TIGER/Line® Shapefiles 2007

Technical Documentation

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

Acknowledgments

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TIGER/Line® Shapefiles 2007

Technical Documentation

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Chapter 1 Introduction

The 2007 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 MAF/TIGER database was developed at the Census Bureau to support the mapping and related geographic activities required by the decennial and economic censuses and sample survey programs. Geographic base linear, area, and point features such as roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and geographic area boundaries 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 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 shapefiles include information for the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas (the Island Areas include Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States).

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain Census 2000 vintage geography and current geography. Census 2000 geography is defined as the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas (boundaries of governmental units) or statistical areas in effect on January 1, 2000. The Census Bureau has not systematically updated the inventory or boundaries of statistical areas since 2000, however, changes to legal areas may affect statistical areas. Current geography is defined as the latest version of the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas as reported, reflecting the boundaries of governmental units in effect as of January 1, 2007, or legal and statistical area boundaries that have been adjusted and/or corrected since Census 2000.

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain attribute data only and do not include display or mapping software. They are designed for use with geographic information system (GIS) software. The TIGER/Line Shapefiles do not contain demographic data from any census or survey, but do include the geographic entity codes which provide a link between the Census Bureau's demographic data and the TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

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 U.S. 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 are for statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only. Their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement and they are not legal land descriptions.

TIGER® and TIGER/Line® are registered trademarks of the Census Bureau and ZCTA™ is a trademark of the Census Bureau. As such, these names cannot be used as or within the proprietary product names of any commercial product including or otherwise relevant to Census Bureau data, and may only be used to refer to the nature of such product. The Census Bureau requests that any repackaging of the TIGER/Line Shapefile data, documentation, and other files accompanying it for distribution include a conspicuously placed statement to this

effect on the product's cover, the first page of the website, or elsewhere of comparable visibility. Further, Census Bureau trademarks, when used in reference to the nature of the product, should be accompanied by the ® (registered) symbol or ™ symbol, where convenient.

How to Use this Documentation

Chapter 2: The structure and format of the files are presented in Chapter 2. Naming conventions, metadata, and other information are also presented.

Chapter 3: The content of each shapefile and relationship file and descriptions of the geography contained within each are presented in Chapter 3.

Chapter 4: A complete record layout for the entire set of 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles and associated relationship files is presented in Chapter 4.

Questions?

If you obtained the TIGER/Line Shapefiles directly from the Census Bureau and need further information concerning the content of the files, contact the Geographic Products Branch, Geography Division, Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233-7400. The telephone number is (301) 763-1128. The e-mail address is tiger@census.gov. For information concerning the subject matter and contents of TIGER/Line Shapefiles obtained from a source other than the Census Bureau, contact that source.

Chapter 2 Structure and Format

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

- Creation and maintenance of a digital geographic database that includes complete coverage of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas
- Production of maps from the MAF/TIGER database for all Census Bureau enumeration and publication programs
- Assigning individual addresses to geographic entities and census blocks based on polygons formed by features such as roads and streams

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

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

MAF/TIGER Database Extracts

In order for others to use the information in the MAF/TIGER database in a GIS or for other geographic applications, the Census Bureau releases periodic extracts of the database. The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are the first extract in shapefile format. Prior to this release, numerous versions of the TIGER/Line files were made available, beginning with the 1990 TIGER/Line files. The Redistricting Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line files, which was the official version of the TIGER/Line files, was delivered to the designated recipients under Public Law 94-171 and to redistricting officials in the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line files originally was produced to support the Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) data files. The Census Bureau released the Urbanized Area (UA) Census 2000 version of the TIGER/Line files to support the Census 2000 Urban Areas Program. The Census Bureau also released the 108th Congressional District Census 2000 TIGER/Line files. More recent releases include one version of the TIGER/Line files for 2002 and one for 2003, and both first and second editions for 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Relationship of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles to Census 2000 Statistical Data

What makes the MAF/TIGER extract products particularly valuable in the GIS environment and to the data user community is the ability to create a direct linkage between the Census 2000 decennial census data products or post-Census 2000 estimates program and the MAF/TIGER database extracts. The digital description in the MAF/TIGER database of the nation's legal and statistical entities includes Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes and, for selected geographic entities, Census Bureau codes so that entities can be easily matched and linked with the Census 2000 data.

Structure of the Files

The 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 file that stores the feature geometry
- .shx - the file that stores the index of the feature geometry
- .dbf - the dBASE, or database, file that stores attribute information
- .prj - the file that stores the coordinate system information
- .shp.xml - the file that stores the metadata

Each zipped relationship file consists of the following two files:

- .dbf - the dBASE, or database, file that stores additional attribute information
- .dbf.xml - the file that stores the metadata

Naming Conventions

The name of each file is:

fe_2007_<*extent*>_<*layer*>.<*ext*>

Where:

fe = internal Census Bureau use

2007 = the version of the files

<*extent*> = entity ID code, variable length

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 characters, "us"
State-based:	2-digit numeric state FIPS code
County-based:	5-digit numeric state-county FIPS code
American Indian area-based:	4-digit American Indian area census code

<layer> = layer tag, variable length

The layer tag specifies the type of geography or feature the file contains. If '00' appears at the end of the layer tag, the file contains Census 2000 geography. If '00' does not appear, the file contains current geography.

<*ext*> = the file extension

Examples:

Nation-based shapefile: Current New England City and Town Area (NECTA) shapefile
fe_2007_us_necta.shp

State-based shapefile: Census 2000 County and Equivalent shapefile for Maryland
fe_2007_24_county00.shp

County-based shapefile: Current Block shapefile for Worcester County, MA
fe_2007_25027_tabblock.shp

American Indian Area-based Shapefile: Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision shapefile for Bois Forte Reservation
fe_2007_0335_aitsaia00.shp

Terminology

The modernization of the MAF/TIGER system has resulted in some changes in terminology.

- **Edge**—Supersedes complete chain; refers to both visible and non-visible linear topological primitives. An edge extends from a designated start node and continues to its end node. The order of these nodes determines the from-to orientation and left/right sides of the edge.
- **Face**—Supersedes GT-polygon; refers to areal (polygon) topological primitive. A face is bounded by one or more edges; its boundary includes not only the edges that separate it from other faces, but also any interior edges contained within the area of the face.
- **Node**—a point location representing a point in space defined by a coordinate pair. A node can be associated with one or more edges (a connected node), either as the end point of an edge in space or as the intersection point between one or more other edges. A node can also represent a point feature that is not connected to any edge (an isolated node).
- **MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code (MTFCC)—**Supersedes the Census Feature Class Code (CFCC). The MTFCC is a 5-digit code intended to classify and describe geographic objects or features. MTFCC definitions are available in the metadata files that accompany each shapefile and relationship file and on the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles webpage. The webpage also includes a CFCC to MTFCC crosswalk.

Content

Geographic features such as roads, railroads, rivers, non-visible geographic area boundaries, parks, and schools are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. 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 files include information for the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas (Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States).

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain Census 2000 vintage geography and current geography. Census 2000 geography is defined as the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas (boundaries of governmental units) or statistical areas in effect on January 1, 2000. The Census Bureau has not systematically updated the inventory or boundaries of statistical areas since 2000, however, changes to legal areas may affect statistical areas. Current geography is defined as the latest version of the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas as reported, reflecting the boundaries of governmental units in effect as of January 1, 2007, or legal and statistical area boundaries that have been adjusted and/or corrected since Census 2000.

The data within the TIGER/Line Shapefiles represent three major types of features:

- **Polygon Features (faces)**—geographic areas used to tabulate the Census 2000 statistical data and current geographic areas, and area hydrography
- **Linear Features (edges)**—roads, railroads, hydrography, miscellaneous transportations features, selected power lines and pipelines, and non-visible legal boundaries
- **Landmark Features (points and faces)**—point landmarks such as schools and churches and area landmarks such as parks and cemeteries

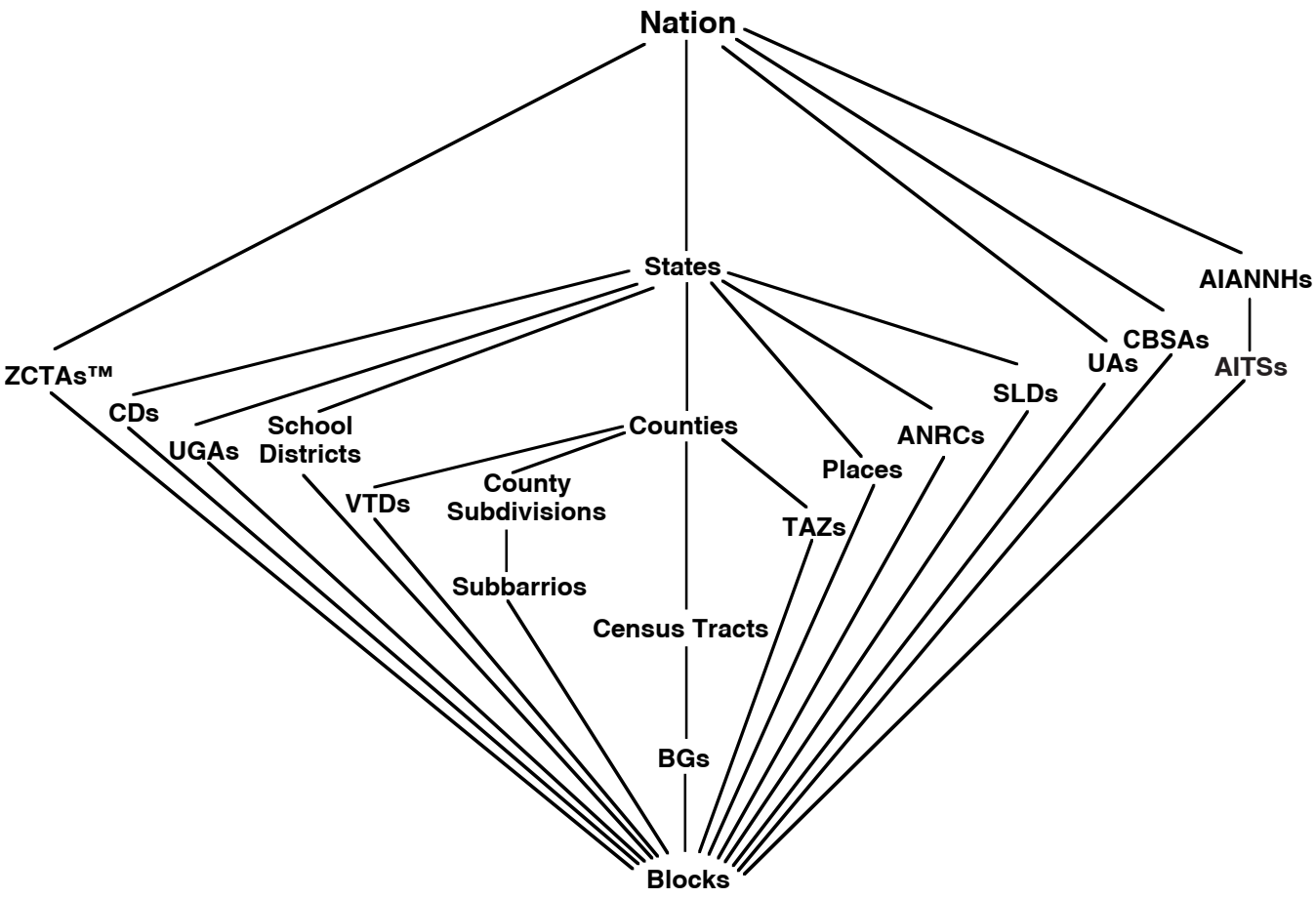
Organization

Geographic entities tabulated by the Census Bureau generally are hierarchical. The organizational structure of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles is based on this hierarchical framework. Figure 1 shows the progression of geographic areas from the nation to the block level.

Nation-Based Files—Entities that are defined independently from states and counties, such as American Indian Areas, are available in nation-based shapefiles that encompass the entire country. The following layers are included:

- American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (Census 2000 and current)
- American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census 2000 and current)
- Combined New England City and Town Area (current)
- Combined Statistical Area (current)
- Metropolitan Division (current)
- Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area (current)

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



AIANNH: American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area
AITS: American Indian Tribal Subdivision
ANRC: Alaska Native Regional Corporation
BG: Block Group
CD: Congressional District
CBSA: Core Based Statistical Area (Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas)
SLD: State Legislative District
TAZ: Traffic Analysis Zone
UA: Urban Area
UGA: Urban Growth Area
VTD: Voting District
ZCTA™: ZIP Code Tabulation Area

- New England City and Town Area (current)
- New England City and Town Area Division (current)
- State and Equivalent (Census 2000 and current)
- 3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (Census 2000)
- 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (Census 2000)

State-Based Files—Entities such as school districts and congressional districts that are defined within states and can cross county boundaries are represented in state-based shapefiles. The following layers are included:

- Alaska Native Regional Corporation (Census 2000 and current)
- 110th Congressional District (Congress elected in 2006)
- 108th Congressional District (Congress elected in 2002)
- 106th Congressional District (Congress elected in 1998)
- Consolidated City (Census 2000 and current)
- County and Equivalent (Census 2000 and current)
- Place (Census 2000 and current)
- 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area (Census 2000)
- 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area (Census 2000)
- Elementary School District (Census 2000 and current)
- Secondary School District (Census 2000 and current)
- Unified School District (Census 2000 and current)
- State Legislative District—Lower Chamber (Census 2000 and current)
- State Legislative District—Upper Chamber (Census 2000 and current)
- Urban Growth Area (Census 2000)

County-Based Files—Entities that are defined within counties and do not cross county or state lines such as census tracts, block groups, and blocks are represented in county-based shapefiles (i.e. one shapefile for each county). The following layers are included:

- All Lines (current)
- Area Hydrography (current)
- Area Landmark (current)
- Point Landmark (current)
- Block (Census 2000 and current)
- Block Group (Census 2000)
- Census Tract (Census 2000)
- County Subdivision (Census 2000 and current)
- Subbarrio (Census 2000 and current)
- Traffic Analysis Zone (Census 2000)
- Voting District (Census 2000)
- Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File (current)
- Address Ranges Relationship File (current)
- Feature Names Relationship File (current)
- Topological Faces (2-Cells With All Geocodes) Relationship File (current)

- Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File (current)
- Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File (current)

American Indian Area-Based Files—The following layers are available by American Indian Area:

- American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census 2000 and current)

Datum

Each shapefile contains a .prj file that contains the geographic information system (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. Most Census Bureau generated shapefiles are in GCS NAD83, and 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",0.0174532925199433295]]

The following areas have not gone through the NAD83 transformation process and are still within local astronomical datums: Hawaii County, Honolulu County (all areas except Oahu Island), Kalawao County, Kauai County, and Maui County in Hawaii; Eastern District, Manu'a District, Rose Island, Swains Island, and Western District in American Samoa; Guam; Northern Islands Municipality, Rota Municipality, Saipan Municipality, and Tinian Municipality in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Please refer to the metadata associated with each file for further information.

