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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 070913515–81311–02]

Alaska Native Areas (ANAs) Program for the 2010 Census—Notice of Final Criteria and Guidelines

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final criteria, guidelines, and program implementation.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) is providing notification of final criteria and guidelines for Alaska Native Areas (ANAs) for the 2010 Census. Criteria are those rules and conditions that must be met when defining a geographic entity; guidelines are procedures and measures suggested by the Census Bureau to enhance the utility of statistical geographic areas for presentation and analysis of statistical data. ANAs are geographic entities within the state of Alaska defined for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of decennial census data and will be used for the 2010 Census. ANAs also will be used to tabulate and present period estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) after 2010 and potentially other Census Bureau statistical data. ANAs consist of two types of unique geographic entities: Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) and Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs)¹. The Census Bureau has not changed the process for naming and delineating boundaries of ANRCs from that used in Census 2000. The Census Bureau announces revisions to the criteria and guidelines for eligibility, location, delineation, and

naming of ANVSAs to ensure more consistent and comparable ANSVAs and more meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data for Alaska Natives and their ANAs.² This Notice also contains definitions of key terms used in the ANVSA criteria and guidelines for the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau will publish a separate notice in the **Federal Register** with final criteria and guidelines for American Indian Areas (AIAs) for the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau will offer designated tribal governments or associations an opportunity through the Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP) to review and, if necessary, suggest updates to the boundaries and names of their ANAs.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This Notice's final criteria and guidelines will be effective on November 4, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Geographic Standards and Criteria Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, via e-mail at geo.tsap.list@census.gov or telephone at (301) 763–3056.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Title 13 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 141(a) (2000), the Secretary of Commerce, as delegated to the Census Bureau, undertakes the decennial census every ten years “in such form and content as he may determine.” This language gives wide discretion to the Census Bureau in taking the census.

The Census Bureau portrays the boundaries of both legal and statistical geographic entities for the purpose of collecting, tabulating, and presenting meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data from the decennial census, the ACS, and potentially other censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau attempts to develop objective criteria and guidelines to establish geographic entities that meet this purpose.

The Census Bureau is committed to delineating geographic entity boundaries in partnership with tribal,

state, and local officials using criteria and guidelines developed in an open process. It is the responsibility of the Census Bureau to ensure that geographic entity criteria and guidelines achieve the goal of providing meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data. While aware that there are non-Census Bureau uses of ANAs and the data tabulated for them, the Census Bureau will not modify ANA boundaries or attributes specifically to meet the requirements of any of these programmatic uses, including any attempt to meet the specific program requirements of other government agencies. Further, changes made to a geographic entity to meet the requirements of a specific non-Census Bureau program may have detrimental effects on uses of the same geographic entity for other programs. In addition, the Census Bureau makes no attempt to specifically link the establishment of statistical geographic entities to federal, tribal, or state laws.

The development of the ANAs has been an evolutionary process in which the Census Bureau has worked with various data users to develop geographic entities that both aid in census enumeration and tabulation activities and are meaningful for Alaska Natives, their governments, associations working with Alaska Natives, and the federal and state agencies administering tribal programs benefiting Alaska Natives.

ANRCs are corporate entities organized to conduct both for-profit and non-profit affairs of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) (as amended) (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* (2000)). ANRCs are geographic entities with legally defined boundaries that subdivide all of Alaska into twelve regions, except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (an AIR under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community). A thirteenth non-geographic ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not belong to one of the other twelve ANRCs; the Census Bureau does not tabulate or present data for this thirteenth ANRC. The twelve geographic ANRCs are what the Census Bureau terms “legal geographic entities.” There are no changes to the process by which the Census Bureau acquires updates to ANRC boundaries and names.

ANVSAs are statistical geographic entities representing the residences,

¹ For Census Bureau purposes, the Annette Island Reserve in Alaska is considered an American Indian area (AIA), more specifically an American Indian reservation (AIR), not an ANA.

² The term Alaska Native used throughout this document refers to anyone who (a) self-identifies as an American Indian and/or an Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races, and (b) resides in Alaska. If using race data from Census 2000 rather than some other data source, use data for “American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races” to determine if an ANVSA meets the final delineation criteria and guidelines.

permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or receive 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 should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a substantial proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months). ANVSAs also should not contain large areas that are unpopulated or that do not include concentrations of Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau has adopted the ANVSA criteria and guidelines conveyed within this Notice. The final criteria and guidelines are discussed more fully below.

I. History of Alaska Native Areas in the Decennial Census

Prior to the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau had no program specifically designed to recognize or tabulate data for ANAs. Data were published for most of the ANVs as either incorporated places or "unincorporated places" (referred to as census designated places (CDPs) in later censuses). Congress used data tabulated from the 1970 Census for these places, in conjunction with other information, to determine if they qualified as a "Native village" or a "Native group" in accordance with the ANCSA.

Upon enactment of the ANCSA, the Census Bureau began to report data specifically for ANAs beginning with the 1980 Census. The types of ANAs included in the 1980 Census were based on recommendations of an ad hoc interagency committee established by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to examine how the federal government could provide improved data for Alaska Natives. In addition to input from OMB, the Census Bureau also consulted directly with Alaska Native tribal governments and associations, as well as Alaska State officials.

The Census Bureau used approximate boundaries for the ANRCs to tabulate data from the 1980 Census. Data for ANRCs were not published as part of the standard decennial census tabulations, but were included in a supplementary report. In sparsely populated areas, the ANRC boundaries were generalized to follow visible features and the boundaries of other census geographic entities.

For the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau worked with Alaska State officials to identify the names and locations of ANVs recognized in accordance with the ANCSA, and to delineate their boundaries. The boundaries of most ANVs coincided with the boundaries of other census geographic entities, in particular incorporated places and CDPs. For the few remaining ANVs whose boundaries did not coincide with incorporated place or CDP boundaries, the Census Bureau delineated boundaries that corresponded to one or more enumeration districts (similar to the block groups of later censuses). For the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau identified 209 ANVs.

After reviewing these data from the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau discovered that the territory encompassing housing units and population associated with an ANV did not necessarily correspond with the territory of an incorporated place or CDP of the same name. In addition, ANV and ANRC officials commented that the ANV boundaries for the 1980 Census were not their historical or traditional boundaries. The ANV boundaries also did not represent the land withdrawals, selections, or conveyances for the Alaska Native Village Corporations (ANVCs) made pursuant to the ANCSA or the lands historically or traditionally used for subsistence activities, including hunting and fishing. In response to these concerns and to emphasize that these points were all valid, the Census Bureau changed the term for these statistical geographic entities from ANVs to ANVSAs to indicate that while they still were based on the historical or traditional *location* of the ANV, they did not necessarily represent the ANV's historical or traditional *boundary*.

To improve the accuracy of ANRC boundaries for the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau transferred the ANRC boundaries from a source map provided by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) onto a series of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:250,000-scale topographic maps. The Census Bureau implemented a review process, which included the participation of each ANRC, to verify that the ANRC regional boundary was updated correctly. At the request of ANRCs, the Census Bureau worked directly with the ANRC's non-profit associations, whose purpose is to conduct the sociocultural outreach and support for members and other Alaska Natives within their region, in reviewing each regional boundary.

ANV government officials and ANRC non-profit association officials were

encouraged to delineate ANVSA boundaries for the 1990 Census to facilitate enumeration of Alaska Natives, especially in remote Alaska. To meet the need for suitable boundaries for use in collecting, tabulating, and presenting data for ANV housing and population by aiding in the correct allocation of housing units and thus population, ANVSA boundaries were required to follow physical features that would likely be visible to census enumerators, such as roads, trails, shorelines, rivers, streams, and ridgelines, or locally known boundaries of other legal geographic entities, such as boroughs,³ ANRCs, etc. For the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau identified 217 ANVSAs.

