

called SDTSAs (see SDTSAs for more information).

State Designated Tribal Statistical Area (SDTSA)—Called SDAISAs in Census 2000, SDTSAs were created to provide state-recognized American Indian tribes without an AIR statistical data similar to that provided to tribes with AIRs. The program name changed to adhere more closely to the tribal entity naming convention and underscore the criteria changes in effect for the 2010 Census. SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a governor-appointed state liaison, working in conjunction with tribal officials through the TSAP. SDTSAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area in which there is structured or organized tribal activity and a concentration of individuals who identify with a state-recognized American Indian tribe.

State Recognition or state-recognized—Refers to American Indian tribes and associated geographic areas that are specifically recognized by a state government through treaty (generally with one of the original thirteen colonial assemblies and/or Great Britain), state legislation, or other formal process. State recognition of a tribe is determined by each respective state government, and conveyed to the Census Bureau by the governor's appointed liaison.

Statistical area/statistical geographic entity—A geographic entity specifically defined for the collection and/or tabulation of statistical data from the Census Bureau. Statistical entities are not 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.

Surface estate—That portion of the interest, ownership, or property in land that resides on the earth's surface, as distinguished from the subsurface estate (for example, mineral rights). The Census Bureau collects the boundaries of ORTLs where the surface estate is held in trust; it does not collect the boundaries where only the subsurface estate is held in trust.

Tribal Block group—Block groups defined on tribal lands, maintained within the Census Bureau's American Indian geographic hierarchy, defined through the TSAP by tribal primary participants. (See also Block Groups)

Tribal Tract—tracts delineated within federally recognized American Indian areas by tribal officials through the TSAP. These are in all respects the

functional and programmatic equivalent to standard census tracts and should be treated as such. They were developed to further enhance the data available to federally recognized American Indian tribes with an AIR or ORTL.

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 a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. 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, 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 to delineate an ANVSA within Alaska for the 2010 Census.

Tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA)—A statistical entity identified and delineated for the 1990 Census to provide a geographic frame of reference for the presentation of statistical data. TJSA boundaries were required to follow census block boundaries and were based upon the boundaries of the former AIRs of federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma. The 1990 Census TJSAs essentially were defined in the same manner as planned for the OTSAs in Census 2000; the descriptive designation is being changed for Census 2000 to correct the impression that these statistical entities conveyed or conferred any jurisdictional authority.

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 all be processed through the TSAP.

Tribal subdivision—An administrative subdivision of a federally recognized AIR, ORTLs, or an Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA), known as an area, chapter, community, or district. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the AIR, ORTLs, or OTSAs.

Visible feature—A map feature that can be seen on the ground by census enumerators such as a road, railroad track, a 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 fieldwork.

Dated: March 27, 2008.

Steve H. Murdock,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. E8-6665 Filed 3-31-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 17-2008]

Foreign-Trade Zone 50—Port of Long Beach; Expansion of Subzone 50I; Ultramar Inc.; Wilmington, CA

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Port of Long Beach, grantee of FTZ 50, requesting authority to expand the subzone and the scope of manufacturing activity conducted under zone procedures within Subzone 50I at the refinery owned by Valero Energy Corporation subsidiary Ultramar Inc. in Wilmington, California. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally filed on March 21, 2008.

Subzone 50I (557 employees) was approved by the Board on August 23, 2002 for the manufacture of fuel products and certain petrochemical feedstocks (Board Order 1244, 67 FR 56983, 9/6/02). The subzone currently consists of three sites (140 acres total): Site 1 (137 acres, 120,000 BPD refinery and 3.1 million barrel storage capacity) is located at 2402 East Anaheim Street, in the Wilmington area of Los Angeles; Site 2 (three tanks, 1.1 million barrel storage capacity), at the Pacific Terminals, Dominguez Hills storage facility, located at 2500 East Victoria St. in Compton, some 5.5 miles from the refinery; and Site 3 (one tank, 180,000

barrel capacity) at the Pacific Terminals, Long Beach Terminal storage facility, located at 2685 Seaside Blvd., Long Beach, some 1.4 miles from the refinery.

