TIGER/Line® Shapefiles 2011

Technical Documentation

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

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

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

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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.

The TIGER/Line Files and Shapefiles can be downloaded from the following websites:

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.

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.

For copies of additional versions of TIGER/Line files that are no longer available from the Census Bureau, users should contact their local state data centers or university libraries.

1.4 New Layer in the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles

To better serve data users, the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include the following new shapefile:

- New county-based shapefile
  - Address Range Feature Shapefile

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.

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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.

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2 About the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles

2.1 What are the 2011 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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include data for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Island areas.

The 2011 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, 2011, 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 will match the data from the surveys that use 2011 geography, such as the 2011 Population Estimates and the American Community Survey.

2.2 Geographic Features and Boundaries Available in the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles

The 2011 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
Counties and equivalent entities (except census areas in Alaska)
Hawaiian home lands
Consolidated cities
Incorporated places
Minor civil divisions (MCDs, legal county subdivisions)
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 and the Virgin Islands only)

The statistical entities included in these shapefiles are:

Alaska Native village statistical areas
Tribal designated statistical areas
Oklahoma tribal statistical areas
State designated tribal statistical areas
Tribal census tracts
Tribal block groups
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
Census tracts

Metropolitan and micropolitan 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

2.3 Boundary Changes

The 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefile boundaries for some legal areas represent those that were collected as part of the Census Bureau's 2011 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, 2011. The 2011 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 2009-2010 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 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are released in one of three types of hierarchical coverage—nation-based, 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.

