

State-Recognized Tribes and American Indian and Alaska Native Organizations

Issued July 2008

2008 Background Materials

2010 Census American Indian and Alaska Native Program

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



How to Use this Document

This document was created as a resource tool to help tribal leaders and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) organizations prepare for the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Census state-recognized tribes and AIAN organizations working meetings. This document is a companion to the background materials used for the 2007 tribal consultation meetings with federally-recognized tribes. A copy of the 2007 Background Materials document will be provided. This document contains information on the following programs:

- Classifying and Tabulating Responses
- Geography Programs for State-Recognized Tribes
- 2010 Integrated Communications Campaign

All tribal governments are encouraged to share their insights, make recommendations, and discuss concerns and issues regarding the 2010 Census. This document provides specific program information to help tribal leaders make informed decisions. Each program's section contains background information. The "Geography Programs for State-Recognized Tribes" also includes "Discussion Questions/Input Requested."

How to Submit Your Input and Comments

Tribal leaders are encouraged to submit their comments and feedback concerning this document or the 2010 Census process by using the methods below:

Send your comments to Joanna Mounce Stancil, 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Program Manager:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0001
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

On behalf of the U.S. Census Bureau, we would like to thank you in advance for your vital participation in the 2010 Decennial Census Program. Census Day is less than two years away, and 2010 Census planning is already underway. We are hard at work to make this the most accurate census in history, and we know that we cannot accomplish this goal alone.

The Census Bureau must work in partnership with tribes and other American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) organizations to help ensure an accurate and complete count of tribal members. We also will work in partnership with AIAN Indian Centers to help reach the urban and rural AIAN population.

The Constitution requires that we conduct a census of all persons in the United States every ten years. These data are used by our Nation's leaders, including tribal leaders, to help make vital decisions on behalf of all residents. Census data are used to determine reapportionment and redistricting, and also affect how approximately \$300 billion in federal funds are spent each year.

As the new Director of the Census Bureau, I welcome this opportunity to demonstrate my commitment to work in partnership with your tribe or organization. We want you to be informed about the census process, and we need your support to implement the census in your communities. We are holding a series of working meetings in the coming months with state-recognized tribes, national and regional AIAN organizations, and urban and rural AIAN centers to begin our dialogue and get ready for the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau has contracted with an American Indian-owned firm, Kauffman and Associates of Spokane, Washington, to help with logistics and implementation of these meetings. They will contact you in the near future regarding your participation. We look forward to the opportunity to meet with you, listen to your unique issues, and discuss how we can be successful in reaching out to your tribal community to ensure an accurate count of your population.

We look forward to working in partnership with you and to a successful 2010 Census in Indian Country and Native Alaska. For more information, please contact Ms. Joanna Mounce Stancil, 2010 AIAN Program, at (301) 763-7894.

Sincerely,

Steve H. Murdock
Director

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I. Classifying and Tabulating Responses

I. Classifying and Tabulating Responses

Figure 1.
Proposed 2010 Census Question on Race

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more boxes.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native— *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↗

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian

Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino Vietnamese Samoan

Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↗

Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↗

Some other race — *Print race.* ↗

The Racial Statistics Branch has the important task of determining how these data will be made available to users, as well as how they will be classified, tabulated, and presented.

How will data on American Indians or Alaska Natives be collected?

A combined AIAN category, in the census question on race will be used to collect data on both the American Indian and Alaska Native populations. See Figure 1 for the proposed 2010 Census question on race.

May American Indians and Alaska Natives report more than one race?

Beginning in Census 2000, people answering the race question were able to select more than one racial category to indicate their mixed racial heritage. Respondents who answer the question on race by checking the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response box, and/or write-in one or more tribes are referred to as the American Indian and Alaska Native alone, (AIAN alone) population. People who answer the race question by checking the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response box, and report one or more other races, for example AIAN *and* White, or AIAN *and* White *and* Black, are included in the “AIAN in combination” population. Based on responses to the race question as well as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standard, the AIAN population could be classified into two broad minimum and maximum categories, namely: AIAN alone, and AIAN alone or in combination.

Figure 2.
Proposed 2010 Census Question on Hispanic Origin

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↗

Do American Indians and Alaska Natives need to answer the question on Hispanic origin?

Yes, everyone must answer the Hispanic origin question. See Figure 2 for the proposed 2010 Census question on Hispanic origin.



II. Geography Programs for State-Recognized Tribes

II. Geography Programs for State-Recognized Tribes

Central to the U.S. Census Bureau's mission is the preparation and delivery of meaningful data. Feedback from data users like state-recognized tribes is critical to our success. The Census Bureau depends on feedback from tribal data users to develop and maintain effective programs for data collection, tabulation and reporting in tribal areas. Input from you, our tribal partners, plays a vital role in the successful implementation of geographic programs.

What geographic programs are available for state-recognized tribes?

In keeping with the Census Bureau's commitment to provide timely, relevant, and quality population data, two geographic programs have been developed specifically to facilitate the tabulation of data for state-recognized American Indian tribes. The State Reservation and the State Designated Tribal Statistical Area (SDTSA) programs are designed to provide each state-recognized tribe with a geographic framework for the tabulation and presentation of statistical data for their tribe. The delineation of SDTSAs is implemented as part of a broader program called the Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP). A Federal Register notice, published April 1, 2008, provides details on the criteria for these entities and offers an opportunity for comment.

How does the Census Bureau work with state-recognized tribes?

Prior to the decennial census, the Census Bureau sends a letter to each state governor requesting that they appoint a working contact or liaison to work with tribes on Census Bureau geographic programs. The Census Bureau offers the liaison the opportunity to review boundaries for State Reservations and to work with tribes to delineate boundaries for SDTSAs. The liaison may also work with Census Bureau regional geographers and Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP) contacts (regional or county officials) who are defining other statistical areas during the same time frame. The Census Bureau sent the letter in October 2006 to each state governor in preparation for 2010 Decennial Census geographic programs.

How does the Census Bureau identify state-recognized tribes for geographic programs?

There is no national standard for establishing state recognition of tribes. Each individual state government, guided by its own unique laws and statutes, can establish a formal process by which tribes may apply for state recognition. The Census Bureau will request that the governor-appointed liaison provide a list of tribes that have been recognized by their state. The list of eligible state-recognized tribes for each individual state would change if new tribes are recognized and reported to the Census Bureau by that state's liaison on or before January 1, 2010.

What are State American Indian Reservations (AIRs)?

AIRs and their legal boundaries are established pursuant to state law. States may have an established process whereby state-recognized tribes can obtain a reservation. Several eastern states have continued to recognize state AIRs established through laws, often treaties of one of the original 13 colonial assemblies and/or Great Britain during the colonial era.

What is the State Reservation Program?

The Census Bureau solicits changes to the boundaries of state AIRs from the state government through the State Reservation Program. By definition, state AIR boundaries cannot cross state lines. State AIRs may not include territory within federally-recognized American Indian Reservations or off-reservation trust lands.

Because state reservation boundaries have been relatively stable, the State Reservation Program occurs once before each decennial census. Its intent is to determine the complete and current inventory, the correct attributes (names, legal descriptions, official status), and official, legal boundaries of the state AIRs in each state, solely for the purpose of data tabulation by the Census Bureau. Through the State Reservation Program, the Census Bureau will also allow participants to add to our maps roads or rivers on or near the state AIR, as well as address range break information at the boundaries.

How are changes made to state reservation geographic data?

