

# Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates (EDGE) Program

## School District Geographic Relationship Files Documentation, 2017

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National Center for Education Statistics

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## **1.0 Abstract**

The NCES School District Geographic Relationship Files (GRFs) are tables that identify complete spatial associations between geographically defined school districts and other types of geographic areas. The GRFs were constructed from the Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database and include associations between school districts and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNH), counties, Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA), Consolidated Statistical Areas (CSA), New England City and Town Areas (NECTA), Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Urban Areas, Congressional Districts (CD), places, county subdivisions, Census tracts, and Census block groups.

## **2.0 Census Bureau TIGER Shapefiles**

### **2.1 Content, Vintage, and Scope**

The TIGER database includes 2010 Census geography and current geography for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands). Current geography is defined as the latest version of the geographic extent of legally defined geographic areas as reported to the Census Bureau, generally reflecting the boundaries of governmental units in effect as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, or legal and statistical area boundaries that have been adjusted and/or corrected since the 2010 Census. This vintage enables users to see the most current boundaries of governmental units that match the data from the surveys that use the geography, such as the American Community Survey. The features in this release reflect updates that were made in the TIGER database through May 2017.

### **2.2 Boundary Changes**

The 2017 TIGER boundaries for Elementary, Secondary, and Unified school districts are collected through a biennial survey of state education officials under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and are current as of the 2015-2016 school year.

### **2.3 Spatial Accuracy**

The Census Bureau uses various internal and external processes to update the Master Address File (MAF) and TIGER database and maintain the currency of TIGER boundaries. While it has made a reasonable and systematic attempt to gather the most recent information available about the features in this file, the Census Bureau cautions users that the files are no more complete than the source documents used in their compilation, the vintage of those source documents, and the translation of the information on those source documents.

### **2.4 Sources of Geographic Data**

The Census Bureau obtains data from numerous sources to update the MAF/TIGER database. Initially, the Census Bureau used the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG), USGS 1:24,000-scale quadrangles, the Census Bureau's 1980 geographic base files and a variety of miscellaneous maps for selected areas outside the contiguous 48 states to create the TIGER database (predecessor to the current MAF/TIGER database).

The Census Bureau makes additions and corrections to its database mainly through partner supplied data (federal, state, local, and private partners), the use of aerial imagery, and fieldwork. The Census Bureau has numerous partner programs where federal, state, and local government partners supply updates to boundaries, features, and addresses. The Census Bureau underwent a major realignment of the TIGER database in the 2000's to improve the spatial accuracy of the road network. Since this realignment, the Census Bureau has added quality standards for data sources used to update the MAF/TIGER database.

## **3.0 Structure and Format**

The School District GRF collection includes the following files. Each type of geographic relationship file consists of one file for the whole United States.

- grfxx\_lea\_aiannh
- grfxx\_lea\_blkgrp
- grfxx\_lea\_cbsa
- grfxx\_lea\_cd
- grfxx\_lea\_county
- grfxx\_lea\_cousub
- grfxx\_lea\_csa



- grfxx\_lea\_necta
- grfxx\_lea\_place
- grfxx\_lea\_uace10
- grfxx\_lea\_tract
- grfxx\_lea\_zcta5ce10

Where:

GRF	Geographic Relationship File
XX	TIGER data release year (e.g., 2017 = 17)
LEA	Local Education Agency (school district)
AIANNH	American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian Area
BLKGRP	Block group
CBSA	Micropolitan and Metropolitan Statistical Area
CD	Congressional District
COUNTY	County
COUSUB	County subdivision
CSA	Combined Statistical Area
NECTA	New England City and Town Area
PLACE	Place (incorporated place and Census designated place)
TRACT	Census tract
UACE10	Urbanized area
ZCTA5CE10	Zip Code Tabulation Area

#### 4.0 Record Layouts

LEA American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian Area Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
AIANNH	5	String	American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian area ID with component type (aiannh comptyp)
NAME_AIANNH17	100	String	American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian area name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian areas in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area - square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area - square miles