- Nation-based 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

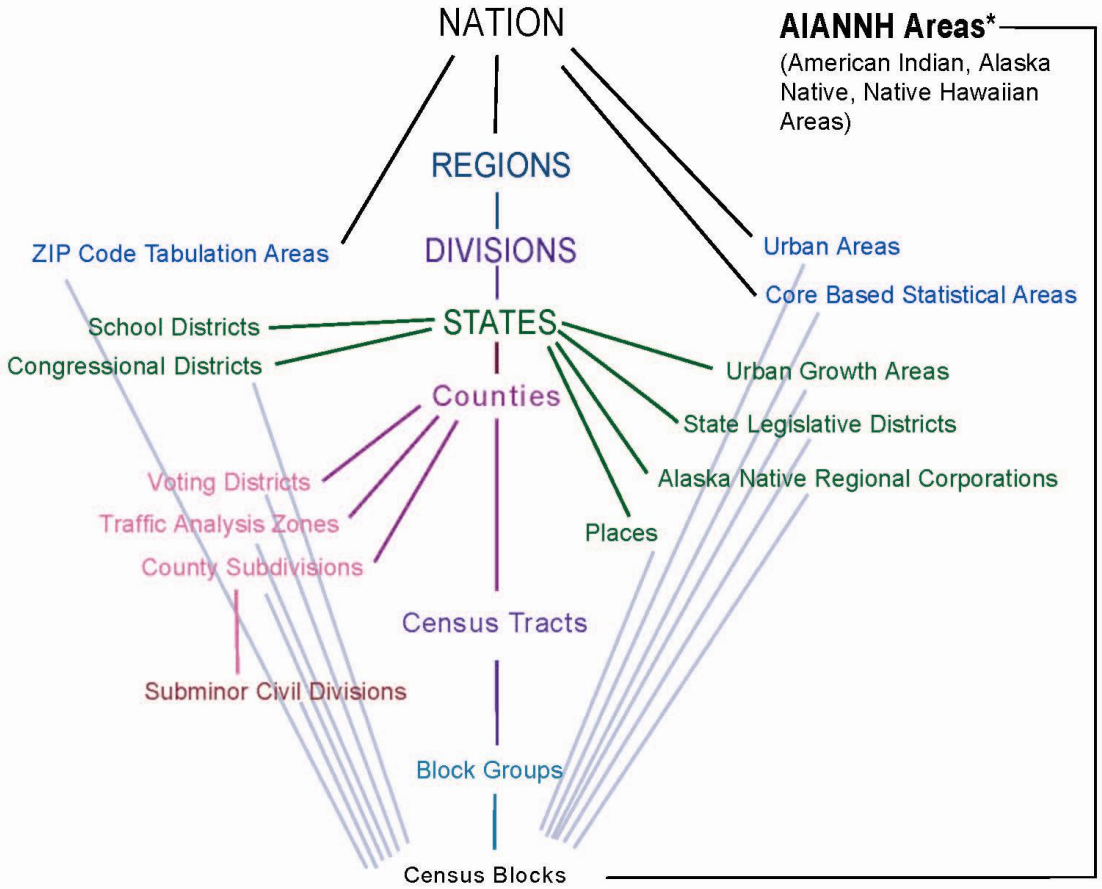


Figure 2. Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas

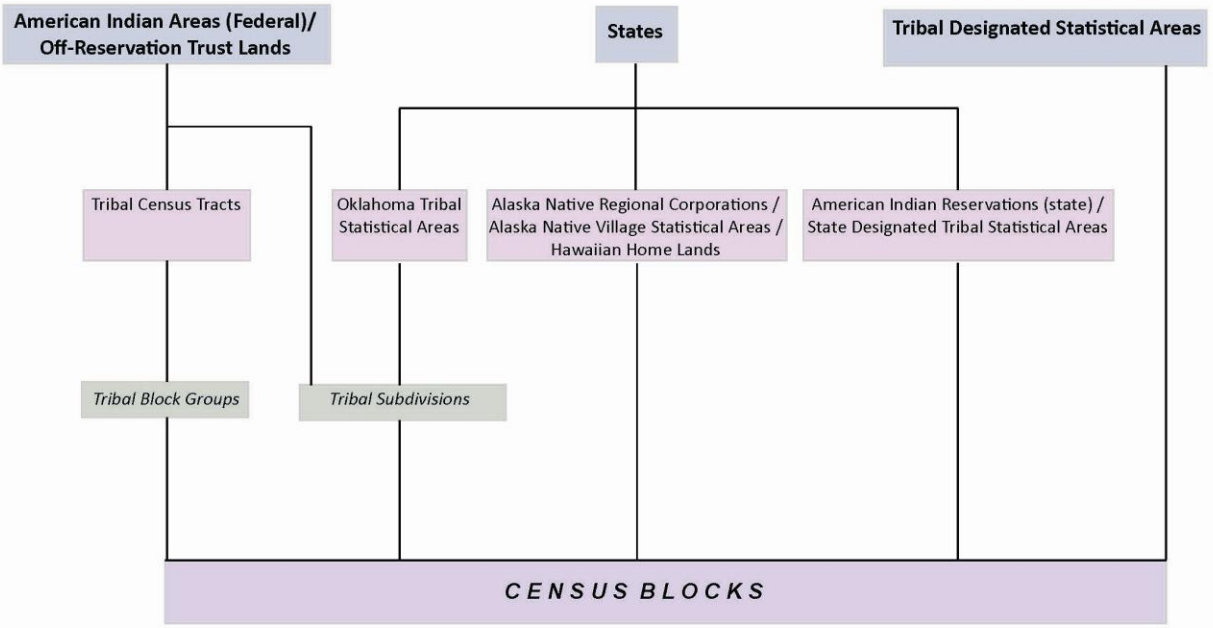


Table 1: 2011 Shapefile Layers Availability by Parent Geography

Layer	Nation-Based 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	✓		
112th Congressional Districts	✓		
Consolidated City		✓	
County and Equivalent	✓		
County Subdivision		✓	
Elementary School District		✓	
Metropolitan Division	✓		
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area	✓		
New England City and Town Area	✓		
New England City and Town Division	✓		
Place		✓	
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		✓	
All Lines			✓
All Roads			✓
Area Hydrography			✓
Area Landmark			✓
Linear Hydrography			✓
Military Installation	✓		
Point Landmark			✓
Primary Roads	✓		
Primary and Secondary Roads		✓	
Rails	✓		
Address Range-Feature			✓
Topological Faces (Polygons With All Geocodes)			✓

Layer	Nation-Based Files	State-Based Files	County-Based Files
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_2011_*<extent>*_*<layer>*.*<ext>*

Where:

tl = TIGER/Line

2011 = 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:

Nation-based:	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:

Nation-based shapefile: County and Equivalent shapefile
File Name: tl_2011_us_county.shp

State-based shapefile: State and Equivalent shapefile for Maryland
File Name: tl_2011_24_state.shp

County-based shapefile: All Lines shapefile for Cayuga County, New York
File Name: tl_2011_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 as 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_2011_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 geographic 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 validly 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 are 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_2011_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_2011_us_aitsn.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_2011_<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 National Shapefile (Current)*

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_2011_<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
TBLKGPCE	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 shapefiles:

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

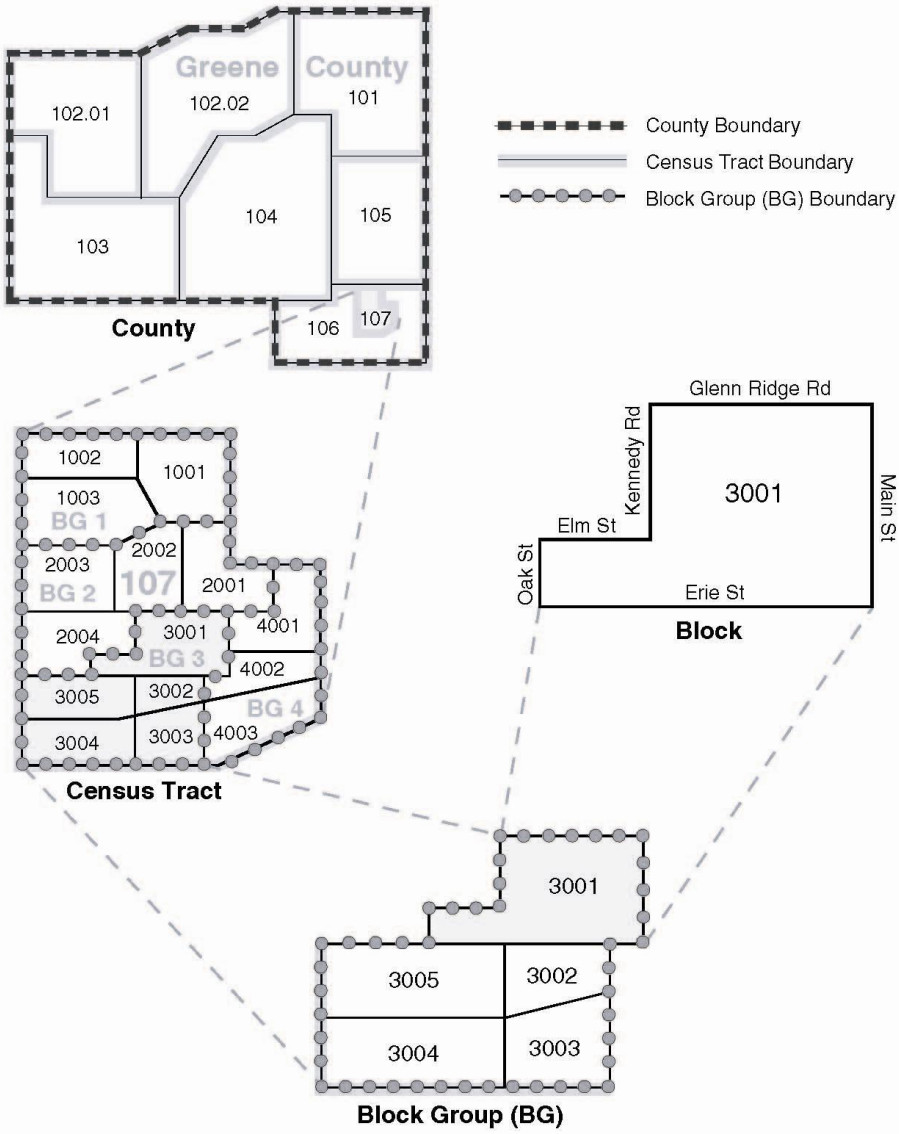
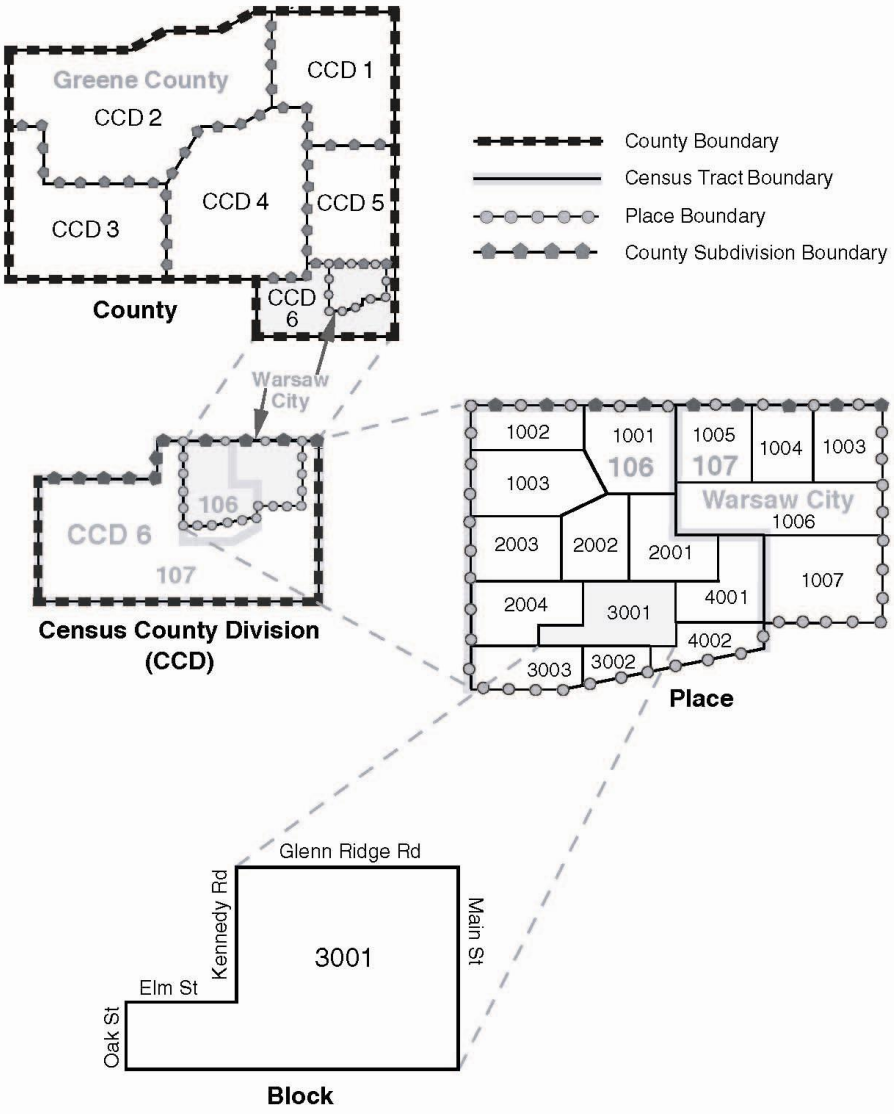