The applicant is now requesting authority to expand the subzone to include an additional site (proposed Site 4) at the Wilmington Asphalt Plant. The proposed site (41 employees) consists of 6.4 acres and is located at 1651 Alameda in Wilmington, California, approximately 1.6 miles from the main refinery complex. The addition of the site would increase the overall crude distillation capacity of the refinery to 126,000 BPD. No additional feedstocks or products have been requested.

Zone procedures would exempt production at the proposed site from customs duty payments on the foreign products used in its exports. On domestic sales, the company would be able to choose the customs duty rates for certain petrochemical feedstocks (duty-free) by admitting foreign crude oil in non-privileged foreign status. The application indicates that the savings from zone procedures would help improve the refinery's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, Elizabeth Whiteman of the FTZ staff is designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is June 2, 2008. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to June 16, 2008.

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce Export Assistance Center, 51 11150 West Olympic Boulevard, Suite 975, Los Angeles, CA 90064.

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 2111, 1401 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20230.

For further information, contact Elizabeth Whiteman at Elizabeth_Whiteman@ita.doc.gov or (202) 482-0473.

Dated: March 21, 2008.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. E8-6704 Filed 3-31-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1547]

Grant of Authority for Subzone Status; Medline Industries, Inc. (Medical Supply Distribution and Processing); Mundelein, Waukegan, and Libertyville, IL

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides for “* * * the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved, and when the activity results in a significant public benefit and is in the public interest;

Whereas, the Illinois International Port District, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 22, has made application for authority to establish special-purpose subzone status at the medical supply distribution and processing facilities of Medline Industries, Inc., in Mundelein, Waukegan, and Libertyville, Illinois (Docket 12-2007, filed 3-28-2007);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 16763, 4-5-2007); and

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations would be satisfied, and that approval of the application would be in the public interest if approval were subject to restriction;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants authority for subzone status for activity related to medical supply distribution and processing at the Medline Industries, Inc., facilities located in Mundelein, Waukegan, and Libertyville, Illinois (Subzone 22O), as described in the application and **Federal Register** notice, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, and further subject to a restriction requiring that certain foreign-origin textile and apparel

products¹ must be admitted to the subzone under privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41) or domestic status (19 CFR 146.43).

Signed at Washington, DC, this 19th day of March, 2008.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. E8-6707 Filed 3-31-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1553]

Grant of Authority For Subzone Status; MOVA Pharmaceutical Corporation (Pharmaceuticals); Manatí, Puerto Rico

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides for “* * * the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved, and when the activity results in a significant public benefit and is in the public interest;

Whereas, the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, grantee of FTZ

¹ Textile and apparel products that must be admitted to Subzone 22O in privileged foreign status or domestic (Duty-paid) status: 4202.92.9026, 5207.10, 5207.90, 5208.11, 5208.12, 5208.13, 5208.19, 5208.21, 5208.21.6090, 5208.22, 5208.29, 5208.31, 5208.32, 5208.33, 5208.39, 5208.41, 5208.42, 5208.43, 5208.49, 5208.51, 5208.52, 5208.59, 5602.10, 5602.21, 5602.29, 5602.90, 5603.11, 5603.12, 5603.13, 5603.14, 5603.91, 5603.92, 5603.12.0090, 5603.93, 5806.31, 5806.10, 5806.20, 5806.31, 5806.32, 5806.39, 5906.91.25, 5906.99.25, 6111.20, 6111.30, 6111.90, 6117.10, 6117.80.30, 6117.80.95, 6117.90, 6207.11, 6207.19, 6207.21, 6207.22, 6207.29, 6207.91, 6207.99, 6208.11, 6208.19, 6208.21, 6208.22, 6208.29, 6210.10, 6210.20.50, 6210.20.90, 6210.30, 6210.40, 6210.50.50, 6210.50.90, 6211.11, 6211.12, 6211.20, 6211.32, 6211.33, 6211.39, 6211.41, 6211.42, 6211.43, 6211.49, 6301.10, 6301.20, 6301.30, 6301.40, 6301.90, 6302.10, 6302.21, 6302.22, 6302.31, 6302.32, 6302.39, 6302.40, 6302.51, 6302.53, 6302.59, 6302.60, 6302.91, 6302.93, 6302.99, 6307.10, 6307.90.