The Census Bureau will provide spatial data (map products or digital files) showing the state AIRs to the state liaison for use when working with tribes to review the accuracy of state AIR boundaries or for delineating any new state AIRs. Acceptance of boundary changes to state AIRs requires clear legal documentation supporting all changes, as well as the absence of any unresolved litigation involving these boundaries. The liaison also works with any state-recognized tribes that do not have state AIRs to determine if and how they should delineate a SDTSA for the 2010 Census.

What is the purpose of the SDTSAs?

The primary purpose for creating an SDTSA is to tabulate meaningful statistical data for a state-recognized tribe within a specific geographic area that encompasses a substantial concentration of tribal members. The Census Bureau offers tribes the opportunity to delineate SDTSAs to facilitate the tabulation of data analogous to the data provided to tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. SDTSAs were called State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs) during Census 2000. SDTSAs enable meaningful demographic and housing data to be tabulated for that specific population and geographic area. If an SDTSA is defined in accordance with the program guidelines and criteria, data tabulated for the SDTSA may provide an alternative to tribal affiliation data for a specific, small geographic area.

What do SDTSAs represent?

Each SDTSA should represent a compact, contiguous area containing a statistically significant concentration of people who identify with a specific state-recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. SDTSAs are not intended to represent all of a tribe's historic, traditional territory, or the location of all of the constituent tribal members. An SDTSA may not include areas located within an existing federally-recognized American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, or any other American Indian geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. If SDTSA boundaries closely reflect the distribution of tribal members and American Indians receiving governmental services from the tribe, then the data presented for the SDTSA will more accurately reflect the characteristics of the tribal population. Representation of SDTSAs boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data tabulation and presentation, and does not convey or confer any rights to land ownership, governmental authority, or jurisdictional status.

What factors are important to consider when delineating SDTSAs?

A well-delineated SDTSA will provide a way for the Census Bureau to tabulate data that is meaningful and specifically relevant to the tribe. In order to accurately reflect the demographic characteristics of the tribal population, the boundary of its SDTSA should represent densely settled concentrations of tribal members or American Indians receiving governmental services from the tribe. If a SDTSA encompasses a large area where tribal population is sparsely distributed, the demographic characteristics of American Indian populations may be masked by the characteristics of other, more numerous groups within the SDTSA. Additionally, if large geographic areas contain relatively small American Indian populations, the Census Bureau will be unable to tabulate and publish detailed demographic and housing unit data because we will not disclose information about specific individuals or individual households.

How does the Census Bureau help the state liaison and the tribes delineate SDTSAs?

The Census Bureau is proposing SDTSA criteria to help ensure that the SDTSAs that are delineated for the 2010 Census are well-defined and provides useful and meaningful data for the tribe they represent:

Proposed 2010 Census SDTSA criteria

1. SDTSAs may not include military areas, or any other American Indian areas (Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs), state or federal American Indian reservations, Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSA), etc.).
2. An SDTSA for a specific tribe may be delineated in a state only if the tribe is officially recognized by the state.
3. The name for each SDTSA is determined by the tribe or tribes (in conjunction with the Census Bureau, and the state liaison for SDTSAs) that are responsible for its delineation. The name of an SDTSA must reflect one or more of the following conditions:
 - a. the tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the SDTSA, and/or
 - b. the name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the SDTSA.

Can a state-recognized tribe have an SDTSA and a reservation?

A tribe may have an SDTSA or reservation, not both. Once a tribe has a reservation, the tribe is no longer eligible for an SDTSA.

Can a state-recognized tribe have tribal subdivisions, tribal tracts, and tribal block groups on a state reservation or SDTSA?

No, the Census Bureau does not maintain additional tribal census geography within a state reservation or SDTSA.

What is the schedule for the State Reservation and SDTSA programs?

The draft schedule for the State Reservation and SDTSA programs is noted in Table 1 below.

Table 1.
2010 Census Programs for State-Recognized Tribes – Draft Schedule

Calendar Year	Quarter	2010 Census Programs for State-Recognized Tribes - Draft Schedule
2008	1 st	Publication of proposed American Indian geography criteria in the <i>Federal Register</i> and outreach to the tribes as well as other data users and stakeholder groups. Also available on the Census Bureau Web site at < http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tsap2010/tsap2010.html >. Public submission of comments to the proposed criteria.
	2 nd	
	3 rd	Continued outreach to participants and stakeholders. Program invitations.
	4 th	Distribute initial materials to liaisons.
2009	1 st	Liaison works with state tribal officials to complete initial review and delineation of boundaries and returns materials to Census Bureau for review.
	2 nd	
	3 rd	Verification of boundaries in the Census Bureau’s geographic database by state liaison working with state tribal officials.
	4 th	



III. 2010 Intergrated Communications Campaign



III. 2010 Integrated Communications Campaign

Communications Contractor

The U.S. Census Bureau selected DraftFCB as the communications contractor. DraftFCB is headquartered in New York, NY, and the announcement of the award was made on September 6, 2007.

DraftFCB is leading a dynamic group of firms that include several other marketing and advertising companies that are recognized and respected for their understanding of specialized markets. Many of these partner agencies are small businesses and/or minority-owned or women-owned firms. These partner agencies include:

- G&G Advertising – the American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander markets.
- Weber Shandwick – public relations.
- Initiative – media research and buying.
- GlobalHue – the African American market.
- GlobalHue Latino – the Hispanic market.
- A to Si – translations.
- IW Group – the Asian markets.
- Allied Media – Arabic speaking and other.
- Jack Morton – event marketing.
- Marcom Group – recruitment marketing.
- Zona Design – design.
- DraftFCB Puerto Rico – the Puerto Rican market.

Communications Campaign Plan

There are three goals for the communications campaign:

- Improve mail response.
- Improve overall accuracy and reduce the differential undercount.
- Improve cooperation with enumerators.

To accomplish these goals, the communications program must include effective strategies and tactics to raise awareness, change attitudes, and influence behavior to motivate people to respond to the census.

DraftFCB is developing the communications campaign plan in collaboration with the Census Bureau. The communications plan will be finalized on July 15, 2008. This plan will document the strategies and tactics that will be used to implement the communications campaign.

The Communications campaign will be multi-channel, multi-cultural, multi-phase, and fully integrated. The communication activities include:

- Paid advertising.
- Public relations.
- Special events.
- Census in schools.
- Earned media.
- Partnerships.
- Promotional materials.

AIAN Logo



You will notice from the materials, that for the 2010 Census, we are using the AIAN logo that was developed by G&G Advertising for Census 2000.

Research with the AIAN Community

This campaign is based on research. Research will help us to identify target audiences, the right messages to reach the audiences, the right advertisements, and where to communicate the messages to reach the audiences where they live, work, pray, and play. We will conduct focus groups with AIANs throughout Indian Country.



Appendices

Appendix A

Geography Counts: Make the 2010 Census Work for Your Tribe

An Update to the 2007 Background Materials from the Federally-Recognized Tribal Consultations

Appendix B

U.S. Census Bureau Regional Contacts

Appendix C

2010 Census Time Line

Appendix A

Geography Counts: *Make the 2010 Census Work for Your Tribe (An Update)*

This document is an update to the “Geography Counts: Make the 2010 Census Work for Your Tribe” section within the 2007 American Indian and Alaska Native Consultations Background Materials.