Figure 4. Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities
County-County Subdivision-Place-Block



5.2.1 Block State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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	10	String	Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block' and the current tabulation block number
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 shapefiles:

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_2011_<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 shapefiles:

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

Census Tract 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 998998 and are unique within a county or equivalent area. The Census Bureau reserved the census tract numbering range of 9400 to 9499 for use by American Indian area participants in situations where an American Indian entity crosses county or state lines. The Census Bureau assigned a census tract code of 0000 to some coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial sea, rather than extend the census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile limit. This allowed the Census Bureau to provide complete census tract coverage of Current water areas in territorial seas and the Great Lakes. Because of updates since 2000, there are census tracts with code 000000 that now contain land. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98.

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 9989—Basic number range for census tracts
- 0000—Basic number for census tracts in water areas
- 01 to 98—Suffix codes for census tracts
- 00—Suffix code for census tracts without a suffix

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

File Name: tl_2011_<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 by state in the following shapefiles:

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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 112th Congressional Districts. All congressional districts appearing in the 2011 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_2011_<US>_cd112.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
CD112FP	2	String	112th congressional district FIPS code

Field	Length	Type	Description
GEOID	4	String	112th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and the 112th 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
CDSESSN	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 shapefiles:

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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 5-character numeric FIPS code and an 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_2011_<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
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

Field	Length	Type	Description
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 shapefiles:

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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are based on available governmental unit boundaries of the counties and equivalent entities as of January 1, 2011.

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 2011 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_2011_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 shapefiles:

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 2011 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 2011 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_2011_<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 Hydrography

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

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 features 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).

5.9.1 Area Hydrography County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<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

5.9.2 Linear Hydrography County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<state-county FIPS>_linearwater.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County FIPS code
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

5.10 Landmarks (Area and Point)

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

Area Landmark County-based Shapefile
Point Landmark County-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 adds landmark features to the database on an as-needed basis and makes no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature are 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.

5.10.1 Area Landmark County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<state-county FIPS>_arealm.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County 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

5.10.2 Point Landmark County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<state-county FIPS>_pointlm.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County 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

5.11 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 as 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.

5.11.1 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 feature 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.

5.11.1.1 All Lines County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<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

5.11.2 Roads

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

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 the 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.

5.11.2.1 Primary Roads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_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

5.11.2.2 Primary and Secondary Roads State-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<state FIPS>_prisecroads.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
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

5.11.2.3 All Roads County-based Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<state-county FIPS>_roads.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County FIPS code
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

5.11.3 *Address Ranges*

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

Address Range Feature County-based Shapefile

The Address Ranges 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 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. Single-address address ranges have been suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of the addresses they describe.

The ADDRFEAT shapefile contains a record for each address range to street name combination. Address ranges associated to more than one street name are also represented by multiple coincident address range feature edge records. The ADDRFEAT shapefile includes all unsuppressed address ranges and will have better geocoding address match rates compared to the All Lines Shapefile (EDGES.shp) which only includes the most inclusive address range associated with each side of a street edge. The TIGER/Line 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.

5.11.3.1 Address Range Feature County Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2011_<state-county FIPS>_addrfeat.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
TLID	10	Integer	Permanent edge ID
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
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.

Field	Length	Type	Description
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

5.11.4 Railroads

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

Railroad 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 shapefile is provided at a National geographic extent and in a linear elemental feature geometry (described in section 4.2).

5.11.4.1 Railroads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2011_<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

5.12 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 2011 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 a 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 subdivided 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) include 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. There is at least one occurrence of a principal city, Holland City, MI that is shared between 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.

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

File Name: tl_2011_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

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

File Name: tl_2011_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

5.12.3 Metropolitan Division National Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_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

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

File Name: tl_2011_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

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

File Name: tl_2011_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

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

File Name: tl_2011_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

5.13 Military Installations

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

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 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 ANSI codes, the Census Bureau has not loaded any of this data into the MAF/TIGER database. The 2011 military shapefiles do not include this ANSICODE.

5.13.1 Military Installation National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_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

5.14 Places

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

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, 2011 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.

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.