LEA Block Group Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
BLKGRP	12	String	Block group ID (state county tract block group)
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of block groups in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA CBSA Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
CBSA	5	String	CBSA ID
NAME_CBSA17	100	String	CBSA name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of CBSAs in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA CD Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
STCD115	4	String	115 <sup>th</sup> Congressional district ID
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of congressional districts in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA County Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
STCOUNTY	5	String	County ID
NAME_COUNTY17	100	String	County name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of counties in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA County Subdivision Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
COUSUB	10	String	County subdivision ID (state county county sub)
NAME_COUSUB17	100	String	County subdivision name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of county subdivisions in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA CSA Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
CSA	3	String	CSA ID
NAME_CSA17	100	String	CSA name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of CSAs in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA NECTA Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
NECTA	5	String	NECTA ID
NAME_NECTA17	100	String	NECTA name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of NECTAs in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA Place Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
PLACE	7	String	Place ID
NAME_PLACE17	100	String	Place name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of places in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA Tract Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
TRACT	11	String	Tract ID (state county tract)
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of tracts in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA UACE10 Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
UACE10	5	String	Urban area ID
NAME_UACE10	100	String	Urban area name
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of urban areas in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

LEA ZCTA5CE10 Geographic Relationship File Record Layout

Field	Length	Type	Description
LEAID	7	String	Local educational agency ID
NAME_LEA17	100	String	Local educational agency name
ZCTA5CE10	5	String	ZCTA ID
COUNT	8	Number	Total number of ZCTAs in LEA
LANDAREA	8	Number	Land area – square miles
WATERAREA	8	Number	Water area – square miles

## 5.0 Geographic Areas Overview

### 5.1 School Districts

School districts are geographic entities and single-purpose governmental units that operate schools and provide public educational services at the local level. The Census Bureau collects school district boundaries to develop annual estimates of children in poverty to help the U.S. Department of Education determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts. NCES also uses school district boundaries to develop a broad collection of district-level demographic estimates from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. The Census Bureau updates school district boundaries, names, local education agency codes, grade ranges, and school district levels biennially based on information provided by state education officials.

### 5.2 Universe

The U.S. has more than 13,000 geographically defined public school districts. These include districts that are administratively and fiscally independent of any other government, as well as public school systems that lack sufficient autonomy to be counted as separate governments and are classified as a dependent agency of some other government—a county, municipality, township, or state. Most public school systems are Unified districts that operate regular, special, and/or vocational programs for children in Pre-Kindergarten/Kindergarten (PK/KG) through 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

The Census Bureau’s school district universe is a subset of the larger NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Local Education Agency (LEA) universe. The Census collection is limited to regular districts that are geographically defined, and it excludes non-operating districts and educational service agencies that are part of the CCD LEA universe. These districts primarily exist to collect and transfer tax revenue to other school systems that actually provide the education services, or to provide regional special education services, vocational education programs, or financial services for member districts.

### 5.3 Structure

The Census Bureau assigns all territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas to one or more Unified, Elementary, or Secondary school districts based on the general grade range of the schools operated by the district. For example, a district that operates a complete grade range (PK-12<sup>th</sup> or KG-12<sup>th</sup>) is assigned as Unified, while a district that operates schools for children only in grades KG-8<sup>th</sup> is classified as Elementary. Elementary and Secondary districts may serve the same territory and have overlapping boundaries, but they are not permitted to overlap the boundaries for Unified districts except in the cases of Hawaii and New York City. The Census Bureau depicts the State of Hawaii as one Unified school district and the five counties that represent the five boroughs of New York City as one Unified school district.

The structure of school district geography varies by state and region, and districts that share the name of a county, city, or town or operate schools for these areas may or may not be coterminous with the governmental unit. Districts in the Mid-Atlantic and New England states tend to follow county, township, or city boundaries, while districts in the Midwest, Great Plains, and Western states are generally independent of other municipal boundaries.

### 5.4 Grade Range and Fiscal Responsibility

Although school district classifications (Elementary, Secondary, or Unified) generally reflect the grade range of schools operated by a district, Census school district classifications are based on the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible, which may or may not be the grade range that a school district operates. For example, Elementary districts typically share territory with one or more Secondary districts that are responsible for operating schools for children in the upper grades. However, some Elementary districts are financially responsible for providing education for all grades, even though the district only operates schools that serve the elementary grades. In these cases, the Elementary district typically contracts with one or more nearby Secondary districts to provide educational services for children in the upper grades. A typical case would be a school district that operates schools for children in grades KG-8, and pays for a neighboring school district to educate children in grades 9–12. The Elementary district is operationally responsible for

grades KG-8, and is therefore classified as an Elementary district. However, because the district is financially responsible for all grades, the Census Bureau would define the grade range for the district as KG-12.