Central to the U.S. Census Bureau’s mission is the preparation and delivery of meaningful data. Feedback from data users is critical to our success. The Census Bureau depends on feedback from tribal data users to develop and maintain effective programs for data collection, tabulation, and reporting in tribal areas. In 2003, the Census Bureau conducted several focus groups to solicit feedback from American Indian participants, and to gain critical insight into the implementation of Census 2000 in tribal areas. Whenever possible, we are incorporating the results from those focus group sessions into the tribal census programs for the 2010 Census and the ongoing American Community Survey (ACS).

We have targeted our informational materials on three critical geographic programs: the **Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)**, the **Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS)**, and the **Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP)**. Our tribal partners play a vital role in the successful implementation of each of these programs. Federally-recognized tribes have already received LUCA information and materials. Over the next several months and years your tribe will receive additional information about each of these programs. As you review the materials we are providing, please think about how we can best communicate and coordinate with your tribal government to improve our address list and define geographic areas that will best meet your tribe’s data needs.

Understanding the link between the geography and the data

The Census Bureau is frequently asked how an American Indian or an Alaska Native, who does not live on a reservation or in an Alaska Native village, is counted. There is some concern that they will not be counted unless they are living on the land associated with their tribe or village at the time of enumeration. It is important to know that during the census process, individuals are enumerated *wherever* they are living on Census Day by completing a census questionnaire.

Each returned or collected questionnaire is tied, via a process called geocoding, to a census block and thus, where applicable, to a variety of higher-level geographic areas including reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, census tracts, places, counties, states, and the United States as a whole. During tabulation, the resulting data are organized by these geographic areas for presentation and will represent all persons, by race if so specified, that are located within the boundaries of a particular geographic entity (e.g., American Indian reservation).

To make this possible, the Geography Division and Field Division regional offices work with tribal and other functioning governmental units to identify legal boundaries as well as to delineate statistical areas for the tabulation of data. Tribal lands, the boundaries of which are reported to the Census Bureau by tribal governments, are organized in a unique hierarchy that is independent of nontribally based land areas such as states and counties. Figure A provides a hierarchical depiction of all the geographic entities that relate to AIAN areas and for which the Census Bureau provided data from Census 2000.

The Census Bureau is unique in providing data for areas below the reservation level (in addition to data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands and tribal statistical areas) and it is for these areas that tribal participation in our geographic programs can greatly benefit tribes.

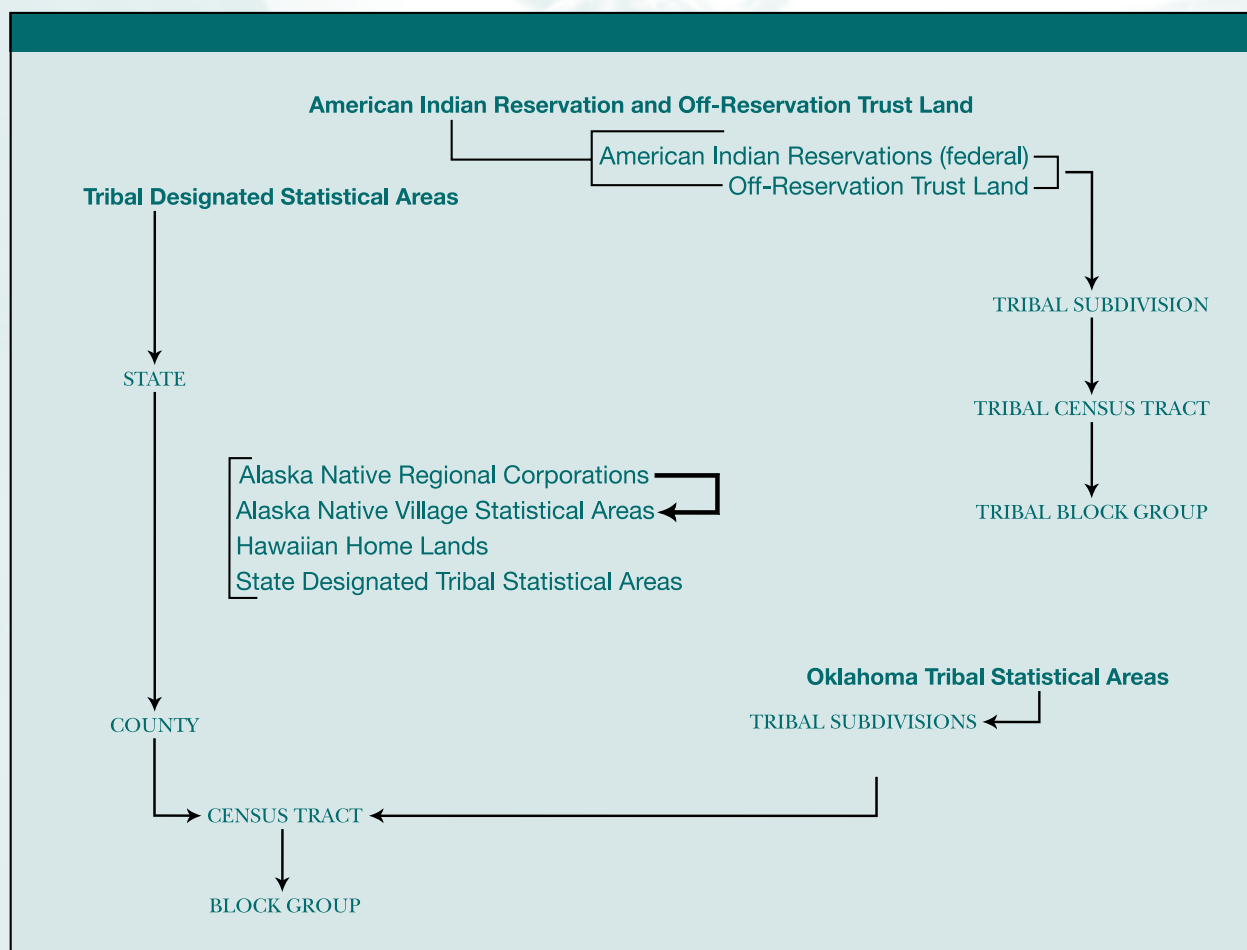
Background information and Census 2000 data examples

The following sections provide background material on the:

- **Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program.**
- **Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).**
- **Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP).**

These are followed by examples of geographic areas delineated by tribal participants for Census 2000 and one example for each data that are available from the American FactFinder at the Census Bureau's Web site: <www.census.gov>.

Figure A.
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Hierarchy



What is the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program?

The Local Update of Census Addresses program, also known as LUCA, is a decennial census geographic partnership program that allows the Census Bureau to benefit from tribal knowledge. LUCA is updating its Master Address File (MAF) for the 2010 Census. Program invitations were mailed in August 2007 and participating federally-recognized tribal governments are now reviewing and commenting on the list of housing units and group quarters addresses that the Census Bureau will use to deliver questionnaires within their community.

Why is the LUCA program important to your tribal community?

An accurate population count starts with an up-to-date and accurate address list. If a housing unit or group quarters address is listed on the MAF it will ensure that the people residing at the address will be contacted during the census. Every year, millions of federal dollars are distributed to tribes using formulas based on population counts. Clearly the stakes are high, and a complete count is vital for tribal governments.

How is the LUCA program administered?

The LUCA program is authorized by the *Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-430)* which provides an opportunity for designated representatives of tribal, state, and local governments to review the addresses contained on the census address list. The Census Bureau invited federally-recognized tribes that have reservations or off-reservation trust land to designate a LUCA liaison to participate in the program.

What type of LUCA review materials did tribal governments receive?

