation. Census regions and divisions consist of groupings of states and equivalent entities. The codes for these areas are included in the state shapefiles and the state records can be merged to form those areas.

5.18.1 State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_state.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| REGION | 2 | String | Current region code |
| DIVISION | 2 | String | Current division code |
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| STATENS | 8 | String | Current state ANSI code |
| GEOID | 2 | String | State identifier; state FIPS code |
| STUSPS | 2 | String | Current United States Postal Service state abbreviation |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current state name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for state |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.19 State Legislative Districts (Upper and Lower Chambers)

State legislative district geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) State-based Shapefile (Current)

State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) State-based Shapefile (Current)

State legislative districts are the areas from which members are elected to state or equivalent entity legislatures. The state legislative district embodies the upper (senate—SLDU) and lower (house—SLDL) chambers of the state legislature. The Census Bureau first reported data for state legislative districts as part of the 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data File for the states that choose to submit them.

State legislative districts (2010 Election Cycle)

States participating in Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, as part of P.L. 94-171, voluntarily provided the Census Bureau with the 2006 election cycle boundaries, codes, and in some cases names for their state legislative districts. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, participated in Phase 1. States subsequently provided legal changes and/or corrections to those plans through the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Office or as part of Phase 2 of the 2010 Redistricting Data Program.

Nebraska has a unicameral legislature and the District of Columbia has a single council, both of which the Census Bureau treats as upper-chamber legislative areas for the purpose of data presentation. Therefore, there are no data by the lower house of the state legislative districts for either Nebraska or the District of Columbia.

State Legislative District Codes

A unique 3-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to each state legislative district upper (senate) and lower (house) within a state. In Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Puerto Rico, the state participant did not assign the current state legislative districts to cover all of the state or equivalent area. In states other than Maryland, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned to areas with no state legislative districts defined (usually large water bodies). These unassigned areas are treated within state as a single state legislative district for purposes of data presentation. In Maryland, the code "Z**", where "**" represents the last two digits of the county code, has been assigned to areas with no state legislative district defined. These unassigned areas are treated within county as a single state legislative district for purposes of data presentation.

5.19.1 *State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)*

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_sldl.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| SLDLST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district lower chamber code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | State legislative district lower chamber identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and state |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| | | | legislative district lower chamber code |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district lower chamber |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district lower chamber |
| LSY | 4 | String | Legislative session year |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5220) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.19.2 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_sldu.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| SLDUST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district upper chamber code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | State legislative district upper chamber identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and state legislative district upper chamber code |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district upper chamber |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district upper chamber |
| LSY | 4 | String | Legislative session year |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5210) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.20 Subminor Civil Divisions

Subminor civil division (Sub-MCD) geography and attributes are available in Puerto Rico in the following shapefile:

SubMinor Civil Division State-based Shapefile (Current)

For the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles, sub-MCDs are available in Puerto Rico. The sub-MCDs in Puerto Rico are termed subbarrios and are legally defined subdivisions of minor civil divisions (MCDs) named barrios-pueblo and barrios. Subbarrios do not exist within every MCD in Puerto Rico nor do they necessarily cover the entire area of an MCD where they do exist. The boundaries of the subbarrios are as of January 1, 2012 and were provided to the Census Bureau by the Puerto Rico Planning Board.

The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 5-character FIPS codes for sub-MCDs as well as 8-character ANSI codes.

5.20.1 Subminor Civil Division State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_72_submcd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| COUSUBFP | 5 | String | Current county subdivision FIPS code |
| SUBMCDFP | 5 | String | Current subminor civil division FIPS code |
| SUBMCDNS | 8 | String | Current subminor civil division ANSI code |
| GEOID | 15 | String | Subminor civil division identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and subminor civil division FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current subminor civil division name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for subminor civil division |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for subminor civil division |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4060) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

5.21 Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes)

Topological face information is available in the following shapefile:

Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes) Shapefile

The Topological Faces shapefile contains the attributes of each topological primitive face.

5.21.1 Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_faces.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|--|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP10 | 3 | String | 2010 Census county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census census tract code |
| BLKGRPCE10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census block group number |
| BLOCKCE10 | 4 | String | 2010 Census tabulation block number |
| VTDST10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census voting district code |
| ZCTA5CE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census 5-digit ZCTA code |
| UACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area code |
| UGACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area code |
| PUMACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census public use microdata area code |
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE | 6 | String | Current census tract code |
| BLKGRPCE | 1 | String | Current block group number |
| BLOCKCE | 4 | String | Current tabulation block number |
| SUFFIX1CE | 1 | String | Current Census block suffix 1 |
| COUSUBFP | 5 | String | Current county subdivision FIPS code |
| SUBMCDFP | 5 | String | Current subminor civil division FIPS code |
| ESTATEFP | 5 | String | Current estate FIPS code |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CONCTYFP | 5 | String | Current consolidated city FIPS code |
| PLACEFP | 5 | String | Current place FIPS code |
| AIANNHFP | 5 | Number | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area FIPS code |
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| COMPTYP | 1 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land Hawaiian home land indicator |
| TRSUBFP | 5 | Number | Current American Indian tribal subdivision FIPS code |
| TRSUBCE | 3 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision code |
| ANRCFP | 5 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code |
| TTRACTCE | 6 | String | Current tribal census tract code |
| TBLKGPC | 1 | String | Current tribal block group letter |
| ELSDLEA | 5 | String | Current elementary school district local education agency code |
| SCSDLEA | 5 | String | Current secondary school district local education agency code |
| UNSDLEA | 5 | String | Current unified school district local education agency code |
| CD112FP | 2 | String | 112 th congressional district FIPS code |
| SLDUST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district upper chamber code |
| SLDLST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district lower chamber code |
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current Combined statistical area code |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current Metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| METDIVFP | 5 | String | Current Metropolitan division code |
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current Combined New England city and town area code (New England states only) |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code (New England states only) |
| NCTADVFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area division code (New England states only) |
| LWFLAG | 1 | String | Land/water flag |
| OFFSET | 1 | String | Geographic corridor/offset flag |
| ATOTAL | 14 | Number | Total Area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

5.22 Urban Areas

Urban area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

Urban Area National Shapefile (2010 Census)

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau classified as urban, all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs), both defined using the same criteria. The Census Bureau delineates UA and UC boundaries that represent densely developed territory, encompassing residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. In general, this territory consists of areas of high population density and urban land use resulting in a representation of the “urban footprint.” Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

For the 2010 Census the urban and rural classification was applied to the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Per agreements with the Island Areas, minor modifications to the classification were implemented when applied to American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Urbanized Areas (UAs)—An urbanized area consists of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. The Census Bureau first introduced the urbanized area concept for the 1950 Census.

Urban Clusters (UCs)—An urban cluster consists of densely developed territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The Census Bureau first introduced the UC concept for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of urban population, housing, and territory throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Based on agreements with Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, all qualifying urban areas are identified as urban clusters regardless of their final population counts. Thus urban clusters may exceed 50,000 people in these areas.

Urban Area Titles and Codes—The title of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state or statistically equivalent entity into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place or CDP, the urban area title will include the single name of a 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.

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.

5.22.1 Urban Area (UA) National Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<us>_uac10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|---|
| UACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area code |
| GEOID10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area identifier, 2010 Census urban area code |
| NAME10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census urban area name |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban area |
| LSAD10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census legal/statistical area description code for urban area |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3500) |
| UATYP10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census urban area type |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

5.23 Urban Growth Areas

Urban growth area geography and attributes are only available in the states of Oregon and Washington in the following shapefile:

Urban Growth Area (UGA) State-based Shapefile (2010 Census)

Urban growth areas are legally defined entities in Oregon and Washington that the Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER database in agreement with the states. Urban Growth Areas, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to regulate urban growth. Urban growth area boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials in Oregon and Washington and then confirmed in state law. The Census Bureau collected boundaries for urban growth areas from the State of Oregon as part of a pilot project for Census 2000. The pilot project was extended to the State of Washington for the 2010 Census. Each urban growth area is identified by a 5-digit numeric census code, usually associated with the incorporated place for which the urban growth area is named. There have been updates to the urban growth area where spatial changes may have affected the Census 2000 data in minor instances; however, there have been significant changes to update Oregon and Washington urban growth areas prior to 2010.

5.23.1 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_uga10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| UGACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area code |
| UGATYP10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area type |
| GEOID10 | 7 | String | Urban growth identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code and urban growth area code |
| NAME10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area name |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban growth area |
| LSAD10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census legal/statistical area description code for urban growth area |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6330) |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

5.24 Voting Districts

Voting district geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefile:

Voting District (VTD) State-based Shapefile (2010 Census)

“Voting district” is the generic name for geographic entities such as precincts, wards, and election districts established by state and local governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census 2010 Redistricting Data Programs as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) provided the Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their voting districts.

Census 2010 Voting Districts

For 2010, “pseudo voting districts” were identified in instances when participating states chose to identify sub-areas within a voting district or when the VTD did not follow the legally described boundary (for example, in states that require that VTD boundaries follow visible features for purposes of tabulating and presenting census data). The Census Bureau identified these smaller areas as “pseudo voting districts,” with a “P” in the voting district indicator (VTDI10) field. Where the participating state indicated that the voting districts they submitted exactly match the precincts or other election districts in the state, the Census Bureau indicates the voting districts are “actual”

by populating the VTDI10 field with an “A.” In cases where a participating state did not indicate to the Census Bureau whether the voting district was “actual” or “pseudo,” the VTDI10 field defaults to “p.”

Rhode Island did not participate in Phase 2 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program.

Montana and Oregon participated in Phase 2, but did not provide voting districts for every county in their state.

Kentucky participated in other aspects of Phase 2, but did not provide any voting districts for their state.

5.24.1 Voting District (VTD) Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_vtd10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP10 | 3 | String | 2010 Census county FIPS code |
| VTDST10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census voting district code |
| GEOID10 | 11 | String | Voting district identifier; a concatenation of the 2010 Census state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and voting district code |
| VTDI10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census voting district indicator |
| NAME10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census voting district name |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for voting district |
| LSAD10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census legal/statistical area description code for voting district |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5240) |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

5.25 ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (5-digit)

ZIP Code tabulation area geography and attributes are available in the following shapefile:

5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile (2010 Census)

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single Code Tabulation Area, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that tabulation block.

Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single Code Tabulation Area (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs will be added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs. The Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Areas using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code may contain leading zeros.

There are significant changes to the 2010 Code Tabulation Areas delineation from that used in 2000. For 2010 only legitimate five-digit areas are defined so there is no longer full nation-wide coverage. The 2010 ZCTAs will better represent the actual Zip Code service areas because the Census Bureau initiated a process before creation of 2010 blocks to add block boundaries that split polygons with large numbers of addresses using different ZIP Codes.

Data users should not use ZCTAs to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery. The USPS makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. The Code Tabulation Areas process used primarily residential addresses and was biased towards ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, thus there may be ZIP Codes that are primarily nonresidential or boxes only that may not have a corresponding ZCTA.

ZIP Code Tabulation Area Codes—The Census Bureau identifies 5-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code. 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 ZIP codes ending in "00", such as "29000", as valid 5-digit ZCTA codes.

5.25.1 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_us_zcta510.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| ZCTA5CE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code |
| GEOID10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area identifier, 2010 Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code |
| CLASSFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census FIPS 55 class code |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6350) |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

6 Relationship File Concept Overview

6.1 Address Ranges

Address range information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Address Ranges County-based Relationship File

The term “address range” refers to the collection of all possible structure numbers from the first structure number to the last structure number and all numbers of a specified parity in between, along an edge side relative to the direction in which the edge is coded. The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain potential address ranges, not individual addresses. Potential ranges include the full range of possible structure numbers even though the actual structures might not exist (see Figure 7).

The Address Ranges Relationship File contains the attributes of each address range. Each address range applies to a single edge side and has a unique address range identifier (ARID) value. The edge to which an address range applies can be determined by linking the address range to the All Lines shapefile using the permanent edge identifier (TLID) attribute. Multiple address ranges can apply to the same edge because addresses with different number sequences (e.g., 101, 103, 1622, 1624...) or non-numeric characters (e.g., N101, N103, S099, S97) can appear along that edge. Note that the most inclusive address range associated with each side of a street edge appears in the All Lines shapefile.

The most inclusive address range has the largest range of potential house number values of all address ranges associated with the side of an edge. It is not a composite of the available address ranges. The Census Bureau provides these address ranges for data users looking for data comparable to the address ranges supplied in the Record Type 1 (RT1) of the TIGER/Line data files.

ZIP Codes and Address Ranges

The address numbers used to create the address ranges are commonly known as house number-street name style addresses (or city-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 Street 90210. In the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles, ZIP Codes are only associated to address ranges.

The ZIP Code is an attribute of the address ranges. The Address Ranges Relationship File has a five-character ZIP Code field containing a numeric code with leading zeros. Both sides of a street typically have the same ZIP Code, but this is not always true. Different ZIP Codes may serve different sides of a street or cover addresses at each end of a street. Nearly all address ranges will have a ZIP Code, but there are a few instances where the ZIP Code is not known and the ZIP Code will not have a null/blank value.

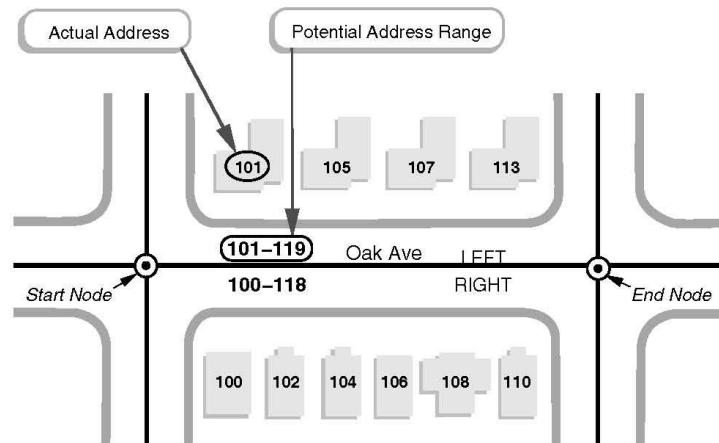
The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) offers an Address Information System (AIS) Viewer on compact disc, which can be used to get a list of valid 5-digit ZIP codes, and an on-line ZIP Code lookup search engine for addresses, as well as other data related to administrative postal areas, see (<http://www.usps.com> for online information). The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles may not contain all street delivery ZIP Codes and may contain some non-delivery ZIP Codes. In some cases, P.O. Box delivery ZIP Codes may be associated with house number-street name style addresses that are not used for mail delivery (see below). The distribution of ZIP Codes in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may not reflect the exact USPS ZIP Code service area. Likewise, the address range ZIP Codes may not match the ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) for the area.