### **5.5 Spatial Data Format**

The Census Bureau distributes school district boundaries formatted as shapefiles, a common standard for representing spatial data in points, lines, and polygons. The Census Bureau's annual TIGER database provides separate geographic layers for Unified, Elementary, and Secondary districts. These data are released annually as geographic layers in the Census Bureau's TIGER database. The district boundary files rely on the five-digit NCES LEAID code as a unique district identifier within states, and in most cases the code sequence corresponds to the alphabetical order of district names within a state. However, changes over time with school district restructuring and consolidation in states have introduced some exceptions. The value 99997 is the school district code assigned to water or land where no official school district is defined by the state.

### **5.6 Pseudo Districts**

In addition to regular functioning school districts, the TIGER shapefiles also contain records for pseudo school districts. These supplemental geographic records are used to address situations where a district may operate different grade spans in different parts of the district. For example, a county may operate schools to serve grades K-12 throughout the county, except in a portion of the county where a city operates a separate K-8 district. Within the territory overlapping the city, the county only operates schools that serve grades 9-12. District boundary records are not designed to reflect multiple grade spans, so in these cases a separate pseudo secondary district would be created to account for the territory in the county coterminous with the city that only functions for grades 9-12. Although pseudo districts are not functioning districts, they are administratively necessary to help the Census Bureau allocate children for educational program purposes.

The Census Bureau created a pseudo elementary school district in Vermont (Chittenden Central Supervisory Union in Essex Junction (PK-8), GEOID=5050004) to represent an area where a Secondary district is financially responsible for providing service for the secondary grades but a Unified district is financially responsible for providing service for the elementary grades. The Census Bureau created a pseudo unified school district in New Jersey (Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, GEOID=3434001) to represent an area where a Unified, Secondary, and Elementary school district share financial responsibility for the entire K-12 grade range. The Census Bureau created pseudo secondary school districts in California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont in areas where an Elementary district was financially responsible for providing service for elementary grades but a Unified district was financially responsible for providing service for the secondary grades. A list of pseudo districts and their codes appears in Appendix A of this document.

### **5.7 American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian Areas (AIANNH)**

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNH) for which the Census Bureau provides data. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state-recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native regional corporations, and Hawaiian home lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, and state designated tribal statistical areas. Statistical tribal subdivisions can exist within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no AIANNH can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which by definition subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native regional corporations. In cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the Census Bureau creates a joint-use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims. Alaska Native regional corporations and American Indian Tribal Subdivisions are not included in the GRF products. The following provides more detail about each of the various AIANNH types.

#### **Legal Entities**

5.7.2 *American Indian Reservations-Federal (federal AIRs)* are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of federally recognized tribes. The exterior boundaries of federal AIRs are defined in tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, and/or judicial determinations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of all federally recognized tribal governments that is published regularly in the Federal Register. The Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations (and associated off-reservation trust lands) as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. The Census Bureau contacts representatives of these federally recognized American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations through its annual Boundary and Annexation Survey. Federal reservations may cross state and all other area boundaries.

- 5.7.3 *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 must be defined within a single state but may cross county and other types of boundaries.
- 5.7.4 *Hawaiian Home Lands (HHLs)* are areas held in trust for Native Hawaiians by the State of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. Based on a compact between the federal government and the new State of Hawaii in 1959, the Hawaii Admission Act vested land title and responsibility for the program with the State. An HHL is not a governmental unit; rather, a home land is a tract of land with a legally defined boundary that is owned by the state, which, as authorized by the Act, may lease to one or more Native Hawaiians for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, pastoral, and/or any other activities authorized by state law. The Census Bureau obtains the names and boundaries for Hawaiian home lands from State officials. The names of the home lands are based on the traditional ahupua'a names of the Crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii from which the lands were designated or from the local name for an area. As lands held in trust, Hawaiian home lands are treated as equivalent to off-reservation trust land areas with an AIANNH area trust land indicator coded as "T".
- 5.7.5 *Joint-Use Areas* designate an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more federally recognized American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates both legal and statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for presenting statistical data. Joint-use areas only apply to overlapping federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands.
- 5.7.6 *American Indian Trust Lands* are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian tribal member (individual trust land or allotment). Trust lands may be located on or off an American Indian reservation. The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs) because American Indian tribes have governmental authority over these lands. Tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust status. In Census Bureau data tabulations, ORTLs are always associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. A tribal government appointed liaison provides the name and boundaries of their ORTLs. The Census Bureau does not identify on-reservation trust land, fee land (or land in fee simple status), or restricted fee lands as specific geographic categories and they are not identified as such in the TIGER shapefiles.