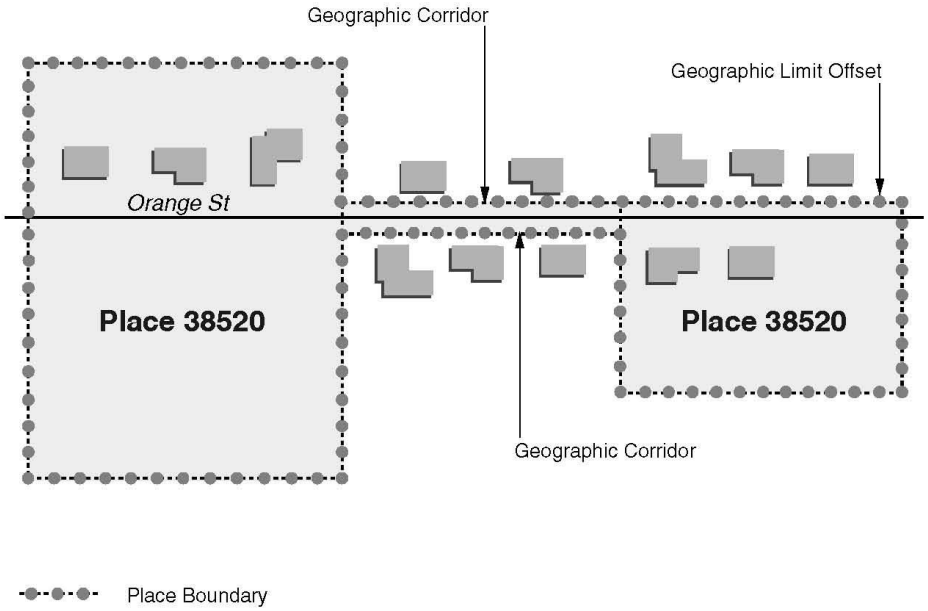
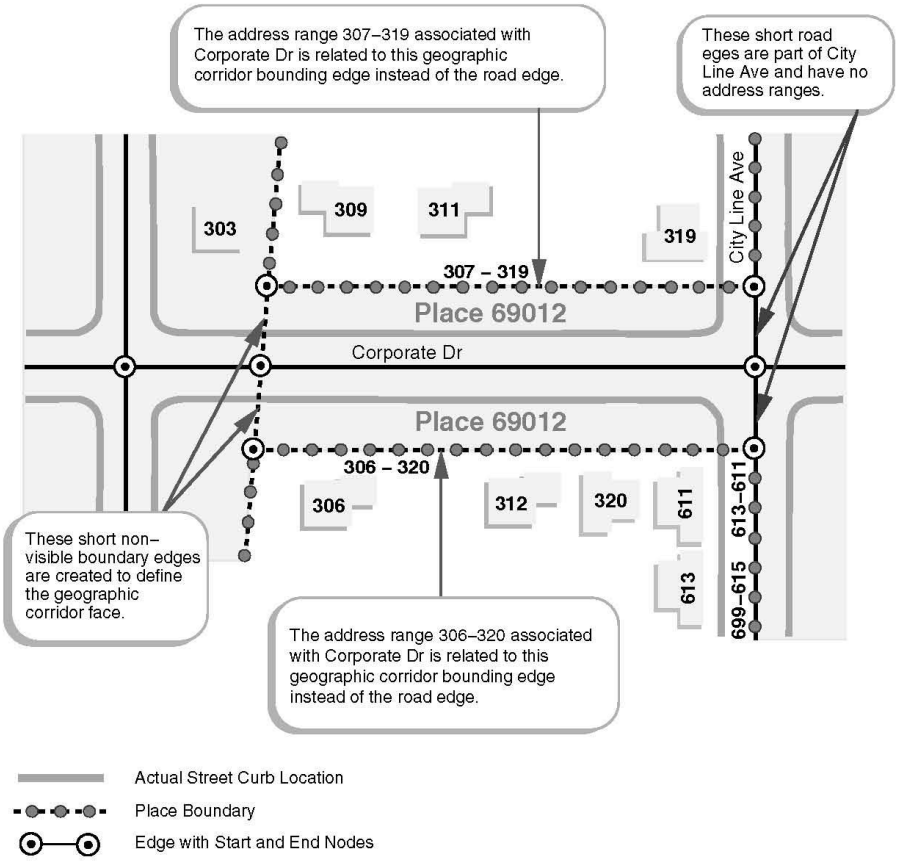


Figure 6. Geographic Corridors Address Ranges

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.



5.14.1 Place State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

5.15 School Districts (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)

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

Elementary School District Shapefile (Current)

Secondary School District Shapefile (Current)

Unified School District 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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include separate shapefiles for elementary, secondary, and unified school districts. The 2011 shapefiles contain information from the 2009-2010 school year. The 2009-2010 school districts represent districts in operation as of January 1, 2010.