Metadata

A metadata file in XML 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. Users should refer to the metadata files for extensive documentation about the contents of the shapefiles and relationship files.

Chapter 3 Content and Geography

Overview

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles represent geographic linear features such as roads, railroads, rivers, and non-visible legal boundaries, selected point features, such as schools and churches, and area features, such as tabulation geographic areas, parks, and cemeteries. 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 files include information for the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas (Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States).

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain Census 2000 vintage geography and current geography. Census 2000 geography is defined as the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas (boundaries of governmental units) or statistical areas in effect on January 1, 2000. The Census Bureau has not systematically updated the inventory or boundaries of statistical areas since 2000, however, changes to legal areas may affect statistical areas. Current geography is defined as the latest version of the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas as reported, reflecting the boundaries of governmental units in effect as of January 1, 2007, or legal and statistical area boundaries that have been adjusted and/or corrected since Census 2000.

The data within the TIGER/Line Shapefiles represent three major types of features:

- **Polygon Features (faces)**—geographic areas used to tabulate the Census 2000 statistical data and current geographic areas, and area hydrography
- **Linear Features (edges)**—roads, railroads, hydrography, miscellaneous transportations features, selected power lines and pipelines, and non-visible legal boundaries
- **Landmark Features (points and faces)**—point landmarks such as schools and churches and area landmarks such as parks and cemeteries

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the boundaries of both legal and statistical entities. Some boundaries of the legal entities contained in the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are those reported to the Census Bureau to be legally in effect on January 1, 2000 (Census 2000 boundaries), while others are updated boundaries. It is important to note that the boundary information in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles for both legal and statistical entities are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made with regard to the accuracy of these data, and no liability is assumed by the U.S. Government in general, or the Census Bureau specifically, as to the positional or attribute accuracy of the data.

The legal entities included in the files are:

- States and equivalent entities—Census 2000 and current
- Counties and equivalent entities—Census 2000 and current
- Minor civil divisions (MCDs, legal county subdivisions)—Census 2000 and current
- Subbarrios (Puerto Rico only)—Census 2000 and current
- Consolidated cities—Census 2000 and current
- Incorporated places—Census 2000 and current
- American Indian reservations (both federally and state-recognized)—Census 2000 and current
- American Indian off-reservation trust lands—Census 2000 and current
- American Indian tribal subdivisions—Census 2000 and current
- Alaska Native Regional Corporations—Census 2000 and current
- Hawaiian home lands—Census 2000 and current
- Oregon urban growth areas—Census 2000
- Congressional districts—Census 2000 (106th), 108th, and current (110th)
- Voting districts—Census 2000
- State legislative districts (upper and lower chambers)—Census 2000 and current
- School districts—Census 2000 and current

The statistical entities included in the files are:

- Census areas (statistical county equivalents in Alaska)—Census 2000 and current
- Census county divisions, census subareas, and unorganized territories (statistical county subdivisions)—Census 2000 and current
- Census designated places (statistical place equivalents)—Census 2000 and current
- American Indian/Alaska Native statistical areas—Census 2000 and current
    1) Alaska Native village statistical areas
    2) Tribal designated statistical areas
    3) Oklahoma tribal statistical areas
    4) State designated tribal statistical areas
- Census tracts—Census 2000
- Census block groups—Census 2000
- Census blocks—Census 2000 and current suffix for Census 2000 block number
- Core based statistical areas (CBSAs):
    1) Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas—December 2006
    2) Metropolitan divisions—December 2006
    3) Combined statistical areas—December 2006
    4) New England city and town areas—December 2006
    5) New England city and town area divisions—December 2006
    6) Combined New England city and town areas—December 2006
- Traffic analysis zones—Census 2000
- ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs)—Census 2000
- Public use microdata areas—Census 2000

Boundary and Area Changes

The boundaries identified as current for some legal areas are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The boundaries of all federally recognized American Indian Reservations and off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, states and equivalent entities, all counties and equivalent entities, all minor civil divisions (MCDs), and all incorporated places generally are those that were legally in effect as of the latest BAS. Current geography for these entities reflects legal changes to boundaries, such as annexations or deannexations of territory.

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

Since the release of the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files, the Census Bureau has shifted and reshaped most linear features, including some that form legal or statistical area boundaries. The shape and area of the Census 2000 geographic entities portrayed in the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles may differ from their portrayal in the Census 2000 versions of the TIGER/Line files, but the inventory of Census 2000 tabulation entities remains the same.

Codes for Entities

The TIGER/Line Shapefiles identify geographic areas using the former Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) codes or Census Bureau-assigned codes. While the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) formally withdrew FIPS coding standards, the Census Bureau intends to retain these codes for data presentation. In some cases, the former FIPS codes are being reissued, virtually unchanged, as standards under the aegis of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The Census Bureau, citing thirty years of common use, will continue to refer to these codes as FIPS.

Although the NIST has withdrawn the FIPS publications, they are still applicable until the publication of the new ANSI standards. They included:

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

The Census Bureau now maintains all FIPS codes. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), which formerly maintained the FIPS 55 codes, has information about FIPS 55 codes available from their Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) home page at http://geonames.usgs.gov. The URL for the FIPS 55 codes is: http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html. The URL for Census Bureau related FIPS codes is: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/fips/fips.html.

The Census Bureau uses the codes in FIPS 55 to identify both legal and statistical entities for county subdivisions, sub-minor civil divisions, places, and American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Native Hawaiian areas. FIPS 55 includes many more entity records than those for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The FIPS 55 codes are state-based. American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land areas, American Indian tribal subdivisions, and/or tribal designated statistical areas in more than one state will have a different FIPS 55 code for each state portion of the single American Indian entity.

American National Standards Institute Codes—With the withdrawal of the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 codes, the Unites States Geological Survey (USGS) is proposing adoption of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) identifier as a new code standard under the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). These ANSI codes are found in many geographic area shapefiles, but will not be filled for 2007.

Urban and Rural Geography

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles do not contain urban area shapefiles. Shapefiles depicting these boundaries will be available in future versions of the files. Some shapefiles include an Urban/Rural Indicator field that indicates whether the areas contained within the shapefile are urban, rural, or mixed. The Urban/Rural Indicator for current features may not accurately reflect the relationship of current boundaries and 2000 urban areas. Additionally, entities created since 2000 may not have Urban/Rural Indicator data. Please refer to the shapefile record layouts for availability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geography

This section contains information about the content of each shapefile or relationship file, as well as the record layout for each file. Nation-based shapefiles are presented first, followed by state-based shapefiles, county-based shapefiles and relationship files, and American Indian Area-based shapefiles.

Nation-Based Shapefiles

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Areas

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area geography and attributes are available in the following nation-based shapefiles:

Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) Shapefile
Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) Shapefile

These shapefiles contains 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). [Note: Tribal subdivisions and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are additional types of legal entities, but are displayed in separate shapefiles and are discussed later in this chapter.] The statistical entities displayed in these shapefiles are Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs), Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), and state designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs).

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

Legal Entities

American Indian Reservations—Federal (federal AIRs) are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more

particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, Indian colonies, Indian communities, Indian Rancherias, Indian Reservations, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, settlements, villages, and other descriptions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations. Federal reservations may cross state, county, county subdivision, and place boundaries.

American Indian Reservations—State (state AIRs) are reservations established by some state governments for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state-recognized American Indian reservations to the Census Bureau. State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. The Census Bureau has not surveyed and updated the inventory or boundaries of state reservations since 2000.

American Indian Trust Lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off a reservation. The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust. In Census Bureau data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their trust lands. The Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic categories and they are not identified in the TIGER/Line 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. However, a Hawaiian home land is not a governmental unit; rather, a home land is a tract of land with a legally defined boundary that is owned by the state, which, as authorized by the Act, it may lease to one or more Native Hawaiians for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, pastoral, and any other activities authorized by state law. The 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. The Census Bureau has not surveyed and updated the inventory or boundaries of Hawaiian home lands since 2000.

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 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. The Census Bureau has not updated the inventory of statistical joint-use areas since 2000.

Statistical Entities

Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) represent the densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs). The ANVs constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes, or villages recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Because ANVs do not have boundaries that are easily locatable, the Census Bureau does not delimit ANVs for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Instead, the Census Bureau presents statistical data for ANVSAs which represent the settled portion of ANVs. ANVSAs are delineated or reviewed by officials of the ANV or, if no ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process, officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA, an American Indian reservation, or a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA).

Joint-Use Areas, as applied to any American Indian 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.

Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have, but once had, a reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA will be that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for statistical data presentation purposes. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) are statistical entities for state-recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state-recognized land base (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. A 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).

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 federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust

land). A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA).

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

AIANNH Area Codes—The American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNH areas) are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 4-character numeric census code field, and a single alphabetic character American Indian/Hawaiian home land trust land indicator field. 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 the code range. Trust lands are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on tribal name.

The FIPS 55 class code and census code associated with each entity identifies the type of AIANNH area. The metadata associated with the AIANNH area shapefiles provides a translation of these codes.

The type of AIANNH area can be identified either by the census code or by the FIPS 55 class code. The range of census codes allocated to each AIANNH area and the valid FIPS 55 class code(s) associated with each are as follows:

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

Type	*Trust Land Indicator*
Hawaiian Home Land	H
American Indian Trust Land	T

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aiannh.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
AIANNHID	5	String	Current nation-based American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or trust land; a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code and American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust 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 code 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
COMPTYP	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
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

Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aiannh00.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area census code
AIANNHID00	5	String	Census 2000 nation-based American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or trust land; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
COMPTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator.
AIANNHR00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area federal/state recognition flag
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions

American Indian tribal subdivision (AITS) geography and attributes are available in the following nation-based shapefiles:

Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile
Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile

Alternately, American Indian tribal subdivisions are also available by American Indian Area. Please see the section "American Indian Tribal Subdivisions" under "American Indian Area-Based Shapefiles" later in this chapter.

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (AITSs) are legally defined administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). Tribal subdivisions are known as agencies, areas, chapters, communities, districts, parcels, precincts, regions, segments, townships, tracts, or villages. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. The Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments.

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for tribal subdivisions within legal American Indian areas are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. For tribal subdivisions in OTSAs, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. Updates to the legal boundaries of American Indian reservations may affect the current boundaries for some of these entities.

American Indian Tribal Subdivision Codes—AITSs are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 3-character numeric census code. The Census Bureau assigns the 3-character American Indian tribal subdivision code alphabetically in order and uniquely within each reservation, associated off-reservation trust land, and Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA).

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aitsn.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current nation-based tribal subdivision code: a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aitsn00.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code

Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based tribal subdivision code; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area geography and attributes are available in the following nation-based shapefiles:

Current Combined New England City and Town Area (CNECTA) Shapefile
Current Combined Statistical Area (CSA) Shapefile
Current Metropolitan Division Shapefile
Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) Shapefile
Current New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Shapefile
Current New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division Shapefile

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. 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 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are the updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of December 2006, announced by OMB on December 18, 2006.

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—A metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties or equivalent entities referred to as metropolitan divisions. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with urbanized areas of this size will contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main 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 as measured 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—A NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of cities and towns, referred to as NECTA divisions. A NECTA division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town through commuting ties. Each NECTA division must contain a total population of 100,000 or more. Because NECTA divisions represent subdivisions of larger NECTAs, it is not appropriate to rank or compare NECTA Divisions with NECTAs. It would be appropriate to rank and compare NECTA divisions.

Principal Cities—The principal city of a CBSA (metropolitan statistical area, micropolitan statistical area, or NECTA) includes the largest incorporated place with a Census 2000 population of at least 10,000 in the CBSA or, if no incorporated place of at least 10,000 population is present in the CBSA, the largest incorporated place or census designated place

(CDP) in the CBSA. 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.

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 area and combined New England city and town areas are identified using a 3-digit numeric code. Combined statistical area codes fall within the 100 to 599 range. Combined NECTA codes fall within the 700 to 799 range.

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_cnecta.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS 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 code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current Combined Statistical Area (CSA) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_csa.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Current Combined Statistical Area (CSA) Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current Combined Statistical Area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current Metropolitan Division Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_metdiv.shp

The shapefile is nation-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Division FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current Metropolitan Division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Division
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_cbsa.shp

The shapefile is nation-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area

Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_necta.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code, if applicable
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current New England City and Town Area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_nectadiv.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code.
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area Division FIPS 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 code 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

Current New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Division Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

States and Equivalent Entities

State and equivalent entity geography and attributes are available in the following nation-based shapefiles:

Current State and Equivalent Shapefile
Census 2000 State and Equivalent Shapefile

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, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) as the statistical equivalents of states for the purpose of data presentation. TIGER/Line Shapefiles are produced for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and each Pacific Island Area.

Current State and Equivalent Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_state.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI 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
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 State and Equivalent Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_state00.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Census 2000 State and Equivalent Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
STUSPS00	2	String	Census 2000 United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 state name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (3-Digit and 5-Digit)

ZIP Code Tabulation Area geography and attributes are available in the following nation-based shapefiles:

Census 2000 3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) Shapefile
Census 2000 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) Shapefile

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of USPS ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau created for statistical purposes for Census 2000. The Census Bureau did not create ZCTAs for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. Data users should not use ZCTAs to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. As a result, the original Census 2000 ZCTAs may no longer match current ZIP Codes.