### **Statistical Entities**

- 5.7.7 *Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)* are a statistical geographic entity that represents the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or are primarily receiving governmental services from the defining Alaska Native village (ANV) and that are located within the region and vicinity of the ANV's historic and/or traditional location. ANVSAs are intended to represent the relatively densely settled portion of each ANV and ideally should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a significant proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months). ANVSAs are delineated or reviewed by officials of the ANV or, if no ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process, officials of the non-profit Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located. In some cases, if neither the ANV nor ANRC official chose to participate in the delineation process, the Census Bureau reviewed and delineated the ANVSA. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA or an American Indian reservation.
- 5.7.8 *Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs)* are statistical entities identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that formerly had a reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA is generally that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring federally recognized tribes that are eligible to delineate an OTSA. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

- 5.7.9 *Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA) Joint-Use Areas* designate 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 presenting statistical data. Statistical joint-use areas only apply to overlapping Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.
- 5.7.10 *State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs)* are statistical entities for state-recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state-recognized reservation. SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDTSAs are generally 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 any other AIANNH areas.
- 5.7.11 *Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)* are statistical entities identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a reservation or off-reservation trust land. A TDSA should be comparable to the AIRs within the same state and/or region, especially those for tribes that are of similar size. A TDSA is generally a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with the delineating federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not include area within any other AIANNH areas.

#### 5.7.12 AIANNH Types and Codes

AIANNH areas are represented by a 4-character census code field, and a single alphabetic character AIANNH area reservation/statistical area or off-reservation trust land (ORTL) indicator field, shown as COMPTYP (component type). The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order in assigned ranges by AIANNH area type nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of their applicable code range. ORTLs are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. ORTLs associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on their tribal name. There is one record created for each unique combination of AIANNH code and component type. The GRF AIANNH field represents this combination of AIANNH 4-character census code and the single character alphabetic AIANNH type code. The below list defines the code ranges and component types found in the GRF.

#### AIANNHA Types and Codes

- 0001 to 4899 – Federal American Indian reservation (AIR)/off-reservation trust land
- 4900 to 4999 – Federal American Indian reservation (AIR)/off-reservation trust land joint-use area
- 5000 to 5499 – Hawaiian home lands (HHLs)
- 5500 to 5899 – Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs)
- 5900 to 5999 – Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) joint-use area
- 6000 to 7999 – Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)
- 8000 to 8999 – Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)
- 9000 to 9499 – State American Indian Reservation (AIR)
- 9500 to 9998 – State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs)
- T – American Indian Trust Land
- R – Reservation or Statistical Entity

### 5.8 Block Groups

Standard block groups are clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have the same first digit of their 4-character census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, ..., 3999 in census tract 1210.02 belong to Block Group 3. Due to boundary and feature changes that occur throughout the decade, current block groups do not always maintain these same block number to block group relationships. For example, block 3001 might move due to a census tract boundary change but the block number will not change, even if it does not still fall in block group 3. However, the GEOID for that block, identifying block group 3, would remain the same in the attribute information in the TIGER shapefiles because block GEOIDs are always built using the decennial geographic codes.

Block groups delineated for the 2010 Census generally contain between 600 and 3000 people. Most block groups were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP). The Census Bureau delineated block groups only where a local or tribal government declined to participate or where the Census Bureau could not identify a potential local participant.

A block group usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one block group, and block groups are uniquely numbered within census tracts. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, block groups never cross county or census tract boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian areas, county subdivisions, places, urban areas, voting districts, congressional districts, and school districts.

Block groups have a valid range of 0 through 9. Block groups beginning with a zero generally are in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas. Rather than extending a census tract boundary into the Great Lakes or out to the three-mile territorial sea limit, the Census Bureau delineated some census tract boundaries along the shoreline or just offshore.

### **5.9 Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA)**

On July 15, 2015, 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 June 28, 2010 and which supersede the delineations published on February 28, 2013. 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.

A metropolitan statistical area or micropolitan statistical area contains a core area with a substantial population nucleus, as well as 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.

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 inhabitants. The categorization of CBSAs as either a metropolitan statistical area or 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.

Counties or equivalent entities form the building blocks for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Under the standards, the counties or equivalent 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, are identified as central counties. Additional outlying counties are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties.

The metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area boundaries, names, and codes appearing in the 2017 TIGER shapefiles are those defined as of July 2015 by the OMB. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are identified using a 5-digit numeric code. The codes are assigned in alphabetical order by area title and fall within the 10000 to 59999 range.

### **5.10 Congressional Districts (CD)**

Congressional districts are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and the five areas with nonvoting delegates from state equivalents. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on decennial census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing the boundaries of the congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable.

The 2017 TIGER shapefiles contain the 115<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts. All congressional districts appearing in the 2017 TIGER shapefiles reflect the information provided to the Census Bureau by the states by May 1, 2016. The 115<sup>th</sup> Congressional District shapefile contains the areas in effect from January 2017 to 2019. The following states had changes for the 115<sup>th</sup> Congress:

- Florida
- Minnesota
- North Carolina
- Virginia

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

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



01 to 53—Congressional district codes  
00—At large (single district for states)  
98—Nonvoting delegate

### 5.11 Counties (and Equivalent Entities)

Counties and equivalent entities are primary legal divisions of states. In most states, these entities are termed “counties.” In Louisiana, these divisions are known as “parishes.” In Alaska, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, and municipalities, and for the unorganized areas, census areas. The census areas are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states. These incorporated places are known as independent cities and are treated as county equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions and each area is considered a county equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. The Census Bureau treats the following entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in American Samoa, municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within a state.

### 5.12 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. They may represent legal or statistical entities. The 2017 TIGER shapefiles contain a 5-character FIPS code field for county subdivisions.

5.12.2 *Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs)* are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of counties in many states. MCDs represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs include areas designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, barrios, barrios-pueblo, boroughs, census subdistricts, charter townships, commissioner districts, counties, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisor’s districts, towns, and townships. The Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 29 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions and the incorporated place of Washington is treated as an equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes. In 23 states, all or some incorporated places are not part of any MCD. These places also serve as primary legal county subdivisions and have a FIPS MCD code that is the same as the FIPS place code. The GNIS codes also match for those entities. In other states, incorporated places are part of the MCDs in which they are located or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs. The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments that generally can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products for which place data are provided. In New York and Maine, American Indian reservations (AIRs) exist outside the jurisdiction of any town (MCD) and thus serve as the equivalent of MCDs for purposes of data presentation.

5.12.3 *Census County Divisions (CCDs)* are areas delineated by the Census Bureau in cooperation with state and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs are not governmental units and have no legal functions. CCD boundaries usually follow visible features and, in most cases, coincide with census tract boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs exist where:

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

CCDs have been established for the following 20 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

- 5.12.4 *Census Subareas* are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, the latter of which are the statistical equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. The state of Alaska and the Census Bureau cooperatively delineate the census subareas to serve as the statistical equivalents of MCDs.
- 5.12.5 *Unorganized Territories (UTs)* have been defined by the Census Bureau in 9 minor civil division (MCD) states and American Samoa where portions of counties or equivalent entities are not included in any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The Census Bureau recognizes such separate pieces of territory as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation “unorganized territory,” and county subdivision FIPS and GNIS codes. Unorganized territories are recognized in the following states: Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- 5.12.6 *Undefined County Subdivisions*—in water bodies, primarily Great Lakes waters and territorial sea, legal county subdivisions do not extend to cover the entire county. For these areas, the Census Bureau created a county subdivision with a FIPS code of 00000 named “county subdivision not defined.” The following states and equivalent areas have these county subdivisions: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico.

### **5.13 Combined Statistical Areas (CSA)**

Combined Statistical Areas consist of two or more adjacent CBSAs that have significant employment interchanges. 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. CSAs are identified using a 3-digit numeric code, and fall within the 100 to 599 range.

### **5.14 New England City and Town Areas (NECTA)**

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 (NECTA). 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 urban area of 50,000 or more inhabitants or an urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants. NECTAs are identified using 5-digit numeric codes, which fall within the 70000 to 79999 range and are assigned in alphabetical order by area title.

### **5.15 Places**

The TIGER shapefiles include both incorporated places (legal entities) and census designated places (statistical entities).