An address range also may have the full 9-digit ZIP Code, which includes the USPS's 4-digit ZIP+4 Add-On code. In the past, the Census Bureau has added the Postal Add-On code to the side of an edge in the MAF/TIGER database using an automated match to the USPS's ZIP+4 file. These codes are not available in this release of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The address range relationship file may contain a 9-digit ZIP Code that is reserved for the purpose of unduplicating legitimate addresses that are duplicated within the same 5-digit ZIP Code.

Figure 7. TIGER/Line® Shapefiles Address Range Basics

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain potential address ranges for city-style addresses. The edge (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 an edge have values that encompass the addresses of existing structures, as well as those not yet built.

*Note: The most inclusive address range has the largest range of potential house number values of all address ranges associated with the side of an edge. It is not a composite of the available address ranges.



Address Range Product Comparison Table

| Layer Name | Filename | Spatial Data | Address Ranges | Geocoding Usability |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| All Lines Shapefile | edge.shp | Yes | Most inclusive address ranges | Limited geocoding |
| Address Range Feature Shapefile | addrfeat.shp | Yes | All address ranges | Best source for geocoding |
| Address Range Table | addr.dbf | No | All address ranges | No geocoding |
| Address Range to Feature Name Relationship Table | addrfn.dbf | No | No address ranges | No geocoding |

Some basic characteristics of address ranges are as follows:

- The 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles generally contain address ranges with only house number-street name style addresses. 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 Shapefiles do include address ranges and ZIP Codes in some small places where the USPS provides only post office box service. These address ranges represent the structure numbers collected during the 2000 and 2010 census field operations, supplemented with addresses provided through local participant programs and intercensal Census Bureau activities and updates. These structure-number addresses may have ZIP Codes associated only with post office box addresses. The USPS does not recognize these street addresses as valid mailing addresses and does not assign a ZIP+4 Code to them or include them in the ZIP+4 file. The address ranges may be used to geocode a structure to the census block, but care should be used because of potential conflicts with similar or duplicate mailing street addresses.
- Gaps may exist between multiple ranges for a single edge. A gap may be significant because any numbers missing from one edge may actually appear on another edge. This situation occurs in cases where there are address anomalies such as out-of-parity or out-of-sequence addresses. The Census Bureau does not provide any single address-address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, including out-of-parity and out-of-sequence address ranges that cover a single house number. 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 address ranges for the 700 block of Main Street will appear in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles: 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. Suppression of single address-address ranges is to protect the confidentiality of individual addresses as specified by Title 13 of the U.S. Code.
- 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.
- 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 (i.e. Tenth Avenue) from the structure number. Depending on the locality, the hyphen may be unnecessary for address matching.
- Address ranges exist only for street features, and in some cases, geographic corridor and geographic offset boundary features adjacent to street features. When these boundaries exist, the address ranges moved from the street centerline to the boundary to ensure that addresses will geocode to the correct entity.

- 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 address range. The Census Bureau edits the address ranges to locate possible overlaps, but cannot guarantee that all possible overlap situations have been identified and resolved.
- Address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may be associated with one or more of the street names that belong to an edge. Caution: Address range overlap conflicts may occur if the address ranges are associated with some street names or route numbers that were not intended for use in locating addresses. A route number may traverse several streets with similar house numbers but different common names that are used for mail delivery.

Imputed Address Ranges

Imputed address ranges occur during the process of updating the MAF/TIGER database when a new edge intersects an existing edge with address ranges. The intersection splits the existing edge and produces two new edges connected by a new node located at the intersection point. The update program divides the old address ranges among the two new edges 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 edges in proportion to their lengths (see Figures 8 and 9). For each side of the original edge, the process considers all address ranges appearing on the side and determines the overall low and high addresses. The process assumes the addresses are evenly distributed along the length of the edge and applies the proportion of edge lengths to the overall address range to calculate a split-point address for each side. Address ranges that fall entirely above or below the split-point address are moved intact to one of the new edges. The process divides any address ranges that contain the split-point address and allocates each part to one of the new edges. The new address range ends created from the split are imputed values and have the from address range type (FROMTYP) or to address range type (TOTYP) set to imputed value. Some intermediate address range ends also may carry the impute flag. These address range ends fall between the overall high and low address for edge sides that have more than one address range. In current practice, the imputation process will assign the entire address range to one of the edges if the other is very small and would receive only a single address using the proportional division of address ranges.

Geocoding

To get the best geocoding match results in ArcGIS, the Census Bureau advises data users to use the Address Range Feature Shapefile (ADDRFEAT.shp) to geo-reference/geocode addresses. Address ranges in the MAF/TIGER database may be separated into multiple address ranges on the same edge because of ZIP Code differences or to establish gaps created by address anomalies located elsewhere. Some address ranges may also include embedded alphanumeric characters or hyphens that make them distinct from the other address ranges on the same edge side. The ADDRFEAT.shp contains all of the address range to edge and street name relationships for a county to increase the number of potential geocoding matches. In comparison, the most inclusive address range in the All Line shapefile (EDGES.shp) can also be used for geocoding but a single pair of left- and right-side address ranges and the primary street name on the edge may not always provide complete address range coverage.

Limitations

Users of the address ranges in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles should be aware that address range overlaps, gaps, odd/even reversals, and low-high orientation reversals may exist in the data. With the exception of overlaps, these may be valid. While the Census Bureau continues to edit for and correct for data errors, it is possible that some still exist.

6.1.1 Address Ranges Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_addr.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|---------|------------------------------|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| FROMHN | 12 | String | From house number |
| TOHN | 12 | String | To house number |
| SIDE | 1 | String | Side indicator flag |
| ZIP | 5 | String | 5-digit ZIP code |
| PLUS4 | 4 | String | ZIP+4 code |
| FROMTYP | 1 | String | From address range end type |
| TOTYP | 1 | String | To address range end type |
| ARID | 22 | String | Address range identifier |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Figure 8. TIGER/Line® Shapefile Address Range Imputes—Before Split

The MAF/TIGER database 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 an edge with existing address ranges becomes split by a new edge. The illustration below shows the address ranges on Chestnut Ave before a split.

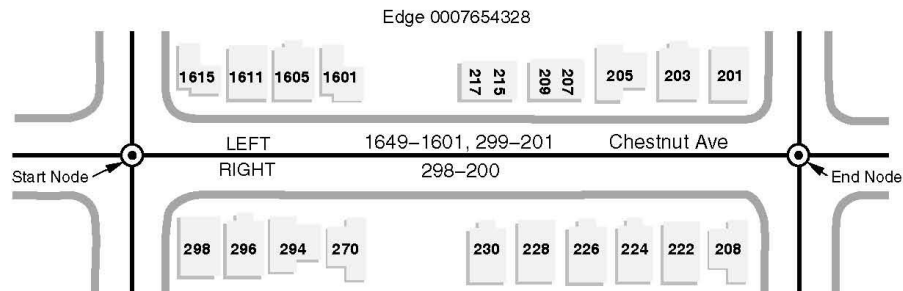
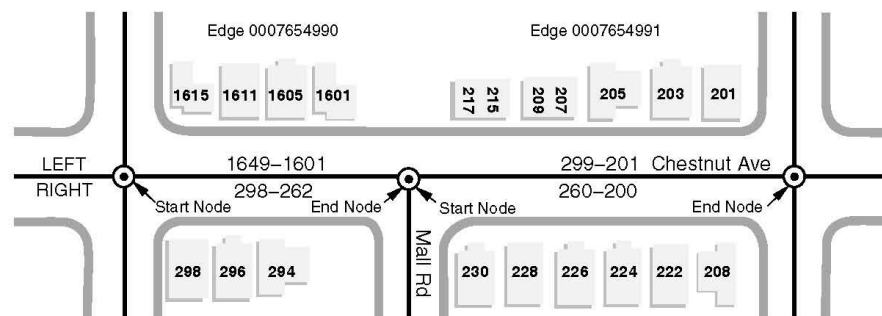


Figure 9. TIGER/Line® Shapefile Address Range Imputes—After Split

In the diagram below, Mall Rd has split the edge 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 edge 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 MAF/TIGER System. Address ranges that fall entirely above or below the split point belong to one of the two new edges and do not get an impute flag. The MAF/TIGER System divides those address ranges that contain the split point and assigns a part to each of the edges.



6.2 Address Range-Feature Name Relationships

Address range-to-feature name relationship information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Address Range-Feature Name County-based Relationship File

The Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File contains a record for each address range-linear feature name relationship. The purpose of this relationship file is to identify all street names associated with each address range. An edge can have several feature names; an address range located on an edge can be associated with one or any combination of the available feature names (an address range can be linked to multiple feature names). The address range is identified by the address range identifier (ARID) attribute, which can be used to link to the Address Ranges Relationship File. The linear feature name is identified by the linear feature identifier (LINEARID) attribute that relates the address range back to the Feature Names Relationship File (see Figure 10).

6.2.1 Address Range-Feature Name County-based Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_addrfn.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| ARID | 22 | String | Address range identifier |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |

6.3 Feature Names

Feature name information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Feature Names County-based Relationship File

The Feature Names Relationship File contains a record for each feature name-edge combination, and includes the feature name attributes. The edge to which a Feature Names Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the permanent edge identifier (TLID) attribute. Multiple Feature Names relationship table records can link to the same edge. For example, a road edge could link to U.S. Hwy 22 and Rathburn Road. The linear feature to which the feature name applies is identified by the linear feature identifier (LINEARID) attribute. Multiple feature names may exist for the same edge. Linear features are not included in the data set, but could be constructed using the All Lines shapefile and the relationship tables.

Note that the MTFCC in this relationship file refers to the specific MAF/TIGER feature class code associated with this linear feature and feature name. If the edge is both a road and a rail feature, the name associated with the rail feature will carry a rail feature MTFCC. If there are any address ranges on the edge, they apply only to the designated street features.

Appendices C, D, and E of this document include additional information about feature name components.

6.3.1 Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_featnames.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|---|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| NAME | 100 | String | Base name portion of the standardized name |
| PREDIRABRV | 15 | String | Prefix direction description component of the feature name |
| PRETYPABRV | 50 | String | Prefix type description component of the feature name |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| PREQUALABR | 15 | String | Prefix qualifier description component of the feature name |
| SUFDIRABRV | 15 | String | Suffix direction description component of the feature name |
| SUFTYPABRV | 50 | String | Suffix type description component of the feature name |
| SUFQUALABR | 15 | String | Suffix qualifier description component of the feature name |
| PREDIR | 2 | String | Prefix direction code component of the feature name |
| PRETYP | 3 | String | Prefix type code description component of the feature name |
| PREQUAL | 2 | String | Prefix qualifier code component of the feature name |
| SUFDIR | 2 | String | Suffix direction code component of the feature name |
| SUFTYP | 3 | String | Suffix type code description component of the feature name |
| SUFQUAL | 2 | String | Suffix qualifier code component of the feature name |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| PAFLAG | 1 | String | Primary/alternate flag |

6.4 Other Identifiers

Other identifier information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Other Identifiers Relationship File

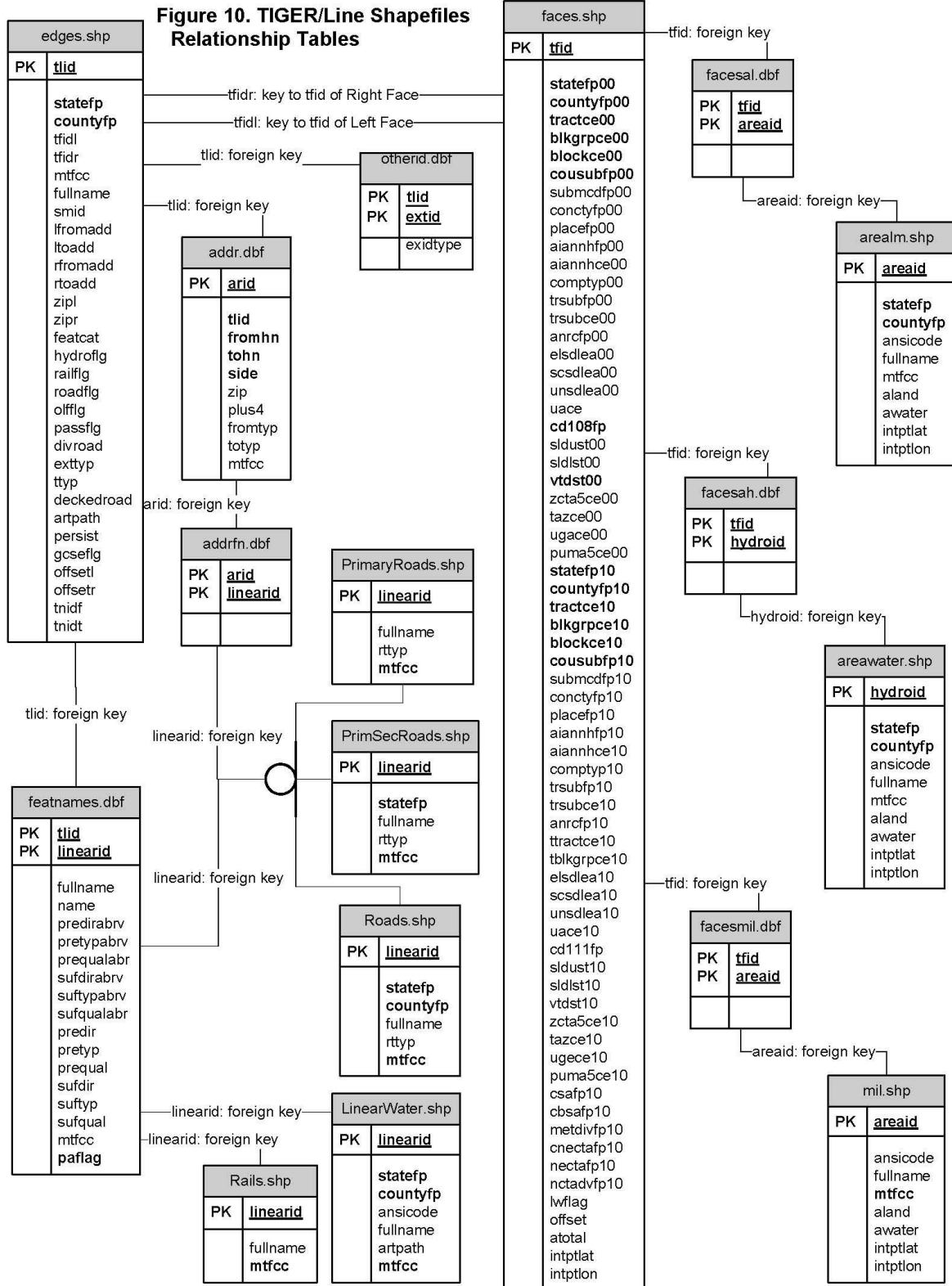
The Other Identifiers Relationship File contains external identifier codes, such as National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) codes and individual county identifiers. The edge to which an Other Identifiers Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the permanent edge identifier (TLID) attribute. Not every TLID has an external identifier associated with it and some TLIDs may have more than one.