There were no changes to the types of ANAs identified for Census 2000. Similar to the 1990 Census, ANRC boundaries were reviewed by officials of the ANRC non-profit associations. A few small boundary corrections were made for some of the ANRCs. The new development seen in the Census 2000 was the introduction of tribal-designated statistical areas (TDSAs) in Alaska. TDSAs had existed in some of the forty-eight conterminous states for the 1990 Census, but they had purposely been excluded from Alaska because ANVSAs were thought to cover all the ANVs in Alaska. Some data users stated that there was a difference between those ANVs that participated in the ANCSA and those that did not, but were recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as tribes and eligible to receive services from the BIA. In an attempt to remedy this, the Census Bureau introduced TDSAs in Alaska. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau identified 205 ANVSAs and 2 TDSAs in Alaska. Fewer ANVSAs were delineated for Census 2000 primarily because some of the ANVs identified in previous censuses were not recognized in accordance with the ANCSA or recognized by the BIA.

II. Summary of Comments Received in Response to the "Alaska Native Areas (ANAs) for the 2010 Census" March 17, 2008 Federal Register (73 FR 14203)

The March 17, 2008, **Federal Register** Notice (73 FR 14203) requested

³ For Census Bureau purposes, boroughs in Alaska are the equivalent of counties in other states. For purposes of this notice, the term borough includes the legal designation in Alaska of "cities and boroughs" and "municipalities," as well as "census areas." Census areas are comparable to and the equivalent to boroughs for collecting, tabulating, and presenting Census Bureau data. They were created cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau to subdivide the large portion of Alaska not within an organized borough into geographic entities more comparable with the organized boroughs.

comment on proposed criteria and guidelines for ANAs for the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau received no comments during the allotted 90-day comment period.

The proposed criteria and guidelines reflected input received during various meetings and discussions with ANV and ANRC non-profit association representatives, including a conference held in Anchorage, Alaska, in October 2007. The Census Bureau also consulted with its American Indian and Alaska Native Advisory Committee in November 2006 to obtain input on potential proposed criteria and guidelines. Although no comments were received in response to the published proposed criteria and guidelines, the Census Bureau, based on previous discussions and consultations, is confident that these criteria and

guidelines are acceptable and, therefore, adopts the criteria and guidelines as published in the March 17, 2008, **Federal Register** (73 FR 14203). Comments and concerns expressed in these discussions and consultations were reflected in the published proposed criteria and guidelines.

III. Final Alaska Native Areas for the 2010 Census

A. Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs)

The Census Bureau is not changing the process for delineating the ANRC boundaries for the 2010 Census; the process will remain the same as in 2000. The boundaries used by the Census Bureau for the ANRCs represent their regional boundaries established pursuant to the ANCSA. These

boundaries do not take into consideration land withdrawals, selections, or conveyances under the ANCSA, nor any form of land ownership. Each ANRC's boundary will be reviewed, especially in relation to the boundaries of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) townships and sections, to confirm that it is the correct legal boundary for that region as developed under the ANCSA. Each ANRC will also be reviewed to determine if the correct ANVSAs are depicted within its regional boundary. At the request of the ANRCs, the Census Bureau will continue to work with representatives of the twelve ANRC non-profit associations to review their regional boundaries and to ensure that the name for each region continues to closely match the name of the for-profit ANRC for that region (*see Table 1*).

TABLE 1—ANRC FOR-PROFIT CORPORATIONS AND NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATIONS

	ANRC name	For-profit Alaska Native Regional Corporation	Non-profit Alaska Native Regional Association
1	Ahtna	Ahtna, Incorporated	Copper River Native Association.
2	Aleut	The Aleut Corporation	Aleutian-Pribilof Islands Association.
3	Arctic Slope	Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	Arctic Slope Native Association.
4	Bering Straits	Bering Straits Native Corporation	Kawerak, Incorporated.
5	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Bristol Bay Native Association.
6	Calista	Calista Corporation	Association of Village Council Presidents.
7	Chugach	Chugach Alaska Corporation	Chugachmiut, Incorporated.
8	Cook Inlet	Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated	Cook Inlet Tribal Council.
9	Doyon	Doyon, Limited	Tanana Chiefs Conference.
10	Koniag	Koniag, Incorporated	Kodiak Area Native Association.
11	NANA	NANA Regional Corporation	Maniilaq Association.
12	Sealaska	Sealaska Corporation	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes.

B. Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs)

The goal for the 2010 Census is to improve the delineation of ANVSA boundaries to result in more consistent and comparable ANVSAs and more meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data for Alaska Natives and their ANVs. The majority of ANVSAs from Census 2000 meet this goal.

ANVSAs are statistical geographic entities representing the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or receiving governmental services from the defining ANV 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 should include only areas where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a significant proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months). ANVSAs also should not contain large areas that are unpopulated or do not include

concentrations of Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV.

The delineation of ANVSAs is not meant to necessarily depict land ownership, including any land withdrawals, selections, or conveyances for the ANVCs, nor to represent all of the area over which an ANV has any form of governmental authority or jurisdiction, nor to represent all of the traditional or historical areas associated with the ANV, including areas used for subsistence activities. Representation of ANVSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation and does not convey or confer any rights to land ownership, governmental authority, or jurisdictional status.

Although ANVSAs represent relatively densely settled concentrations of Alaska Natives and therefore are similar to places, there are some key differences. The two place-level geographic entities for which the Census Bureau publishes data are incorporated places (cities in Alaska) and census

designated places (CDPs). Incorporated places are governmental entities sanctioned by the state of Alaska to perform general purpose functions and whose boundaries are defined without specifically considering ANV members or other Alaska Natives. CDPs are unincorporated places delineated by state and borough officials in Alaska and are intended to encompass all people at a given location, including ANV members. Incorporated places and CDPs are mutually exclusive of each other because, by definition, a CDP represents a named, unincorporated area. Because ANVSAs are defined specifically to represent concentrations of Alaska Natives, they are not constrained by other place-level geographic entities; that is, ANVSAs may overlap incorporated places and CDPs. An ANVSA may be delineated to encompass only a part of an incorporated place and/or a CDP; it may encompass multiple incorporated places or CDPs; or it may cover an area that has neither incorporated places nor CDPs. In addition, ANVSAs are used in census

data collection activities and are included in the specific American Indian/Alaska Native geographic hierarchy for tabulating and presenting data from the 2010 Census; incorporated places and CDPs do not appear in the American Indian/Alaska Native geographic hierarchy. Incorporated places and CDPs do not clearly identify geographic entities that are specific to Alaska Natives, and therefore, data for incorporated places and CDPs likely will reflect the characteristics of both Alaska Native and non-Native populations.

ANVSAs will be used to tabulate and present data from both the 2010 Census and the ACS. Defining officials should take into consideration that ACS period estimates of demographic characteristics for geographic entities that are small in population size will be subject to higher variances than comparable estimates for geographic entities with larger populations. Thus, if an ANVSA contains only a small number of housing units occupied by Alaska Natives during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months), then the quality, reliability, and availability of the sample data may vary significantly from year to year. In addition, the Census Bureau's disclosure avoidance and data quality assurance methodologies may have the effect of restricting the availability and amount of data for geographic entities with small populations. On the other hand, if an ANVSA encompasses too large of a total population and that population does not truly represent the ANV's membership and/or the Alaska Native population receiving governmental services from the ANV, then the data for the Alaska Native population may be subsumed, or "masked," by the characteristics of the non-Alaska Native population. The more closely an ANVSA's boundary relates to the distribution of ANV members and Alaska Natives receiving governmental services from the ANV, and does not include large numbers of people and households not affiliated with the ANV, the more likely that data presented for the ANVSA will reflect the characteristics of the ANV population. Therefore, when delineating ANVSAs, it is important to strike an appropriate balance, avoiding a definition that is too small to obtain meaningful sample data and one that is so large that data for the Alaska Native population are masked by the presence of a high percentage of non-Native households. The Census Bureau took these concerns into consideration when

developing the delineation criteria and guidelines below.