Census Address List and Address Count List

The census address list was offered in paper and computer-readable formats. The paper media option was available for tribal governments with 6,000 or fewer addresses (approximately 1,000 printed pages). The computer-readable lists were provided in ASCII pipe-delimited (|) text file format which open easily using most common spreadsheet and database software applications.

Census Maps

The LUCA program maps were offered in printed map sheet format or the participant had the option to select spatial data from TIGER® in shapefile format that requires a Geographic Information System (GIS) software application to view and update the file. LUCA participants using their own GIS software were required to use the Census Bureau provided shapefiles and return their map feature updates in the specified shapefile format.

Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER Partnership Software

Participating tribal governments also could elect to use a Census Bureau supplied software application to update both the census address list and maps. The MAF/TIGER Partnership Software (MTPS) is an easy-to-use tailored GIS application that combines both the Census address list and digital maps into one application that the participant uses to do their address and map updates. The MTPS also allowed the LUCA participant to import their own address list and digital shapefiles for comparison to the Census Bureau's data. All address and map updates done with the MTPS meet the Census Bureau's formatting requirements. This software is appropriate for any tribal government that does not already have its own GIS software, and only requires a Windows 98 or later operating system.

What is the LUCA program schedule?

For a schedule of LUCA program activities, see Table A below.

Table A.
LUCA Program Schedule

Time Frame	Activity
February 2007	LUCA advance notice letters mailed to tribal officials.
July/August 2007	LUCA invitation letters and registration materials mailed to tribal officials.
July 2007 to January 2008	Invited governments register for LUCA and the Census Bureau shipped the LUCA review materials to each participating government.
November 2007 to April 2008	LUCA participants review and update the address list and return their comments to the Census Bureau's Regional Office within 120 days of receipt of materials.
April 2008 to October 2008	Census Bureau reviews the participants' LUCA submission and updates the MAF and TIGER geographic database.
November 2008 to July 2009	Census Bureau prepares for and conducts the Address Canvassing Operation using GPS equipped hand-held computers.
Fall/Winter 2009	-Census Bureau delivers feedback materials to the LUCA participants showing how we processed each government's LUCA submissions. -LUCA participants review their LUCA feedback and have the opportunity to appeal the results to the LUCA Appeals Office.
Winter 2009/2010	LUCA Appeals Office reviews and adjudicates appeals.

How has the LUCA program changed from Census 2000?

The Census Bureau made a number of improvements to the 2010 Census LUCA program:

- There were three options for participation.
- Participating governments were offered the option of using the Census Bureau supplied MAF/TIGER Partnership Software, an application that combines the Census address list, address count list, and maps in an easy-to-use software package.
- There was more advance notice so that participating governments could prepare.
- There will be a single review cycle for all address types.
- There will be a longer review period: 120 calendar days.
- There will be more comprehensive program communications as well as periodic contact to answer questions and gauge each participating government's progress.

How does LUCA integrate with other Census Bureau programs?

One benefit of participation in the 2010 Census LUCA program is that participating tribal governments were able to use their LUCA maps to provide updates to their legal boundaries. Those governments that indicated that they would participate in LUCA by December 3, 2007 were not sent the materials associated with the BAS. The Census Bureau conducts the BAS annually to collect information about selected legally defined geographic areas.

What is the BAS?

The BAS is conducted yearly to collect and maintain up-to-date information about legal boundaries, names and official status of counties, incorporated places, minor civil divisions, and federally-recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands. The Census Bureau plans to include the Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) in the 2009 BAS. This document focuses on the BAS for American Indian areas.

In support of the government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized American Indian tribes, the Census Bureau works directly with tribal officials to maintain a current and comprehensive inventory of correct names, legal descriptions, and legal boundaries for federally-recognized tribes with reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands. Through the BAS, the Census Bureau updates reservation, off-reservation trust land, and tribal subdivision boundaries, as well as their names and features (features such as roads or rivers), and address information at the boundaries. The information collected is used to tabulate data from various programs and surveys, such as the ACS and the 2010 Census.

Tribal BAS is conducted through the Census Bureau's regional offices (ROs) rather than through our central processing staff in Jeffersonville, IN. The RO staff members are trained to become familiar with the tribes within their region and learn about each tribe's history, culture, and unique boundary issues. The Census Bureau authorizes travel funds for RO staff to use as needed to support the BAS.

Who authorizes the BAS?

Authorized under U.S. Code, Title 13, the BAS is a voluntary survey, with survey materials approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The public is notified of the survey through the *Federal Register* and given the opportunity to comment.

Why conduct the BAS?

The BAS is the Census Bureau's primary source for legal geographic boundaries. The Census Bureau strives to record boundaries as accurately as possible. Accurate boundary information results in:

- A reliable geographic framework for presenting statistical data about tribal lands.
- A more accurate count for all Census Bureau surveys and programs.

In addition, the Census Bureau serves as the data steward for governmental unit boundaries under the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-16, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. This means that the Census Bureau provides its set of governmental unit boundaries to the U.S. Geological Survey for inclusion in the National Map. To support this role, we are in the process of updating our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The goal of the MOU is consistent communication toward an accurate set of American Indian boundaries. The new version of the MOU is under review by BIA officials.

What tribes are included in the BAS?

Any federally-recognized tribe (as listed in the Department of Interior/BIA Federal Register Notice) is eligible to participate in the BAS if they have either:

- Reservations established by treaty, statute, or court order, or
- Off-reservation trust lands held in trust by the federal government for a tribe or individual. Off-reservation trust lands are always associated with a specific tribe or reservation. (While trust lands may exist on or off of a reservation, the BAS only collects data for those trust lands that are not included as part of a main reservation, thus the name "off-reservation.")

What are tribal subdivisions?

Tribal subdivisions are units of self government or administration within reservation and/or off-reservation trust land boundaries that serve social, cultural, or legal purposes and may be designated as districts, communities, chapters, precincts, etc. Active, legal subdivisions are defined as having a functioning government with elected officials that provide services within the subdivision. Inactive subdivisions have no functioning government and receive services solely from the tribal government.

The Census Bureau offers tribes the opportunity to update boundaries, names, and legal status of existing subdivisions, or to delineate new subdivisions through the BAS.

How do tribal governments update their boundary information?

- Complete applicable BAS forms.
- Annotate paper maps with changes or modify Census Bureau supplied shapefiles, if qualified.
- Provide documentation to support legal boundary changes (such as trust deeds or court orders).
- Return completed BAS materials to appropriate Census Bureau Regional Office where responses are processed and digitized.

What if updated areas are in dispute?

If a tribal government disagrees with the Census Bureau's depiction of their legal boundary and provides supporting documents that predate 1990 when the BIA last sanctioned our boundaries, we ask for clarification from the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of the Solicitor regarding the correct current boundary. Often complicated legal land issues require an extended period of time for resolution, and in those cases, the Census Bureau retains the boundary we have in our database until a legal opinion is issued by the Solicitor's office.

When does the BAS take place?

See Table B for a schedule of BAS milestones and activities.

Table B.
BAS Milestones and Activities

Schedule Milestones	Activity
September	The Census Bureau sends an advance letter (by fax/mail) for the upcoming survey asking if there are changes to the report.
January	BAS packages are mailed or delivered to tribes.
February 1-May 30	Response time for tribes.
February-April	Follow-up phone calls to tribes that have not responded.
April 1	Updates received by this date are included in the geographic deliveries provided in support of ACS.
May 31	Updates received by this date are included on materials for the next BAS cycle.