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 1

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, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas 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 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain 5-character numeric school district codes. The values 99998 and 99997 are school district codes assigned to water and land respectively, 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.

5.15.1 Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

5.15.2 Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

5.15.3 Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

5.16 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.

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

File Name: tl_2011_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

5.17 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) Shapefile (Current)

State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) 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 chose to submit them.

State legislative districts (2010 Election Cycle)

States that participated 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.

State legislative district names

There are no official or state-provided names associated with Census 2000 state legislative districts. The NAMELSAD00 field in the Census 2000 shapefiles contains the state legislative district code (as the name) with the translated legal/statistical area description prefix of "State Senate District" or "State House District".

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

File Name: tl_2011_<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 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

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

File Name: tl_2011_<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

Field	Length	Type	Description
INTPTLON	12	String	Current longitude of the internal point

5.18 Subminor Civil Divisions

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

Subminor Civil Division State-based Shapefile (Current)

For the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles, sub-MCDs are available in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. 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, 2011 and were provided to the Census Bureau by the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The sub-MCDs in the U.S. Virgin Islands are termed 'estates'. The estates have legally defined boundaries and are much smaller in area than the census subdistricts, the USVI county subdivisions. The estates do not nest within the census subdistricts, but do nest within the county-equivalent islands and are technically more of an alternate form of a county subdivision.

The 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 5-character FIPS codes for sub-MCDs as well as 8-character ANSI codes.

5.18.1 Subminor Civil Division Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_state-county FIPS_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

5.19 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.

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

File Name: tl_2011_<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
TAZCE10	6	String	2010 Census traffic analysis zone code
UACE10	5	String	2010 Census urban area code
PUMA5CE10	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
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	112th congressional district FIPS code
SLDUST	3	String	Current state legislative district upper chamber code
SLDLST	3	String	Current state legislative district lower chamber code
UGACE	5	String	Current urban growth area 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

Field	Length	Type	Description
			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

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 2011 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 2011 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.

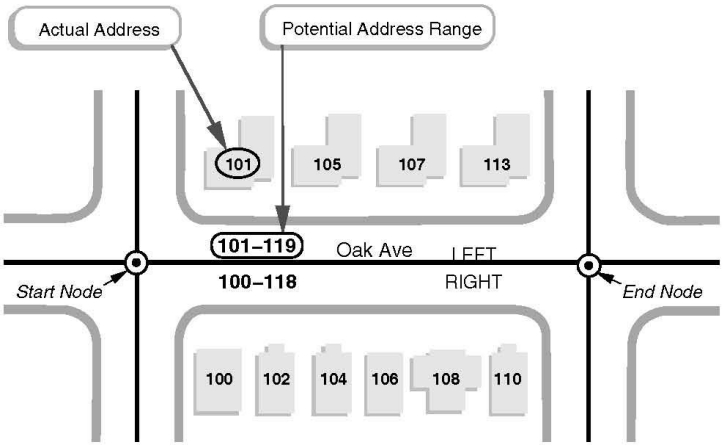
The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) offers an Address Information System (AIS) Viewer on compact disc, which can be used to get a list of valid 5-digit ZIP codes, and an on-line ZIP Code lookup search engine for addresses, as well as other data related to administrative postal areas, see (http://www.usps.com for online information). The 2011 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 2011 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 match results, 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. The Address Range Shapefile contains all of the address range to edge and street name relationships for a county. The most inclusive address range in the All Line shapefile (edge.shp) can also be used for geocoding but a single pair of left- and right-side address ranges may not always provide complete address range coverage.

Limitations

Users of the address ranges in the 2011 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_2011_<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.

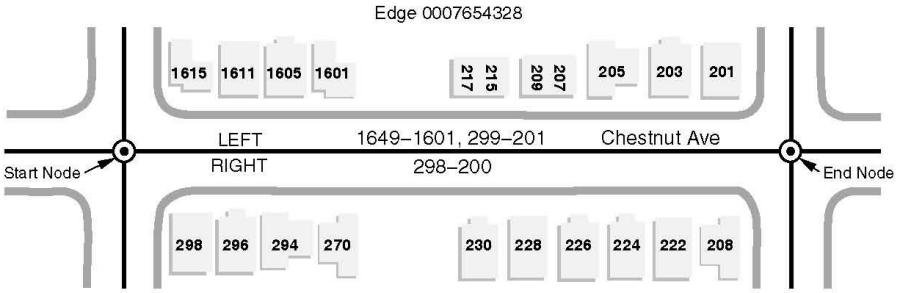
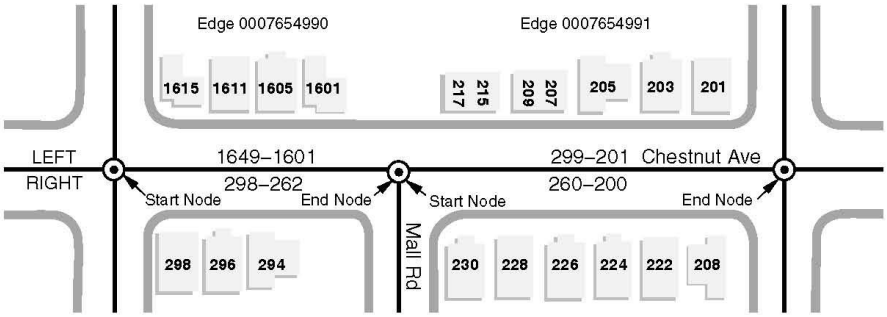