In addition, officials designated to delineate boundaries also should consider that tribal affiliation data, including ANV affiliation, as collected by the Census Bureau, generally are not released for geographic entities that are small in population size, including ANVSAs, due to data disclosure concerns. If an ANVSA is defined in accordance with the program criteria and guidelines, the ANVSA data may provide a surrogate for tribal affiliation data for a specific, small geographic area, while tribal affiliation data are available for larger geographic entities such as the whole state of Alaska.

Although eligible, ANV officials may elect not to delineate an ANVSA if it will not provide meaningful, relevant, or reliable statistical data. For example, these data may not be meaningful, relevant, or reliable because the member population now resides in other places or has been largely subsumed by non-member and/or non-Alaska Native populations. However, these ANVs may still be able to receive meaningful, relevant, and reliable statistical data for their ANV membership at higher levels of census geography, such as through the characteristic of tribal affiliation, but a geographic solution to their data issues, like an ANVSA, may not be possible.

1. Final ANVSA Criteria and Guidelines for the 2010 Census

The Census Bureau announces the following criteria and guidelines for the 2010 Census. Criteria are those rules and conditions that must be met when defining a geographic entity; guidelines are procedures and measures suggested by the Census Bureau to enhance the utility of statistical geographic areas for presentation and analysis of statistical data.

a. Final ANVSA Eligibility Criteria

An ANV is eligible to consider delineating an ANVSA for the 2010 Census if the ANV is:

- i. Recognized by and eligible to receive services from the BIA, or
- ii. Recognized pursuant to the ANCSA as either a Native village or Native group.

BIA recognition (criterion i. above) is determined by inclusion of an ANV on the BIA's list of recognized tribes or by addenda to the list as published by the BIA.⁴ ANCSA recognition (criterion ii.

above) is determined by inclusion of an ANV on the BLM's list of ANCSA-recognized Native villages and Native groups; the BLM's list of those ANVs recognized pursuant to the ANCSA is available from the BLM's Alaska State Office.

Table 2 provides a list of the 237 ANVs that meet these criteria and that are eligible to consider delineating an ANVSA for the 2010 Census. Table 2 also lists the BIA-recognized name for each ANV⁵ and indicates whether each is a Native village or Native group under the ANCSA. Any new ANV recognized by the BIA or in accordance with the ANCSA as of January 1, 2010 (the reference date for geographic entity boundaries for the 2010 Census) also will be eligible to delineate an ANVSA.

The following three tribes in Alaska recognized by the BIA are not eligible to be represented by ANVSAs because they are not ANVs, are large regional tribal associations, and/or have a legally defined American Indian reservation (AIR):

- Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes;
- Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope;
- Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve.

All ANVs that were eligible to consider delineating TDSAs for Census 2000 are eligible to consider delineating ANVSAs for the 2010 Census if the resulting ANVSA meets all the program's criteria. TDSAs will not be delineated in Alaska for the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau will continue to work with representatives of the BIA-recognized ANV to delineate their ANVSA for the 2010 Census. If the ANV is not recognized by the BIA, or if the BIA-recognized ANV government does not respond to the Census Bureau's invitation to participate in the ANVSA program, the Census Bureau will work with the ANVC or Alaska Native Group Corporation (ANGC), as applicable, to delineate their ANVSA. If neither replies to the Census Bureau, the Census Bureau will work with the ANRC non-profit associations in whose region the ANV is located to delineate the ANVSA. If none of the entities referenced above reply to the Census Bureau, the Census Bureau, time and resources permitting, may delineate an ANVSA for the ANV.

b. Final ANVSA Location Criteria

All eligible ANVs shall be located in areas of historical and traditional

⁴ Published regularly in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-454; 25 U.S.C. 479a-1). Last published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, April 4, 2008 (73 FR 18553-18557).

⁵ From the **Federal Register** notice published Friday, April 4, 2008 (73 FR 18553-18557).

significance. These locations are referenced in:

- *The BIA-recognized name for an ANV—e.g., Native Village of Atka;*
- *The former BIA-recognized name for an ANV—e.g., Iqurmit Traditional Council (formerly the Native Village of Russian Mission); and/or*
- *The BLM ANCSA-recognized name for a Native village or Native group—e.g., Buckland or Canyon Village.*

The latitude and longitude coordinates listed in Table 2 represent the point location of each eligible ANV, as determined by the Census Bureau. Each point location has been verified using the ANRC boundaries, the USGS Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) point locations, USGS topographic maps, location information from previous censuses, BLM core townships, ANCSA 14(c) survey plats, location information from the state of Alaska, and Native allotment boundaries. The latitude and longitude coordinates listed for an ANVSA provide the starting point for delineation of that area. Each ANVSA must primarily include land immediately surrounding the corresponding point locations listed in Table 2 for each ANV, but may include additional territory according to the other final program criteria and guidelines. The point location information for each ANV included in Table 2 is used in the specific ANVSA delineation criteria and guidelines listed below.

c. Final ANVSA Delineation Criteria and Guidelines

The Census Bureau has received comments from data users, tribes, and ANV officials over the past 20 or more years regarding the purpose of American Indian/Alaska Native statistical geographic entities, including ANVSAs, and how they should be defined to facilitate tabulation and presentation of meaningful data. In response, the Census Bureau adopts the following criteria and guidelines to help ensure that ANVSAs delineated for the 2010 Census support their intended purpose, provide useful and meaningful data for the ANV they represent, and enhance the ability of data users to make more meaningful comparisons between ANVSAs. These final criteria must be followed by all officials delineating an ANVSA for the 2010 Census. The guidelines are provided to assist delineating officials in defining a more meaningful ANVSA.

Final ANVSA Delineation Criteria

- i. ANVSAs delineated for the 2010 Census shall not overlap.

- ii. An ANVSA shall not completely surround the location of another ANV as listed in Table 2.

- iii. All portions of an ANVSA must be located within 50 miles of the ANV's point location listed in Table 2.

- iv. An ANVSA shall not include more water area than land area.

- v. Officials delineating ANVSAs shall create nonvisible lines for an ANVSA boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available.

- vi. ANVSAs shall not include military installations or area within a Census 2000 urbanized area.

Final ANVSA Delineation Guidelines

- i. An ANVSA should not extend beyond the regional boundary of the ANRC in which the ANV is located (see Table 2).

- ii. An ANVSA should not exceed 325 square miles in area.

- iii. Housing units occupied by Alaska Natives, even if seasonal, should constitute the majority of housing units within an ANVSA.⁶

- iv. The population within an ANVSA should be majority Alaska Native, and, of that population, the majority should be members of the delineating ANV.

- v. An ANVSA should not contain large areas without housing or population. Specifically, an ANVSA should have a housing unit density of at least three housing units per square mile.

- vi. An ANVSA should be contiguous.
- vii. Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is completely surrounded by land area included in the ANVSA.

- viii. An ANVSA's boundary should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, glaciers, roads, trails, and ridgelines.