6.4.1 Other Identifiers Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_otherid.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| EXTID | 33 | String | External identifier |
| EXIDTYP | 1 | String | External identifier type |

Figure 10. TIGER/Line Shapefiles Relationship Tables



6.5 Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationships

Topological faces-to-area landmark relationship information is available by state in the following relationship file:

Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File

The Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship file contains a record for each face-area landmark relationship. The face to which a Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the Topological Faces Shapefile on the permanent face identifier (TFID) attribute. The area landmark to which a Topological Faces-Area Landmark relationship table record applies can be determined by linking to the Area Landmark shapefile on the area landmark identifier (AREAID) attribute. A face may be part of multiple area landmarks. An area landmark may consist of multiple faces.

6.5.1 Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_facesal.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |

6.6 Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationships

Topological faces-to-area hydrography relationship information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File

The Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File contains a record for each face-area hydrography feature relationship. The face to which a Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the Topological Faces table on the permanent face identifier (TFID) attribute. The area hydrography feature to which a Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the Area Hydrography shapefile on the area hydrography identifier (HYDROID) attribute and face may be part of multiple area water features. An area water feature may consist of multiple faces.

6.6.1 Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_facesah.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| HYDROID | 22 | String | Area hydrography identifier |

6.7 Topological Faces-Military Installation Relationships

Topological faces-to-military installation relationship information is available by nation in the following relationship file:

Topological Faces-Military Installation National Relationship File

The Topological Faces-Military Installation Relationship File contains a record for each face-military installation feature relationship. To determine the face the military installation relates to join on the permanent face identifier (TFID). To determine the military installation the record applies to join on the area id (AREAID) attribute. A military installation feature may consist of multiple faces.

6.7.1 Topological Faces - Military Installation National Relationship File

File name: tl_2012_<US>_facesmil.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |

A. Complete Record Layout

The following tables provide record layouts for each shapefile layer contained in the 2012 TIGER/Line Shapefiles as well as relationship files. Shapefiles are listed in alphabetical order by geographic entity type

Address Range-Feature County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_addrfeat.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|---|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| TFIDL | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the left of the edge |
| TFIDR | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the right of the edge |
| ARIDL | 22 | String | Left side Address range identifier |
| ARIDR | 22 | String | Right side Address range identifier |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| LFROMHN | 12 | String | From House Number associated with the address range on the left side of the edge; SIDE=L |
| LTOHN | 12 | String | To House Number associated with the address range on the left side of the edge; SIDE=L |
| RFROMHN | 12 | String | From House Number associated with the address range on the right side of the edge; SIDE=R |
| RTOHN | 12 | String | To House Number associated with the address range on the right side of the edge; SIDE=R |
| ZIPL | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the left address range |
| ZIPR | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the right address range |
| EDGE_MTFCC | 5 | String | Primary MAF/TIGER feature class code of related edge record |
| ROAD_MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code of related linear feature record |
| PARITYL | 1 | String | Left side Address Range Parity |
| PARITYR | 1 | String | Right side Address Range Parity |
| PLUS4L | 4 | String | Left side ZIP+4 Code |
| PLUS4R | 4 | String | Right side ZIP+4 Code |
| LFROMTYP | 1 | String | Left side From address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| LTOTYP | 1 | String | Left side To address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| RFROMTYP | 1 | String | Right side From address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| RTOTYP | 1 | String | Right side To address range end type. This field will only be populated if the value is 'I' and the address range is an imputed value calculated by the Census Bureau at a split point. If the value is anything other than 'I', the field shall be left blank. |
| OFFSETL | 1 | String | Flag to designate if left side address range is on offset edge |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|--------|---|
| OFFSETR | 1 | String | Flag to designate if right side address range is on offset edge |

Address Range-Feature Name County-based Relationship File

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_addrfn.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| ARID | 22 | String | Address range identifier |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |

Address Ranges County-based Relationship File

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_addr.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|---------|------------------------------|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| FROMHN | 12 | String | From house number |
| TOHN | 12 | String | To house number |
| SIDE | 1 | String | Side indicator flag |
| ZIP | 5 | String | 5-digit ZIP code |
| PLUS4 | 4 | String | ZIP+4 code |
| FROMTYP | 1 | String | From address range end type |
| TOTYP | 1 | String | To address range end type |
| ARID | 22 | String | Address range identifier |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) State-based Shapefile (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_02_anrc.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| ANRCFP | 5 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code |
| ANRCNS | 8 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | Alaska Native Regional Corporation identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code and Alaska Native Regional Corporation code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for Alaska Native Regional Corporation |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2200) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

All Lines Shapefile (county-based) Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_edges.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|---------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | County FIPS code |
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| TFIDL | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the left of the edge |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|---|
| TFIDR | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID on the right of the edge |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code of the primary feature for the edge |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier with a space between each expanded text field (as available) |
| SMID | 22 | String | Spatial metadata identifier |
| LFROMADD | 12 | String | From house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side of the edge |
| LTOADD | 12 | String | To house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side of the edge |
| RFROMADD | 12 | String | From house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side of the edge |
| RTOADD | 12 | String | To house number associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side of the edge |
| ZIPL | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the most inclusive address range on the left side |
| ZIPR | 5 | String | ZIP code associated with the most inclusive address range on the right side |
| FEATCAT | 1 | String | General feature classification category |
| HYDROFLG | 1 | String | Hydrography feature indicator |
| RAILFLG | 1 | String | Rail feature indicator |
| ROADFLG | 1 | String | Road feature indicator |
| OLFFLG | 1 | String | Other linear feature indicator |
| PASSFLG | 1 | String | Special passage flag |
| DIVROAD | 1 | String | Divided road flag |
| EXTTYP | 1 | String | Extension type |
| TTYP | 1 | String | Track type |
| DECKEDROAD | 1 | String | Decked road indicator |
| ARTPATH | 1 | String | Artificial path indicator |
| PERSIST | 1 | String | Hydrographic persistence flag |
| GCSEFLG | 1 | String | Short lines flag for geographic corridors |
| OFFSETL | 1 | String | Left offset flag |
| OFFSETR | 1 | String | Right offset flag |
| TNIDF | 10 | Integer | From TIGER node identifier |
| TNIDT | 10 | Integer | To TIGER node identifier |

All Roads (county-based) Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_roads.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| RTTYP | 1 | String | Route type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Area National Shapefile (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_aiannh.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| AIANNHNS | 8 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area ANSI code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area identifier; a concatenation of Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land Hawaiian home land indicator |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| COMPTYP | 1 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land Hawaiian home land indicator |
| AIANNHR | 1 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area federal/state recognition flag |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_aitn.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| TRSUBCE | 3 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision census code |
| TRSUBNS | 8 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | American Indian tribal subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code and American Indian tribal subdivision census code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for American Indian tribal subdivision |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian tribal subdivision |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2300) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Block State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_tabblock.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP10 | 3 | String | 2010 Census county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census census tract code |
| BLOCKCE10 | 4 | String | 2010 Census tabulation block number |
| SUFFIX1CE | 1 | String | Current census block suffix 1 |
| GEOID | 16 | String | Block identifier; a concatenation of 2010 Census state FIPS code, 2010 Census county FIPS code, 2010 Census tract code, 2010 Census tabulation block number and current block suffix 1 |
| NAME | 11 | String | Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block', the current tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1 |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5040) |
| UR10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census urban/rural indicator |
| UACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Block Group State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_bg.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE | 6 | String | Current census tract code |
| BLKGRPCE | 1 | String | Current block group number |
| GEOID | 12 | String | Census block group identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code and block group number. |
| NAMELSAD | 13 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the block group number |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5030) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Census Tract State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_tract.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE | 6 | String | Current census tract code |
| GEOID | 11 | String | Census tract identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and census tract code |
| NAME | 7 | String | Current census tract name, this is the census tract code converted to an integer or integer plus two-digit decimal if the last two characters of the code are not both zeros. |
| NAMELSAD | 20 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the census tract name |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5020) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_cnecta.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code |
| GEOID | 3 | String | Combined New England city and town area identifier, combined New England city and town area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current combined New England city and town area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined New England city and town area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for combined New England city and town area |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3200) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Combined Statistical Area (CSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_csa.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code |
| GEOID | 3 | String | Combined statistical area identifier, combined statistical area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current combined statistical area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for combined statistical area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for combined statistical area |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3100) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

112th Congressional District National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<US>_cd112.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| CD112FP | 2 | String | 112 th congressional district FIPS code |
| GEOID | 4 | String | 112 th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and the 112 th congressional district FIPS code |
| NAMELSAD | 41 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for congressional district |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for congressional district |
| CDSSESN | 3 | String | 112th congressional session code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5200) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_concity.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| CONCTYFP | 5 | String | Current consolidated city FIPS code |
| CONCTYNS | 8 | String | Current consolidated city ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | Consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code and consolidated city FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current consolidated city name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for consolidated city |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4120) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

County and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_county.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| COUNTYNS | 8 | String | Current county ANSI code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | County identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code and county FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current county name |
| NAMESAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for county |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for county |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4020) |
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| METDIVFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan division code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

County Subdivision State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_cousub.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| COUSUBFP | 5 | String | Current county subdivision FIPS code |
| COUSUBNS | 8 | String | Current county subdivision ANSI code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | County subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code. |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current county subdivision name |
| NAMESAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4040) |
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| NCTADVFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area division code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_elsd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| ELSDLEA | 5 | String | Current elementary school district local education agency code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | School district identifier; a concatenation of the Current state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current elementary school district name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for elementary school district |
| LOGRADE | 2 | String | Current lowest grade covered by school district |
| HIGRADE | 2 | String | Current highest grade covered by school district |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5400) |
| SDTYP | 1 | String | Current school district type |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Estate Shapefile (U.S. Virgin Islands Only) Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<78>_estate.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| ESTATEFP | 5 | String | Current estate FIPS code |
| ESTATENS | 8 | String | Current estate ANSI code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | Estate identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and estate FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current estate name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for estate |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for estate |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_featnames.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|---|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| NAME | 100 | String | Base name portion of the standardized name |
| PREDIRABRV | 15 | String | Prefix direction description component of the feature name |
| PRETYPABRV | 50 | String | Prefix type description component of the feature name |
| PREQUALABR | 15 | String | Prefix qualifier description component of the feature name |
| SUFDIRABRV | 15 | String | Suffix direction description component of the feature name |
| SUFTYPABRV | 50 | String | Suffix type description component of the feature name |
| SUFQUALABR | 15 | String | Suffix qualifier description component of the feature name |
| PREDIR | 2 | String | Prefix direction code component of the feature name |
| PRETYP | 3 | String | Prefix type code description component of the feature name |
| PREQUAL | 2 | String | Prefix qualifier code component of the feature name |
| SUFDIR | 2 | String | Suffix direction code component of the feature name |
| SUFTYP | 3 | String | Suffix type code description component of the feature name |
| SUFQUAL | 2 | String | Suffix qualifier code component of the feature name |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| PAFLAG | 1 | String | Primary/alternate flag |

Hydrography (Area) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_areawater.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | County FIPS code |
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the water body for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable |
| HYDROID | 22 | String | Area hydrography identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

Hydrography (Linear) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_linearwater.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable |
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear hydrography identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| ARTPATH | 1 | String | Artificial path flag |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Landmark (Area) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_arealm.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

Landmark (Point) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_pointlm.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | State FIPS code |
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the point landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination, if applicable |
| POINTID | 22 | String | Point landmark identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix type, base name, and suffix type with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Metropolitan Division National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_metdiv.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| METDIVFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan division code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | Metropolitan division identifier; a concatenation of metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code and metropolitan division code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current metropolitan division name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan division |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan division |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3120) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_cbsa.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current combined statistical area code, if applicable |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | Metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area identifier, metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area |
| MEMI | 1 | String | Current metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3110) |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Military Installation National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_us_mil.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| ANSICODE | 8 | String | Official code for the landmark for use by federal agencies for data transfer and dissemination |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_necta.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | New England city and town area identifier, New England city and town area code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current New England city and town area name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area |
| NMEMI | 1 | String | Current New England city and town area metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3210) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_nectadiv.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current combined New England city and town area code, if applicable |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code |
| NCTADVFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area division code |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| GEOID | 10 | String | New England city and town area division identifier; a concatenation of New England city and town area code and New England city and town area division code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current New England city and town area division name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for New England city and town area division |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for New England city and town area division |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3220) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Other Identifiers Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_otherid.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| TLID | 10 | Integer | Permanent edge ID |
| EXTID | 33 | String | External identifier |
| EXIDTYP | 1 | String | External identifier type |

Place Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_place.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| PLACEFP | 5 | String | Current place FIPS code |
| PLACENS | 8 | String | Current place ANSI code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | Place identifier; a concatenation of the Current state FIPS code and place FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current place name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for place |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for place |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| PCICBSA | 1 | String | Current metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area principal city indicator |
| PCINECTA | 1 | String | Current New England city and town area principal city indicator |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | G4110 (incorporated place) and G4210 (census designated place) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Primary Roads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_us_primaryroads.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear identifier |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field. |
| RTTYP | 1 | String | Route type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Primary and Secondary Roads (state-based) Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_prisecroads.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| RTTYP | 1 | String | Route type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Shapefile (state-based) Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_PUMA10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| PUMACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census Public Use Microdata Area code |
| GEOID10 | 7 | String | 2010 Census nation-based Public Use Microdata Area code; a concatenation of 2010 Census state FIPS code and Public Use Microdata Area code |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census translated legal/statistical area description code and Public Use Microdata Area name |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