Except in the Island Areas, each Census 2000 tabulation block will have a single ZCTA code that reflects the majority ZIP Code for addresses within that tabulation block. As a result, ZIP Codes associated with address ranges found in the Address Ranges relationship file may not exactly match the ZCTA. Because addresses and ZIP Codes will not exist within all Census 2000 census tabulation blocks, the Census Bureau used automated extension algorithms to close coverage gaps and assigned either a 5- or 3-digit ZCTA code to each Census 2000 tabulation block. The ZCTA delineation process attempted to assign a 5-digit ZCTA code to areas with no ZIP Code or address data. Where reliable data were unavailable for extensive areas, the 5-digit ZCTA code may represent the more general 3-digit ZIP Code.

A ZCTA may not exist for every USPS ZIP Code. The delineation process excluded all ZIP Codes for specific firms and organizations that have their own 5-digit ZIP Code, as well as nearly all P.O. box delivery ZIP Codes in areas otherwise served by ZIP Codes with city-style mail delivery. For more information about ZCTAs go to URL: http://www.census.gov/geo/ZCTA/zcta.html.

ZIP Code Tabulation Area Codes—The Census Bureau identifies ZCTAs using a five-character alphanumeric code. The first three characters will represent the 3-digit ZIP Code and may contain leading zeros. For ZCTAs defined only by a 3-digit ZIP Code the last two

characters of the ZCTA code is "XX." For example, ZCTA code "290XX" represents the generic 3-digit ZIP Code 290 where no 5-digit ZIP Code was available. For ZCTA codes that reflect the 5-digit ZIP Code, the last two characters of the ZCTA code will be numeric. For example, the ZCTA code "00601" represents the 5-digit ZIP Code 00601. The ZCTA delineation process did not recognize ZIP codes ending in "00", such as "29000", as valid 5-digit ZCTA codes.

Some water features have a 3-digit ZCTA code followed by "HH", for example "290HH". For Census 2000, these codes were applied only to water features and usually belong to water features located along the edges of 5-digit ZCTAs including rivers, lakes, and coastal water areas. After Census 2000, efforts to improve the spatial accuracy of the TIGER database have added and continue to add land area such as small islands or sections of shoreline to census blocks that were entirely water in Census 2000. Census 2000 tabulation blocks that once consisted entirely of water features may now contain a mix of water and small land features. As a result, "HH" ZCTA codes may no longer represent purely water areas. A review made in early 2003 prior to the preparation of the 2003 TIGER/Line files indicated that no addresses fell within any "HH" ZCTA.

Census 2000 3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_zcta300.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA3CE00	3	String	Census 2000 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_zcta500.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

State-Based Shapefiles

Alaska Native Regional Corporations

Alaska Native Regional Corporation geography and attributes are available in the following state-based shapefiles:

Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile
Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are legally defined corporate entities organized to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs for Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs exist as geographic entities that cover most of the State of Alaska (the Annette Islands Reserve, an American Indian reservation, is excluded from any ANRC). A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the twelve corporations. The Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent and it does not appear in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. ANRC boundaries have been legally established. The Census Bureau offers representatives of the twelve nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. ANRCs are represented by a 5-character numeric FIPS code.

Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_02_anrc.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
NAME	100	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_02_anrc00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
ANRCFP00	5	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Congressional Districts

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

Current (110th) Congressional District Shapefile
108th Congressional District Shapefile
106th Congressional District 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 census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable.

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain the 110th, 108th, and 106th Congressional Districts. Two states (Texas and Georgia) redistricted for the 110th Congress (January 2007 to 2009). Where the boundary of a congressional district for the 110th Congress splits a Census 2000 block, the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line Shapefiles depict the location of the boundary correctly. For data tabulation purposes, the population of that split block is allocated in its entirety to the 110th Congressional District specified by the state. A list of 110th Congressional Districts that split census blocks, showing the congressional district where the block is allocated for data tabulation, is available from URL: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cd110th/spblk110.txt. All congressional districts appearing in the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles reflect the information provided to the Census Bureau by the states.

The congressional districts for the 108th Congress (January 2003 to 2005) were the first to reflect redistricting based on Census 2000. The congressional districts in effect at the time of Census 2000 were those of the 106th Congress, whose session began in January 1999.

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 code 98 and 99 assigned, as appropriate, identifying their status with respect to representation in Congress:

01 to 53—Congressional district codes

00—At large (single district for state)

98—Nonvoting delegate

99—Area with no representative in Congress

Current (110th) Congressional District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_cd110.shp

The shapefile is state-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
CDFP	2	String	Current congressional district code
CDIDFP	7	String	Current congressional district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, congressional session code, and congressional district code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current translated legal/statistical area description code and congressional district code
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	Current congressional session code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

108th Congressional District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_cd108.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CD108FP	2	String	108th congressional district code
CD108IDFP	7	String	108th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, the 108th congressional session code, and the 108th congressional district code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and congressional district code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	108th congressional session code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

106th Congressional District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_cd106.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CD106FP	2	String	106th congressional district code
CD106IDFP	7	String	106th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, the 106th congressional session code, and the106th congressional district code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and congressional district code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	106th congressional session code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Consolidated Cities

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

Current Consolidated City Shapefile
Census 2000 Consolidated City Shapefile

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 TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 5-character numeric FIPS 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.

Current Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_concity.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
CONCTYFP	5	String	Current consolidated area FIPS 55 code
CONCTYNS	8	String	Current consolidated city ANSI code
CCTYIDFP	7	String	Current consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and consolidated area FIPS 55 code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Consolidated City Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_concity00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CONCTYFP00	5	String	Census 2000 consolidated area FIPS 55 code
CCTYIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and consolidated area FIPS 55 code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
CPI00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area central place indicator
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Counties and Equivalent Entities

County and equivalent entity geography and attributes are available by state in the following shapefiles:

Current County and Equivalent Shapefile
Census 2000 County and Equivalent Shapefile

Counties and Equivalent Entities—The primary legal divisions of most states are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas; the latter of which 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 equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions, and each area is considered an 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 American Samoa, Municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Current Geography—Since Census 2000, there have been two changes to the universe of county or equivalent entities. In Colorado, Broomfield County was created from parts of

Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties. The independent city of Clifton Forge, Virginia, changed its status to become Clifton Forge town and is now part of Alleghany County, Virginia. The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles are based on the latest available governmental unit boundaries of the counties and equivalent entities.

Current County and Equivalent Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_county.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
CNTYIDFP	5	String	Current 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 code for county
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 County and Equivalent Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_county00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
CNTYIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Places

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

Current Place Shapefile
Census 2000 Place Shapefile

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

Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of the latest Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division, which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place 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 statistical equivalents of counties)
- Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs)
- The boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs)

Census Designated Places (CDPs) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or 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 for Census 2000.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in the Census 2000 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 CDPs.

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").

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 always are dependent within county subdivisions and all places are dependent within statistical county subdivisions.

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. The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles do not include flags that explicitly identify geographic corridors or offset area faces or boundaries, but future versions will. Figures 2 and 3 depict geographic corridors and geographic offset limits.

Geographic corridor address ranges are related by TLID to the corridor bounding edge adjacent to the road edge. The street names are related to geographic corridor bounding edges through the address range in the address range-featurename relationship file. Assigning the address range to the geographic corridor edge instead of the road edge will geocode structures 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 2 ***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.

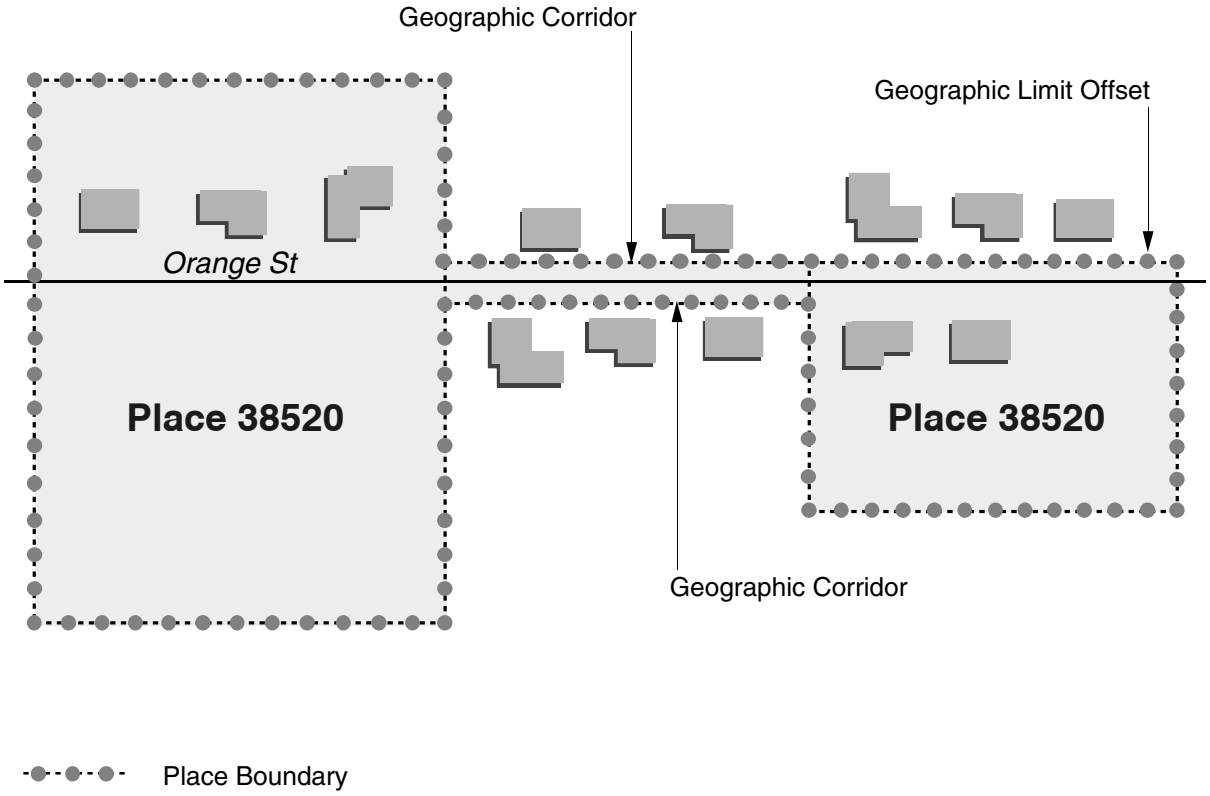
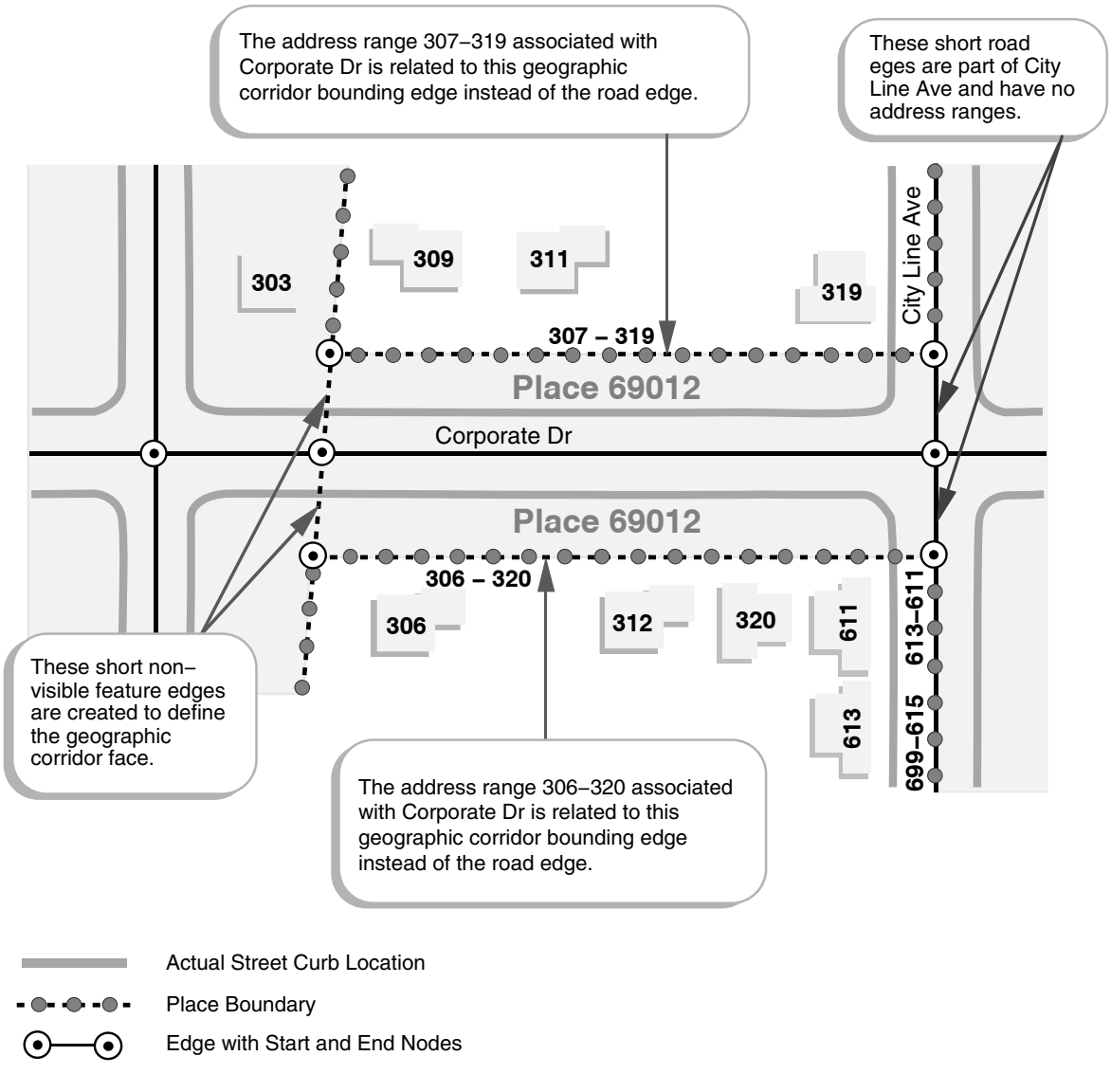


Figure 3 ***Geographic Corridors Address Ranges***

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.



Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for incorporated places are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because CDPs occupy the same level of geography as legal incorporated places, updates to the incorporated place boundaries may affect the current boundaries of the CDPs, including the elimination of some of the Census 2000 CDPs. CDPs also may have changed as a result of local requests to correct errors or create CDPs for significant places that have disincorporated since 2000.

Current Place Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_place.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
PLACEFP	5	String	Current FIPS 55 place code
PLACENS	8	String	Current place ANSI code
PLCIDFP	7	String	Current place identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and FIPS 55 place code
NAME	100	String	Current place name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for place
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for place
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
CPI	1	String	Current urban area central place indicator
PCICBSA	1	String	Current Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area principal city indicator
PCINECTA	1	String	Current Metropolitan or Micropolitan New England City and Town Area principal city indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Place Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_place00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PLACEFP00	5	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 place code
PLCIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 place identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and FIPS 55 place code.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 place name

Census 2000 Place Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for place
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for place
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
CPI00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area central place indicator
PCICBSA00	1	String	Census 2000 Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area principal city indicator.
PCINECTA00	1	String	Census 2000 Metropolitan or Micropolitan New England City and Town Area principal city indicator.
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Public Use Microdata Areas (1-Percent and 5-Percent)

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

Census 2000 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA1) Shapefile
Census 2000 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA5) Shapefile*
*10 percent sample used in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are decennial census areas for which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as public use microdata sample (PUMS) files.

For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participants, following Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states or statistically equivalent entity. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1-percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs. PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain separate shapefiles for the 1-percent and 5-percent PUMAs.

In Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Census Bureau has defined a single PUMA file containing a 10-percent sample of the records. The 10-percent sample PUMA will appear in the 5- or 10-percent PUMA shapefile.

Census 2000 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA1) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_puma100.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PUMA1CE00	5	String	Census 2000 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
PUMA1ID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 5- or 10-Percent* Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA5) Shapefile Record Layout

*10 percent sample used in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_puma500.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PUMA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
PUMA5ID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

School Districts (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)

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

Current Elementary School District Shapefile
Census 2000 Elementary School District Shapefile
Current Secondary School District Shapefile
Census 2000 Secondary School District Shapefile

Current Unified School District Shapefile
Census 2000 Unified School District Shapefile

School Districts are single-purpose governmental units within which local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. The Census Bureau obtains the boundaries, names, local education agency codes, and school district levels for school districts from state and local school officials for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with estimates of the number of children in poverty within each school district, county, and state. This information serves as the basis for the Department of Education to determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts.

The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles include separate shapefiles for elementary, secondary, and unified school districts. The Census 2000 school district shapefiles contain school district information from the 1999-2000 school year, and the current shapefiles contain information from the 2005-2006 school year. The 2005-2006 school districts represent districts in operation as of January 1, 2006.

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 their service areas. 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 additional to regular school districts, the TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain so-called false school districts (see the description below).

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

The following are exceptions to the above information:

- Officially, the State of Hawaii is one unified school district and the five counties that represent the five boroughs of New York City are one school district, but for the 1999-2000 school year the Census Bureau included elementary and secondary school districts in Hawaii and elementary school districts in the five New York boroughs in order to provide additional statistics for administrative areas within these school districts. The Census Bureau removed these special administrative areas from its database in 2003 upon the request of Hawaii and New York City officials. However, the Census Bureau still represents these administrative areas for Hawaii and New York in Census 2000 school district shapefiles.

- California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Tennessee 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 fiscally responsible for less than the entire kindergarten-12 grade range). In these areas, there were no regular secondary school districts serving the area, and the elementary school districts in these areas were not paying tuition to the unified school districts (that is, the elementary school districts' financial responsibilities did not extend to grade 12).

- There are two pseudo-school districts (one elementary and one secondary) in Klamath County, Oregon, where two unified school districts provide services to different grade ranges within a joint-service area. A list of these pseudo-school districts and their codes appears below.

School District Codes—The TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain 5-character numeric school district codes. The value 99998 is a pseudo-school district code which is used for some large bodies of water, and 99997 is a pseudo-school district code assigned to land where no official school district is defined by a state.

School District Names—The names of school districts include their description and no other field (NAMELSAD) is required. Note that school district names are always shown in all capital letters, which is different from names for all other geographic areas.

List of Pseudo-School Districts

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
06	06107	PORTERVILLE UNIFIED (9-12)
21	21003	ELIZABETHTOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR WEST POINT ISD
21	21001	LAUREL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR EAST BERNSTADTISD
21	21002	PULASKI COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR SCIENCE HILL ISD
25	22222	MOHAWK TRAIL REG. S.D. IN HAWLEY TOWN AND CHARLEMONT TOWN
31	80050	AINSWORTH AFFILIATION

List of Pseudo-School Districts *(cont.)*

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
31	80100	ALLIANCE AFFILIATION
31	80150	AMHERST AFFILIATION
31	80200	ANSELMO-MERNA AFFILIATION
31	80250	ANSLEY AFFILIATION
31	80300	ASHLAND-GREENWOOD AFFILIATION
31	80350	AUBURN AFFILIATION
31	80400	AXTELL AFFILIATION
31	80450	BANCROFT-ROSALIE AFFILIATION
31	80500	BATTLE CREEK AFFILIATION
31	80550	BAYARD AFFILIATION
31	80600	BEEMER AFFILIATION
31	80650	BOONE CENTRAL AFFILIATION
31	80700	BRIDGEPORT AFFILIATION
31	80750	BROKEN BOW AFFILIATION
31	80800	BRUNING-DAVENPORT AFFILIATION
31	80850	CALLAWAY AFFILIATION
31	80900	CEDAR BLUFFS AFFILIATION
31	80950	CEDAR RAPIDS AFFILIATION
31	81000	CENTURA AFFILIATION
31	81050	CHADRON AFFILIATION
31	81100	CHAMBERS AFFILIATION
31	81150	CLARKSON AFFILIATION
31	81200	CONESTOGA AFFILIATION
31	81250	COZAD CITY AFFILIATION
31	81300	CRAWFORD AFFILIATION
31	81350	CRETE AFFILIATION
31	81400	DAVID CITY AFFILIATION
31	81450	DORCHESTER AFFILIATION
31	81500	EAST BUTLER AFFILIATION
31	81550	ELBA AFFILIATION
31	81600	ELKHORN VALLEY AFFILIATION
31	81650	ELM CREEK AFFILIATION
31	81700	ELWOOD AFFILIATION
31	81750	EUSTIS-FARNAM AFFILIATION
31	81800	EWING AFFILIATION
31	81850	FALLS CITY AFFILIATION
31	81900	FILLMORE CENTRAL AFFILIATION
31	81950	FREMONT AFFILIATION
31	82000	FULLERTON AFFILIATION
31	82050	GERING AFFILIATION
31	82100	GIBBON AFFILIATION
31	82150	GOTHENBURG AFFILIATION
31	82200	HAY SPRINGS AFFILIATION
31	82250	HEMINGFORD AFFILIATION
31	82300	HERSHEY AFFILIATION
31	82350	HITCHCOCK CO AFFILIATION
31	82400	HOLDREGE AFFILIATION
31	82450	HOMER AFFILIATION

List of Pseudo-School Districts *(cont.)*

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
31	82500	HOWELLS AFFILIATION
31	82550	HUMBOLDT TABLE ROCK STEINAUER AFFILIATION
31	82600	HUMPHREY AFFILIATION
31	82650	JOHNSON-BROCK AFFILIATION
31	82700	KEARNEY AFFILIATION
31	82750	LAKEVIEW AFFILIATION
31	82800	LEIGH AFFILIATION
31	82850	LEXINGTON AFFILIATION
31	82900	LEYTON AFFILIATION
31	82950	LINCOLN AFFILIATION
31	83000	LITCHFIELD AFFILIATION
31	83050	LOOMIS AFFILIATION
31	83100	LYONS-DECATUR NORTHEAST AFFILIATION
31	83150	MADISON AFFILIATION
31	83200	MALCOLM AFFILIATION
31	83250	MAXWELL AFFILIATION
31	83300	MAYWOOD AFFILIATION
31	83350	MC COOK AFFILIATION
31	83400	MEAD AFFILIATION
31	83450	MERIDIAN AFFILIATION
31	83500	MILFORD AFFILIATION
31	83550	MORRILL AFFILIATION
31	83600	NEBRASKA CITY AFFILIATION
31	83650	NEBRASKA UNIFIED DISTRICT 1 AFFILIATION
31	83700	NELIGH-OAKDALE AFFILIATION
31	83750	NEWMAN GROVE AFFILIATION
31	83800	NORFOLK AFFILIATION
31	83850	NORRIS SD 160 AFFILIATION
31	83900	NORTH LOUP SCOTIA AFFILIATION
31	83950	NORTH PLATTE AFFILIATION
31	84050	OGALLALA AFFILIATION
31	84000	O'NEILL AFFILIATION
31	84100	ORD AFFILIATION
31	84150	OVERTON AFFILIATION
31	84200	PALMYRA DISTRICT O R 1 AFFILIATION
31	84250	PAXTON AFFILIATION
31	84300	PENDER AFFILIATION
31	84350	PIERCE AFFILIATION
31	84400	PLAINVIEW AFFILIATION
31	84450	PLATTSMOUTH AFFILIATION
31	84500	PLEASANTON AFFILIATION
31	84550	PONCA AFFILIATION
31	84600	PRAGUE AFFILIATION
31	84650	RAVENNA AFFILIATION
31	84700	RAYMOND CENTRAL AFFILIATION
31	84750	REP/TWIN VALLEY AFFILIATION
31	84800	SARGENT AFFILIATION
31	84850	SCOTTSBLUFF AFFILIATION

List of Pseudo-School Districts *(cont.)*

State	*SD Code*	*Name*
31	84950	SHICKLEY AFFILIATION
31	85000	SIDNEY AFFILIATION
31	85050	SILVER LAKE AFFILIATION
31	85100	SO SIOUX CITY AFFILIATION
31	85150	ST PAUL AFFILIATION
31	85200	STANTON AFFILIATION
31	85250	STAPLETON AFFILIATION
31	85300	SUMNER-EDDYVILLE-MILLER AFFILIATION
31	85350	SUTHERLAND AFFILIATION
31	85400	SYRACUSE-DUNBAR-AVOCA AFFILIATION
31	85450	TECUMSEH AFFILIATION
31	85550	TRI COUNTY AFFILIATION
31	85600	TWIN RIVER AFFILIATION
31	85650	UNIFIED NIOBRARA-LYNCH AFFILIATION
31	85700	WAHOO AFFILIATION
31	85750	WAVERLY SD 145 AFFILIATION
31	85800	WEEPING WATER AFFILIATION
31	85900	WEST POINT AFFILIATION
31	85950	WILBER-CLATONIA AFFILIATION
31	86000	WISNER-PILGER AFFILIATION
41	41035	KLAMATH COUNTY OVERLAP AREA
41	41034	KLAMATH FALLS CITY OVERLAP AREA
45	45013	BEAUFORT COUNTY SD W/I BEAUFORT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
45	45079	RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 02 WITHIN FORT JACKSON
47	47001	ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN CLINTON
47	47029	COCKE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN NEWPORT
47	47031	COFFEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN MANCHESTER
47	47033	CROCKETT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ALAMO
47	47034	CROCKETT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN BELLS
47	47073	HAWKINS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ROGERSVILLE
47	47077	HENDERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN LEXINGTON
47	47079	HENRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN PARIS
47	47103	LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN FAYETTEVILLE
47	47107	MCMINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ATHENS
47	47108	MCMINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ETOWAH
47	47123	MONROE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SWEETWATER
47	47143	RHEA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN DAYTON
47	47149	RUTHERFORD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN MURFREESBORO
47	47187	WILLIAMSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN FRANKLIN
47	47189	WILSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN LEBANON

Current Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_elsd.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
ELSDLEA	5	String	Current elementary school district local education agency code
ELSDIDFP	7	String	Current nation-based school district code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current 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
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_scsd.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SCSDLEA	5	String	Current secondary school district local education agency code
SCSDIDFP	7	String	Current nation-based school district code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current 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
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_unsd.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
UNSDLEA	5	String	Current Unified School District Local Education Agency code
UNSDIDFP	7	String	Current nation-based school district code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current 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
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Elementary School District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_elsd00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
ELSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 elementary school district local education agency code
ELSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based school district code: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for elementary school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Secondary School District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_scsd00.shp

The shapefile is state-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SCSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 secondary school district local education agency code
SCSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based school district code: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for secondary school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Unified School District Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_unsd00.shp

The shapefile is state-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
UNSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 unified school district local education agency code
UNSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based school district code: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for unified school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

State Legislative Districts (Upper and Lower Chambers)

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

Current State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile
Census 2000 State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile
Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile
Census 2000 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU)Shapefile

State Legislative Districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The Census Bureau first reported data for SLDs as part of the 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data File.

Current SLDs (2006 Election Cycle)—States participating in Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, as part of P.L. 94-171, provided the Census Bureau with the 2006 election cycle boundaries, codes, and in some cases names for their SLDs. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, participated in Phase 1, State Legislative District Project (SLDP), of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. The Census Bureau will maintain SLDs in MAF/TIGER and accept updates required by law or redistricting from our liaisons on an on-going basis. Therefore, these areas may change prior to the release of the 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Files.