- ix. An ANVSA boundary may follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of ANRCs, boroughs, or cities in Alaska.

d. Final ANVSA Naming Criteria

The name for an ANVSA must match the corresponding ANV name in Table 2. If an ANV wishes to use a name that deviates from the corresponding ANV name, the ANV must submit a brief statement describing the reason for the change. Changes to the name of an ANVSA will be considered only if submitted in writing and signed by the

⁶ If using race data from Census 2000 rather than some other data source, use data for "American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races" to determine whether an ANVSA meets the final delineation criteria and guidelines.

highest elected official (Chairperson, Chief, or President) of the ANV.

2. ANVSA Review Process

As with all of the Census Bureau's statistical geographic entities, the Census Bureau reserves the right to modify, create, or reject any boundary or attribute as needed to meet the final program criteria or to maintain geographic relationships before the tabulation geography is finalized for the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau will accept an ANVSA only if it meets the final program criteria. Any decision to reject a particular ANVSA delineation will be conveyed to the delineating official in writing. The delineating official may redelineate the ANVSA and resubmit it to the Census Bureau for review.

Interested parties will be able to review and comment on delineated ANVSA boundaries and names. If a dispute between two or more parties occurs over the boundary delineated for a specific ANVSA, the Census Bureau encourages the respective parties to reach a mutually acceptable agreement that complies with the final program criteria and follows the final program guidelines. There may be instances in which a mutually acceptable boundary for an ANVSA cannot be delineated, or the mutually acceptable boundary does not follow the final program criteria and guidelines. In such instances when only one of the parties is an ANV, the Census Bureau shall give priority to the boundary submitted by the ANV delineating official, in recognition of the government-to-government relationship with the ANV, provided that the delineated ANVSA meets the final program criteria. If a mutually acceptable ANVSA is not delineated in accordance with final program criteria by the program's deadline, the Census Bureau may independently delineate an ANVSA.

IV. Definitions of Key Terms and Acronyms

Alaska Native—For purposes of this Notice, Alaska Native refers to anyone who self-identifies as an American Indian and/or an Alaska Native (AIAN) alone or in combination with one or more other races and resides in Alaska.

Alaska Native area (ANA)—A geographic entity within the state of Alaska that is defined for the collection and tabulation of decennial census data for Alaska Natives. For the 2010 Census, ANAs include Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) and Alaska Native Village statistical areas (ANVSAs).

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)—Federal legislation (Pub. L. 92–203, 85 Stat. 688 (1971); 43 U.S.C. 1602 *et seq.* (2000)) enacted in 1971 that recognized Native villages and Native groups, and established ANRCs and their regional boundaries.

Alaska Native Group Corporation (ANGC)—A corporation created pursuant to the ANCSA and organized under the laws of the state of Alaska as a for-profit or non-profit business to hold, invest, manage, and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and other rights and assets for and on behalf of a Native group.

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)—A corporation created pursuant to the ANCSA as a “Regional Corporation” and organized under the laws of the State of Alaska to conduct both the for-profit and non-profit affairs of Alaska Natives within a defined region of Alaska. For the Census Bureau, ANRCs are considered legal geographic entities. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire state of Alaska except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (an AIR under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community).

Alaska Native Urban Corporation (ANUC)—A corporation created pursuant to the ANCSA and organized under the laws of the state of Alaska as a for-profit or non-profit business to hold, invest, manage, and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and other rights and assets for and on behalf of one of the four Alaska Native urban communities recognized under the ANCSA: Juneau, Kenai, Kodiak, and Sitka.

Alaska Native village (ANV)—A local governmental unit in Alaska that constitutes an association, band, clan, community, group, tribe, or village recognized by and eligible to receive services from the BIA and/or in accordance with the ANCSA as a Native village or Native group.

Alaska Native Village Corporation (ANVC)—A corporation created pursuant to the ANCSA and organized under the laws of the state of Alaska as a for-profit or non-profit business to hold, invest, manage, and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and assets for or on behalf of a Native village.

Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA)—A statistical geographic entity that represents the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Natives who are members of or receiving governmental services from the defining ANV 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 should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a significant proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months). ANVSAs also should not contain large areas that are primarily unpopulated or do not include concentrations of Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV.

American Indian reservation (AIR)—A type of legal geographic entity that is a recognized American Indian land area with a boundary established by final treaty, statute, executive order, and/or court order and over which the tribal government of a federally recognized American Indian tribe (federal AIR) or a state recognized American Indian tribe (state AIR) has governmental authority. Along with reservation, designations such as colony, pueblo, rancheria, and reserve may apply to AIRs.

ANCSA 14(c) Survey Plat—A map issued by the BLM that depicts the surveyed boundaries for each Native village and its ANVC in accordance with the process set out in Section 14(c) of the ANCSA (See 43 U.S.C. 1613(c) (2000)). Digital versions of the completed plats are available online at <ftp://ftp.dcbd.dced.state.ak.us/14cPlats/14c-Plats.htm>.

BLM Core Township—A PLSS township or townships designated pursuant to the ANCSA, 43 U.S.C. 1641(b) (2000), in which all or part of a Native village was determined to be located.

Borough—A legal geographic entity within the state of Alaska. For purposes of this program, the Census Bureau treats boroughs as equivalent to a county in other states for data collection, tabulation, and presentation purposes. In addition, when used generically, this term also includes “cities and boroughs,” “municipalities,” and “census areas” in Alaska.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)—The primary agency of the federal government, located within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), charged with the trust responsibility between the federal government and federally recognized AIAN tribal governments and communities, including BIA-recognized ANVs.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)—The primary agency of the federal government, located within the DOI, charged with carrying out the ANCSA.

Census area—A statistical geographic entity that serves as the equivalent of a borough in Alaska and that is delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the Census Bureau solely for the

purposes of subdividing that portion of Alaska that is not within an organized borough to allow more efficient census data collection and more useful census data tabulations.

Census designated place (CDP)—A statistical geographic entity encompassing a concentration of population, housing, and commercial structures that is clearly identifiable by a single name, but is not within an incorporated place. CDPs are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places for distinct unincorporated communities.

City—A legal designation for incorporated places in most states, including Alaska.

Contiguous—A description of a geographic entity having an uninterrupted outer boundary such that it forms a single, connected piece of territory. Noncontiguous areas form separate, disconnected pieces.

Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)—The GNIS is the federal standard for geographic nomenclature. The USGS developed the GNIS for the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the official repository of domestic geographic names data; the official vehicle for geographic names used by all departments of the federal government; and the source for applying geographic names to federal electronic and printed products. The GNIS is available online at <http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html>.

Incorporated place—A legal geographic entity that is a governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, to provide governmental services for a concentration of people within a legally defined boundary.

Legal geographic entity—A geographically defined governmental, administrative, or corporate entity whose origin, boundary, name, and description result from charters, laws, treaties, or other governmental action. Examples are the United States, states and statistically equivalent entities, counties and statistically equivalent entities, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, congressional districts, AIRs and off reservation trust lands (ORTLs), school districts, and ANRCs. The legal geographic entities that will be recognized for the 2010 Census are those in existence on January 1, 2010.

Native allotment—Land in Alaska allotted to Alaska Native adults primarily pursuant to the Native Allotment Act of 1906 (Pub. L. 171, Chap. 2469; 34 Stat. 197, Chap. 2469

(1906)). A Native allotment can be up to 160 acres in area (.25 of a square mile), and its title is held in restricted fee status (*see* “*Restricted fee land*”). Native allotments were provided from the public lands at large in Alaska and required each Alaska Native applicant to demonstrate use and occupancy of the allotment for at least a five-year period. Although many Native allotments are still used for subsistent activities, most do not include housing units.