What changes are expected in the future?

Beginning with BAS 2009, participants will have the following additional response options:

1. MAF/TIGER® Partnership Software (MTPS) – A GIS software application that can be used with personal computers to update both the BAS forms and Census Bureau supplied digital spatial data files.
2. An application that will allow BAS updates to be made via the Internet.

What is the Boundary Validation Program (BVP)?

The Census Bureau will conduct the BVP as part of 2010 Census operations. Because Tribal BAS respondents are often tribal department heads such as GIS directors, land use planners, or real estate officers, the Census Bureau provides each highest elected or appointed official of a tribal government with a final opportunity to review the boundary and any address range breaks at the boundary of their jurisdiction. The BVP will provide tribal leaders with forms and a full set of maps to review and update if necessary, and return to the Census Bureau for inclusion in the geographic database. Boundary Validation ensures that the most current boundary information is available for the tabulation of 2010 Census data.

When will the BVP occur?

Boundary Validation will occur during the late spring and early summer of 2010.

What is the TSAP?

The TSAP is offered as a part of the 2010 Decennial Census. It is a comprehensive opportunity to update or delineate, as appropriate, the following statistical geographic areas:

- Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs).
- Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) and their tribal subdivisions.
- Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs).
- State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs).
- Tribal Tracts and Tribal Block Groups.
- Census Designated Places (CDPs).

In addition, federally-recognized tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land will be able to suggest features to use as census block boundaries. The TSAP also will provide an opportunity for Alaska Native officials to review the regional boundaries for Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs). A table summarizing TSAP participation options is attached to this document.

Each of these tribal statistical geographies will be used to tabulate data from the 2010 Census, the ACS, and potentially other censuses and surveys. An upcoming Federal Register Notice will fully detail this program and provide an opportunity to comment on the criteria.

This document provides summary information for each of the geographic areas that are part of the TSAP.

What are ANVSAs?

ANVSAs are statistical geographic entities representing the residences, permanent and/or seasonal, for Alaska Native members of the defining Alaska Native Village (ANV) and that are located within the ANVs historic/traditional region. Federally-recognized ANVs will be eligible to delineate ANVSAs for the 2010 Census. The specific purpose of an ANVSA is to provide statistical data for the population and housing within an ANVs historic/traditional location. Each ANVSA should represent the most densely populated portion of each ANV and should encompass a populated area in which Alaska Natives represent a majority of the population during at least one season of the year.

What are OTSAs?

OTSAs are identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in conjunction with federally-recognized tribes and are intended to provide a geographic framework for tabulating statistical data for federally-recognized American Indian tribes that had a reservation prior to Oklahoma statehood. All OTSAs must be contained within the current boundaries of the Oklahoma. OTSAs primarily represent the former reservation boundaries, and are not required to conform to any other geographic entity (except state) for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

What are TDSAs and SDTSAs?

Both TDSAs and SDTSAs are intended to provide recognized tribes without a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land with meaningful statistical data for a geographic area relevant to their current data needs and present day location. The intent is to collect and tabulate data analogous to that provided to tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. Each TDSA and SDTSA should represent a compact, contiguous area containing a statistically significant concentration of people who identify with a specific federally or state-recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. TDSAs and SDTSAs are not intended to represent all of a tribe's historic, traditional territory, or the location of all of the constituent tribal members. A TDSA or SDTSA may not include area located within an existing American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, OTSA, or any other American Indian and Alaska Native geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

What are Tribal Tracts and Tribal Block Groups?

Tribal tracts and tribal block groups are defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with tribal officials to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally-recognized reservations and off-reservation trust lands. The delineation of tribal tracts and tribal block groups allows for the unambiguous presentation of statistical data specific to a federally-recognized reservation and/or off-reservation trust land without the imposition of state or county boundaries. These nontribal boundaries may artificially separate American Indian populations located within a single reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. Tribal tracts and tribal block groups are conceptually similar and equivalent to census tracts and block groups defined within the standard state-county-tract-block group geographic hierarchy used for tabulating and publishing statistical data. Consistency of boundaries and definitions is emphasized for tribal tracts, and intended to enhance comparisons of data across time; comparability of tribal block group boundaries over time is less important.

What are CDPs?

CDPs represent locally-known, unincorporated communities that contain a mix of residential, commercial, cultural, and/or retail uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size in a similar geographic setting. The delineation of CDPs allows for the identification and tabulation of data for unincorporated communities within the boundaries of federally-recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and OTSAs. Consistency over time is important, but is primarily to ensure continuous presence of a CDP in Census Bureau data tabulations between censuses. CDP boundaries should be updated and revised as appropriate to reflect changes in the geographic extent of the place. A CDP should not be coextensive with another geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

How do I participate in TSAP?

- In support of the Census Bureau's commitment to the government-to-government relationship, TSAP will be available directly to all federally-recognized American Indian tribes. For state-recognized tribes, the Census Bureau will work through a liaison appointed by the state governor.
- Participation in the TSAP is voluntary.
- Tribes will receive materials appropriate to their level of participation. Table E identifies the various types of TSAP participants and the geographic areas for which they can submit information.
- Each TSAP participant will receive all the materials necessary to create, review, and update all the tribe's relevant geographic areas. After the completion and submission of the proposed TSAP geography plans, the tribal participant will work with the Census Bureau to finalize their TSAP geography.
- Participants will have 4 months to complete the initial creation, review, and update of boundaries.
- The final 2010 Census TSAP geography will be posted to the Census Bureau Web site for all participating parties to review the plans for accuracy.

Are Tribal Tracts, Tribal Block Groups, and CDPs related?

Please take a moment to review Tables C, D, and E, and Figures A, B, and C that follow. They are particularly applicable to federally-recognized tribes with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands; tribal tracts, tribal block groups, and CDPs may be delineated within these geographies.

Table C.
TSAP Participation Options

	Primary Purpose
Tribal Tracts	Meaningful tracts for relevant, reliable data for a tribe.
	Meet minimum thresholds and consistent definition providing for boundary continuity and data comparability over time.
Tribal Block Groups	Grouping of census blocks to provide relevant, reliable data for a tribe.
	Meet minimum thresholds.
Census Designated Places	Place-level data for well-known, closely settled communities.
	Mix of residential, commercial, cultural, and/or retail uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size.

Table D.
TSAP Schedule

Calendar Year	Quarter	Census 2010 Tribal Statistical Areas Program Highlights Draft Schedule
2008	1 st	Publication of proposed TSAP geography criteria in the <i>Federal Register</i> (will be available at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tsap2010/tsap2010.html) and outreach to the tribes as well as other data users and stakeholder groups. This will also be available on the Census Bureau Web site. Public submission of comments to the proposed criteria.
	2 nd	
	3 rd	Continued outreach to TSAP participants and stakeholders. TSAP invitations.
	4 th	Distribute initial TSAP materials to participants.
2009	1 st	Participants complete initial review and delineation of TSAP boundaries and return materials to Census Bureau for review.
	2 nd	
	3 rd	Verification of boundaries in the Census Bureau's geographic database by TSAP participants.
	4 th	

Table E.
TSAP Participation Options

Geographic Area Tribal Participant	Tribal Census Tracts	Tribal Block Groups	CDPs	Block Definition Project (BDP)	OTSA	ANVSA	TDSA	SDTSA	Tribal Subdivisions
Federally-recognized tribe with an AIR* and/or ORTL** that has a population ≥ 2,400	X	X	X	X					
Federally-recognized tribe with an AIR and/or ORTL that has a population ≥ 1,200 and < 2,400	One tribal tract covering the same area as the AIR and/or ORTL	X	X	X					
Federally-recognized tribe with an AIR and/or ORTL that has a population < 1,200	One tribal census tract and one tribal block group covering the same area as the AIR and/or ORTL		X	X					
Federally-recognized tribe in Oklahoma with a former AIR in Oklahoma			X		X				X
Federally-recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL							X		
Alaska Native village (federally or ANCSA*** recognized)						X			
State-recognized tribe without an AIR or ORTL								X	

* AIR - American Indian Reservation

** ORTL - Off-Reservation Trust Land

*** ANCSA - Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

†The boundaries for tribal subdivisions on AIRs and ORTLs, and well as the outer boundaries for AIRs and ORTLs, are collected via the Census Bureau's annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).