The SLDs embody the upper (senate—SLDU) and lower (house—SLDL) chambers of the state legislature. Nebraska has a unicameral legislature and the District of Columbia has a city council, both of which the Census Bureau treats as upper-chamber legislative areas for the purpose of data presentation. Therefore, there is no data by SLDL for either Nebraska or the District of Columbia. A unique 3-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within a state. In Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, and Puerto Rico, states did not define the SLDs to cover all of the state or state equivalent area. In these areas with no SLDs defined, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned, which is treated within county as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation.

SLD Names—The Census Bureau first reported names for SLDs as part of Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. The SLD names with their translated legal/statistical area description are associated only with the current (2006) SLDs. Not all states provided names for their SLDs and the code (or number) serves as the name. There are no SLD names associated with Census 2000 SLDs. The name and translated legal/statistical area description field in the Census 2000 shapefiles contains the SLD code.

The current SLDs are the SLDs presented to the Census Bureau during Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. These SLDs were current for the 2006 election cycle. The Census Bureau will update boundaries every two years, as necessary, per state changes brought about by court ordered changes or additional redistricting.

Census 2000 SLDs—For states participating in the optional phase of the 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data Program, the vintage of these legislative districts were those used in the 1998 election cycle. The following states did not submit SLDs as part of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program, therefore no Census 2000 SLD shapefiles exist for the following states:

Arkansas	California	District of Columbia
Florida	Hawaii	Kentucky
Maine	Maryland	Minnesota
Montana	Texas	Puerto Rico

In addition, New Hampshire only submitted SLDs for their upper chamber, therefore no Census 2000 SLDL shapefile exists for the state.

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldl.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SLDLST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Lower Chamber code
SLDLIDFP	5	String	Current nation-based State Legislative District Lower Chamber code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and State Legislative District Lower Chamber code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district lower chamber code
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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldl00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SLDLST00	3	String	Census 2000 State Legislative District Lower Chamber code

Census 2000 State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
SLDLIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 nation-based state legislative district lower chamber code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and state legislative district lower chamber code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district lower chamber code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for State Legislative District Lower Chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldu.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SLDUST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
SLDUIDFP	5	String	Current nation-based State Legislative District Upper Chamber code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district upper chamber code
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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldu00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SLDUST00	3	String	Census 2000 State Legislative District Upper Chamber code

Census 2000 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
SLDUIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 nation-based state legislative district upper chamber code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and state legislative district upper chamber code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district upper chamber code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for State Legislative District Upper Chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Urban Growth Areas

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

Census 2000 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) are legally defined entities in Oregon that the Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER database in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to regulate urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials in Oregon and then confirmed in state law. UGAs were a pilot project and a new geographic entity for Census 2000. Each UGA is identified by a 5-digit numeric census code, usually associated with the incorporated place for which the UGA is named.

Census 2000 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_41_uga00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
UGACE00	5	String	Census 2000 Urban Growth Area code
UGATYP00	1	String	Census 2000 Urban Growth Area type
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 Urban Growth Area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Urban Growth Area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for Urban Growth Area
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

County-Based Shapefiles

All Lines

Linear feature geography and attributes are available by county in the following shapefile:

All Lines Shapefile

The All Lines shapefile contains linear features such as roads, railroads, and hydrography. Additional attribute data associated with the linear features found in the All Lines shapefiles are available in relationship files that users must download separately (see "County-Based Relationship Files" later in this chapter).

The All Lines shapefile contains the geometry and attributes of each topological primitive edge. Each edge has a unique TLID (TIGER/Line identifier) value. The left and right faces for an edge can be determined by linking the TFIDL (permanent face identifier on the left side of the edge) or TFIDR (permanent face identifier on the right side of the edge) attribute to the TFID (permanent face identifier) attribute in the Topological Faces relationship table.

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 and RAILFLG set.

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

Spatial Accuracy of Linear Features—The initial sources used to create the Census TIGER database, predecessor to the MAF/TIGER database, were the USGS 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG), U.S. Geological Survey (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 added the enumerator updates compiled during the 1990 and Census 2000 census operations to the Census 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 Census TIGER database without geodetic controls or the use of aerial photography to confirm the features' locational accuracy.

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 Census TIGER database without extensive checks. Changes made by local officials do not have geodetic control.

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

The Census Bureau began a multi-year project called the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) in 2002 to realign and update street features in our geographic database. The project involves realigning and updating the street features by county (or equivalent entity), and completion of this activity for all of the nation's counties is expected in 2008. State, tribal, county, and local governments submitted over 2,000 files, which the Census Bureau is using as sources to perform the realignment and feature update work. In other counties, contractors have performed the work using recently obtained imagery and/or driving the counties with GPS enhanced mapping equipment.

The realignment and update project is not yet complete, therefore, some counties in the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles do not contain realigned and updated street features in the All Lines shapefile. Even though the current version of these shapefiles does not reflect the realignment and feature update work, enhancements will appear in subsequent versions. A list of the counties not yet realigned and updated with new features in the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles is available from http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2007/tgrshp07nomtaip.txt.

As part of this project, the Census Bureau is using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates at street centerline intersections to test and report the Circular Error 95 (CE95) horizontal spatial accuracy of source files that may be used to realign street features in the MAF/TIGER database and test and report the horizontal spatial accuracy of the street features in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The test compares a survey-grade GPS coordinate to its associated street centerline intersection in the MAF/TIGER database. The test is based upon an independent collection of GPS coordinates for a random sample of right-angle street intersections from a centerline file that meet certain criteria. The points are referred to as the sample points and are gathered through a private contractor. Since the collection method uses survey-quality GPS-based field techniques, the resulting control points are considered

"ground truth" against which the MAF/TIGER street centerline file intersection coordinates are compared. The test verifies that the spatial accuracy of the street network meets the Census Bureau's horizontal spatial accuracy standard of CE95 at 7.6 meters (about twenty-five feet) or better. This accuracy standard requires that 95 percent of the time, the distance between the sample control points coordinates and their corresponding street centerline file intersection points not exceed 7.6 meters, i.e., a file point will fall within a radius of 7.6 meters of its corresponding control point.

The CE95 can be calculated from the mean and standard deviation by using the formula: mean of differences plus (2.65 times the standard deviation). The CE95 results reported for each file tested are determined using a spreadsheet with an embedded statistical formula. The use and applicability of the spreadsheet and its embedded formula have been verified by Census Bureau statisticians. The basis of the calculation is the use of the root mean square error (RSME). This is the method as stated in the U.S. Government's Federal Geographic Data Committee Standard FGDC-STD-007.3-1998, *Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy*. The results of using this measure of accuracy are in compliance with Federal Spatial Data Accuracy requirements.

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 there can be more than one horizontal spatial accuracy associated with a county or equivalent entity. The 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.

Coordinates in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles have six decimal places, but the positional accuracy of these coordinates is not as great as the six decimal places suggest. The spatial accuracy varies with the source materials used. In areas where the Census Bureau has not realigned street features as part of MTAIP it, at best, meets the established National Map Accuracy standards (approximately + /– 50 meters or 167 feet) where 1:100,000-scale maps from the USGS were the source. The Census Bureau cannot specify the spatial accuracy of feature changes added by its field staff or 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 may not be suitable for high-precision measurement applications such as engineering problems, property transfers, or other uses that might require highly accurate measurements of the earth’s surface. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made with regard to the accuracy of these data, and no liability is assumed by the U.S. Government in general or the Census Bureau, specifically as to the spatial or attribute accuracy of the data.

The Spatial Metadata Identifier (SMID) in the All Lines shapefile 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. Please note that the horizontal spatial accuracy, where reported in the metadata, refers to the realigned street features identified as matched to a positionally accurate source file with that accuracy. Individual feature-based horizontal accuracy does not apply to the entirety of the TIGER/Line Shapefile.

Address Ranges—The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles do not include left- and right-side most-inclusive address ranges. These address ranges will be populated in future releases. Please refer to the discussion of the Address Ranges relationship file later in this chapter for more information about the address ranges that are available in the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles.

In future releases, the Census Bureau will identify the most-inclusive address range as the address range that contains the largest number of possible house numbers (potential addresses) that is associated with the street name (FULLNAME) in the All Lines shapefile. The number of possible house numbers reflects the parity of the address range and the difference between from and to house numbers. The most-inclusive address ranges are not summary or generalized address ranges where data from several ranges have been collapsed, bridging gaps between address ranges.

All Lines Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_edges.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
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 (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
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

All Lines Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
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	Relation to 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

Area Hydrography

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

Area Hydrography 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.

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).

Area Hydrography Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_areawater.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code 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 with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code

Landmarks (Area and Point)

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

Area Landmark Shapefile
Point Landmark Shapefile

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

The Census Bureau added landmark features to the database on an as-needed basis and made no attempt to ensure that all instances of a particular feature were included. The absence of a landmark such as a hospital or prison does not mean that the living quarters associated with that landmark were excluded from the Census 2000 enumeration. The address list used for the census was maintained apart from the landmark data.

Landmark and water features can overlap. The most common situation is a park or other special land-use feature that includes a lake or pond. In this case, the 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; these 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 area landmark has a unique AREAID value.

Area Landmark Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_arealm.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code 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

Point Landmark Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_pointlm.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
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

Blocks

Block geography and attributes are available by county in the following shapefiles:

Current Block Shapefile
Census 2000 Block Shapefile

Census Blocks are statistical areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by nonvisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded by streets. However, census blocks in remote areas may be large and irregular and contain hundreds of square miles. All territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas has block numbers.

Tabulation blocks used in Census 2000 data products never cross county or census tract boundaries. They do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the Census Bureau tabulated 2000 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 2000 tabulation blocks are numbered uniquely within the 2000 boundaries of each state/county/census tract with a four-digit census block number. The Census Bureau created the tabulation block numbers immediately before beginning its Census 2000 data tabulation process. The first digit of the tabulation block number identifies the block group.

Current Geography—To accommodate changes in legal entity boundaries occurring after January 1, 2000, the Census Bureau assigns a current alphabetic suffix for a Census 2000 block number. The current suffixes for Census 2000 block numbers are not

Figure 4 ***Geographic Relationships—Small Area Statistical Entities***
County-Census Tract-Block Group-Block

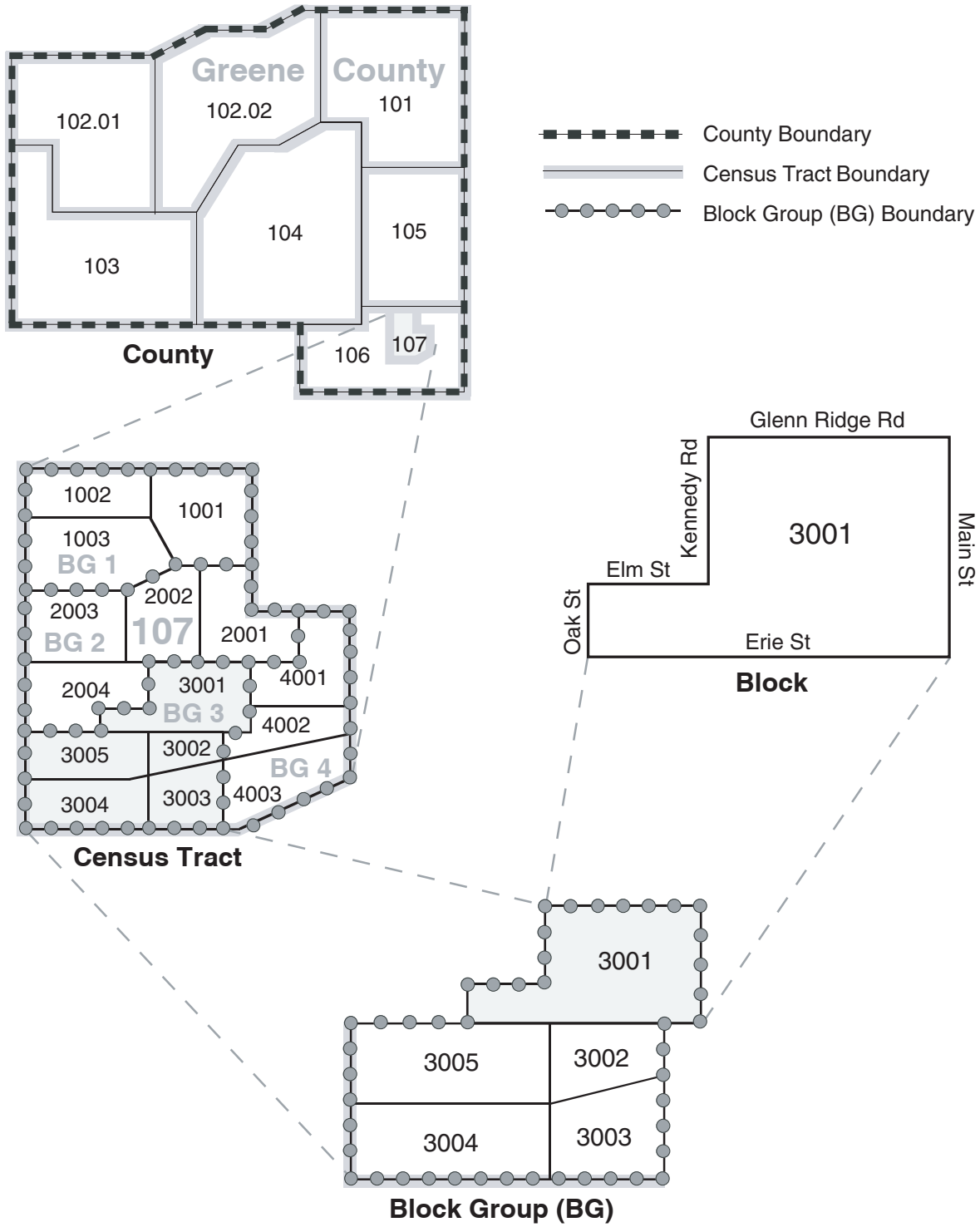
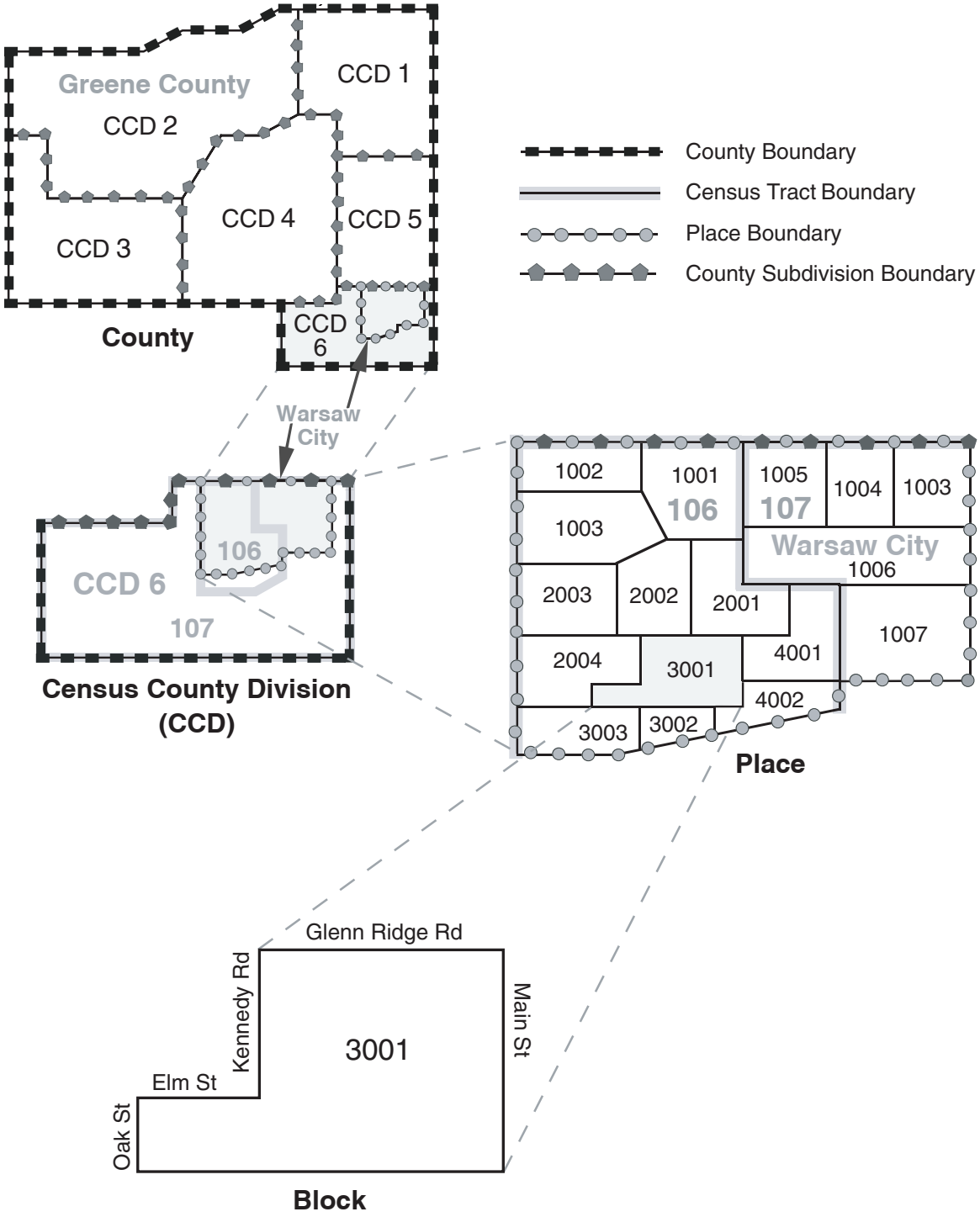