Railroads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2012_<US>_rails.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| LINEARID | 22 | String | Linear feature identifier |
| FULLNAME | 100 | String | Concatenation of expanded text for prefix qualifier, prefix direction, prefix type, base name, suffix type, suffix direction, and suffix qualifier (as available) with a space between each expanded text field |
| TTYP | 1 | String | Rails track type code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code |

Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_scsd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| SCSDLEA | 5 | String | Current secondary school district local education agency code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | School district identifier; a concatenation of the current state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current secondary school district name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for secondary school district |
| LOGRADE | 2 | String | Current lowest grade covered by school district |
| HIGRADE | 2 | String | Current highest grade covered by school district |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5410) |
| SDTYP | 1 | String | Current school district type |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

State and Equivalent Entity National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_us_state.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| REGION | 2 | String | Current region code |
| DIVISION | 2 | String | Current division code |
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| STATENS | 8 | String | Current state ANSI code |
| GEOID | 2 | String | State identifier; state FIPS code |
| STUSPS | 2 | String | Current United States Postal Service state abbreviation |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current state name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for state |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4000) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_sldl.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| SLDLST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district lower chamber code |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| GEOID | 5 | String | State legislative district lower chamber identifier; a concatenation of the Current state FIPS code and state legislative district lower chamber code |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district lower chamber |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district lower chamber |
| LSY | 4 | String | Legislative session year |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5220) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_sldu.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| SLDUST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district upper chamber code |
| GEOID | 5 | String | State legislative district upper chamber identifier; a concatenation of the Current state FIPS code and state legislative district upper chamber code |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for state legislative district upper chamber |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for state legislative district upper chamber |
| LSY | 4 | String | Legislative session year |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5210) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Subminor Civil Division Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_72_submcd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| COUSUBFP | 5 | String | Current county subdivision FIPS code |
| SUBMCDFP | 5 | String | Current subminor civil division FIPS code |
| SUBMCDNS | 8 | String | Current subminor civil division ANSI code |
| GEOID | 15 | String | Subminor civil division identifier; a concatenation of Current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and subminor civil division FIPS code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current subminor civil division name |
| NAMELSAD | 100 | String | Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description for subminor civil division |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for subminor civil division |
| CLASSFP | 2 | String | Current FIPS class code |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G4060) |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_facesal.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| AREAID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_facesah.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| HYDROID | 22 | String | Area hydrography identifier |

Topological Faces (Polygons with All Geocodes) Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2012_<state-county FIPS>_faces.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|---------|--|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP10 | 3 | String | 2010 Census county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census census tract code |
| BLKGRPCE10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census block group number |
| BLOCKCE10 | 4 | String | 2010 Census tabulation block number |
| VTDST10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census voting district code |
| ZCTA5CE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census 5-digit ZCTA code |
| UACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area code |
| UGACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area code |
| PUMACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census public use microdata area code |
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP | 3 | String | Current county FIPS code |
| TRACTCE | 6 | String | Current census tract code |
| BLKGRPCE | 1 | String | Current block group number |
| BLOCKCE | 4 | String | Current tabulation block number |
| SUFFIX1CE | 1 | String | Current Census block suffix 1 |
| COUSUBFP | 5 | String | Current county subdivision FIPS code |
| SUBMCDFP | 5 | String | Current subminor civil division FIPS code |
| ESTATEFP | 5 | String | Current estate FIPS code |
| CONCTYFP | 5 | String | Current consolidated city FIPS code |
| PLACEFP | 5 | String | Current place FIPS code |
| AIANNHFP | 5 | Number | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area FIPS code |
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| COMPTYP | 1 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land Hawaiian home land indicator |
| TRSUBFP | 5 | Number | Current American Indian tribal subdivision FIPS code |
| TRSUBCE | 3 | String | Current American Indian tribal subdivision code |
| ANRCFP | 5 | String | Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code |
| TTRACTCE | 6 | String | Current tribal census tract code |
| TBLKGPCE | 1 | String | Current tribal block group letter |
| ELSDLEA | 5 | String | Current elementary school district local education agency code |
| SCSDLEA | 5 | String | Current secondary school district local education agency code |
| UNSDLEA | 5 | String | Current unified school district local education agency code |
| CD112FP | 2 | String | 112 th congressional district FIPS code |
| SLDUST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district upper chamber code |
| SLDLST | 3 | String | Current state legislative district lower chamber code |
| | | | |
| CSAFP | 3 | String | Current Combined statistical area code |
| CBSAFP | 5 | String | Current Metropolitan statistical area/micropolitan statistical area code |
| METDIVFP | 5 | String | Current Metropolitan division code |
| CNECTAFP | 3 | String | Current Combined New England city and town area code (New England states only) |
| NECTAFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area code (New |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| | | | England states only) |
| NCTADVFP | 5 | String | Current New England city and town area division code (New England states only) |
| LWFLAG | 1 | String | Land/water flag |
| OFFSET | 1 | String | Geographic corridor/offset flag |
| ATOTAL | 14 | Number | Total Area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Longitude of the internal point |

Topological Faces - Military Installation National Relationship File

File name: tl_2012_<US>_facesmil.dbf

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| TFID | 10 | Integer | Permanent face ID |
| AREOID | 22 | String | Area landmark identifier |

Tribal Block Group National Shapefile (Current)

File name: tl_2012_<US>_tbg.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|---|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| TTRACTCE | 6 | String | Current tribal census tract code |
| TBLKGPC | 1 | String | Current tribal block group letter |
| GEOID | 11 | String | Tribal block group identifier; a concatenation of the Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code, tribal census tract code, and tribal block group letter |
| NAMESAD | 20 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the tribal block group letter |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2410) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Tribal Census Tract National Shapefile (Current)

File name: tl_2012_<US>_ttract.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| AIANNHCE | 4 | String | Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area census code |
| TTRACTCE | 6 | String | Current tribal census tract code |
| GEOID | 10 | String | Tribal census tract identifier; a concatenation of the American Indian Area census code and tribal census tract code |
| NAME | 7 | String | Current tribal census tract name, consisting of the first four characters of the tribal census tract code |
| NAMESAD | 27 | String | Current translated legal/statistical area description and the tribal census tract name |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G2400) |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_unsd.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|----------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP | 2 | String | Current state FIPS code |
| UNSDLEA | 5 | String | Current unified school district local education agency code |
| GEOID | 7 | String | School district identifier; a concatenation of the Current state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code |
| NAME | 100 | String | Current unified school district name |
| LSAD | 2 | String | Current legal/statistical area description code for unified school district |
| LOGRADE | 2 | String | Current lowest grade covered by school district |
| HIGRADE | 2 | String | Current highest grade covered by school district |
| MTFCC | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5420) |
| SDTYP | 1 | String | Current school district type |
| FUNCSTAT | 1 | String | Current functional status |
| ALAND | 14 | Number | Current land area |
| AWATER | 14 | Number | Current water area |
| INTPTLAT | 11 | String | Current latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON | 12 | String | Current longitude of the internal point |

Urban Area (UA) National Shapefile (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<us>_uac10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|---|
| UACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area code |
| GEOID10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban area identifier, 2010 Census urban area code |
| NAME10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census urban area name |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban area |
| LSAD10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census legal/statistical area description code for urban area |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G3500) |
| UATYP10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census urban area type |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_uga10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| UGACE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area code |
| UGATYP10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area type |
| GEOID10 | 7 | String | Urban growth identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code and urban growth area code |
| NAME10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census urban growth area name |
| NAMELSAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for urban growth area |
| LSAD10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census legal/statistical area description code for urban growth area |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6330) |

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|---|
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

Voting District (VTD) Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_<state FIPS>_vtd10.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| STATEFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census state FIPS code |
| COUNTYFP10 | 3 | String | 2010 Census county FIPS code |
| VTDST10 | 6 | String | 2010 Census voting district code |
| GEOID10 | 11 | String | Voting district identifier; a concatenation of the 2010 Census state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and voting district code |
| VTDI10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census voting district indicator |
| NAME10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census voting district name |
| NAMESAD10 | 100 | String | 2010 Census name and the translated legal/statistical area description for voting district |
| LSAD10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census legal/statistical area description code for voting district |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G5240) |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) National Shapefile Record Layout (2010 Census)

File Name: tl_2012_us_zcta510.shp

| Field | Length | Type | Description |
|------------|--------|--------|--|
| ZCTA5CE10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code |
| GEOID10 | 5 | String | 2010 Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area identifier, 2010 Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code |
| CLASSFP10 | 2 | String | 2010 Census FIPS 55 class code |
| MTFCC10 | 5 | String | MAF/TIGER feature class code (G6350) |
| FUNCSTAT10 | 1 | String | 2010 Census functional status |
| ALAND10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census land area |
| AWATER10 | 14 | Number | 2010 Census water area |
| INTPTLAT10 | 11 | String | 2010 Census latitude of the internal point |
| INTPTLON10 | 12 | String | 2010 Census longitude of the internal point |

B. Pseudo-School Districts

2011 - 2012 School District Review Program Pseudo-School Districts (stored as Secondary School Districts)

Column headers:

STATEFP12 2012 ACS state FIPS code
SDLEA12 2012 ACS secondary school district local education agency code
NAME12 2012 ACS secondary school district name

| STATEFP12 | SDLEA12 | NAME12 |
|-----------|---------|--|
| 06 | 06001 | Yosemite Unified School District in Bass Lake |
| 06 | 06002 | Yosemite Unified School District in Raymond-Knowles |
| 06 | 06003 | Twin Rivers Unified School District in Elverta |
| 06 | 06004 | Twin Rivers Unified School District in Robla |
| 06 | 06005 | Scott Valley Unified School District in Forks of Salmon |
| 06 | 06006 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Burnt Ranch |
| 06 | 06007 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Coffee Creek |
| 06 | 06008 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Cox Bar |
| 06 | 06009 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Douglas City |
| 06 | 06010 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Junction City |
| 06 | 06011 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Lewiston |
| 06 | 06012 | Trinity Alps Unified School District in Trinity Center |
| 06 | 06013 | Turlock Unified School District in Chatom Union |
| 06 | 06014 | Turlock Unified School District in Keyes Union |
| 06 | 06015 | Santa Cruz City High School District (9-12) in Soquel |
| 06 | 06016 | Dinuba Unified (9-12) in Kings River Union |
| 06 | 06017 | Dinuba Unified (9-12) in Monson-Sultana Joint Union |
| 06 | 06018 | Washington Unified School District (9-12) |
| 06 | 06019 | Santa Barbara Unified School District (7-12) |
| 06 | 06020 | Lammersville Joint Unified School District (9-12) |
| 06 | 06037 | Alhambra Unified (9-12) School District |
| 06 | 06053 | Gonzales Unified (9-12) School District |
| 06 | 06107 | Porterville Unified (9-12) School District |
| 13 | 13053 | Chattahoochee County for Fort Benning |
| 13 | 13215 | Muscogee County for Fort Benning |
| 17 | 17901 | Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Cornell |
| 17 | 17902 | Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Pontiac |
| 17 | 17903 | Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Rooks Creek |
| 21 | 21001 | Laurel County School District for East Bernstadt ISD |
| 21 | 21002 | Pulaski County School District for Science Hill ISD |
| 21 | 21003 | Elizabethtown Independent School District for West Point ISD |
| 25 | 22222 | Mohawk Trail Regional School District in Hawley and Charlemont towns |
| 25 | 25002 | North Adams School District in Clarksburg (9-12) |
| 25 | 25003 | Gill-Montague School District in Erving (7-12) |
| 25 | 25004 | Southwick-Tolland School District in Granville (9-12) |
| 25 | 25005 | Swampscott School District in Nahant (7-12) |

| STATEFP12 | SDLEA12 | NAME12 |
|-----------|---------|--|
| 25 | 25006 | Pittsfield School District in Richmond (9-12) |
| 25 | 25007 | Mohawk Trail School District in Rowe (7-12) |
| 25 | 25008 | Adams-Cheshire School District in Savoy (7-12) |
| 25 | 25009 | North Adams School District in Florida (9-12) |
| 25 | 25010 | Fairhaven/New Bedford School Districts in Acushnet (9-12) |
| 25 | 25012 | Nauset/Provincetown School Districts in Turo (7-12) |
| 25 | 25013 | Mount Greylock/New Lebanon (NY) School Districts in Hancock (7-12) |
| 25 | 25014 | North Adams School District in Monroe (9-12) |
| 25 | 25015 | Lee/Berkshire Hills in Farmington River Regional (7-12) |
| 40 | 40001 | Secondary Coverage Area in White Oak Public Schools (9-12) |
| 40 | 40002 | Secondary Coverage Area in Braman Public Schools (9-12) |
| 45 | 45013 | Beaufort County School District within Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station |
| 45 | 45079 | Richland County School District 2 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 |
| 48 | 48021 | Elgin/Giddings Independent School Districts (9-12) in McDade |
| 48 | 48143 | Stephenville Independent School District (9-12) in Bluff Dale |
| 48 | 48285 | Hallettsville Independent School District (9-12) in Vysehrad |
| 48 | 48309 | West/Connally Independent School Districts (9-12) in Gholson |
| 48 | 48355 | Tuloso-Midway Independent School District (9-12) in London |
| 48 | 48449 | Mount Pleasant Independent School District (9-12) in Winfield |
| 48 | 48489 | Raymondville/Lyford Independent School Districts (11-12) in Lasara |
| 50 | 50001 | Harwood Union High School District 19 (9-12) |
| 50 | 50002 | Mount Anthony Union High School District 14 (7-12) |
| 50 | 50003 | Brattleboro Union High School District 6 (9-12) |

C. Feature Name Directionals

| Direction Code | Expanded Full Text | Directional Abbreviation | Spanish | Translation |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------|
| 11 | North | N | - | - |
| 12 | South | S | - | - |
| 13 | East | E | - | - |
| 14 | West | W | - | - |
| 15 | Northeast | NE | - | - |
| 16 | Northwest | NW | - | - |
| 17 | Southeast | SE | - | - |
| 18 | Southwest | SW | - | - |
| 19 | Norte | N | Y | North |
| 20 | Sur | S | Y | South |
| 21 | Este | E | Y | East |
| 22 | Oeste | O | Y | West |
| 23 | Noreste | NE | Y | Northeast |
| 24 | Noroeste | NO | Y | Northwest |
| 25 | Sudeste | SE | Y | Southeast |
| 26 | Sudoeste | SO | Y | Southwest |