Figure 9. TIGER/Line® Shapefile Address Range Imputes—After Split

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_2011_<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_2011_<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

6.4 Other Identifiers

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

Other Identifiers Relationship File

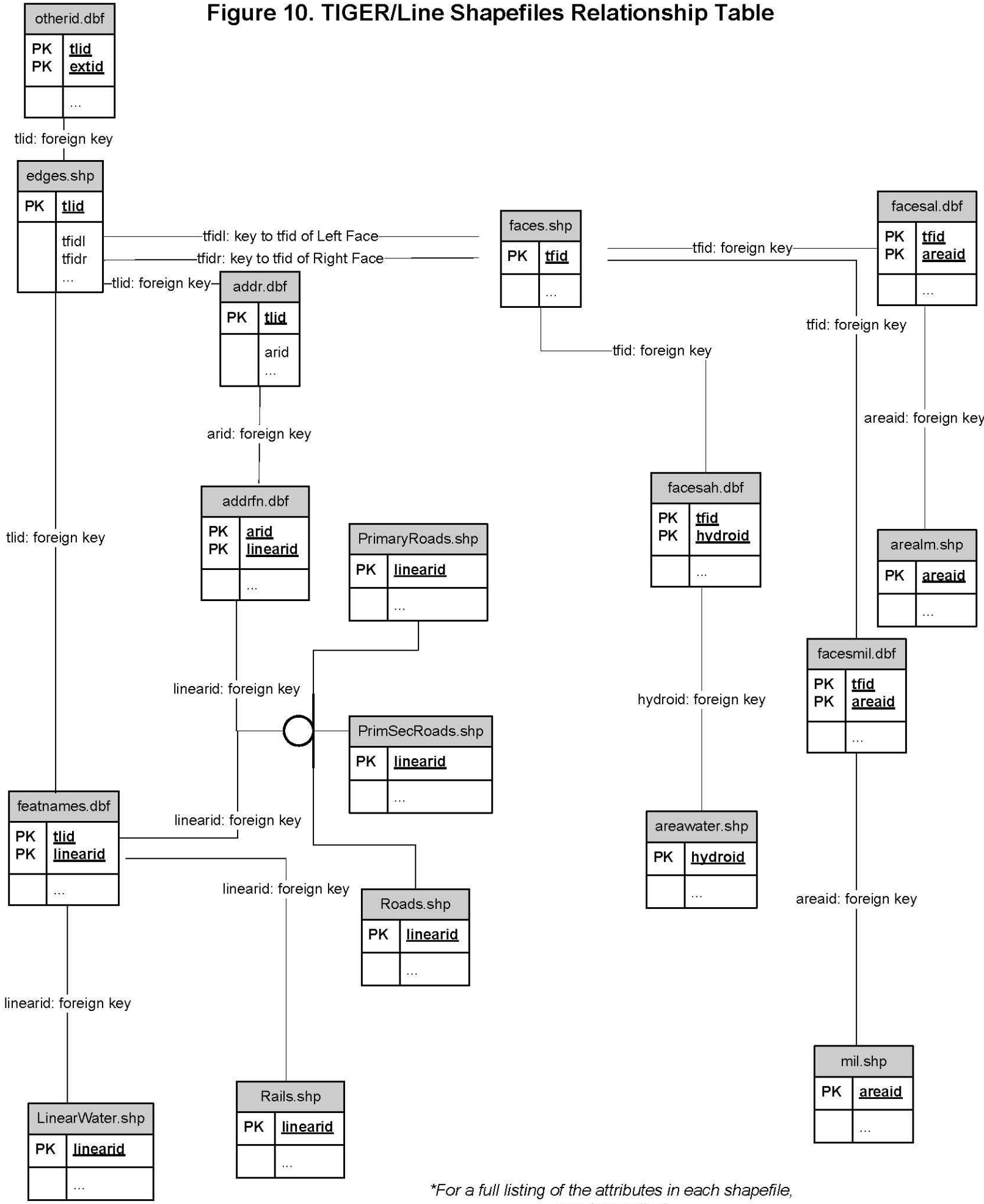
The Other Identifiers Relationship File contains external identifier codes, such as National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) codes and individual county identifiers. The edge to which an Other Identifiers Relationship File record applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the permanent 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_2011_<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 Table



**For a full listing of the attributes in each shapefile, see Appendix A*

6.5 Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationships

Topological faces-to-area landmark relationship information is available by county 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_2011_<state-county 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_2011_<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_2011_<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 and relationship file contained in the 2011 TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The files are listed in alphabetical order by geographic entity type.