- 5.15.2 *Incorporated Places* are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2017, under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division (MCD), which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries, as well as school district boundaries, but never across state boundaries. An incorporated place is usually a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions. For census purposes, incorporated places exclude:

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

5.15.3 *Census Designated Places (CDP)* are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries are usually defined in cooperation with local partners as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program, or in cooperation with tribal officials as part of the Tribal Statistical Areas Program. The boundaries of CDPs, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary. There are no population size requirements for CDPs. In the nine states of the Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) as well as Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, a CDP may represent a densely settled concentration of population within a town or township; in other instances, an entire town or township may be defined as a CDP.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, which also does not have incorporated places, the Census Bureau recognizes only CDPs. The CDPs in Puerto Rico are called *comunidades* or *zonas urbanas*. Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands also have only CDPs.

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").

#### **5.16 Census Tracts**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, and are reviewed and updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP). The Census Bureau updates census tracts in situations where no local participant exists 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 1200 and 8000 people with an optimum size of 4000 people. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tracts are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, and so forth, may require boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow legal boundaries such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states to allow for census tract-to-governmental unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries are always made up of census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. In a few rare instances, a census tract may consist of discontinuous areas. These discontinuous areas may occur where the census tracts are coextensive with all or parts of legal entities that are themselves discontinuous.

Census tract numbers have up to a 4-character basic number and may have an optional 2-character suffix; for example, 1457.02. The census tract numbers (used as names) eliminate any leading zeroes and append a suffix only if required. The 6-character numeric census tract codes, however, include leading zeroes and have an implied decimal point for the suffix. Census tract codes range from 000100 to 998999 and are unique within a county or equivalent area. The Census Bureau assigns a census tract code of 9900 to represent census tracts delineated to cover large bodies of water. In addition, census tract codes in the 9400s represent American Indian Areas and codes in the 9800s represent special land use areas.

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.

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 school districts.

#### Census Tract Numbers and Codes

- 000100 to 989900—Basic number range for census tracts
- 990000 to 990099—Basic number for census tracts in water areas
- 990100 to 998900—Basic number range for census tracts

### 5.17 Urban Areas

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

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

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

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

#### 5.17.4 Urban Area Titles and Codes

The title of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state or statistically equivalent entity into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place or CDP, the urban area title will include the single name of a minor civil division or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey’s Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Each UA and UC is assigned a 5-character 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.

Urban Areas are delineated at the block level. Urban Areas may cross the boundaries of all other geographic areas for which the Census Bureau presents data, which means that all areas, other than blocks, may include both urban and rural areas.

### 5.18 Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA)

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) 5-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using census blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZIP Code Tabulation Area, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that block. Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs will be added to a single ZCTA based on the longest shared border. The Census Bureau identifies ZCTAs using a 5-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA and this code may contain leading zeroes.

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



## 6.0 Appendix A – Pseudo School Districts

2015-2016 School District Review Program Pseudo School Districts (stored as Unified School Districts)

Column headers:

STATEFP ACS state FIPS code  
 SDLEA ACS secondary school district local education agency code  
 NAME ACS secondary school district name

STATEFP	SDLEA	NAME
34	34001	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst

2015-2016 School District Review Program Pseudo School Districts (stored as Elementary School Districts)

Column headers:

STATEFP ACS state FIPS code  
 SDLEA ACS secondary school district local education agency code  
 NAME ACS secondary school district name

STATEFP	SDLEA	NAME
50	50004	Chittenden Central Supervisory Union in Essex Junction (PK-8)

2015-2016 School District Review Program Pseudo School Districts (stored as Secondary School Districts)

Column headers:

STATEFP ACS state FIPS code  
 SDLEA ACS secondary school district local education agency code  
 NAME ACS secondary school district name

STATEFP	SDLEA	NAME
06	06001	Yosemite Unified School District in Bass Lake
06	06002	Yosemite Unified School District in Raymond-Knowles
06	06003	Twin Rivers Unified School District in Elverta
06	06004	Twin Rivers Unified School District in Robla
06	06005	Scott Valley Unified School District in Forks of Salmon
06	06006	Trinity Alps Unified School District in Burnt Ranch
06	06007	Trinity Alps Unified School District in Coffee Creek
06	06009	Trinity Alps Unified School District in Douglas City
06	06010	Trinity Alps Unified School District in Junction City
06	06011	Trinity Alps Unified School District in Lewiston
06	06012	Trinity Alps Unified School District in Trinity Center
06	06013	Turlock Unified School District in Chatom Union
06	06014	Turlock Unified School District in Keyes Union
06	06015	Santa Cruz City High School District (9-12) in Soquel
06	06016	Dinuba Unified (9-12) in Kings River Union
06	06017	Dinuba Unified (9-12) in Monson-Sultana Joint Union
06	06018	Washington Unified School District (9-12)
06	06019	Santa Barbara Unified School District (7-12)
06	06020	Lammersville Joint Unified School District (9-12)
06	06021	Bishop Unified School District in Round Valley (9-12)
06	06022	Santa Paula Unified (9-12) in Briggs
06	06023	Santa Paula Unified (9-12) in Mupu
06	06024	Santa Paula Unified (9-12) in Santa Clara
06	06025	Hamilton Unified School District in Capay (9-12)
06	06026	Woodlake Unified School District (9-12) in Stone Corral
06	06027	Woodlake Unified School District (9-12) in Three Rivers Union
06	06028	Exeter Unified School District (9-12) in Sequoia Union