Figure 5 ***Geographic Relationships—Legal and Statistical Entities***
County-County Subdivision-Place-Block



permanent and will change with each annual cycle of current block suffixing. Data users are cautioned that the current state and county codes, when combined with the Census 2000 census tract and block numbers, can create nonexistent geographic areas. To avoid nonexistent geographic areas, it is important not to mix Census 2000 geographic codes with current geographic codes.

Water Blocks—For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The Census Bureau assigned water block numbers beginning with the block group number followed by "999" and proceeding in descending order. For example, in block group 3, the block numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, 3997, and so forth. In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks used enough of the available tabulation block numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether or not a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the Census 2000 block numbers.

Census Block Codes

Census 2000 Tabulation Blocks
- Block Group Number 0 to 9—First numeric character
- 000 to 999—Second, third, and fourth numeric characters

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

Current Block Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_tabblock.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
BLKIDFP	17	String	Current nation-based block code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, Census 2000 county FIPS code, Census 2000 census tract code, Census 2000 tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1.

Current Block Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
NAME	11	String	Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block', the current tabulation block number, and the block suffix 1
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Block Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_tabblock00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
BLKIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 nation-based block code; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and tabulation block number
NAME00	10	String	Census 2000 tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block' and the Census 2000 tabulation block number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Block Groups

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

Census 2000 Block Group Shapefile

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

A BG usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one BG and BGs are uniquely numbered within census tract. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy,

BGs never cross county or census tract boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, urban areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. Under an alternative Census 2000 AIANNH area census geographic hierarchy, census tracts and BGs are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries. These are commonly referred to as tribal BGs.

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

Census 2000 Block Group Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_bg00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BKGPIDFP00	12	String	Census 2000 nation-based census block group identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and block group number
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the block group number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census Tracts

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

Census 2000 Census Tract Shapefile

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, and were defined by local participants as part of the Census Bureau's 2000 Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated the census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where local or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data.

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

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. 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. Under the Census 2000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area census geographic hierarchy, tribal census tracts are defined within American Indian entities and can cross state and county boundaries.

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

Census Tract 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. See the section "Census Tracts in American Indian Areas" below for further information. The Census Bureau assigned a default census tract code of 000000 to some coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial sea, rather than extend the census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile limit. By closing off some census tracts along the shoreline or just offshore and assigning the default census tract to the offshore water areas, the Census Bureau provides complete census tract coverage of water areas in territorial seas and the Great Lakes. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau did not identify separate crews-of-vessels census tracts; the crews-of-vessels population is part of the Census 2000 census tract identified as associated with the home port of the vessel.

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.

Census Tract Names—The Census 2000 Census Tract shapefiles contain the census tract codes in three formats. The TRACTCE00 field contains the 6-digit format, complete with leading and trailing zeros. The NAME00 field contains the census tract name as displayed in Census Bureau printed reports and on mapping products. That is, in the census tract name the leading and trailing zeros in the census tract number are omitted and the decimal point appears in those census tract numbers with a suffix. For example, census tract code 000302 has a census tract name of 3.02 and the name for census tract code 020800 is 208. The NAMELSAD00 field includes both the translated legal/statistical area description and the census tract name, as in, 'Census Tract 1'.

Census Tracts in American Indian Areas—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 boundaries. Under the Census 2000 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas census geographic hierarchy, the Census Bureau tabulates census tract data within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands ignoring state and county boundaries. These are commonly referred to as tribal census tracts. Not all tribal census tracts are numbered in the 9400 to 9499 census tract numbering range. Under the Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land census geographic hierarchy the Census Bureau identifies all census tracts on federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands as tribal census tracts. The 2000 tribal census tracts nest within the 2000 boundaries of American Indian and Native Hawaiian areas. The current boundaries of such areas may no longer match the 2000 tribal census tracts.

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

Census Tract Numbers and Codes

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

Census 2000 Census Tract Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_tract00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
CTIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 census tract identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and census tract number.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 census tract name, including the decimal point and decimal digits if a non-zero census tract suffix exist, excluding trailing zeros unless the zeros are part of a non-zero census tract suffix, and excluding any leading zeros.
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the census tract name.
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

County Subdivisions

County subdivision geography and attributes are available by county in the following shapefiles:

Current County Subdivision Shapefile
Census 2000 County Subdivision Shapefile

County Subdivisions—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 TIGER/Line Shapefiles contain a 5-character numeric FIPS code field for county subdivisions.

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, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisor's districts, towns, and townships. The Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 28 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes (it is also considered a state equivalent and a county equivalent).

In some states, all or some incorporated places are not part of any MCD. These places also serve as primary legal subdivisions and have a unique FIPS MCD code that is the same as the FIPS place code. 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 have no legal function and are not governmental units. CCD boundaries usually follow visible features and, in most cases, coincide with census tract boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs exist where:

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

CCDs have been established for the following 21 states:

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

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

Unorganized Territories (UTs) are defined by the Census Bureau in 11 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 a county subdivision code. The following states and equivalent entities had in Census 2000 or now have unorganized territories:

Arkansas	Indiana	Iowa	Louisiana
Maine	Minnesota	New York	North Carolina
North Dakota	Ohio*	South Dakota	American Samoa

*Unorganized territories existed in Ohio in 2000, but do not exist there currently.

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for MCDs are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because unorganized territories occupy the same level of geography as legal MCDs, updates to the MCD boundaries may affect the current boundaries of the unorganized territories, including the elimination of some of the Census 2000 unorganized territories. For all other statistical county subdivision entities, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. In some cases, corrections of locally requested updates have caused changes to the CCD inventory and boundaries.

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

Current County Subdivision Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_cousub.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
COSBIDFP	10	String	Current 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

Current County Subdivision Shapefile Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 County Subdivision Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_cousub00.shp

The shapefile is county-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
COSBIDFP00	10	String	Census 2000 county subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Subbarrios (Sub-Minor Civil Divisions)

Subbarrio geography and attributes are available by county (municipio) in the following shapefiles:

Current Subbarrio Shapefile
Census 2000 Subbarrio Shapefile

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

Current Subbarrio Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state (72)-county FIPS*>_submcd.shp
The shapefile is county (municipio) -based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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 sub-minor civil division FIPS code
SUBMCDNS	8	String	Current sub-minor civil division ANSI code
SMCDIDFP	15	String	Current sub-minor civil division identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and sub-minor civil division FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current sub-minor civil division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Subbarrio Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state (72) -county FIPS*>_submcd00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 sub-minor civil division FIPS code
SMCDIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 sub-minor civil division identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and sub-minor civil division FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 sub-minor civil division name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Traffic Analysis Zones

Traffic analysis zone geography and attributes are available by county in the following shapefile:

Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Shapefile

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

The Census 2000 TAZ program was conducted on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, which offered participation to the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and the Departments of Transportation (DOTs) in the fifty states and the District of Columbia. No TAZs are defined in Puerto Rico or the Island Areas.

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

Delaware	Hawaii	Montana

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

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

Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_taz00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TAZCE00	6	String	Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone code
TAZIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 nation-based Traffic Analysis Zone code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and Traffic Analysis Zone code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Voting Districts

Voting district geography and attributes are available by county in the following shapefiles:

Census 2000 Voting District (VTD) Shapefile

Voting Districts (VTDs)—"Voting district" is the generic name for geographic entities such as precincts, wards, and election districts established by state governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) provided the Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs.

Each VTD is identified by a 1- to 6-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code "ZZZZZZ" identifies a portion of counties (usually bodies of water) for which no VTDs were identified. No voting district shapefile exists for states or counties that did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District Project) of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program. Because the Census Bureau required that VTDs follow boundaries of tabulation census blocks, participating states often show the boundaries of the VTDs they submit as conforming to tabulation census block boundaries. If requested by the participating state, the Census Bureau identified the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with an "A" in the voting district indicator field (VTDI00). Where a participating state indicated that the VTD has been modified to follow visible block boundaries, the VTD is a pseudo-VTD, and the VTDI00 field contains a "P". Where a participating state did not indicate to the Census Bureau whether or not the VTD followed the actual boundaries of the VTD or is a pseudo-VTD, the VTDI00 field is blank.

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

California Florida Kentucky Montana

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

North Dakota Ohio Oregon Wisconsin

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

Arizona Did not submit VTDs in all counties

The Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program was not offered to the following:

American Samoa Guam U.S. Virgin Islands
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Census 2000 Voting District (VTD) Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_vtd00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
VTDST00	6	String	Census 2000 voting district code
VTDIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 nation-based voting district code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and voting district code
VTDI00	1	String	Census 2000 voting district indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 voting district name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for voting district
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for voting district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

County-Based Relationship Files

The TIGER/Line relationship files are extracts of selected geographic information from the MAF/TIGER database. Each TIGER/Line relationship file is designed to stand alone as an independent data set or can be used jointly with the shapefiles. Please see Figure 6 for a detailed look at the relationships that exist between the files.

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 Relationship File

The Address Range-Feature Name relationship table 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 have multiple feature names). The address range is identified by the ARID attribute, which can be used to link to the Address Ranges relationship table. The linear feature name is identified by the LINEARID attribute that relates the address range back to the featnames.dbf table (see Figure 6).

Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File Record Layout

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_addrfn.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Address Ranges

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

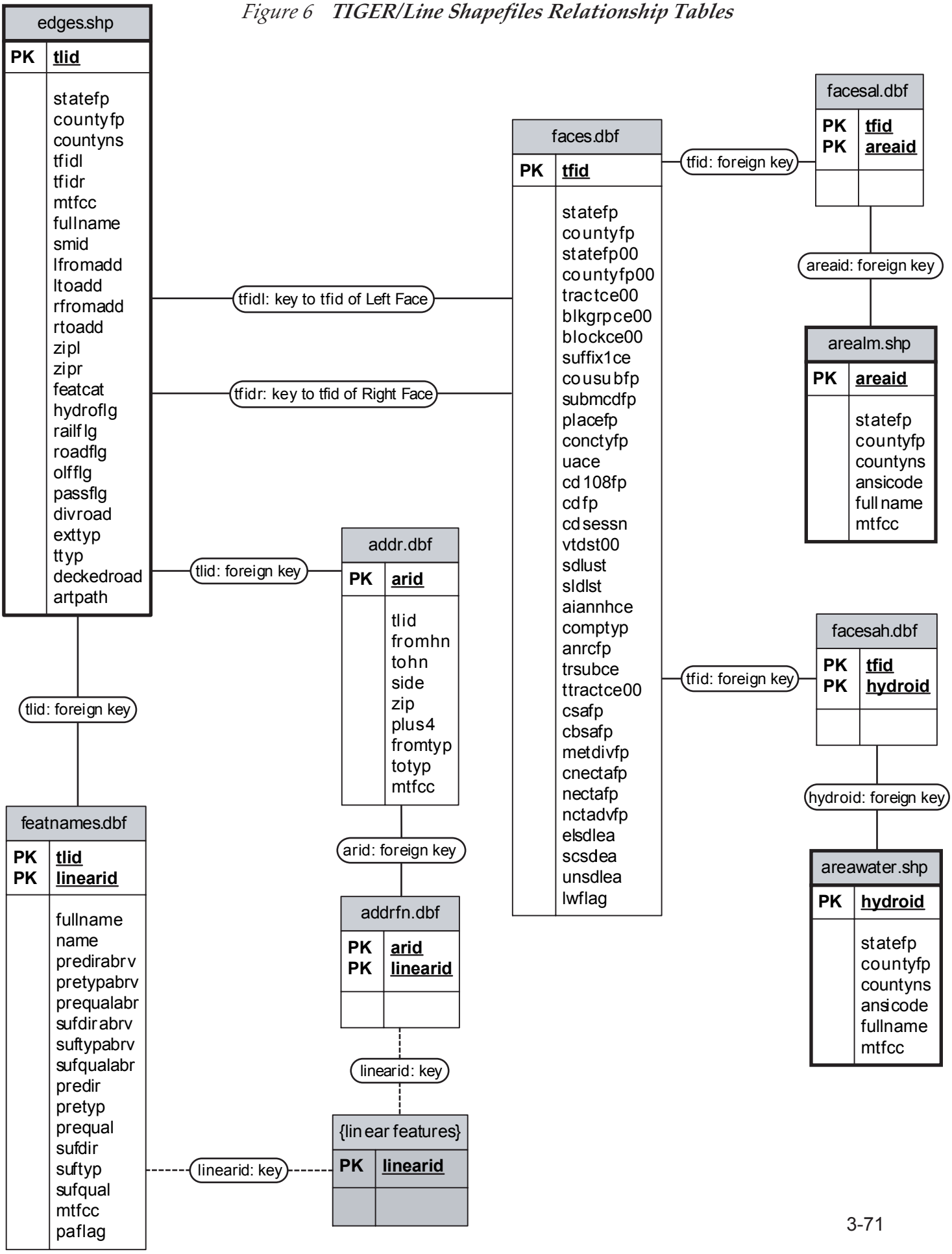
Address Ranges Relationship File

The Address Ranges relationship table contains the attributes of each address range. Each address range has a unique ARID value. The edge to which an address range applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the TLID attribute. Multiple address ranges can apply to the same edge (an edge can have multiple address ranges).

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

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

Figure 6 ***TIGER/Line Shapefiles Relationship Tables***



style address minimally consists of a structure number, street name, and a 5-digit ZIP Code; for example, 213 Main St 90210. In the TIGER/Line Shapefiles, the ZIP Codes usually appear only on those edges that have address ranges identified.

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. Each address range belonging to an edge can have a different ZIP Code. Where ZIP Code boundaries follow a street, the edge may have different left- and right-side ZIP Codes, or different ZIP Codes along its length. Nearly all address ranges will have a ZIP Code; there are a few instances where the ZIP Code is not known and the ZIP Code will have a null/blank value.

The U.S. Postal Service offers an Address Information System (AIS) Viewer on compact disc, which can be used to get a list of valid 5-digit ZIP codes, as well as other data related to administrative postal areas (see www.usps.com for online information). The 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefiles may not contain all delivery ZIP Codes and may contain some non-delivery ZIP Codes. 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 ZCTA for the area.

An address range also may have the full 9-digit ZIP Code that 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 MAF/TIGER database using an automated match to the USPS's ZIP+4 file. At present, these codes are not available in this release of the TIGER/Line Shapefiles

The ZIP+4 codes in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles are the street-level codes the USPS assigned to address ranges. The USPS may assign more specific codes to companies and buildings, and to apartments, floors, or suites within buildings. Some address coding software that uses the USPS's ZIP+4 file may provide the more specific codes, however, the TIGER/Line Shapefiles only will contain the more general street level codes.

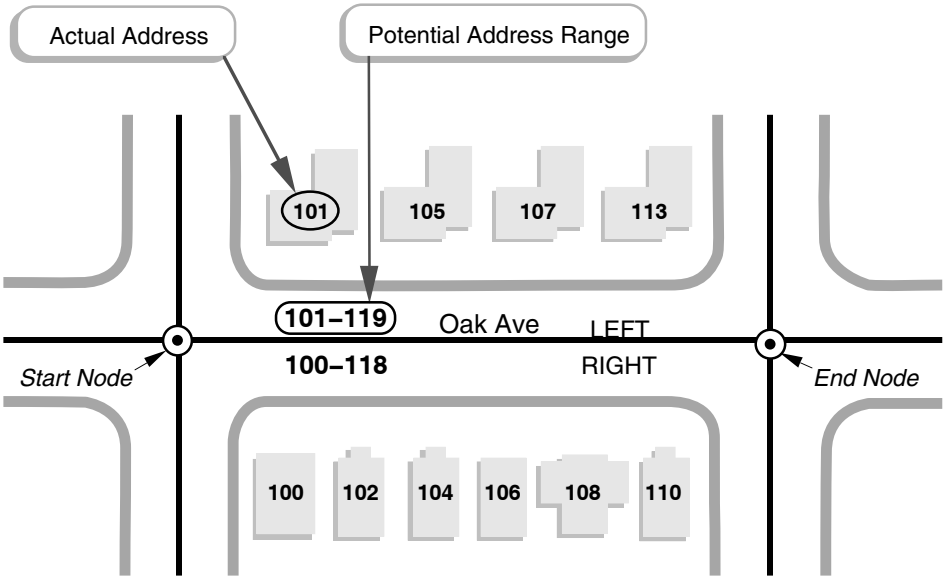
Usually, the ZIP+4 Add-On code is not required to uniquely identify an address range. There are a few situations where a street name and address range legitimately appear more than once in the same 5-digit ZIP Code. Usually the USPS distinguishes these duplicates by using different postal station names. However, the Postal Add-On code provides the ability to uniquely identify these cases. Puerto Rico is a special case because many addresses were uniquely assigned within an *urbanizacion* (a community or development) and could duplicate another address in a different urbanizacion with the same 5-digit ZIP Code. To resolve this problem, the USPS added an additional line to the address to identify the urbanizacion. The 9-digit ZIP Code also may serve to uniquely identify these address ranges. The MAF/TIGER database does not yet contain all of these 9-digit ZIP Codes.

Some basic characteristics of address ranges are as follows:

- The TIGER/Line Shapefiles generally contain only those house number-street name style address ranges used for mail delivery. They do not show rural route and post office box addresses. They may contain structure numbers assigned in select areas for

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.



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, not street delivery. These address ranges represent the structure numbers collected during the 2000 census field operations, supplemented with addresses provided through local participant programs. Where these address ranges exist, they may be used to geocode a structure to the census block. These structure-number addresses may have ZIP Codes associated only with post office box addresses. The ZIP Codes represent the post office boxes. The address ranges in these areas do not have Postal Add-On codes since the USPS does not use them for street delivery.

- Gaps may exist between multiple ranges for a single edge. A gap may be significant, because any numbers missing from one edge may actually appear on another edge. This situation occurs in the 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 addresses 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 collected through Census 2000 census field operations 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 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.

- 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 different common names but similar house numbers 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 each 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.

Geocoding—To get the best match results, the Census Bureau advises data users to use all of the available address ranges to geo-reference/geocode addresses. A single pair of left- and right-side address ranges may not always provide complete address range coverage. The address ranges in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles may be separate because of ZIP Code differences or to establish gaps created by out-of-sequence addresses located elsewhere. Some address ranges may include embedded alphanumeric characters or hyphens that make them distinct from the other address ranges.

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

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.

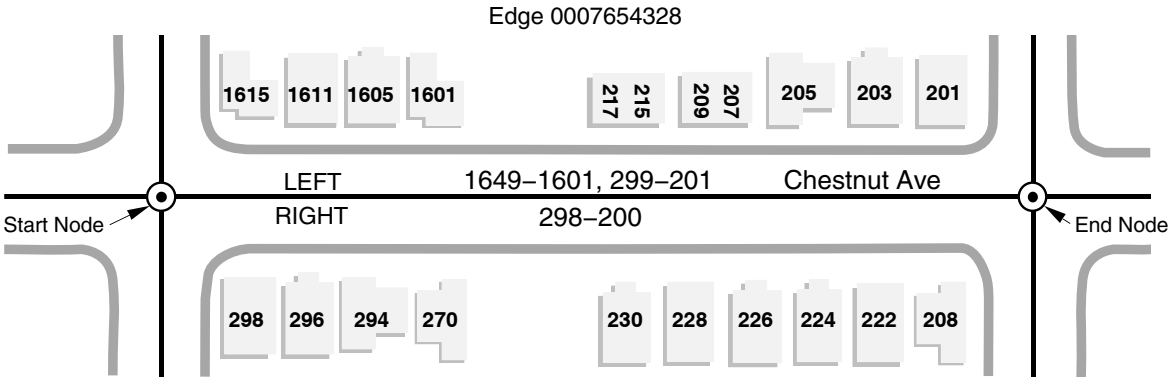
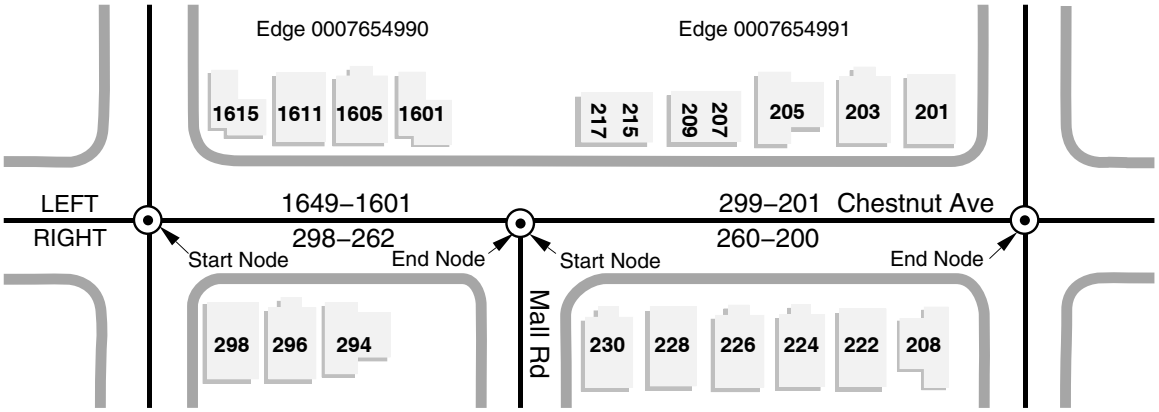


Figure 9 ***TIGER/Line® Shapefile Address Range Imputes—After Split***

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.



Address Ranges Relationship File Record Layout

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_addr.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Feature Names

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

Feature Names 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 table record applies can be determined by linking to the All Lines shapefile on the 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 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 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.

Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_featnames.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

Feature Names Relationship File Record Layout *(cont.)*

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

Topological Faces (2-Cells With All Geocodes)

Topological face information is available by county in the following relationship file:

Topological Faces (2-Cells With All Geocodes) Relationship File

The Topological Faces relationship table contains the attributes of each topological primitive face. Each face has a unique TFID value. The face geometries can be built from the All Lines shapefile using the edges' left and right face relationships. The geometries of each geographic entity can then be built by dissolving the face geometries on the appropriate attribute(s) in the Topological Faces relationship table.

Topological Faces (2-Cells With All Geocodes) Relationship File Record Layout

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_faces.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

Topological Faces (2-Cells With All Geocodes) Relationship File Record Layout *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
TFID	10	Integer	Permanent face ID
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
COUSUBFP	5	String	Current county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP	5	String	Current sub-minor civil division FIPS code in Puerto Rico
PLACEFP	5	String	Current FIPS 55 place code
CONCTYFP	5	String	Current consolidated area FIPS 55 code
UACE	5	String	Current urban area code
CD108FP	2	String	108th congressional district code
CDFP	2	String	Current congressional district code
CDSESSN	3	String	Current congressional session code
VTDST00	6	String	Census 2000 voting district code
SLDUST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
SLDLST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Lower Chamber 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 indicator
ANRCFP	5	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TTRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 tribal census tract number
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current Core Based Statistical Area FIPS code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Division FIPS code
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code in New England states only
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area Division FIPS code
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
LWFLAG	1	String	Land/water flag

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

Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File Record Layout

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_facesal.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationships

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

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File

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

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File Record Layout

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_facesah.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

American Indian Area-Based Shapefiles

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions

American Indian tribal subdivision (AITS) geography and attributes are available by American Indian Area (AIA) in the following shapefiles:

Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-Based Shapefile
Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-Based Shapefile

Alternately, American Indian tribal subdivisions are also available in nation-based shapefiles. Please see the section "American Indian Tribal Subdivisions" under "Nation-Based Shapefiles" earlier in this chapter.

American Indian Tribal Subdivisions (AITSs) are legally defined administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust land, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). Tribal subdivisions are known as agencies, areas, chapters, communities, districts, parcels, precincts, regions, segments, townships, tracts, or villages. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. The Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments.

Current Geography—The boundaries identified as current for tribal subdivisions within legal American Indian areas are updated boundaries collected since Census 2000 as part of the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. For tribal subdivisions in OTSAs, the boundaries shown are those in effect at the time of Census 2000 whether the data are identified as Census 2000 or current. Updates to the legal boundaries of American Indian reservations may affect the current boundaries for some of these entities.

American Indian Tribal Subdivision Codes—AITSs are represented in the TIGER/Line Shapefiles by a 3-character numeric census code field. The Census Bureau assigns the 3-character AITS code alphabetically in order and uniquely within each reservation, associated off-reservation trust land, and Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA).

Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-Based Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*AIA code*>_aitsaia.shp
The shapefile is AIA-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current nation-based tribal subdivision code: a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-Based Shapefile Record Layout

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*AIA code*>_aitsaia00.shp
The shapefile is AIA-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based tribal subdivision code; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Chapter 4 Complete Record Layout

Nation-Based Shapefiles

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aiannh.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
AIANNHID	5	String	Current nation-based American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or trust land; a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code and American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust 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 code 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
COMPTYP	1	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
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

Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aiannh00.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area census code

Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNH) Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHID00	5	String	Census 2000 nation-based American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or trust land; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area census code and reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
COMPTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land indicator.
AIANNHR00	1	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area federal/state recognition flag
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aitsn.shp

The shapefile is nation-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current nation-based tribal subdivision code: a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) National Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_aitsn00.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based tribal subdivision code; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_cnecta.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS 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 code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current Combined Statistical Area (CSA) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_csa.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Current Combined Statistical Area (CSA) Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current Combined Statistical Area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current Metropolitan Division Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_metdiv.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Division FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current Metropolitan Division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Division
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_cbsa.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area

Current Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
MEMI	1	String	Current metropolitan/micropolitan status indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_necta.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code, if applicable
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current New England City and Town Area name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

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

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_nectadiv.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code.
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area Division FIPS 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 code 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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Current State and Equivalent Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_state.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI 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
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 State and Equivalent Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_state00.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
STUSPS00	2	String	Census 2000 United States Postal Service state abbreviation
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 state name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for state
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 3-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA3) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_zcta300.shp
The shapefile is nation-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA3CE00	3	String	Census 2000 3-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA5) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_us_zcta500.shp

The shapefile is nation-based.

The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
ZCTA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area code
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

State-Based Shapefiles

Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_02_anrc.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
NAME	100	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_02_anrc00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
ANRCFP00	5	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 Alaska Native Regional Corporation name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for Alaska Native Regional Corporation
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current (110th) Congressional District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_cd110.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Current (110th) Congressional District Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
CDFP	2	String	Current congressional district code
CDIDFP	7	String	Current congressional district identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, congressional session code, and congressional district code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current translated legal/statistical area description code and congressional district code
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	Current congressional session code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

108th Congressional District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_cd108.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CD108FP	2	String	108th congressional district code
CD108IDFP	7	String	108th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, the 108th congressional session code, and the 108th congressional district code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and congressional district code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	108th congressional session code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

106th Congressional District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_cd106.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CD106FP	2	String	106th congressional district code

106th Congressional District Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
CD106IDFP	7	String	106th congressional district identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, the 106th congressional session code, and the 106th congressional district code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and congressional district code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for congressional district
CDSESSN	3	String	106th congressional session code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current Consolidated City Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_concity.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
CONCTYFP	5	String	Current consolidated area FIPS 55 code
CONCTYNS	8	String	Current consolidated city ANSI code
CCTYIDFP	7	String	Current consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and consolidated area FIPS 55 code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Consolidated City Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_concity00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
CONCTYFP00	5	String	Census 2000 consolidated area FIPS 55 code
CCTYIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 consolidated city identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and consolidated area FIPS 55 code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city

Census 2000 Consolidated City Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for consolidated city
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
CPI00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area central place indicator
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current County and Equivalent Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_county.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
CNTYIDFP	5	String	Current 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 code for county
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 County and Equivalent Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_county00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
CNTYIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and county FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code

Census 2000 County and Equivalent Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current Place Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_place.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
PLACEFP	5	String	Current FIPS 55 place code
PLACENS	8	String	Current place ANSI code
PLCIDFP	7	String	Current place identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and FIPS 55 place code
NAME	100	String	Current place name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for place
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for place
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
CPI	1	String	Current urban area central place indicator
PCICBSA	1	String	Current Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area principal city indicator
PCINECTA	1	String	Current Metropolitan or Micropolitan New England City and Town Area principal city indicator
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Place Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_place00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PLACEFP00	5	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 place code
PLCIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 place identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and FIPS 55 place code.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 place name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for place
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for place

Census 2000 Place Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
CPI00	1	String	Census 2000 urban area central place indicator
PCICBSA00	1	String	Census 2000 Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area principal city indicator.
PCINECTA00	1	String	Census 2000 Metropolitan or Micropolitan New England City and Town Area principal city indicator.
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA1) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_puma100.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PUMA1CE00	5	String	Census 2000 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
PUMA1ID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 5- or 10-Percent* Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA5) Shapefile

*10 percent sample used in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_puma500.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
PUMA5CE00	5	String	Census 2000 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
PUMA5ID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and 5- or 10-Percent Public Use Microdata Area code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current Elementary School District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_elsd.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
ELSDLEA	5	String	Current elementary school district local education agency code
ELSDIDFP	7	String	Current nation-based school district code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current 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
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Elementary School District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_elsd00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
ELSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 elementary school district local education agency code
ELSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based school district code: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and elementary school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for elementary school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current Secondary School District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_scsd.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SCSDLEA	5	String	Current secondary school district local education agency code
SCSDIDFP	7	String	Current nation-based school district code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current 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
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Secondary School District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_scsd00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SCSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 secondary school district local education agency code
SCSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based school district code: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and secondary school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for secondary school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current Unified School District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_unsd.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
UNSDLEA	5	String	Current Unified School District Local Education Agency code
UNSDIDFP	7	String	Current nation-based school district code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code
NAME	100	String	Current 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
SDTYP	1	String	Current school district type
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Unified School District Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_unsd00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
UNSDLEA00	5	String	Census 2000 unified school district local education agency code
UNSDIDFP00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based school district code: a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and unified school district local education agency code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 school district name
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for unified school district
LOGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 lowest grade covered by school district
HIGRADE00	2	String	Census 2000 highest grade covered by school district
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
SDTYP00	1	String	Census 2000 school district type
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldl.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SLDLST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Lower Chamber code
SLDLIDFP	5	String	Current nation-based State Legislative District Lower Chamber code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and State Legislative District Lower Chamber code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district lower chamber code
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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 State Legislative District Lower Chamber (SLDL) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldl00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SLDLST00	3	String	Census 2000 State Legislative District Lower Chamber code
SLDLIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 nation-based state legislative district lower chamber code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and state legislative district lower chamber code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district lower chamber code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for State Legislative District Lower Chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldu.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
STATENS	8	String	Current state ANSI code
SLDUST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
SLDUIDFP	5	String	Current nation-based State Legislative District Upper Chamber code; a concatenation of current state FIPS code and State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district upper chamber code
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
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 State Legislative District Upper Chamber (SLDU) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state FIPS*>_sldu00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
SLDUST00	3	String	Census 2000 State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
SLDUIDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 nation-based state legislative district upper chamber code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code and state legislative district upper chamber code
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the state legislative district upper chamber code
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for State Legislative District Upper Chamber
LSY	4	String	Legislative session year
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_41_uga00.shp
The shapefile is state-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
UGACE00	5	String	Census 2000 Urban Growth Area code
UGATYP00	1	String	Census 2000 Urban Growth Area type
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 Urban Growth Area name

Census 2000 Urban Growth Area (UGA) Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for Urban Growth Area
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for Urban Growth Area
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

County-Based Shapefiles

All Lines Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_edges.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
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 (as available) with a space between each expanded text field
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	Relation to 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

Area Hydrography Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_areawater.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code 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 with a space between each expanded text field
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER Feature Class Code

Area Landmark Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_arealm.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
ANSICODE	8	String	Current official code 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

Point Landmark Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_pointlm.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
POINTID	22	String	Point landmark identifier

Point Landmark Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
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

Current Block Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_tabblock.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
BLKIDFP	17	String	Current nation-based block code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, Census 2000 county FIPS code, Census 2000 census tract code, Census 2000 tabulation block number, and current block suffix 1.
NAME	11	String	Current tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block', the current tabulation block number, and the block suffix 1
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Block Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_tabblock00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
BLKIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 nation-based block code; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and tabulation block number

Census 2000 Block Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
NAME00	10	String	Census 2000 tabulation block name; a concatenation of 'Block' and the Census 2000 tabulation block number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
UACE00	5	String	Census 2000 urban area code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Block Group Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_bg00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BKGPIDFP00	12	String	Census 2000 nation-based census block group identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, census tract code, and block group number
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the block group number
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Census Tract Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_tract00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
CTIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 census tract identifier; a concatenation of state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and census tract number.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 census tract name, including the decimal point and decimal digits if a non-zero census tract suffix exists, excluding trailing zeros unless the zeros are part of a non-zero census tract suffix, and excluding any leading zeros.
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 translated legal/statistical area description code and the census tract name.

Census 2000 Census Tract Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current County Subdivision Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_cousub.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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
COSBIDFP	10	String	Current 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 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 County Subdivision Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_cousub00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
COSBIDFP00	10	String	Census 2000 county subdivision identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and county subdivision FIPS code.
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 county subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for county subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code

Census 2000 County Subdivision Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Current Subbarrio Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state (72)-county FIPS*>_submcd.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

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 sub-minor civil division FIPS code
SUBMCDNS	8	String	Current sub-minor civil division ANSI code
SMCDIDFP	15	String	Current sub-minor civil division identifier; a concatenation of current state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and sub-minor civil division FIPS code
NAME	100	String	Current sub-minor civil division name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR	1	String	Current urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 Subbarrio Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state (72)-county FIPS*>_submcd00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
COUSUBFP00	5	String	Census 2000 county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP00	5	String	Census 2000 sub-minor civil division FIPS code
SMCDIDFP00	15	String	Census 2000 sub-minor civil division identifier; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, county subdivision FIPS code, and sub-minor civil division FIPS code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 sub-minor civil division name

Census 2000 Subbarrio Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for sub-minor civil division
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
UR00	1	String	Census 2000 urban/rural indicator
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_taz00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TAZCE00	6	String	Census 2000 Traffic Analysis Zone code
TAZIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 nation-based Traffic Analysis Zone code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and Traffic Analysis Zone code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

Census 2000 Voting District (VTD) Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_vtd00.shp
The shapefile is county-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
VTDST00	6	String	Census 2000 voting district code
VTDIDFP00	11	String	Census 2000 nation-based voting district code; a concatenation of Census 2000 state FIPS code, county FIPS code, and voting district code
VTDI00	1	String	Census 2000 voting district indicator
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 voting district name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for voting district
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for voting district

Census 2000 Voting District (VTD) Shapefile *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status

County-Based Relationship Files

Address Range-Feature Name Relationship File

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_addrfn.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Address Ranges Relationship File

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_addr.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Feature Names Relationship File

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_featnames.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Feature Names Relationship File *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
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

Topological Faces (2-cells With All Geocodes) Relationship File

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_faces.dbf

The relationship file is county-based.

The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
TFID	10	Integer	Permanent face ID
STATEFP	2	String	Current state FIPS code
COUNTYFP	3	String	Current county FIPS code
STATEFP00	2	String	Census 2000 state FIPS code
COUNTYFP00	3	String	Census 2000 county FIPS code
TRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 census tract number
BLKGRPCE00	1	String	Census 2000 block group number
BLOCKCE00	4	String	Census 2000 tabulation block number
SUFFIX1CE	1	String	Current census block suffix 1
COUSUBFP	5	String	Current county subdivision FIPS code
SUBMCDFP	5	String	Current sub-minor civil division FIPS code in Puerto Rico
PLACEFP	5	String	Current FIPS 55 place code
CONCTYFP	5	String	Current consolidated area FIPS 55 code
UACE	5	String	Current urban area code
CD108FP	2	String	108th congressional district code
CDFP	2	String	Current congressional district code
CDSESSN	3	String	Current congressional session code
VTDST00	6	String	Census 2000 voting district code
SLDUST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Upper Chamber code
SLDLST	3	String	Current State Legislative District Lower Chamber 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 indicator
ANRCFP	5	String	Current Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code

Topological Faces (2-cells With All Geocodes) Relationship File *(cont.)*

Field	Length	Type	Description
TTRACTCE00	6	String	Census 2000 tribal census tract number
CSAFP	3	String	Current Combined Statistical Area FIPS code
CBSAFP	5	String	Current Core Based Statistical Area FIPS code
METDIVFP	5	String	Current Metropolitan Division FIPS code
CNECTAFP	3	String	Current Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS code in New England states only
NECTAFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area FIPS code
NCTADVFP	5	String	Current New England City and Town Area Division FIPS code
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
LWFLAG	1	String	Land/water flag

Topological Faces-Area Hydrography Relationship File

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_facesah.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

Topological Faces-Area Landmark Relationship File

The relationship file name is: fe_2007_<*state-county FIPS*>_facesal.dbf
The relationship file is county-based.
The following is the relationship file's attribute table layout:

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

American Indian Area (AIA)-Based Shapefiles

Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-based Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*AIA code*>_aitsaia.shp
The shapefile is AIA-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE	4	String	Current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas code
TRSUBCE	3	String	Current tribal subdivision code
TRSUBNS	8	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision ANSI code
TRSUBID	7	String	Current nation-based tribal subdivision code: a concatenation of current American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME	100	String	Current American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD	100	String	Current name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD	2	String	Current legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP	2	String	Current FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT	1	String	Current functional status

Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision (AITS) AIA-based Shapefile

The shapefile name is: fe_2007_<*AIA code*>_aitsaia00.shp
The shapefile is AIA-based.
The following is the shapefile's attribute table layout:

Field	Length	Type	Description
AIANNHCE00	4	String	Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Areas code
TRSUBCE00	3	String	Census 2000 tribal subdivision code
TRSUBID00	7	String	Census 2000 nation-based tribal subdivision code; a concatenation of Census 2000 American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Area code and tribal subdivision code
NAME00	100	String	Census 2000 American Indian Tribal Subdivision name
NAMELSAD00	100	String	Census 2000 name and the translated legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
LSAD00	2	String	Census 2000 legal/statistical area description code for American Indian Tribal Subdivision
CLASSFP00	2	String	Census 2000 FIPS 55 class code
MTFCC00	5	String	MAF/TIGER feature class code
FUNCSTAT00	1	String	Census 2000 functional status