D. Feature Name Qualifiers

| Qualifier Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name Abbreviation | Prefix Qualifier | Suffix Qualifier |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11 | Access | Acc | N | Y |
| 12 | Alternate | Alt | Y | Y |
| 13 | Business | Bus | Y | Y |
| 14 | Bypass | Byp | Y | Y |
| 15 | Connector | Con | N | Y |
| 16 | Extended | Exd | Y | Y |
| 17 | Extension | Exn | N | Y |
| 18 | Historic | Hst | Y | N |
| 19 | Loop | Lp | Y | Y |
| 20 | Old | Old | Y | N |
| 21 | Private | Pvt | Y | Y |
| 22 | Public | Pub | Y | Y |
| 23 | Scenic | Scn | N | Y |
| 24 | Spur | Spr | Y | Y |
| 25 | Ramp | Rmp | N | Y |
| 26 | Underpass | Unp | N | Y |
| 27 | Overpass | Ovp | N | Y |

E. Feature Name Types

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 103 | Academy | Acdmy | | | Y | Y |
| 104 | Acueducto | Acueducto | Yes | Aqueduct | Y | N |
| 105 | Aeropuerto | Aero | Yes | Airport | Y | N |
| 106 | Air Force Base | AFB | | | N | Y |
| 107 | Airfield | Airfield | | | N | Y |
| 108 | Airpark | Airpark | | | N | Y |
| 109 | Airport | Arprt | | | N | Y |
| 110 | Airstrip | Airstrip | | | N | Y |
| 112 | Alley | Aly | | | N | Y |
| 115 | Apartment Building | Apt Bldg | | | N | Y |
| 116 | Apartment Complex | Apt Complex | | | N | Y |
| 117 | Apartments | Apts | | | N | Y |
| 118 | Aqueduct | Aqueduct | | | N | Y |
| 119 | Arcade | Arc | | | Y | Y |
| 121 | Arroyo | Arroyo | Yes | Stream | Y | N |
| 122 | Assisted Living Center | Asstd Liv Ctr | | | N | Y |
| 694 | Assisted Living Facility | Asstd Liv Fac | | | N | Y |
| 123 | Autopista | Autopista | Yes | Expressway/Freeway | Y | N |
| 124 | Avenida | Ave | Yes | Avenue | Y | N |
| 125 | Avenue | Ave | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 126 | Bahia | Bahía | Yes | Bay | Y | N |
| 127 | Bank | Bk | | | Y | Y |
| 704 | Base | Base | | | N | Y |
| 128 | Basin | Basin | | | N | Y |
| 129 | Bay | Bay | | | Y | Y |
| 130 | Bayou | Byu | | | Y | Y |
| 131 | Beach | Bch | | | N | Y |
| 132 | Bed and Breakfast | B and B | | | N | Y |
| 136 | Beltway | Beltway | | | N | Y |
| 137 | Bend | Bnd | | | N | Y |
| 138 | Bluff | Blf | | | N | Y |
| 139 | Boarding House | Brdng Hse | | | N | Y |
| 140 | Bog | Bog | | | N | Y |
| 141 | Bosque | Bosque | Yes | Forest | Y | N |
| 142 | Boulevard | Blvd | | | Y | Y |
| 143 | Boundary | Boundary | | | N | Y |
| 146 | Branch | Br | | | Y | Y |
| 147 | Bridge | Brg | | | N | Y |
| 148 | Brook | Brk | | | N | Y |
| 149 | Building | Bldg | | | Y | Y |
| 150 | Bulevar | Bulevar | Yes | Boulevard | Y | N |
| 151 | Bureau of Indian Affairs Highway | BIA Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 152 | Bureau of Indian Affairs Road | BIA Rd | | | Y | N |
| 153 | Bureau of Indian Affairs Route | BIA Rte | | | Y | N |
| 154 | Bureau of Land Management Road | BLM Rd | | | Y | N |
| 696 | Bypass | Byp | | | Y | Y |
| 156 | Calle | Cll | Yes | Street | Y | N |
| 157 | Calleja | Calleja | Yes | Narrow Street | Y | N |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 158 | Callejón | Callejón | Yes | Alley | Y | N |
| 159 | Caminito | Cmt | Yes | Little Road | Y | N |
| 160 | Camino | Cam | Yes | Road/Way | Y | N |
| 161 | Camp | Cp | | | Y | Y |
| 163 | Campground | Cmpgrnd | | | N | Y |
| 164 | Campus | Cmps | | | N | Y |
| 165 | Canal | Cnl | | | Y | Y |
| 172 | Cano | Caño | Yes | Drain/Sewer | Y | N |
| 166 | Cantera | Cantera | Yes | Quarry/Gravel Pit | Y | N |
| 167 | Canyon | Cyn | | | Y | Y |
| 168 | Capilla | Capilla | Yes | Chapel | Y | N |
| 169 | Carretera | Carr | Yes | Road | Y | N |
| 170 | Causeway | Cswy | | | N | Y |
| 171 | Cayo | Cayo | Yes | Key | Y | N |
| 173 | Cementerio | Cem | Yes | Cemetery | Y | N |
| 174 | Cemetery | Cmtry | | | N | Y |
| 175 | Center | Ctr | | | Y | Y |
| 176 | Centro | Centro | Yes | Center | Y | N |
| 177 | Cerrada | Cer | Yes | Closed | Y | N |
| 178 | Chamber of Commerce | Cham of Com | | | N | Y |
| 179 | Channel | Chnnl | | | N | Y |
| 180 | Chapel | Cpl | | | Y | Y |
| 181 | Childrens Home | Childrens Home | | | N | Y |
| 182 | Church | Church | | | Y | Y |
| 183 | Circle | Cir | | | N | Y |
| 234 | Círculo | Cír | Yes | Circle | Y | N |
| 184 | City Hall | City Hall | | | N | Y |
| 185 | City Park | City Park | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 186 | Cliff | Clf | | | N | Y |
| 187 | Club | Clb | | | Y | Y |
| 188 | Colegio | Colegio | Yes | School | Y | N |
| 189 | College | Colg | | | Y | Y |
| 190 | Common | Cmn | | | N | Y |
| 191 | Commons | Cmns | | | Y | Y |
| 192 | Community Center | Community Ctr | | | N | Y |
| 193 | Community College | Community Colg | | | Y | Y |
| 194 | Community Park | Community Park | | | Y | Y |
| 195 | Complex | Complx | | | N | Y |
| 197 | Condominios | Condios | Yes | Condominiums | Y | N |
| 198 | Condominium | Condo | | | Y | Y |
| 199 | Condominiums | Condos | | | N | Y |
| 201 | Convent | Cnvnt | | | Y | Y |
| 202 | Convention Center | Convention Ctr | | | Y | Y |
| 203 | Corners | Cors | | | N | Y |
| 204 | Correctional Facility | Corr Facilty | | | N | Y |
| 205 | Correctional Institute | Corr Inst | | | N | Y |
| 207 | Corte | Corte | Yes | Court | Y | N |
| 679 | Cottage | Cottage | | | N | Y |
| 208 | Coulee | Coulee | | | N | Y |
| 209 | Country Club | Country Club | | | Y | Y |
| 210 | County Highway | Co Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 211 | County Home | Co Home | | | Y | Y |
| 212 | County Lane | Co Ln | | | Y | N |
| 213 | County Park | Co Park | | | N | Y |
| 214 | County Road | Co Rd | | | Y | N |
| 215 | County Route | Co Rte | | | Y | N |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 216 | County State Aid Highway | Co St Aid Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 217 | County Trunk Highway | Co Trunk Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 218 | County Trunk Road | Co Trunk Rd | | | Y | N |
| 219 | Course | Crs | | | N | Y |
| 220 | Court | Ct | | | Y | Y |
| 221 | Courthouse | Courthouse | | | N | Y |
| 222 | Courts | Cts | | | N | Y |
| 223 | Cove | Cv | | | N | Y |
| 225 | Creek | Crk | | | N | Y |
| 226 | Crescent | Cres | | | N | Y |
| 227 | Crest | Crst | | | N | Y |
| 228 | Crossing | Xing | | | N | Y |
| 229 | Crossroads | Xroad | | | Y | Y |
| 233 | Cutoff | Cutoff | | | N | Y |
| 235 | Dam | Dm | | | N | Y |
| 236 | Delta Road | Delta Rd | | | Y | N |
| 237 | Department | Dept | | | Y | Y |
| 238 | Depot | Dep | | | N | Y |
| 239 | Detention Center | Detention Ctr | | | N | Y |
| 240 | District of Columbia Highway | DC Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 241 | Ditch | Ditch | | | Y | Y |
| 242 | Divide | Dv | | | N | Y |
| 243 | Dock | Dock | | | N | Y |
| 244 | Dormitory | Dormitory | | | N | Y |
| 245 | Drain | Drn | | | N | Y |
| 246 | Draw | Draw | | | N | Y |
| 247 | Drive | Dr | | | N | Y |
| 248 | Driveway | Driveway | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 249 | Dump | Dump | | | N | Y |
| 251 | Edificio | Edif | Yes | Building | Y | N |
| 252 | Elementary School | Elem School | | | N | Y |
| 253 | Ensenada | Ensenada | Yes | Cove | Y | N |
| 254 | Entrada | Ent | Yes | Entrance | Y | N |
| 256 | Escuela | Escuela | Yes | School | Y | N |
| 680 | Esplanade | Esplanade | Yes | Esplanade | Y | Y |
| 257 | Estates | Ests | | | N | Y |
| 260 | Estuary | Estuary | | | N | Y |
| 261 | Expreso | Expreso | Yes | Expressway | Y | N |
| 262 | Expressway | Expy | | | Y | Y |
| 263 | Extension | Ext | | | Y | Y |
| 264 | Facility | Facilty | | | N | Y |
| 265 | Fairgrounds | Fairgrounds | | | N | Y |
| 266 | Falls | Fls | | | Y | Y |
| 267 | Farm | Frm | | | N | Y |
| 268 | Farm Road | Farm Rd | | | Y | N |
| 269 | Farm-to-Market Road | FM | | | Y | N |
| 275 | Fence Line | Fence Line | | | N | Y |
| 276 | Ferry Crossing | Ferry Crossing | | | Y | Y |
| 277 | Field | Fld | | | N | Y |
| 278 | Fire Control Road | Fire Cntrl Rd | | | Y | N |
| 279 | Fire Department | Fire Dept | | | N | Y |
| 280 | Fire District Road | Fire Dist Rd | | | Y | N |
| 281 | Fire Lane | Fire Ln | | | Y | N |
| 282 | Fire Road | Fire Rd | | | Y | N |
| 283 | Fire Route | Fire Rte | | | Y | N |
| 284 | Fire Station | Fire Sta | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 285 | Fire Trail | Fire Trl | | | Y | N |
| 286 | Flowage | Flowage | | | N | Y |
| 287 | Flume | Flume | | | N | Y |
| 288 | Forest | Frst | | | N | Y |
| 289 | Forest Highway | Forest Hwy | | | Y | Y |
| 290 | Forest Road | Forest Rd | | | Y | N |
| 291 | Forest Route | Forest Rte | | | Y | N |
| 292 | Forest Service Road | FS Rd | | | Y | N |
| 293 | Fork | Frk | | | N | Y |
| 294 | Fort | Ft | | | Y | N |
| 295 | Four-Wheel Drive Trail | 4WD Trl | | | Y | Y |
| 296 | Fraternity | Frtrnty | | | N | Y |
| 297 | Freeway | Fwy | | | N | Y |
| 298 | Garage | Grge | | | N | Y |
| 299 | Gardens | Gdns | | | N | Y |
| 303 | Glacier | Glacier | | | N | Y |
| 304 | Glen | Gln | | | N | Y |
| 305 | Golf Club | Golf Club | | | Y | Y |
| 306 | Golf Course | Golf Course | | | Y | Y |
| 307 | Grade | Grade | | | N | Y |
| 309 | Green | Grn | | | N | Y |
| 310 | Group Home | Group Home | | | N | Y |
| 311 | Gulch | Gulch | | | N | Y |
| 312 | Gulf | Gulf | | | Y | Y |
| 313 | Gully | Gully | | | N | Y |
| 314 | Halfway House | Halfway House | | | N | Y |
| 315 | Hall | Hall | | | N | Y |
| 316 | Harbor | Hbr | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 317 | Heights | Hts | | | N | Y |
| 321 | High School | High School | | | N | Y |
| 322 | Highway | Hwy | | | Y | Y |
| 323 | Hill | HI | | | N | Y |
| 324 | Hollow | Holw | | | N | Y |
| 325 | Home | Home | | | Y | Y |
| 326 | Hospital | Hosp | | | Y | Y |
| 327 | Hostel | Hostel | | | N | Y |
| 328 | Hotel | Hotel | | | Y | Y |
| 329 | House | Hse | | | Y | Y |
| 330 | Housing | Hsng | | | Y | Y |
| 332 | Iglesia | Iglesia | Yes | Church | Y | N |
| 333 | Indian Route | Indian Rte | | | Y | N |
| 334 | Indian Service Route | Indian Svc Rte | | | Y | N |
| 336 | Industrial Park | Indl Park | | | N | Y |
| 337 | Inlet | Inlt | | | N | Y |
| 338 | Inn | Inn | | | Y | Y |
| 339 | Institute | Inst | | | Y | Y |
| 340 | Institution | Instn | | | N | Y |
| 341 | Instituto | Instituto | Yes | Institute | Y | N |
| 342 | Intermediate School | Inter School | | | N | Y |
| 344 | Interstate Highway | I- | | | Y | N |
| 345 | Isla | Isla | Yes | Island | Y | N |
| 346 | Island | Is | | | N | Y |
| 347 | Islands | Iss | | | Y | Y |
| 348 | Isle | Isle | | | Y | Y |
| 349 | Jail | Jail | | | N | Y |
| 351 | Jeep Trail | Jeep Trl | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 352 | Junction | Junction | | | N | Y |
| 353 | Junior High School | Jr HS | | | N | Y |
| 356 | Kill | Kill | | | Y | Y |
| 357 | Lago | Lago | Yes | Lake | Y | N |
| 358 | Lagoon | Lagoon | | | N | Y |
| 360 | Laguna | Laguna | Yes | Lagoon | Y | N |
| 361 | Lake | Lk | | | Y | Y |
| 362 | Lakes | Lks | | | N | Y |
| 363 | Landfill | Lndfll | | | N | Y |
| 364 | Landing | Lndg | | | N | Y |
| 365 | Landing Area | Landing Area | | | Y | Y |
| 366 | Landing Field | Landing Fld | | | Y | Y |
| 367 | Landing Strip | Landing Strp | | | Y | Y |
| 368 | Lane | Ln | | | Y | Y |
| 369 | Lateral | Lateral | | | Y | Y |
| 370 | Levee | Levee | | | Y | Y |
| 371 | Library | Lbry | | | Y | Y |
| 372 | Lift | Lift | | | Y | Y |
| 373 | Lighthouse | Lighthouse | | | N | Y |
| 374 | Line | Line | | | Y | Y |
| 376 | Lodge | Ldg | | | N | Y |
| 377 | Logging Road | Logging Rd | | | Y | Y |
| 378 | Loop | Loop | | | Y | Y |
| 379 | Mall | Mall | | | Y | Y |
| 380 | Manor | Mnr | | | N | Y |
| 381 | Mar | Mar | Yes | Sea | Y | N |
| 382 | Marginal | Marginal | Yes | Service Road | Y | N |