Native group (NG)—Any tribe, band, clan, group, community, village, or village association of Alaska Natives designated by the Secretary of the Interior composed of less than twenty-five, but more than three, Alaska Natives, who also comprised a majority of the residents of a locality at the time of the 1970 Census.

Native village (NV)—Any tribe, band, clan, group, community, village, or village association of Alaska Natives listed in Sections 11 and 16 of the ANCSA (See 43 U.S.C. 1610 and 1615 (2000)) or which the Secretary of the Interior determines was composed of twenty-five or more Alaska Natives, who also comprised a majority of the residents of a locality at the time of the 1970 Census.

Nonvisible feature—A map feature that is not visible from the ground such as a city, borough, or ANRC boundary through space, a property line, or line-of-sight extension of a road.

Off-Reservation Trust Land (ORTL)—A type of legal geographic entity that is a recognized American Indian land area for which the United States federal government holds fee 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 (on-reservation trust land) or off an AIR. The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for AIRs and ORTLs because the tribe has governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the AIR until the lands are placed in trust. In Census Bureau data tabulations, ORTLs are always associated with a specific federal AIR and/or tribal government.

Public Land Survey System (PLSS)—A rectangular system of surveys used to subdivide and describe land in the United States. The PLSS typically divides land into six-mile-square townships. These townships are subdivided into 36 one-mile-square

sections. Sections can be further subdivided into quarter sections, quarter-quarter sections, or irregular government lots. The PLSS consists of a series of separate surveys. Most PLSS surveys begin at an initial point, and townships are surveyed north, south, east, and west from that point. The north-south line that runs through the initial point is a true meridian and is called the Principal Meridian. There are five Principal Meridians in Alaska—Copper River, Fairbanks, Kateel, Seward, and Umiat—that should be used when describing a particular township or section. For more information on the PLSS see http://nationalatlas.gov/articles/boundaries/a_plss.html.

Regional Corporation—*see* *Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)*.

Restricted fee land—A land area for which an individual American Indian/Alaska Native or a tribe holds fee simple title subject to limitations or restrictions against alienation or encumbrances as set forth in the title and/or by operation of law. Restricted fee lands may be located on or off a federally recognized AIR. Native allotments in Alaska are one type of restricted fee land. The Census Bureau does not identify restricted fee lands as a specific geographic category.

Section—A PLSS region approximately one mile square that is a division of a PLSS township.

Statistical geographic entity or statistical area—A geographic entity specifically defined for the collection and/or tabulation of statistical data from the Census Bureau. Statistical entities are not generally established by law and their designation by the Census Bureau neither conveys nor confers legal ownership, entitlement, jurisdiction, or governmental authority. Tribal statistical geographic entities, also called statistical areas, include ANVSAs and TDSAs, among others.

Township—A PLSS region approximately six miles square that contains thirty-six approximately one mile square PLSS sections.

Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA)—A statistical geographic entity identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a federally recognized American Indian tribe that does not currently have an AIR and/or ORTL. A TDSA is intended to be comparable to the AIRs within the same state or region, especially those for tribes that are of similar size. A TDSA encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with the delineating federally recognized American Indian tribe and within which there is structured and organized tribal activity.

Although two TDSAs were delineated within Alaska for Census 2000, TDSAs will not be delineated within Alaska for the 2010 Census. All ANVs eligible to delineate TDSAs within Alaska for Census 2000 are eligible consider delineating an ANVSA within Alaska for the 2010 Census.

Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP)—New for the 2010 Census, the TSAP is intended to consolidate the various AIAN statistical geographic entities into one program. New delineations, updates, and re-delineations of the various tribal statistical geographic entities, including ANVSAs, will be processed through the TSAP.

Visible feature—A map feature that can be seen on the ground, such as a road, railroad track, major above-ground transmission line or pipeline, river, stream, shoreline, fence, sharply defined mountain ridge, or cliff. Nonstandard visible features are a subset of visible features that may not be clearly defined on the ground (such as a ridge), may be seasonal (such as an intermittent stream), or may be relatively impermanent (such as a fence). The Census Bureau generally requests verification that a nonstandard visible feature used as a boundary for a statistical geographic entity poses no problem for census enumerators in locating it during field work.

Executive Order 12866

This Notice has been determined to be not significant under Executive Order 12866.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) unless that collection of information displays a current, valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. In accordance with the PRA, 44 U.S.C., Chapter 35, the Census Bureau requested, and the OMB granted its clearance for the information collection requirements for geographic partnership programs on September 24, 2008, (OMB Control Number 0607-0795, expires on March 31, 2009). The Census Bureau's request for an extension of this clearance until March 31, 2009, was sent to the OMB on September 9, 2008.

Dated: October 29, 2008.

Steve H. Murdock,
Director, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2—ELIGIBLE ANVS