06	06029	Exeter Unified School District (9-12) in Outside Creek
06	06031	Tracy Unified School District (9-12) in Banta
06	06032	Tracy Unified School District (9-12) in Jefferson
06	06033	Tracy Unified School District (9-12) in New Jerusalem
06	06034	Perris Union High School District in Menifee (9-12)
06	06035	Perris Union High School District in Nuview (9-12)
06	06036	Perris Union High School District in Romoland (9-12)
06	06037	Alhambra Unified (9-12) School District
06	06038	Healdsburg Unified (7-12) in Alexander Valley Union
06	06039	Healdsburg Unified (9-12) in West Side Union
06	06053	Gonzales Unified (9-12) School District
06	06107	Porterville Unified (9-12) School District
13	13053	Chattahoochee County for Fort Benning
13	13215	Muscogee County for Fort Benning
17	17901	Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Cornell
17	17902	Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Pontiac
17	17903	Flanagan-Cornell District 74 in Rooks Creek
21	21001	Laurel County School District for East Bernstadt ISD
21	21002	Pulaski County School District for Science Hill ISD
21	21003	Elizabethtown Independent School District for West Point ISD
21	21004	Jefferson County School District in Anchorage ISD
21	21005	Campbell County School District in Southgate ISD
25	22222	Mohawk Trail Regional School District in Hawley and Charlemont towns
25	25002	North Adams School District in Clarksburg (9-12)
25	25003	Gill-Montague School District in Erving (7-12)
25	25005	Swampscott School District in Nahant (7-12)
25	25006	Pittsfield School District in Richmond (9-12)
25	25007	Mohawk Trail School District in Rowe (7-12)
25	25008	Adams-Cheshire School District in Savoy (7-12)
25	25009	North Adams School District in Florida (9-12)
25	25010	Fairhaven/New Bedford School Districts in Acushnet (9-12)
25	25012	Nauset/Provincetown School Districts in Turo (7-12)
25	25013	Mount Greylock/New Lebanon (NY) School Districts in Hancock (7-12)
25	25014	North Adams School District in Monroe (9-12)
25	25015	Lee/Berkshire Hills in Farmington River Regional (7-12)
27	27001	Park Rapids Public School District in Pine Point (9-12)
27	27002	Clinton-Graceville-Beardsley-Wheaton-Sisseton/Wilmot (SD) in Browns Valley (9-12)
27	27003	Minneota-Ivanhoe Public School Districts in Ivanhoe (7-12)
27	27004	Marshall-Minneota-RTR Public Schools in Lynd (9-12)
27	27005	Marshall-Tracy Public Schools in Milroy (9-12)
27	27006	Heron Lake-Okabena-Fulda-Worthington in Round Lake-Brewster (9-12)
27	27007	St. Louis-Northland in Nett Lake (7-12)
40	40001	Secondary Coverage Area in White Oak Public Schools (9-12)
45	45013	Beaufort County School District within Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station
45	45079	Richland County School District 2 within Fort Jackson
47	47001	Anderson County School District in Clinton
47	47002	Arlington Community Schools in Lakeland (6-12)
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	47107	McMinn County School District in Athens

47	47108	McMinn County School District in Etowah
47	47123	Monroe County School District in Sweetwater
47	47143	Rhea County School District in Dayton
47	47149	Rutherford County School District in Murfreesboro
47	47187	Williamson County School District in Franklin
47	47189	Wilson County School District in Lebanon
48	48021	Elgin/Giddings Independent School Districts (9-12) in McDade
48	48143	Stephenville Independent School District (9-12) in Bluff Dale
48	48285	Hallettsville Independent School District (9-12) in Vysehrad
48	48449	Mount Pleasant Independent School District (9-12) in Winfield