| 383 | Marina | Mrna | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 384 | Marsh | Marsh | | | N | Y |
| 385 | Meadows | Mdws | | | N | Y |
| 386 | Medical Building | Medical Bldg | | | N | Y |
| 387 | Medical Center | Medical Ctr | | | Y | Y |
| 388 | Memorial | Meml | | | N | Y |
| 389 | Memorial Gardens | Memorial Gn ds | | | N | Y |
| 390 | Memorial Park | Memorial Pk | | | N | Y |
| 391 | Mesa | Mesa | | | Y | Y |
| 392 | Middle School | Mid Schl | | | N | Y |
| 393 | Military Reservation | Mil Res | | | N | Y |
| 394 | Millpond | Millpond | | | N | Y |
| 395 | Mine | Mine | | | N | Y |
| 396 | Mission | Mssn | | | Y | Y |
| 397 | Mobile Home Community | Mobile Hm Cmty | | | Y | Y |
| 398 | Mobile Home Estates | Mobile Hm Est | | | Y | Y |
| 399 | Mobile Home Park | Mobile Hm Pk | | | Y | Y |
| 400 | Monastery | Monstry | | | Y | Y |
| 401 | Monument | Mnmt | | | N | Y |
| 403 | Mosque | Mosque | | | Y | Y |
| 404 | Motel | Mtl | | | Y | Y |
| 405 | Motor Lodge | Motor Lodge | | | N | Y |
| 406 | Motorway | Mtwy | | | N | Y |
| 407 | Mount | Mt | | | Y | Y |
| 408 | Mountain | Mtn | | | N | Y |
| 411 | Museum | Mus | | | Y | Y |
| 412 | National Battlefield | Natl Bfld | | | N | Y |
| 413 | National Battlefield Park | Natl Bfld Pk | | | N | Y |
| 414 | National Battlefield Site | Natl Bfld Site | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 415 | National Conservation Area | Natl Cnsv Area | | | N | Y |
| 416 | National Forest | Natl Forest | | | N | Y |
| 417 | National Forest Development Road | Nat For Dev Rd | | | Y | N |
| 419 | National Grasslands | Natl Grsslnds | | | N | Y |
| 420 | National Historic Site | Natl Hist Site | | | N | Y |
| 421 | National Historical Park | Natl Hist Pk | | | N | Y |
| 422 | National Lakeshore | Natl Lkshr | | | N | Y |
| 423 | National Memorial | Natl Meml | | | N | Y |
| 424 | National Military Park | Natl Mil Pk | | | N | Y |
| 425 | National Monument | Natl Mnmt | | | N | Y |
| 426 | National Park | Natl Pk | | | N | Y |
| 427 | National Preserve | Natl Prsv | | | N | Y |
| 428 | National Recreation Area | Natl Rec Area | | | N | Y |
| 429 | National Recreational River | Natl Rec Riv | | | N | Y |
| 430 | National Reserve | Natl Resv | | | N | Y |
| 431 | National River | Natl Riv | | | N | Y |
| 432 | National Scenic Area | Natl Sc Area | | | N | Y |
| 433 | National Scenic River | Natl Sc Riv | | | N | Y |
| 435 | National Scenic Riverways | Natl Sc Rvrwys | | | N | Y |
| 436 | National Scenic Trail | Natl Sc Trl | | | N | Y |
| 437 | National Seashore | Natl Shr | | | N | Y |
| 438 | National Wildlife Refuge | Natl Wld Rfg | | | N | Y |
| 439 | Navajo Service Route | Navajo Svc Rte | | | Y | N |
| 440 | Naval Air Station | Naval Air Sta | | | N | Y |
| 442 | Nursing Home | Nurse Home | | | N | Y |
| 444 | Ocean | Ocean | | | N | Y |
| 445 | Oceano | Océano | Yes | Ocean | Y | N |
| 446 | Office | Ofc | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 447 | Office Building | Office Bldg | | | N | Y |
| 449 | Office Park | Office Park | | | N | Y |
| 698 | Orchard | Orchard | | | N | Y |
| 451 | Orchards | Orchrds | | | N | Y |
| 452 | Orphanage | Orphanage | | | N | Y |
| 453 | Outlet | Outlet | | | N | Y |
| 454 | Oval | Oval | | | N | Y |
| 455 | Overpass | Opas | | | N | Y |
| 456 | Parish Road | Parish Rd | | | Y | N |
| 457 | Park | Park | | | N | Y |
| 458 | Park and Ride | Park and Ride | | | N | Y |
| 460 | Parkway | Pkwy | | | N | Y |
| 706 | Parq | Parq | Yes | Park | Y | N |
| 461 | Parque | Parque | Yes | Park | Y | N |
| 462 | Pasaje | Pasaje | Yes | Passage | Y | N |
| 463 | Paseo | Pso | Yes | Path | Y | N |
| 464 | Pass | Pass | | | Y | Y |
| 465 | Passage | Psge | | | Y | Y |
| 466 | Path | Path | | | N | Y |
| 682 | Pavilion | Pavilion | | | N | Y |
| 467 | Peak | Peak | | | N | Y |
| 705 | Penitentiary | Penitentiary | | | N | Y |
| 468 | Pier | Pier | | | Y | Y |
| 469 | Pike | Pike | | | N | Y |
| 470 | Pipeline | Pipeline | | | N | Y |
| 472 | Place | Pl | | | N | Y |
| 473 | Placita | Pla | Yes | Little Plaza | Y | N |
| 474 | Plant | Plnt | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 683 | Plantation | Plantation | | | N | Y |
| 475 | Playa | Playa | Yes | Beach | Y | N |
| 476 | Playground | Playground | | | N | Y |
| 477 | Plaza | Plz | | | Y | Y |
| 478 | Point | Pt | | | Y | Y |
| 479 | Pointe | Pointe | | | N | Y |
| 480 | Police Department | Police Dept | | | Y | Y |
| 481 | Police Station | Police Station | | | Y | Y |
| 482 | Pond | Pond | | | Y | Y |
| 483 | Ponds | Ponds | | | N | Y |
| 485 | Port | Prt | | | Y | Y |
| 486 | Post Office | Post Office | | | N | Y |
| 487 | Power Line | Power Line | | | N | Y |
| 691 | Power Plant | Power Plant | | | N | Y |
| 488 | Prairie | Pr | | | N | Y |
| 489 | Preserve | Preserve | | | N | Y |
| 491 | Prison | Prison | | | N | Y |
| 690 | Prison Farm | Prison Farm | | | N | Y |
| 685 | Promenade | Promenade | | | N | Y |
| 492 | Prong | Prong | | | N | Y |
| 494 | Puente | Puente | Yes | Bridge | Y | N |
| 495 | Quadrangle | Quadrangle | | | N | Y |
| 496 | Quarry | Quar | | | N | Y |
| 686 | Quarters | Quarters | | | N | Y |
| 497 | Quebrada | Qbda | Yes | Creek | Y | N |
| 499 | Race | Race | | | N | Y |
| 501 | Rail | Rail | | | N | Y |
| 502 | Rail Link | Rail Link | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 504 | Railnet | Railnet | | | N | Y |
| 505 | Railroad | RR | | | N | Y |
| 506 | Railway | Rlwy | | | N | Y |
| 507 | Ramal | Ramal | Yes | Short Street | Y | N |
| 508 | Ramp | Ramp | | | N | Y |
| 510 | Ranch Road | Ranch Rd | | | Y | N |
| 511 | Ranch to Market Road | RM | | | Y | N |
| 512 | Rancho | Rch | Yes | Ranch/Farm | Y | N |
| 513 | Ravine | Ravine | | | N | Y |
| 514 | Recreation Area | Rec Area | | | N | Y |
| 515 | Reformatory | Reformatory | | | N | Y |
| 516 | Refuge | Refuge | | | N | Y |
| 518 | Regional Park | Regional Pk | | | N | Y |
| 519 | Reservation | Reservation | | | N | Y |
| 520 | Reservation Highway | Resvn Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 521 | Reserve | Resv | | | N | Y |
| 522 | Reservoir | Reservoir | | | Y | Y |
| 524 | Residence Hall | Res Hall | | | N | Y |
| 525 | Residencial | Residencial | Yes | Public Housing Project | Y | N |
| 526 | Resort | Resrt | | | N | Y |
| 688 | Rest Home | Rest Home | | | N | Y |
| 527 | Retirement Home | Retirement Hme | | | N | Y |
| 528 | Retirement Village | Retirement Vlg | | | N | Y |
| 529 | Ridge | Rdg | | | N | Y |
| 543 | Rio | Río | Yes | River | Y | N |
| 530 | River | Riv | | | N | Y |
| 531 | Road | Rd | | | Y | Y |
| 533 | Roadway | Roadway | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 535 | Rock | Rock | | | Y | Y |
| 536 | Rooming House | Rooming Hse | | | N | Y |
| 537 | Route | Rte | | | Y | Y |
| 538 | Row | Row | | | Y | Y |
| 539 | Rue | Rue | | | Y | Y |
| 540 | Run | Run | | | N | Y |
| 541 | Runway | Runway | | | Y | Y |
| 542 | Ruta | Ruta | Yes | Route | Y | N |
| 498 | RV Park | RV Park | | | N | Y |
| 545 | Sanitarium | Sanitarium | | | N | Y |
| 546 | School | Schl | | | Y | Y |
| 549 | Sea | Sea | | | Y | Y |
| 550 | Seashore | Seashore | | | N | Y |
| 552 | Sector | Sec | Yes | Sector | Y | N |
| 553 | Seminary | Smry | | | Y | Y |
| 554 | Sendero | Sendero | Yes | Foot Path | Y | N |
| 555 | Service Road | Svc Rd | | | Y | Y |
| 556 | Shelter | Shelter | | | N | Y |
| 558 | Shop | Shop | | | N | Y |
| 699 | Shopping Center | Shopping Ctr | | | N | Y |
| 560 | Shopping Mall | Shopping Mall | | | N | Y |
| 700 | Shopping Plaza | Shopping Plz | | | N | Y |
| 703 | Site | Site | | | N | Y |
| 564 | Skyway | Skwy | | | Y | Y |
| 565 | Slough | Slough | | | N | Y |
| 566 | Sonda | Sonda | Yes | Sound | Y | N |
| 567 | Sorority | Sorority | | | Y | Y |
| 568 | Sound | Snd | | | Y | N |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 569 | Spa | Spa | | | Y | Y |
| 570 | Speedway | Speedway | | | Y | Y |
| 571 | Spring | Spg | | | N | Y |
| 572 | Spur | Spur | | | Y | Y |
| 573 | Square | Sq | | | Y | Y |
| 575 | State Beach | State Beach | | | N | Y |
| 577 | State Forest | State Forest | | | N | Y |
| 578 | State Forest Service Road | St FS Rd | | | Y | N |
| 579 | State Highway | State Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 580 | State Hospital | State Hospital | | | Y | Y |
| 581 | State Loop | State Loop | | | Y | N |
| 582 | State Park | State Park | | | N | Y |
| 584 | State Prison | State Prison | | | N | Y |
| 585 | State Road | State Rd | | | Y | N |
| 586 | State Route | State Rte | | | Y | N |
| 588 | State Spur | State Spur | | | Y | N |
| 589 | State Trunk Highway | St Trunk Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 591 | Station | Sta | | | N | Y |
| 592 | Strait | Strait | | | Y | Y |
| 593 | Stravenue | Stra | | | N | Y |
| 594 | Stream | Strm | | | N | Y |
| 595 | Street | St | | | N | Y |
| 596 | Strip | Strip | | | Y | Y |
| 599 | Swamp | Swamp | | | N | Y |
| 600 | Synagogue | Synagogue | | | Y | Y |
| 601 | Tank | Tank | | | N | Y |
| 603 | Temple | Tmpl | | | Y | Y |
| 604 | Terminal | Trmnl | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 605 | Terrace | Ter | | | Y | Y |
| 687 | Thoroughfare | Thoroughfare | | | N | Y |
| 607 | Toll Booth | Toll Booth | | | Y | Y |
| 701 | Toll Road | Toll Rd | | | N | Y |
| 610 | Tollway | Tollway | | | N | Y |
| 611 | Tower | Twr | | | Y | Y |
| 612 | Town Center | Town Ctr | | | Y | Y |
| 613 | Town Hall | Town Hall | | | N | Y |
| 614 | Town Highway | Town Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 615 | Town Road | Town Rd | | | Y | N |
| 616 | Towne Center | Towne Ctr | | | Y | Y |
| 617 | Township Highway | Twp Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 618 | Township Road | Twp Rd | | | Y | N |
| 619 | Trace | Trce | | | N | Y |
| 620 | Track | Trak | | | Y | Y |
| 621 | Trafficway | Trfy | | | N | Y |
| 622 | Trail | Trl | | | Y | Y |
| 623 | Trailer Court | Trailer Ct | | | N | Y |
| 624 | Trailer Park | Trailer Pk | | | N | Y |
| 628 | Transmission Line | Trans Ln | | | N | Y |
| 702 | Treatment Plant | Trmt Plant | | | Y | Y |
| 630 | Tribal Road | Tribal Rd | | | Y | N |
| 632 | Trolley | Trolley | | | Y | Y |
| 633 | Truck Trail | Truck Trl | | | Y | Y |
| 636 | Túnel | Túnel | Yes | Tunnel | Y | N |
| 634 | Tunnel | Tunl | | | Y | Y |
| 635 | Turnpike | Tpke | | | N | Y |
| 637 | Underpass | Upas | | | Y | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 642 | Universidad | Universidad | Yes | University/College | Y | N |
| 643 | University | Univ | | | Y | Y |
| 638 | US Forest Service Highway | USFS Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 639 | US Forest Service Road | USFS Rd | | | Y | N |
| 640 | US Highway | US Hwy | | | Y | N |
| 641 | US Route | US Rte | | | Y | N |
| 644 | Valley | Vly | | | N | Y |
| 645 | Vereda | Ver | Yes | Path | Y | N |
| 655 | Via | Via | Yes | Way | Y | N |
| 646 | Viaduct | Viaduct | | | N | Y |
| 647 | View | Vw | | | N | Y |
| 648 | Villa | Villa | | | Y | Y |
| 649 | Village | Vlg | | | Y | Y |
| 650 | Village Center | Village Ctr | | | Y | Y |
| 697 | Vineyard | Vineyard | | | N | Y |
| 652 | Vineyards | Vineyards | | | N | Y |
| 654 | Vista | Vis | Yes | View | Y | Y |
| 656 | Walk | Walk | | | N | Y |
| 657 | Walkway | Walkway | | | N | Y |
| 659 | Wash | Wash | | | N | Y |
| 660 | Waterway | Waterway | | | N | Y |
| 661 | Way | Way | | | N | Y |
| 663 | Wharf | Wharf | | | N | Y |
| 665 | Wild and Scenic River | Wld n Snc Riv | | | N | Y |
| 664 | Wild River | Wild River | | | N | Y |
| 666 | Wilderness | Wilderness | | | N | Y |
| 667 | Wilderness Park | Wilderenss Pk | | | N | Y |
| 668 | Wildlife Management Area | Wldlf Mgt Area | | | N | Y |