	ANV name	ANRC	ANCSA type ⁷	BIA recognized name ⁸	Longitude	Latitude
1	Afognak	Koniag	NV	Native Village of Afognak	–152.7652	58.0221
2	Akhiok	Koniag	NV	Native Village of Akhiok	–154.1703	56.9456
3	Akiachak	Calista	NV	Akiachak Native Community	–161.4276	60.9026
4	Akiak	Calista	NV	Akiak Native Community	–161.2222	60.9119
5	Akutan	Aleut	NV	Native Village of Akutan	–165.7809	54.1384
6	Alakanuk	Calista	NV	Village of Alakanuk	–164.6612	62.6797
7	Alatna	Doyon	NV	Alatna Village	–152.7563	66.5636
8	Aleknagik	Bristol Bay	NV	Native Village of Aleknagik	–158.6189	59.2789
9	Alexander Creek	Cook Inlet	NG	n/a	–150.5999	61.4218
10	Algaaciq	Calista	NV	Algaaciq Native Village	–163.1769	62.0534
11	Allakaket	Doyon	NV	Allakaket Village	–152.6506	66.5597
12	Ambler	NANA	NV	Native Village of Ambler	–157.8671	67.0874
13	Anaktuvuk Pass	Arctic Slope	NV	Village of Anaktuvuk Pass	–151.7286	68.1480
14	Andreafsky	Calista	NV	Yupit of Andreafski	–163.1934	62.0476
15	Angoon	Sealaska	NV	Angoon Community Association	–134.5824	57.4975
16	Aniak	Calista	NV	Village of Aniak	–159.5487	61.5750
17	Anvik	Doyon	NV	Anvik Village	–160.1965	62.6515
18	Arctic Village	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village).	–145.5283	68.1243
19	Asa'carsarmiut	Calista	NV	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe	–163.7279	62.0906
20	Atka	Aleut	NV	Native Village of Atka	–174.2095	52.2106
21	Atmautluak	Calista	NV	Village of Atmautluak	–162.2795	60.8591
22	Atkasuk	Arctic Slope	NV	Atkasuk Village	–157.4135	70.4736
23	Ayakulik	Koniag	NV	n/a	–154.5072	57.1949
24	Barrow	Arctic Slope	NV	Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.	–156.7811	71.2909
25	Beaver	Doyon	NV	Beaver Village	–147.4026	66.3628
26	Belkofski	Aleut	NV	Native Village of Belkofski	–162.0423	55.0865
27	Bill Moore's	Calista	NV	Village of Bill Moore's Slough	–163.7767	62.9449
28	Birch Creek	Doyon	NV	Birch Creek Tribe	–145.8190	66.2590
29	Brevig Mission	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Brevig Mission	–166.4885	65.3350
30	Buckland	NANA	NV	Native Village of Buckland	–161.1246	65.9767
31	Cantwell	Ahtna	NV	Native Village of Cantwell	–148.9105	63.3921
32	Canyon Village	Doyon	NG	n/a	–142.0878	67.1548
33	Caswell	Cook Inlet	NG	n/a	–149.9479	62.0047
34	Chalkyitsik	Doyon	NV	Chalkyitsik Village	–143.7286	66.6534
35	Cheesh-Na	Ahtna	NV	Cheesh-Na Tribe	–144.6542	62.5718
36	Chefornak	Calista	NV	Village of Chefornak	–164.2723	60.1538
37	Chenega	Chugach	NV	Native Village of Chanega	–148.0124	60.0664
38	Chevak	Calista	NV	Chevak Native Village	–165.5807	61.5285
39	Chickaloon	Cook Inlet	NV	Chickaloon Native Village	–148.4916	61.8002
40	Chignik Bay	Bristol Bay	NV	Chignik Bay Tribal Council	–158.4129	56.3037
41	Chignik Lagoon	Bristol Bay	NV	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	–158.5302	56.3084
42	Chignik Lake	Bristol Bay	NV	Chignik Lake Village	–158.7522	56.2496
43	Chilkat	Sealaska	NV	Chilkat Indian Village	–135.8964	59.3997
44	Chilkoot	Sealaska	n/a	Chilkoot Indian Association	–135.4460	59.2240
45	Chinik	Bering Straits	NV	Chinik Eskimo Community	–163.0287	64.5443
46	Chitina	Ahtna	NV	Native Village of Chitina	–144.4412	61.5240
47	Chuathbaluk	Calista	NV	Native Village of Chuathbaluk	–159.2481	61.5774
48	Chulloonawick	Calista	NV	Chulloonawick Native Village	–164.1628	62.9504
49	Circle	Doyon	NV	Circle Native Community	–144.0723	65.8261
50	Clark's Point	Bristol Bay	NV	Village of Clarks Point	–158.5471	58.8330
51	Council	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Council	–163.6764	64.8950
52	Craig	Sealaska	NV	Craig Community Association	–133.1253	55.4870
53	Crooked Creek	Calista	NV	Village of Crooked Creek	–158.1124	61.8720
54	Curyung ⁹	Bristol Bay	NV	Curyung Tribal Council	–158.4670	59.0487
55	Deering	NANA	NV	Native Village of Deering	–162.7283	66.0780
56	Dot Lake	Doyon	NV	Village of Dot Lake	–144.0354	63.6503
57	Douglas	Sealaska	UC	Douglas Indian Association	–134.3992	58.2781
58	Eagle	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Eagle	–141.1113	64.7808
59	Eek	Calista	NV	Native Village of Eek	–162.0247	60.2170
60	Egegik	Bristol Bay	NV	Egegik Village	–157.3536	58.2173
61	Eklutna	Cook Inlet	NV	Eklutna Native Village	–149.3613	61.4606
62	Eku ⁹	Bristol Bay	NV	Native Village of Eku	–158.5534	58.8035
63	Ekwok	Bristol Bay	NV	Ekwok Village	–157.4866	59.3519
64	Elim	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Elim	–162.2576	64.6165
65	Emmonak	Calista	NV	Emmonak Village	–164.5454	62.7787
66	Evansville	Doyon	NV	Evansville Village	–151.5100	66.9272
67	Eyak	Chugach	NV	Native Village of Eyak	–145.6351	60.5263
68	False Pass	Aleut	NV	Native Village of False Pass	–163.4121	54.8520
69	Fort Yukon	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Fort Yukon	–145.2497	66.5627

TABLE 2—ELIGIBLE ANVs—Continued

	ANV name	ANRC	ANCSA type ⁷	BIA recognized name ⁸	Longitude	Latitude
70	Gakona	Ahtna	NV	Native Village of Gakona	–145.3119	62.3004
71	Galena	Doyon	NV	Galena Village	–156.8852	64.7427
72	Gambell	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Gambell	–171.7022	63.7621
73	Georgetown	Calista	NV	Native Village of Georgetown	–157.6727	61.8979
74	Gold Creek	Cook Inlet	NG	n/a	–149.6939	62.7567
75	Goodnews Bay	Calista	NV	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	–161.5864	59.1234
76	Grayling	Doyon	NV	Organized Village of Grayling	–160.0689	62.9061
77	Gulkana	Ahtna	NV	Gulkana Village	–145.3656	62.2634
78	Hamilton	Calista	NV	Native Village of Hamilton	–163.8598	62.8896
79	Healy Lake	Doyon	NV	Healy Lake Village	–144.6998	63.9872
80	Holy Cross	Doyon	NV	Holy Cross Village	–159.7738	62.1985
81	Hoonah	Sealaska	NV	Hoonah Indian Association	–135.4346	58.1100
82	Hooper Bay	Calista	NV	Native Village of Hooper Bay	–166.0978	61.5294
83	Hughes	Doyon	NV	Hughes Village	–154.2557	66.0455
84	Huslia	Doyon	NV	Huslia Village	–156.3892	65.7026
85	Hydaburg	Sealaska	NV	Hydaburg Cooperative Association	–132.8201	55.2067
86	Igiugig	Bristol Bay	NV	Igiugig Village	–155.8927	59.3266
87	Iliamna	Bristol Bay	NV	Village of Iliamna	–154.9111	59.7568
88	Inalik	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Diomedea	–168.9370	65.7547
89	Iqurmit	Calista	NV	Iqurmit Traditional Council	–161.3287	61.7854
90	Ivanof Bay	Bristol Bay	NV	Ivanoff Bay Village	–159.4836	55.9033
91	Kaguyak	Koniag	NV	Kaguyak Village	–153.7955	56.8689
92	Kake	Sealaska	NV	Organized Village of Kake	–133.9451	56.9775
93	Kaktovik	Arctic Slope	NV	Kaktovik Village	–143.6113	70.1324
94	Kalskag	Calista	NV	Village of Kalskag	–160.3215	61.5400
95	Kaltag	Doyon	NV	Village of Kaltag	–158.7302	64.3259
96	Kanatak	Koniag ¹⁰	n/a	Native Village of Kanatak	–156.0432	57.5728
97	Karluk	Koniag	NV	Native Village of Karluk	–154.4393	57.5572
98	Kasaan	Sealaska	NV	Organized Village of Kasaan	–132.4017	55.5419
99	Kasigluk	Calista	NV	Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council	–162.5139	60.8873
100	Kenai	Cook Inlet	UC	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	–151.2614	60.5521
101	Ketchikan	Sealaska	n/a	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	–131.6445	55.3421
102	Kiana	NANA	NV	Native Village of Kiana	–160.4309	66.9717
103	King Cove	Aleut	NV	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	–162.3029	55.0629
104	King Salmon	Bristol Bay	n/a	King Salmon Tribe	–156.7312	58.7090
105	Kipnuk	Calista	NV	Native Village of Kipnuk	–164.0376	59.9343
106	Kivalina	NANA	NV	Native Village of Kivalina	–164.5386	67.7295
107	Klawock	Sealaska	NV	Klawock Cooperative Association	–133.0948	55.5526
108	Kluti Kaah	Ahtna	NV	Native Village of Kluti Kaah	–145.3297	61.9770
109	Knik	Cook Inlet	NV	Knik Tribe	–149.6822	61.4947
110	Knugank	Bristol Bay	NG	n/a	–158.7991	58.4225
111	Kobuk	NANA	NV	Native Village of Kobuk	–156.8888	66.9252
112	Kodiak	Koniag	UC	Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	–152.3885	57.8009
113	Kokhanok	Bristol Bay	NV	Kokhanok Village	–154.7682	59.4374
114	Kongiganak	Calista	NV	Native Village of Kongiganak	–162.8951	59.9533
115	Kotlik	Calista	NV	Village of Kotlik	–163.5500	63.0325
116	Kotzebue	NANA	NV	Native Village of Kotzebue	–162.5874	66.8988
117	Koyuk	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Koyuk	–161.1628	64.9312
118	Koyukuk	Doyon	NV	Koyukuk Native Village	–157.7031	64.8818
119	Kwethluk	Calista	NV	Organized Village of Kwethluk	–161.4381	60.8101
120	Kwigillingok	Calista	NV	Native Village of Kwigillingok	–163.1647	59.8694
121	Kwinhagak	Calista	NV	Native Village of Kwinhagak	–161.9055	59.7525
122	Lake Minchumina	Doyon	NG	n/a	–152.3122	63.8830
123	Larsen Bay	Koniag	NV	Native Village of Larsen Bay	–153.9874	57.5351
124	Lesnoi	Koniag	NV	Lesnoi Village	–152.3351	57.7779
125	Levelock	Bristol Bay	NV	Levelock Village	–156.8613	59.1117
126	Lime Village	Calista	NV	Lime Village	–155.4378	61.3540
127	Lower Kalskag	Calista	NV	Village of Lower Kalskag	–160.3642	61.5125
128	Manley Hot Springs	Doyon	NV	Manley Hot Springs Village	–150.6107	65.0088
129	Manokotak	Bristol Bay	NV	Manokotak Village	–158.9981	58.9724
130	Marshall	Calista	NV	Native Village of Marshall	–162.0878	61.8794
131	Mary's Igloo	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Mary's Igloo	–165.0678	65.1489
132	McGrath	Doyon	NV	McGrath Native Village	–155.5759	62.9488
133	Mekoryuk	Calista	NV	Native Village of Mekoryuk	–166.1943	60.3892
134	Mentasta	Ahtna	NV	Mentasta Traditional Council	–143.7700	62.9330
135	Minto	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Minto	–149.3497	65.1504
136	Montana Creek	Cook Inlet	NG	n/a	–150.0650	62.0686
137	Nagamut	Calista	NG	n/a	–157.6744	61.0194
138	Naknek	Bristol Bay	NV	Naknek Native Village	–156.9869	58.7330
139	Nanwalek	Chugach	NV	Native Village of Nanwalek	–151.9119	59.3521
140	Napaimute	Calista	NV	Native Village of Napaimute	–158.6739	61.5414