Figure A.
Census 2000 OTSAs

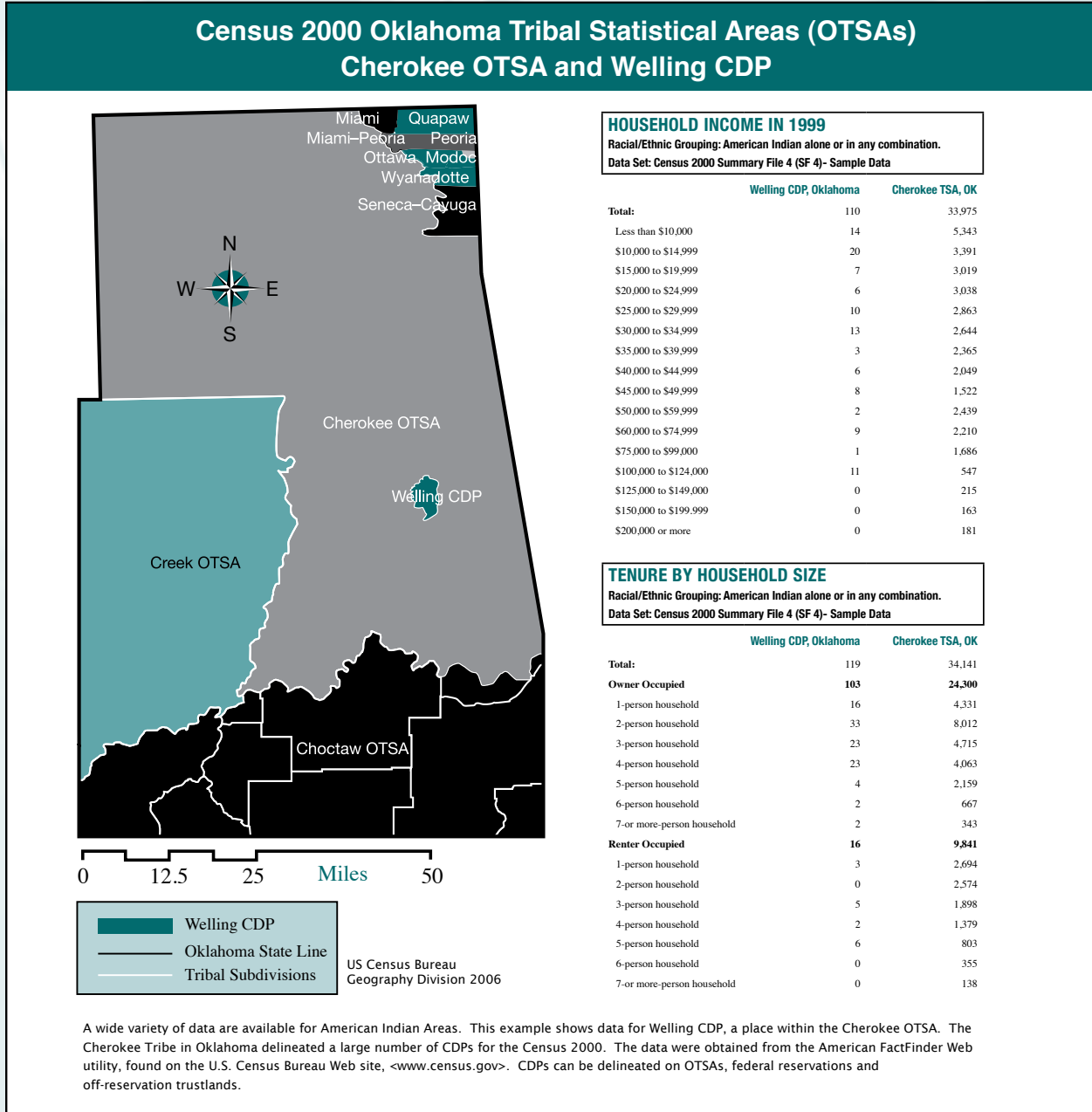


Figure B. Federal Reservation with Census 2000 Tribal Tracts - Flathead Reservation, Montana