| Type Code | Expanded Full Text | Display Name abbreviation | Spanish | Translation | Prefix Type | Suffix Type |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 669 | Winery | Winery | | | Y | Y |
| 672 | Yard | Yard | | | N | Y |
| 673 | Yards | Yards | | | Y | Y |
| 670 | YMCA | YMCA | | | Y | Y |
| 671 | YWCA | YWCA | | | Y | Y |
| 675 | Zanja | Zanja | Yes | Ditch | Y | N |
| 676 | Zoo | Zoo | | | Y | Y |

F. MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code (MTFCC) Definitions

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| C3022 | Mountain Peak or Summit | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A prominent elevation rising above the surrounding level of the Earth's surface. |
| C3023 | Island | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | Y | Y | An area of dry or relatively dry land surrounded by water or low wetland. [including archipelago, atoll, cay, hammock, hummock, isla, isle, key, moku and rock] |
| C3024 | Levee | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | N | Y | Y | An embankment flanking a stream or other flowing water feature to prevent overflow. |
| C3026 | Quarry (not water-filled), Open Pit Mine or Mine | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | Y | An area from which commercial minerals are or were removed from the Earth; not including an oilfield or gas field. |
| C3027 | Dam | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | Y | Y | A barrier built across the course of a stream to impound water and/or control water flow. |
| C3061 | Cul-de-sac | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | An expanded paved area at the end of a street used by vehicles for turning around. For mapping purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau maps it only as a point feature. |
| C3062 | Traffic Circle | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A circular intersection allowing for continuous movement of traffic at the meeting of roadways. |
| C3066 | Gate | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A movable barrier across a road. |
| C3067 | Toll Booth | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A structure or barrier where a fee is collected for using a road. |
| C3070 | Tower/Beacon | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | Y | A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, generally used for observation, storage, or electronic transmission. |
| C3071 | Lookout Tower | Tower/Beacon | Y | N | N | A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for observation. |
| C3072 | Transmission Tower including cell, radio and TV | Tower/Beacon | Y | N | Y | A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for electronic transmission. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---|---|-------|--------|-------|--|
| C3073 | Water Tower | Tower/Beacon | Y | N | Y | A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for water storage. |
| C3074 | Lighthouse Beacon | Tower/Beacon | Y | N | N | A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for transmission of light and possibly sound generally to aid in navigation. |
| C3075 | Tank/Tank Farm | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | Y | One or more manmade structures, each higher than its diameter, used for liquid (other than water) or gas storage or for distribution activities. |
| C3076 | Windmill Farm | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | Y | One or more manmade structures used to generate power from the wind. |
| C3077 | Solar Farm | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | Y | One or more manmade structures used to generate power from the sun. |
| C3078 | Monument or Memorial | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A manmade structure to educate, commemorate, or memorialize an event, person, or feature. |
| C3079 | Boundary Monument Point | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A material object placed on or near a boundary line to preserve and identify the location of the boundary line on the ground. |
| C3080 | Survey Control Point | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A point on the ground whose position (horizontal or vertical) is known and can be used as a base for additional survey work. |
| C3081 | Locality Point | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A point that identifies the location and name of an unbounded locality (e.g., crossroad, community, populated place or locale). |
| C3085 | Alaska Native Village Official Point | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | N | A point that serves as the core of an Alaska Native village and is used in defining Alaska Native village statistical areas. |
| C3088 | Landfill | Miscellaneous Topographic Features | Y | N | Y | A disposal facility at which solid waste is placed on or in the land. |
| G2100 | American Indian Area | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | A legally defined state- or federally recognized reservation and/or off-reservation trust land (excludes statistical American Indian areas). |
| G2101 | American Indian Area (Reservation Only) | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | American Indian Area (Reservation Only) |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|---|-------|--------|-------|--|
| G2102 | American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only) | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only) |
| G2120 | Hawaiian Home Land | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | A legal area held in trust for the benefit of Native Hawaiians. |
| G2130 | Alaska Native Village Statistical Area | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | A statistical geographic entity that represents the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or receiving governmental services from the defining legal Alaska Native Village corporation. |
| G2140 | Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | A statistical entity identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that have no current reservation, but had a former reservation in Oklahoma. |
| G2150 | State-designated Tribal Statistical Area | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | A statistical geographic entity identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state-appointed liaison for a state-recognized American Indian tribe that does not currently have a reservation and/or lands in trust. |
| G2160 | Tribal Designated Statistical Area | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | A statistical geographic entity identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a federally recognized American Indian tribe that does not currently have a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. |
| G2170 | American Indian Joint Use Area | American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area | N | N | Y | An area administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| G2200 | Alaska Native Regional Corporation | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Corporate entities established to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). There are twelve geographically defined ANRCs and they are all within and cover most of the State of Alaska (the Annette Island Reserve-an American Indian reservation-is excluded from any ANRC). The boundaries of ANRCs have been legally established. |
| G2300 | Tribal Subdivision | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. |
| G2400 | Tribal Census Tract | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A relatively small and permanent statistical subdivision of a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land, delineated by American Indian tribal participants or the Census Bureau for the purpose of presenting demographic data. |
| G2410 | Tribal Block Group | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A cluster of census blocks within a single tribal census tract delineated by American Indian tribal participants or the Census Bureau for the purpose of presenting demographic data. |
| G3100 | Combined Statistical Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A grouping of adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a degree of economic and social integration, as measured by commuting. |
| G3110 | Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An area containing a substantial population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core, as measured by commuting. Defined using whole counties and equivalents. |
| G3120 | Metropolitan Division | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A county or grouping of counties that is a subdivision of a Metropolitan Statistical Area containing an urbanized area with a population of 2.5 million or more. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| G3200 | Combined New England City and Town Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A grouping of adjacent New England city and town areas that have a degree of economic and social integration, as measured by commuting. |
| G3210 | New England City and Town Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An area containing a substantial population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core, as measured by commuting. Defined using Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) in New England. |
| G3220 | New England City and Town Division | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A grouping of cities and towns in New England that is a subdivision of a New England City and Town Area containing an urbanized area with a population of 2.5 million or more. |
| G3500 | Urban Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Densely settled territory that contains at least 2,500 people. The subtypes of this feature are Urbanized Area (UA), which consists of 50,000 + people and Urban Cluster, which ranges between 2,500 and 49,999 people. |
| G4000 | State or Equivalent Feature | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a state for census purposes, as is Puerto Rico. |
| G4020 | County or Equivalent Feature | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The primary division of a state or state equivalent area. The primary divisions of 48 states are termed County, but other terms are used such as Borough in Alaska, Parish in Louisiana, and Municipio in Puerto Rico. This feature includes independent cities, which are incorporated places that are not part of any county. |
| G4040 | County Subdivision | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The primary divisions of counties and equivalent features for the reporting of Census Bureau data. The subtypes of this feature are Minor Civil Division, Census County Division/Census Subarea, and Unorganized Territory. This feature includes independent places, which are incorporated places that are not part of any county subdivision. |
| G4060 | Subminor Civil Division | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Legally defined divisions (subbarrios) of minor civil divisions (barrios-pueblo and barrios) in Puerto Rico. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| G4110 | Incorporated Place | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A legal entity incorporated under state law to provide general-purpose governmental services to a concentration of population. Incorporated places are generally designated as a city, borough, municipality, town, village, or, in a few instances, have no legal description. |
| G4120 | Consolidated City | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An incorporated place that has merged governmentally with a county or minor civil division, but one or more of the incorporated places continues to function within the consolidation. It is a place that contains additional separately incorporated places. |
| G4210 | Census Designated Place | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A statistical area defined for a named concentration of population and the statistical counterpart of an incorporated place. |
| G4300 | Economic Census Place | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The lowest level of geographic area for presentation of some types of Economic Census data. It includes incorporated places, consolidated cities, census designated places (CDPs), minor civil divisions (MCDs) in selected states, and balances of MCDs or counties. An incorporated place, CDP, MCD, or balance of MCD qualifies as an economic census place if it contains 5,000 or more residents, or 5,000 or more jobs, according to the most current data available. |
| G5020 | Census Tract | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a County or equivalent feature delineated by local participants as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. |
| G5030 | Block Group | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers within a Census Tract. For example, block group 3 (BG 3) within a Census Tract includes all blocks numbered from 3000 to 3999. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| G5040 | Tabulation Block | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The lowest-order census defined statistical area. It is an area, such as a city block, bounded primarily by physical features but sometimes by invisible city or property boundaries. A tabulation block boundary does not cross the boundary of any other geographic area for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The subtypes of this feature are Count Question Resolution (CQR), current, and census. |
| G5200 | Congressional District | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Additional equivalent features exist for state equivalents with nonvoting delegates or no representative. The subtypes of this feature are 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, and 111th Congressional Districts, plus subsequent Congresses. |
| G5210 | State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Areas established by a state or equivalent government from which members are elected to the upper or unicameral chamber of a state governing body. The upper chamber is the senate in a bicameral legislature, and the unicameral case is a single house legislature (Nebraska). |
| G5220 | State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | Areas established by a state or equivalent government from which members are elected to the lower chamber of a state governing body. The lower chamber is the House of Representatives in a bicameral legislature. |
| G5240 | Voting District | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | The generic name for the geographic features, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state, local, and tribal governments for the purpose of conducting elections. |
| G5400 | Elementary School District | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A geographic area within which officials provide public elementary grade-level educational services for residents. |
| G5410 | Secondary School District | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A geographic area within which officials provide public secondary grade-level educational services for residents. |
| G5420 | Unified School District | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A geographic area within which officials provide public educational services for all grade levels for residents. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| G6100 | Public-Use Microdata Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | A decennial census area with a population of at least 100,000 or more persons for which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of household-level data that are screened to protect confidentiality. |
| G6300 | Traffic Analysis District | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An area delineated by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and state Departments of Transportation (DOTs) for tabulating journey-to-work and place-of-work data. A Traffic Analysis District (TAD) consists of one or more Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs). |
| G6320 | Traffic Analysis Zone | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An area delineated by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and state Departments of Transportation (DOTs) for tabulating journey-to-work and place-of-work data. |
| G6330 | Urban Growth Area | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An area defined under state authority to manage urbanization that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER [®] Database in agreement with the state. |
| G6340 | ZIP Code Tabulation Area (Three-Digit) | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An approximate statistical-area representation of a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) 3-digit ZIP Code service area. |
| G6350 | Zip Code Tabulation Area (Five-Digit) | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | An approximate statistical-area representation of a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) 5-digit ZIP Code service area. |
| G6400 | Commercial Region | Tabulation Area | N | N | Y | For the purpose of presenting economic statistical data, municipios in Puerto Rico are grouped into commercial regions. |
| H1100 | Connector | Hydrographic Features | N | Y | N | A known, but nonspecific, hydrographic connection between two nonadjacent water features. |
| H2025 | Swamp/Marsh | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | A poorly drained wetland, fresh or saltwater, wooded or grassy, possibly covered with open water. [includes bog, cienega, marais and pocosin] |
| H2030 | Lake/Pond | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | A standing body of water that is surrounded by land. |
| H2040 | Reservoir | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | An artificially impounded body of water. |
| H2041 | Treatment Pond | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | An artificial body of water built to treat fouled water. |
| H2051 | Bay/Estuary/Gulf/Sound | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | A body of water partly surrounded by land. [includes arm, bight, cove and inlet] |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| H2053 | Ocean/Sea | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | The great body of salt water that covers much of the earth. |
| H2060 | Gravel Pit/Quarry filled with water | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | A body of water in a place or area from which commercial minerals were removed from the Earth. |
| H2081 | Glacier | Hydrographic Features | N | N | Y | A body of ice moving outward and down slope from an area of accumulation; an area of relatively permanent snow or ice on the top or side of a mountain or mountainous area. [includes ice field and ice patch] |
| H3010 | Stream/River | Hydrographic Features | N | Y | Y | A natural flowing waterway. [includes anabranch, awawa, branch, brook, creek, distributary, fork, kill, pup, rio, and run] |
| H3013 | Braided Stream | Hydrographic Features | N | Y | Y | A natural flowing waterway with an intricate network of interlacing channels. |
| H3020 | Canal, Ditch or Aqueduct | Hydrographic Features | N | Y | Y | An artificial waterway constructed to transport water, to irrigate or drain land, to connect two or more bodies of water, or to serve as a waterway for watercraft. [includes lateral] |
| K1121 | Apartment Building or Complex | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | A building or group of buildings that contain multiple living quarters generally for which rent is paid. |