TABLE 2—ELIGIBLE ANVs—Continued

	ANV name	ANRC	ANCSA type ⁷	BIA recognized name ⁸	Longitude	Latitude
141	Napakiak	Calista	NV	Native Village of Napakiak	–161.9790	60.6906
142	Napaskiak	Calista	NV	Native Village of Napaskiak	–161.7634	60.7060
143	Nelson Lagoon	Aleut	NV	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	–161.2070	56.0006
144	Nenana	Doyon	NV	Nenana Native Association	–149.0875	64.5610
145	New Koliganek	Bristol Bay	NV	New Koliganek Village Council	–157.2844	59.7286
146	New Stuyahok	Bristol Bay	NV	New Stuyahok Village	–157.3208	59.4518
147	Newhalen	Bristol Bay	NV	Newhalen Village	–154.8924	59.7238
148	Newtok	Calista	NV	Newtok Village	–164.6307	60.9377
149	Nightmute	Calista	NV	Native Village of Nightmute	–164.7216	60.4788
150	Nikolai	Doyon	NV	Nikolai Village	–154.3814	63.0128
151	Nikolski	Aleut	NV	Native Village of Nikolski	–168.8615	52.9401
152	Ninilchik	Cook Inlet	NV	Ninilchik Village	–151.6936	60.0300
153	Noatak	NANA	NV	Native Village of Noatak	–162.9676	67.5716
154	Nome	Bering Straits	NV	Nome Eskimo Community	–165.3940	64.4999
155	Nondalton	Bristol Bay	NV	Nondalton Village	–154.8564	59.9634
156	Noorvik	NANA	NV	Noorvik Native Community	–161.0440	66.8345
157	Northway	Doyon	NV	Northway Village	–141.9517	62.9822
158	Nuiqsut	Arctic Slope	NV	Native Village of Nuiqsut	–151.0000	70.2166
159	Nulato	Doyon	NV	Nulato Village	–158.1066	64.7246
160	Nunakauyarmiut	Calista	NV	Nunakauyarmiut Tribe	–165.1037	60.5338
161	Nunam Iqua	Calista	NV	Native Village of Nunam Iqua	–164.8525	62.5299
162	Nunapitchuk	Calista	NV	Native Village of Nunapitchuk	–162.4522	60.8968
163	Ohogamiut	Calista	NV	Village of Ohogamiut	–161.8648	61.5704
164	Old Harbor	Koniag	NV	Village of Old Harbor	–153.3031	57.2104
165	Orutsararmiut	Calista	NV	Orutsararmiut Native Village	–161.7730	60.7968
166	Oscarville	Calista	NV	Oscarville Traditional Village	–161.7758	60.7236
167	Ouzinkie	Koniag	NV	Native Village of Ouzinkie	–152.5002	57.9237
168	Paimiut	Calista	NV	Native Village of Paimiut	–165.8201	61.7030
169	Pauloff Harbor	Aleut	NV	Pauloff Harbor Village	–162.7071	54.4577
170	Pedro Bay	Bristol Bay	NV	Pedro Bay Village	–154.1484	59.7768
171	Perryville	Bristol Bay	NV	Native Village of Perryville	–159.1633	55.9140
172	Petersburg	Sealaska	n/a	Petersburg Indian Association	–132.9512	56.8113
173	Pilot Point	Bristol Bay	NV	Native Village of Pilot Point	–157.5753	57.5545
174	Pilot Station	Calista	NV	Pilot Station Traditional Village	–162.8825	61.9375
175	Pitkas Point	Calista	NV	Native Village of Pitkas Point	–163.2826	62.0345
176	Platinum	Calista	NV	Platinum Traditional Village	–161.8237	59.0095
177	Point Hope	Arctic Slope	NV	Native Village of Point Hope	–166.7693	68.3486
178	Point Lay	Arctic Slope	NV	Native Village of Point Lay	–163.0082	69.7427
179	Point Possession	Cook Inlet	NG	n/a	–150.4110	61.0308
180	Port Alsworth	Cook Inlet ¹¹	NG	n/a	–154.3223	60.2016
181	Port Graham	Chugach	NV	Native Village of Port Graham	–151.8353	59.3481
182	Port Heiden	Bristol Bay	NV	Native Village of Port Heiden	–158.6250	56.9326
183	Port Lions	Koniag	NV	Native Village of Port Lions	–152.8894	57.8659
184	Portage Creek ⁹	Bristol Bay	NV	Portage Creek Village	–157.7174	58.9073
185	Rampart	Doyon	NV	Rampart Village	–150.1453	65.5094
186	Red Devil	Calista	NV	Village of Red Devil	–157.3387	61.7834
187	Ruby	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Ruby	–155.4729	64.7371
188	Saint George	Aleut	NV	Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands (Saint George Island).	–169.5519	56.6044
189	Saint Michael	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Saint Michael	–162.0384	63.4784
190	Saint Paul	Aleut	NV	Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands (Saint Paul Island).	–170.2727	57.1274
191	Salamatof	Cook Inlet	NV	Village of Salamatoff	–151.3194	60.6154
192	Sand Point	Aleut	NV	Qagun Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village.	–160.4905	55.3458
193	Savoonga	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Savoonga	–170.4640	63.6959
194	Saxman	Sealaska	NV	Organized Village of Saxman	–131.6003	55.3221
195	Scammon Bay	Calista	NV	Native Village of Scammon Bay	–165.5818	61.8417
196	Selawik	NANA	NV	Native Village of Selawik	–160.0162	66.5984
197	Seldovia	Cook Inlet	NV	Seldovia Village Tribe	–151.7123	59.4390
198	Shageluk	Doyon	NV	Shageluk Native Village	–159.5227	62.6556
199	Shaktolik	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Shaktolik	–161.1845	64.3495
200	Shishmaref	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Shishmaref	–166.0666	66.2564
201	Shungnak	NANA	NV	Native Village of Shungnak	–157.1426	66.8873
202	Sitka	Sealaska	UC	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	–135.3426	57.0543
203	Skagway	Sealaska	n/a	Skagway Village	–135.3119	59.4583
204	Sleetmute	Calista	NV	Village of Sleetmute	–157.1689	61.6962
205	Solomon	Bering Straits	NV	Village of Solomon	–164.4488	64.5597
206	South Naknek	Bristol Bay	NV	South Naknek Village	–157.0026	58.7123