Address Range Feature County-based Shapefile

File Name: tl_2011_<state-county FIPS>_addrfeat.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
TLID	10	Integer	Permanent edge ID
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
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

Address Range-Feature Name County-based Relationship File

File Name: tl_2011_<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_2011_<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_2011_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_2011_<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)

Field	Length	Type	Description
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_2011_<state-county FIPS>_roads.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County FIPS code
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_2011_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

Field	Length	Type	Description
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_2011_us_aitsn.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_2011_<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	10	String	Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block' and the current tabulation block number
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_2011_<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_2011_<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_2011_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
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_2011_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_2011_<US>_cd112.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
CD112FP	2	String	112th congressional district FIPS code
GEOID	4	String	112th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and the 112th 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
CDSESSN	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_2011_<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
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_2011_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

County Subdivision State-based Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<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_2011_<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_2011_<state-county FIPS>_linearwater.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County FIPS code
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_2011_<state-county FIPS>_arealm.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County 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_2011_<state-county FIPS>_pointlm.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	County 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_2011_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_2011_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

Military Installation National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_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) Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_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 Shapefile National Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_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

Other Identifiers Relationship File Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<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

Primary Roads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_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.
RTTYP	1	String	Route type code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code

Primary and Secondary Roads Record Layout

File Name: tl_2011_<state FIPS>_prisecroads.shp

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	State FIPS code
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

Place Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

Railroads National Shapefile Record Layout

File Name is: tl_2011_<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

Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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_2011_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_2011_<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 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_2011_<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_2011_<state-county FIPS>_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_2011_<state-county 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_2011_<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_2011_<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
TAZCE10	6	String	2010 Census traffic analysis zone code
UACE10	5	String	2010 Census urban area code
PUMA5CE10	5	String	2010 Census public use microdata area code
UGACE10	5	String	2010 Census urban growth 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
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	112th 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

Field	Length	Type	Description
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_2011_<US>_facesmil.dbf

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

Tribal Block Group National Shapefile (Current)

File name: tl_2011_<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
TBLKGPCE	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

Tribal Census Tract National Shapefile (Current)

File name: tl_2011_<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
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

Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout (Current)

File Name: tl_2011_<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

B. Pseudo-School Districts

2010 Census Pseudo-School Districts (stored as Secondary School Districts)

Column headers:

STATEFP10 2010 Census state FIPS code
SDLEA10 2010 Census secondary school district local education agency code
NAME 2010 Census secondary school district name

STATEFP10	SDLEA10	NAME10
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	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	25001	Somerset School District in Berkley (9-12)
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	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)

STATEFP10	SDLEA10	NAME10
25	25011	Ayer/Lunenberg School Districts in Shirley (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)
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

Census 2000 Pseudo-School Districts (stored as Secondary School Districts)
Column Headers:

STATEFP00 Census 2000 State FIPS Codes
SDLEA00 Census 2000 secondary school district local education agency code
NAME00 Census 2000 secondary school district name

STATEFP00	SDLEA00	NAME00
25	22222	Mohawk Trail Reg. S.D. in Hawley Town and Charlemont Town
45	45013	Beaufort County School District within Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station
45	45079	Richland County School District
47	47001	Anderson County School District in Clinton
47	47029	Cocke County School
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	47167	Tipton County School District in Covington
47	47187	Williamson County School District in Franklin
47	47189	Wilson County School District in Lebanon

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 Faclty			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	Faclty			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	Hl			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 Gnds			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			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.
C3073	Water Tower	Tower/Beacon	Y	N	Y	A manmade structure, higher than its diameter, used for water storage.

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
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.
G2101	American Indian Area (Reservation Only)	American Indian, Alaska Native, Or Native Hawaiian Area	N	N	Y	American Indian Area (Reservation Only)
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)

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
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.
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.

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
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.
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 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.

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
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.
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.

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
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.
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.

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
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.
G6120	Public-Use Microdata Area (5%)	Tabulation Area	N	N	Y	A decennial census area with a population of at least 100,000 for which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of household-level data from a 5% sample of long-form Census Bureau records that are screened to protect confidentiality.
G6320	Traffic Analysis Zone	Tabulation Area	N	N	Y	An area delineated by state and/or local transportation officials and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) 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.
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.

MTFCC	FEATURE CLASS	SUPERCLASS	POINT	LINEAR	AREAL	FEATURE CLASS DESCRIPTION
H2051	Bay/Estuary/Gulf/ Sound	Hydrographic Features	N	N	Y	A body of water partly surrounded by land. [includes arm, bight, cove and inlet]
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]

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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.

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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.

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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.
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.

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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]
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.

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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.
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.

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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.
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.

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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.
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).