| K1223 | Trailer Court or Mobile Home Park | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | An area in which parking space for house trailers is rented, usually providing utilities and services. |
| K1225 | Crew-of-Vessel Location | Potential Living Quarters | Y | N | Y | A point or area in which the population of military or merchant marine vessels at sea are assigned, usually being at or near the home port pier. |
| K1226 | Housing Facility/Dormitory for Workers | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | A structure providing housing for a number of persons employed as semi-permanent or seasonal laborers. |
| K1227 | Hotel, Motel, Resort, Spa, Hostel, YMCA, or YWCA | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | A structure providing transient lodging or living quarters, generally for some payment. |
| K1228 | Campground | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | An area used for setting up mobile temporary living quarters (camp) or holding a camp meeting, sometimes providing utilities and other amenities. |
| K1229 | Shelter or Mission | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | A structure providing low-cost or free living quarters established by a welfare or educational organization for the needy people of a district. |
| K1231 | Hospital/Hospice/ Urgent Care Facility | Potential Living Quarters | Y | N | Y | One or more structures where the sick or injured may receive medical or surgical attention. [including infirmary] |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| K1233 | Nursing Home, Retirement Home, or Home for the Aged | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | A structure to house and provide care for the elderly. |
| K1234 | County Home or Poor Farm | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | One or more structures administered by a local government that serve as living quarters for the indigent. |
| K1235 | Juvenile Institution | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | A facility (correctional or non-correctional) where groups of juveniles reside; this includes training schools, detention centers, residential treatment centers and orphanages. |
| K1236 | Local Jail or Detention Center | Potential Living Quarters | Y | N | Y | One or more structures that serve as a place for the confinement of adult persons in lawful detention, administered by a local (county, municipal, etc.) government. |
| K1237 | Federal Penitentiary, State Prison, or Prison Farm | Potential Living Quarters | Y | N | Y | An institution that serves as a place for the confinement of adult persons in lawful detention, administered by the federal government or a state government. |
| K1238 | Other Correctional Institution | Potential Living Quarters | Y | N | Y | One or more structures that serve as a place for the confinement of adult persons in lawful detention, not elsewhere classified or administered by a government of unknown jurisdiction. |
| K1239 | Convent, Monastery, Rectory, Other Religious Group Quarters | Potential Living Quarters | Y | N | Y | One or more structures intended for use as a residence for those having a religious vocation. |
| K1241 | Sorority, Fraternity, or College Dormitory | Potential Living Quarters | N | N | Y | One or more structures associated with a social or educational organization that serve as living quarters for college students. |
| K2100 | Governmental | Workplaces | N | N | Y | A place where employees are employed in federal, state, local, or tribal government. |
| K2110 | Military Installation | Governmental | Y | N | Y | An area owned and/or occupied by the Department of Defense for use by a branch of the armed forces (such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard), or a state owned area for the use of the National Guard. |
| K2146 | Community Center | Governmental | Y | N | Y | A meeting place used by members of a community for social, cultural, or recreational purposes. |
| K2165 | Government Center | Governmental | Y | N | Y | A place used by members of government (either federal, state, local, or tribal) for administration and public business. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---|--------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| K2167 | Convention Center | Governmental | Y | N | Y | An exhibition hall or conference center with enough open space to host public and private business and social events. |
| K2180 | Park | Governmental | N | N | Y | Parkland defined and administered by federal, state, and local governments. |
| K2181 | National Park Service Land | Park | Y | N | Y | Area—National parks, National Monuments, and so forth—under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. |
| K2182 | National Forest or Other Federal Land | Park | Y | N | Y | Land under the management and jurisdiction of the federal government, specifically including areas designated as National Forest, and excluding areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. |
| K2183 | Tribal Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of an American Indian tribe. |
| K2184 | State Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a state government. |
| K2185 | Regional Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a regional government. |
| K2186 | County Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a county government. |
| K2187 | County Subdivision Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a minor civil division (town/township) government. |
| K2188 | Incorporated Place Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of a municipal government. |
| K2189 | Private Park, Forest, or Recreation Area | Park | Y | N | Y | A privately owned place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource. |
| K2190 | Other Park, Forest, or Recreation Area (quasi-public, independent park, commission, etc.) | Park | Y | N | Y | A place or area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource and under the administration of some other type of government or agency such as an independent park authority or commission. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| K2191 | Post Office | Governmental | Y | N | N | An official facility of the U.S. Postal Service used for processing and distributing mail and other postal material. |
| K2193 | Fire Department | Governmental | Y | N | N | Fire Department. |
| K2194 | Police Station | Governmental | Y | N | N | Police Station. |
| K2195 | Library | Governmental | Y | N | N | Library. |
| K2196 | City/Town Hall | Governmental | Y | N | N | City/Town Hall. |
| K2300 | Commercial Workplace | Workplaces | N | N | Y | A place of employment for wholesale, retail, or other trade. |
| K2361 | Shopping Center or Major Retail Center | Commercial Workplace | N | N | Y | A group of retail establishments within a planned subdivision sharing a common parking area. |
| K2362 | Industrial Building or Industrial Park | Commercial Workplace | N | N | Y | One or more manufacturing establishments within an area zoned for fabrication, construction, or other similar trades. |
| K2363 | Office Building or Office Park | Commercial Workplace | N | N | Y | One or more structures housing employees performing business, clerical, or professional services. |
| K2364 | Farm/Vineyard/Winery/Orchard | Commercial Workplace | N | N | Y | An agricultural establishment where crops are grown and/or animals are raised, usually for food. |
| K2366 | Other Employment Center | Commercial Workplace | N | N | Y | A place of employment not elsewhere classified or of unknown type. |
| K2400 | Transportation Terminal | Workplaces | Y | N | Y | A facility where one or more modes of transportation can be accessed by people or for the shipment of goods; examples of such a facility include marine terminal, bus station, train station, airport and truck warehouse. |
| K2424 | Marina | Transportation Terminal | N | N | Y | A place where privately owned, light-craft are moored. |
| K2432 | Pier/Dock | Transportation Terminal | N | Y | Y | A platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles. This platform may provide access to ships and boats, or it may be used for recreational purposes. |
| K2451 | Airport or Airfield | Transportation Terminal | Y | Y | Y | A manmade facility maintained for the use of aircraft. [including airstrip, landing field and landing strip] |
| K2452 | Train Station, Trolley or Mass Transit Rail Station | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A place where travelers can board and exit rail transit lines, including associated ticketing, freight, and other commercial offices. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| K2453 | Bus Terminal | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A place where travelers can board and exit mass motor vehicle transit, including associated ticketing, freight, and other commercial offices. |
| K2454 | Marine Terminal | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A place where travelers can board and exit water transit or where cargo is handled, including associated ticketing, freight, and other commercial offices. |
| K2455 | Seaplane Anchorage | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A place where an airplane equipped with floats for landing on or taking off from a body of water can debark and load. |
| K2456 | Airport—Intermodal Transportation Hub/Terminal | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A major air transportation facility where travelers can board and exit airplanes and connect with other (i.e. non-air) modes of transportation. |
| K2457 | Airport—Statistical Representation | Transportation Terminal | N | N | Y | The area of an airport adjusted to include whole 2000 census blocks used for the delineation of urban areas. |
| K2458 | Park and Ride Facility/Parking Lot | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A place where motorists can park their cars and transfer to other modes of transportation. |
| K2459 | Runway/Taxiway | Transportation Terminal | Y | Y | Y | A fairly level and usually paved expanse used by airplanes for taking off and landing at an airport. |
| K2460 | Helicopter Landing Pad | Transportation Terminal | Y | N | Y | A fairly level and usually paved expanse used by helicopters for taking off and landing. |
| K2540 | University or College | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | A building or group of buildings used as an institution for post-secondary study, teaching, and learning. [including seminary] |
| K2543 | School or Academy | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | A building or group of buildings used as an institution for preschool, elementary or secondary study, teaching, and learning. [including elementary school and high school] |
| K2545 | Museum, Visitor Center, Cultural Center, or Tourist Attraction | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | An attraction of historical, cultural, educational or other interest that provides information or displays artifacts. |
| K2561 | Golf Course | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | A place designed for playing golf. |
| K2564 | Amusement Center | Other Workplace | N | N | Y | A facility that offers entertainment, performances or sporting events. Examples include arena, auditorium, theater, stadium, coliseum, race course, theme park, fairgrounds and shooting range. |
| K2582 | Cemetery | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | A place or area for burying the dead. [including burying ground and memorial garden] |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| K2586 | Zoo | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | A facility in which terrestrial and/or marine animals are confined within enclosures and displayed to the public for educational, preservation, and research purposes. |
| K3544 | Place of Worship | Other Workplace | Y | N | Y | A sanctified place or structure where people gather for religious worship; examples include church, synagogue, temple, and mosque. |
| L4010 | Pipeline | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | A long tubular conduit or series of pipes, often underground, with pumps and valves for flow control, used to transport fluid (e.g., crude oil, natural gas), especially over great distances. |
| L4020 | Powerline | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | One or more wires, often on elevated towers, used for conducting high-voltage electric power. |
| L4031 | Aerial Tramway/Ski Lift | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers. |
| L4040 | Conveyor | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | A mechanical apparatus that uses a moving belt to transport items from one place to another. |
| L4110 | Fence Line | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | A man-made barrier enclosing or bordering a field, yard, etc., usually made of posts and wire or wood, used to prevent entrance, to confine, or to mark a boundary. |
| L4121 | Ridge Line | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | The line of highest elevation along a ridge. |
| L4125 | Cliff/Escarpment | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | A very steep or vertical slope. [including bluff, crag, head, headland, nose, palisades, precipice, promontory, rim and rimrock] |
| L4130 | Point-to-Point Line | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | A line defined as beginning at one location point and ending at another, both of which are in sight. |
| L4140 | Property/Parcel Line (Including PLSS) | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | This feature class may denote a nonvisible boundary of either public or private lands (e.g., a park boundary) or it may denote a Public Land Survey System or equivalent survey line. |
| L4165 | Ferry Crossing | Miscellaneous Linear Features | N | Y | N | The route used to carry or convey people or cargo back and forth over a waterbody in a boat. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| R1011 | Railroad Feature (Main, Spur, or Yard) | Rail Features | N | Y | N | A line of fixed rails or tracks that carries mainstream railroad traffic. Such a rail line can be a main line or spur line, or part of a rail yard. |
| R1051 | Carline, Streetcar Track, Monorail, Other Mass Transit Rail | Rail Features | N | Y | N | Mass transit rail lines (including lines for rapid transit, monorails, streetcars, light rail, etc.) that are typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic and whose tracks are not part of a road right-of-way. |
| R1052 | Cog Rail Line, Incline Rail Line, Tram | Rail Features | N | Y | N | A special purpose rail line for climbing steep grades that is typically inaccessible to mainstream railroad traffic. Note that aerial tramways and streetcars (which may also be called “trams”) are accounted for by other MTFCCs and do not belong in R1052. |
| S1100 | Primary Road | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | Primary roads are generally divided, limited-access highways within the interstate highway system or under state management, and are distinguished by the presence of interchanges. These highways are accessible by ramps and may include some toll highways. |
| S1200 | Secondary Road | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | Secondary roads are main arteries, usually in the U.S. Highway, State Highway or County Highway system. These roads have one or more lanes of traffic in each direction, may or may not be divided, and usually have at-grade intersections with many other roads and driveways. They often have both a local name and a route number. |
| S1400 | Local Neighborhood Road, Rural Road, City Street | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | Generally a paved non-arterial street, road, or byway that usually has a single lane of traffic in each direction. Roads in this feature class may be privately or publicly maintained. Scenic park roads would be included in this feature class, as would (depending on the region of the country) some unpaved roads. |
| S1500 | Vehicular Trail (4WD) | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | An unpaved dirt trail where a four-wheel drive vehicle is required. These vehicular trails are found almost exclusively in very rural areas. Minor, unpaved roads usable by ordinary cars and trucks belong in the S1400 category. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| S1630 | Ramp | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A road that allows controlled access from adjacent roads onto a limited access highway, often in the form of a cloverleaf interchange. These roads are unaddressable. |
| S1640 | Service Drive usually along a limited access highway | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A road, usually paralleling a limited access highway, that provides access to structures along the highway. These roads can be named and may intersect with other roads. |
| S1710 | Walkway/Pedestrian Trail | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A path that is used for walking, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic. |
| S1720 | Stairway | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A pedestrian passageway from one level to another by a series of steps. |
| S1730 | Alley | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A service road that does not generally have associated addressed structures and is usually unnamed. It is located at the rear of buildings and properties and is used for deliveries. |
| S1740 | Private Road for service vehicles (logging, oil fields, ranches, etc.) | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A road within private property that is privately maintained for service, extractive, or other purposes. These roads are often unnamed. |
| S1750 | Internal U.S. Census Bureau use | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | Internal U.S. Census Bureau use. |
| S1780 | Parking Lot Road | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | The main travel route for vehicles through a paved parking area. |
| S1820 | Bike Path or Trail | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A path that is used for manual or small, motorized bicycles, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic. |
| S1830 | Bridle Path | Road/Path Features | N | Y | N | A path that is used for horses, being either too narrow for or legally restricted from vehicular traffic. |
| S2000 | Road Median | Road/Path Features | N | N | Y | The unpaved area or barrier between the carriageways of a divided road. |
| P0001 | Nonvisible Linear Legal/Statistical Boundary | Bounding Edges | N | Y | N | A legal/statistical boundary line that does not correspond to a shoreline or other visible feature on the ground. |
| P0002 | Perennial Shoreline | Bounding Edges | N | Y | N | The more-or-less permanent boundary between land and water for a water feature that exists year-round. |
| P0003 | Intermittent Shoreline | Bounding Edges | N | Y | N | The boundary between land and water (when water is present) for a water feature that does not exist year-round. |

| MTFCC | FEATURE CLASS | SUPERCLASS | POINT | LINEAR | AREAL | FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---|----------------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| P0004 | Other non-visible bounding Edge (e.g., Census water boundary, boundary of an areal feature) | Bounding Edges | N | Y | N | A bounding Edge that does not represent a legal/statistical boundary, and does not correspond to a shoreline or other visible feature on the ground. Many such Edges bound area landmarks, while many others separate water features from each other (e.g., where a bay meets the ocean). |