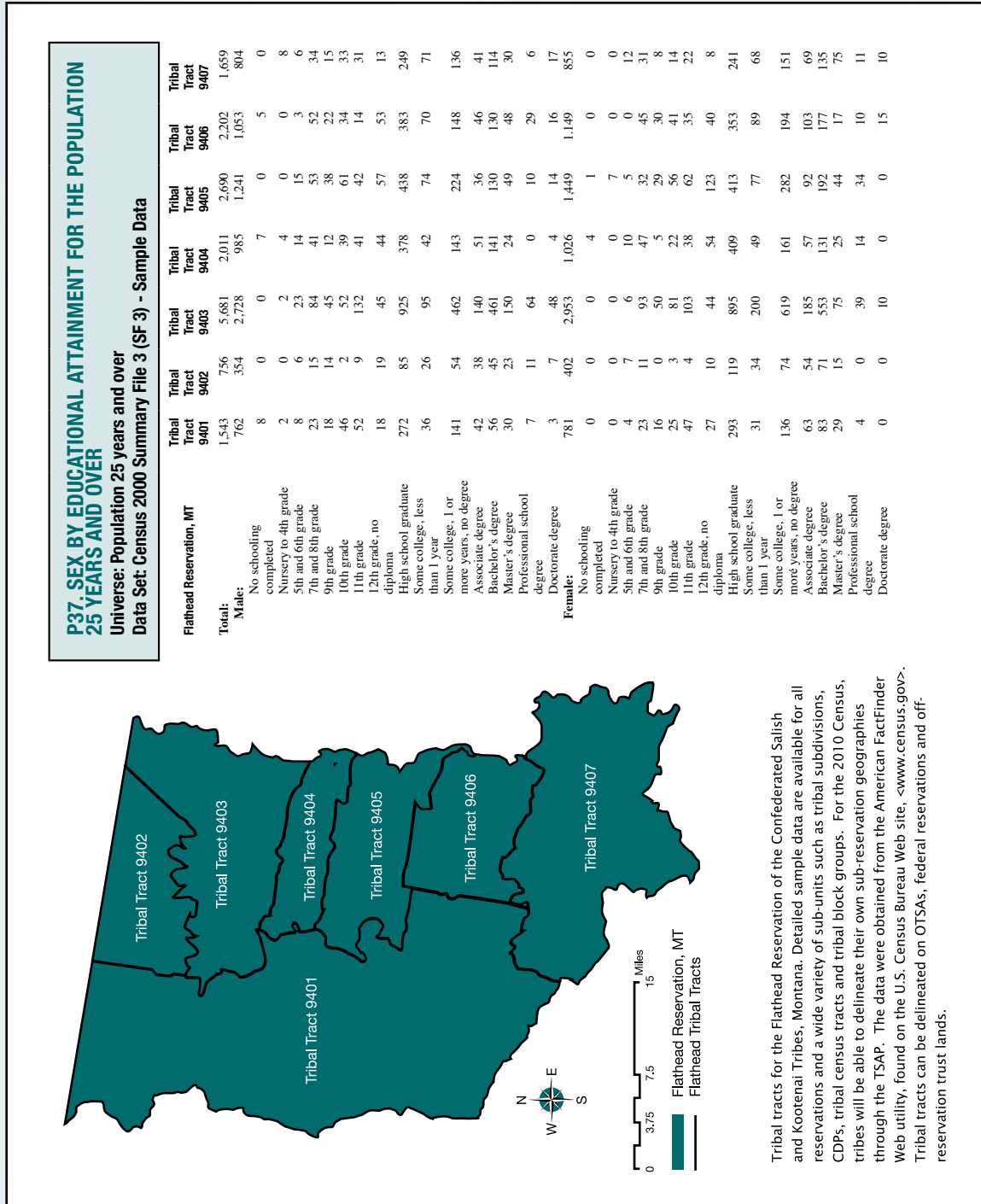
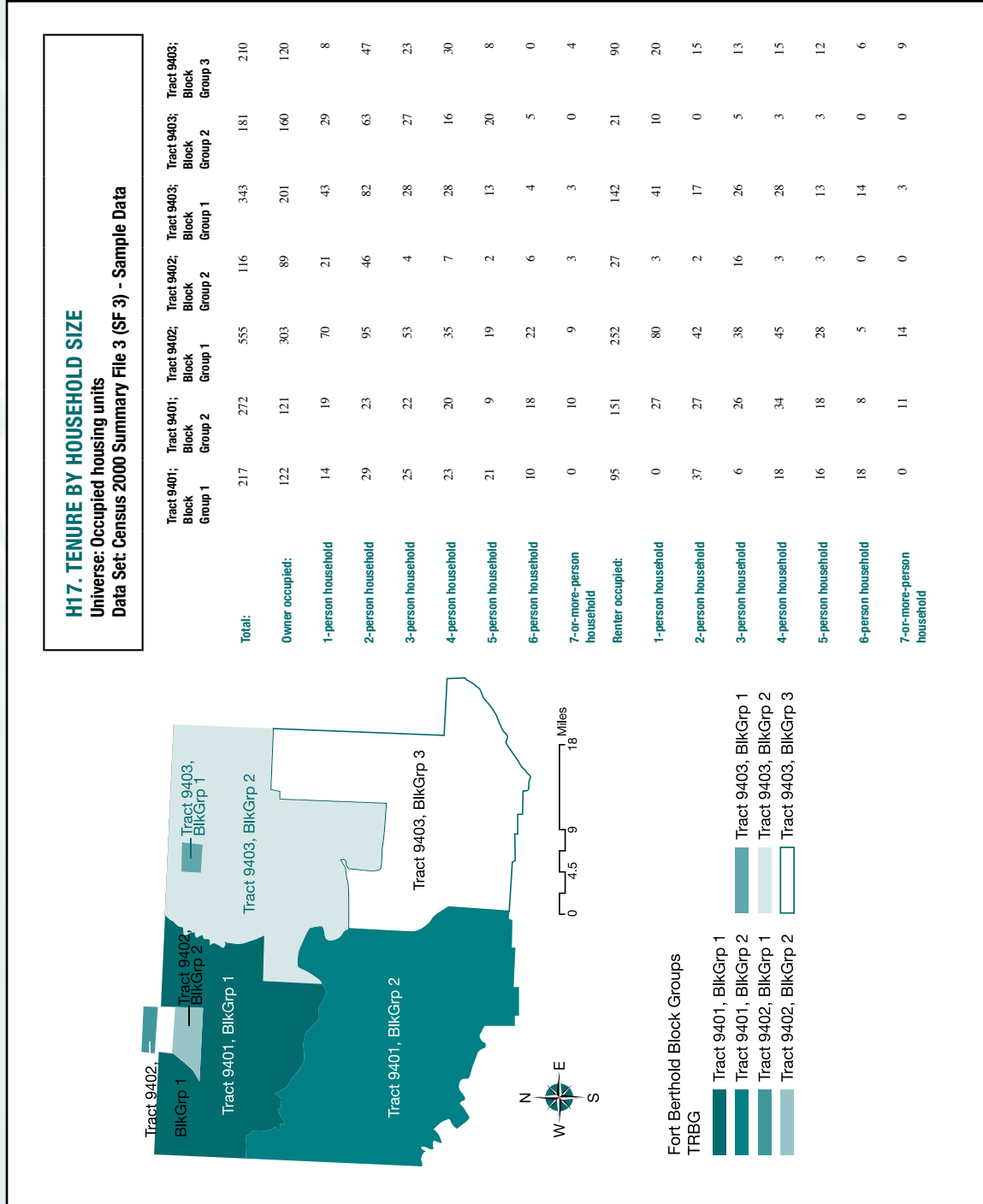


Figure C.
 Census 2000 Tribal Block Groups and Associated Data: Fort Berthold Federal Reservation



Discussion Questions | Input Requested

Were you aware that the Census Bureau provides data for a variety of tribal geographic areas?

Has the review of these materials helped to inform you about the Census Bureau's geographic programs and why they are important for improving the results of the 2010 Census?

Were you aware that your tribe is eligible to delineate these geographic areas?

Depending on the type of tribal land and population, as many as four additional subreservation geographies may be delineated on your tribe's land. Following the final program criteria and guidelines, your tribe has the full authority to delineate these geographies for tribal purposes.

Does your planning office use census data for any of the tribal geographic areas included in these materials?

These areas may be used for planning development or any number of data driven applications. Please make use of this opportunity to inform us on how you use our data for these geographic areas, and how we can improve them for the 2010 Census.

What is your tribe's level of access to GIS (Geographic Information Systems)?

The LUCA, Tribal BAS, and TSAP programs all require technical information from tribal participants. Some of our programs make use of digital geographic tools, such as GIS software, but paper maps are also an option. Please tell us what would be the best method of participation for your tribe and how we can best communicate with you about these programs.

Are you familiar with the Census Bureau Web site, and its use?