TABLE 2—ELIGIBLE ANVs—Continued

	ANV name	ANRC	ANCSA type ⁷	BIA recognized name ⁸	Longitude	Latitude
207	Stebbins	Bering Straits	NV	Stebbins Community Association	–162.2820	63.5208
208	Stevens Village	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Stevens	–149.1039	66.0055
209	Stony River	Calista	NV	Village of Stony River	–156.5898	61.7891
210	Takotna	Doyon	NV	Takotna Village	–156.0870	62.9723
211	Tanacross	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Tanacross	–143.3565	63.3762
212	Tanana	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Tanana	–152.0763	65.1716
213	Tatitlek	Chugach	NV	Native Village of Tatitlek	–146.6779	60.8664
214	Tazlina	Ahtna	NV	Native Village of Tazlina	–145.4284	62.0589
215	Telida	Doyon	NV	Telida Village	–153.2785	63.3840
216	Teller	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Teller	–166.3628	65.2613
217	Tetlin	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Tetlin	–142.5239	63.1351
218	Togiak	Bristol Bay	NV	Traditional Village of Togiak	–160.3764	59.0619
219	Tuluksak	Calista	NV	Tuluksak Native Community	–160.9630	61.1020
220	Tuntutuliak	Calista	NV	Native Village of Tuntutuliak	–162.6696	60.3424
221	Tununak	Calista	NV	Native Village of Tununak	–165.2588	60.5827
222	Twin Hills	Bristol Bay	NV	Twin Hills Village	–160.2836	59.0774
223	Tyonek	Cook Inlet	NV	Native Village of Tyonek	–151.1494	61.0716
224	Uganik	Koniag	NV	<i>n/a</i>	–153.4046	57.7565
225	Ugashik	Bristol Bay	NV	Ugashik Village	–157.3887	57.5027
226	Ukivok	Bering Straits	NV	King Island Native Community	–168.0718	64.9643
227	Umkumiute	Calista	NV	Umkumiute Native Village	–165.1989	60.4997
228	Unalakleet	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Unalakleet	–160.7914	63.8777
229	Unalaska	Aleut	NV	Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	–166.5337	53.8746
230	Unga	Aleut	NV	Native Village of Unga	–160.5050	55.1841
231	Uyak	Koniag	NV	<i>n/a</i>	–154.0078	57.6336
232	Venetie	Doyon	NV	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Village of Venetie)	–146.4149	67.0178
233	Wainwright	Arctic Slope	NV	Village of Wainwright	–160.0202	70.6448
234	Wales	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of Wales	–168.0960	65.6082
235	White Mountain	Bering Straits	NV	Native Village of White Mountain	–163.4042	64.6805
236	Wrangell	Sealaska	<i>n/a</i>	Wrangell Cooperative Association	–132.3791	56.4752
237	Yakutat	Sealaska	NV	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	–139.7435	59.5543

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⁷ In this column, “NV” means a “Native village”, “NG” means a “Native group”, “UC” means an “Urban Corporation”, and “*n/a*” means that the ANV is not recognized pursuant to the ANCSA.

⁸ The BIA recognized name for each ANV is taken from the **Federal Register** notice published Friday, April 4, 2008 (73 FR 18553). “*n/a*” in this column means that the ANV is not recognized by the BIA and is not listed in the BIA’s **Federal Register** notice.

⁹ The ANVs Curyung, Eku, and Portage Creek are all represented by the same ANVC, Choggiung, Limited. Choggiung, Limited also represents the ANCSA 14(c) sites of Igushik and Lewis Point that should be considered when these three ANVs are delineating their ANVSAs.

¹⁰ The Kanatak ANV is currently located within the boundary of the Koniag ANRC in the Census Bureau’s records, but they receive services from the Bristol Bay Native Association. If the ANRC boundaries are correct in the Census Bureau’s records, the ANV is eligible to consider delineating an ANVSA within the boundary of the Koniag ANRC for the 2010 Census.

¹¹ The Port Alsworth ANV is currently located within the boundary of the Cook Inlet ANRC in the Census Bureau’s records, but they receive services from the Bristol Bay Native Association. If the ANRC boundaries are correct in the Census Bureau’s records, the ANV is eligible to consider delineating an ANVSA within the boundary of the Cook Inlet ANRC for the 2010 Census.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign–Trade Zones Board

[Docket 61–2008]

Foreign–Trade Zone 119 – Minneapolis, MN, Application for Expansion/Reorganization and Expansion of Manufacturing Authority, Subzone 119B – Uponor, Inc., (Polyethylene Tubing)

An application has been submitted to the Foreign–Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Greater Metropolitan Area Foreign Trade Zone Commission (Minneapolis, Minnesota), grantee of FTZ 119, on behalf of Uponor, Inc. (formerly, the Wirsbo Company), operator of Subzone 119B at the Uponor polyethylene tubing manufacturing and distribution facilities in Apple Valley and Burnsville, Minnesota, requesting authority to expand and reorganize the subzone and to expand the scope of FTZ manufacturing authority to include new manufacturing capacity. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign–Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and section 400.28(a)(2) of the Board’s regulations (15 CFR Part 400). It was formally filed on October 28, 2008.

Subzone 119B was approved by the Board in 1993 with authority granted for the manufacture of polyethylene tubing at Uponor’s manufacturing plant (Site 1)(135,000 sq.ft./6 acres) in Apple Valley, Minnesota (Board Order 640, 58 FR 30143, 5–26–93). Activity at the facility (427 employees) includes product development, manufacturing, testing, warehousing, and distribution of cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) tubing for residential and commercial indoor/outdoor hydronic radiant heating systems. In 2005, the Board authorized an expansion of the subzone to include an additional site in Burnsville, Minnesota (Site 2)(Board Order 1398, 70 FR 36116, 6–22–2005).

The applicant is now requesting authority to reorganize and expand the subzone to include a new warehouse facility (285,000 sq.ft./18.2 acres), currently under construction, located at 21900 Dodd Boulevard in Lakeville (Dakota County), Minnesota, that will replace existing Site 2 in Burnsville. Under the current expansion plan, the boundaries of Site 1 (manufacturing plant) will be expanded to include 13 additional acres and 196,000 square feet of production area that would double the facility’s capacity. The applicant