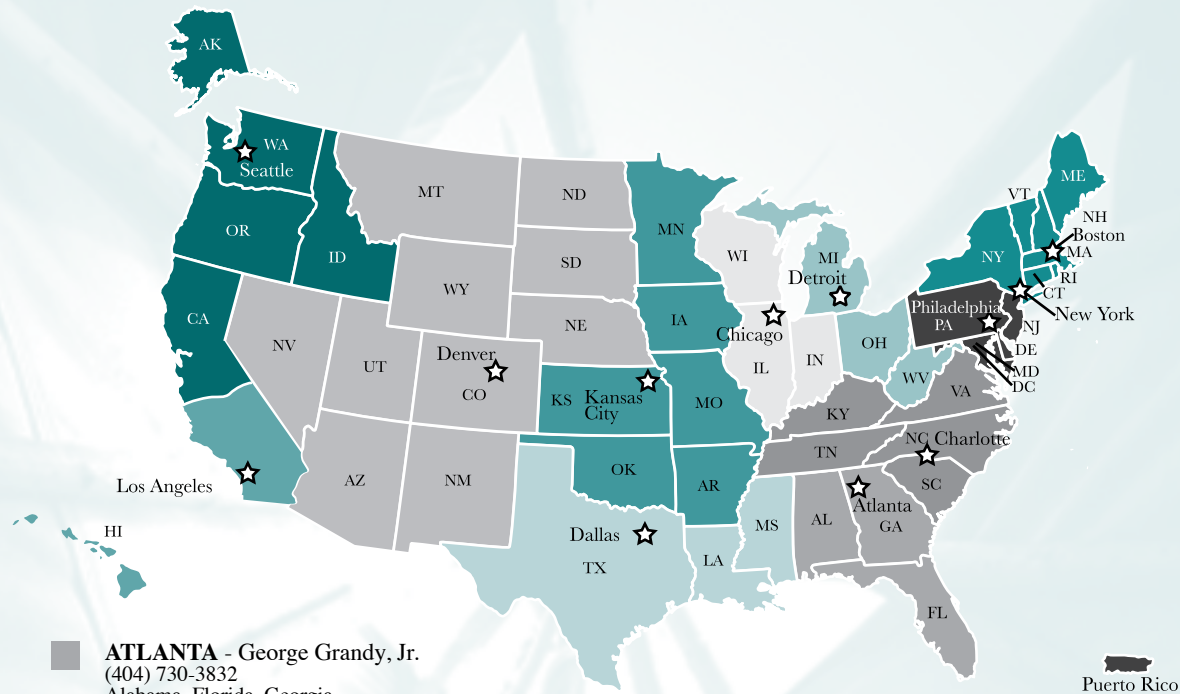
The Census Bureau's main outlet for the distribution of census data and associated products is through our Web site. The American FactFinder Web portal page has a page specifically for tribes at <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/aian/index.html> that hosts a wide variety of maps and data products.

There are a wide variety of training opportunities available for tribes. There are various Census Bureau information contacts listed on the Census Bureau Web site for your use.

Did you know that the Census Bureau's regional office is available to help you with your geographic program work?

You may use the contact information provided to you today and with each program's invitation letter to arrange for help.

Appendix B U.S. Census Bureau Regional Contacts



ATLANTA - George Grandy, Jr.
(404) 730-3832
Alabama, Florida, Georgia

BOSTON - Kathleen Ludgate
(617) 424-4501
Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New York (all counties except those covered by the NY Regional Office listed under the state of NY), Puerto Rico

CHARLOTTE - William W. Hatcher
(704) 424-6400
Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

CHICAGO - Stanley D. Moore
(630) 288-9200
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin

DALLAS - Gabriel A. Sanchez
(214) 253-4400
Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas

DENVER - Cathy Lacy Illian
(303) 264-0202
Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

DETROIT - Dwight P. Dean
(313) 259-1158
Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia

KANSAS CITY - Dennis R. Johnson
(913) 551-6728
Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma

LOS ANGELES - James T. Christy
(818) 267-1700
Hawaii, southern California (Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura counties)

NEW YORK - Lester A. Farthing
(212) 584-3400
New York (New York, Bronx, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Kings, Westchester, Rockland, and Suffolk counties)
New Jersey (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties)

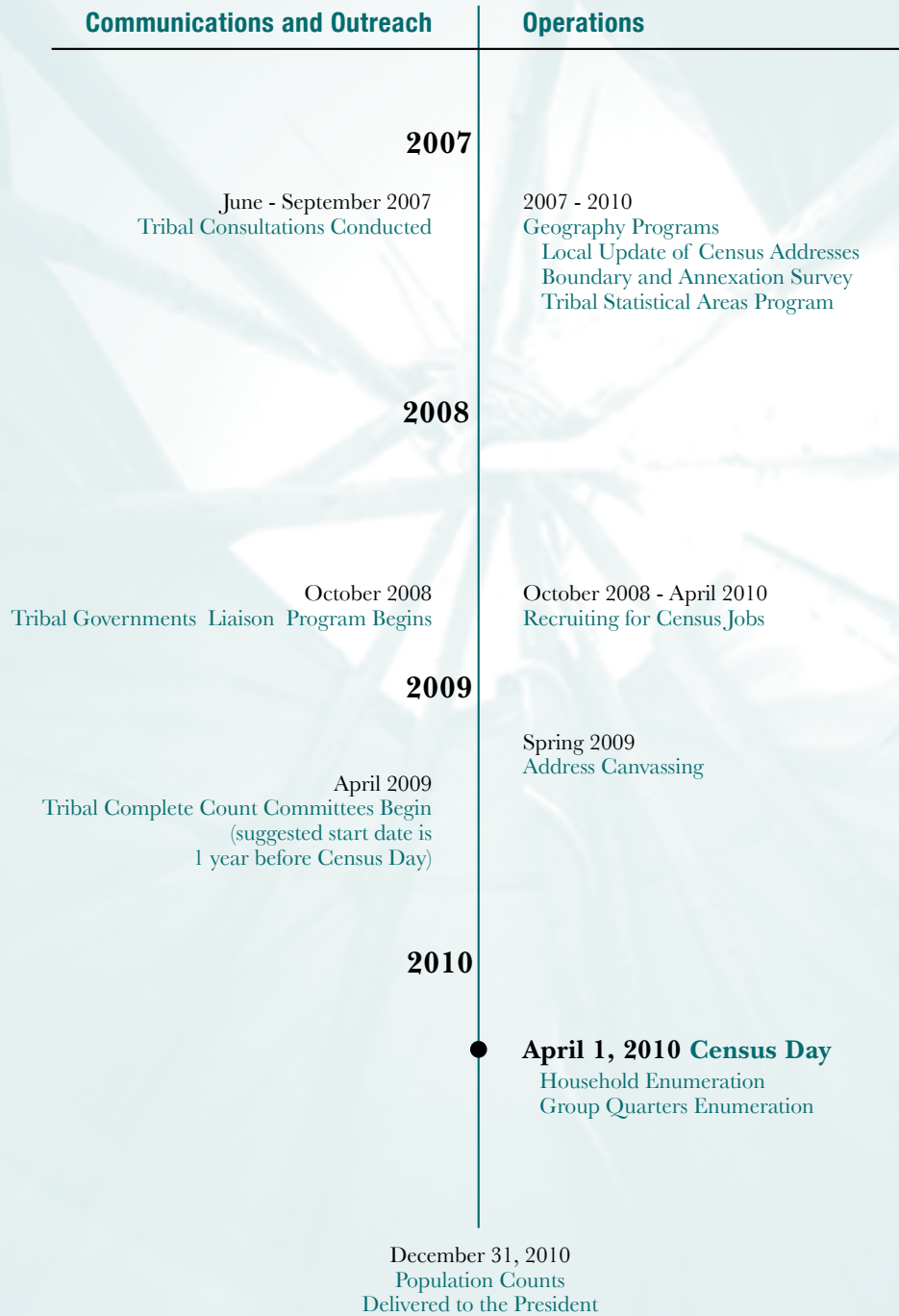
PHILADELPHIA - Fernando E. Armstrong
(215) 717-1800
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey (all counties except those covered by the NY Regional Office listed under the state of NJ)

SEATTLE - Ralph J. Lee
(206) 381-6200
Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, northern California (all counties except those covered by the LA Regional Office listed under southern California)

To access Census Bureau AIAN data visit
<<http://factfinder.census.gov/home/aian/index.html>>.

Appendix C

2010 Census Time Line



Prepared for the U.S. Census Bureau by:



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