



governmentattic.org

"Rummaging in the government's attic"

Description of document: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Tribal Consultation Meeting minutes, 2015 and spreadsheet of Federal Agency American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory, 2016

Requested date: 12-January-2017

Released date: 26-April-2017

Posted date: 16-October-2017

Source of document: Freedom of Information Act Request
U.S. Census Bureau, Room 8H027
ATTN: FOIA Office
4600 Silver Hill Road
Washington, DC 20233-3700
Fax: 301-763-6239 (ATTN: FOIA Office)
Email: census.efoia@census.gov

The governmentattic.org web site ("the site") is noncommercial and free to the public. The site and materials made available on the site, such as this file, are for reference only. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals have made every effort to make this information as complete and as accurate as possible, however, there may be mistakes and omissions, both typographical and in content. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused, or alleged to have been caused, directly or indirectly, by the information provided on the governmentattic.org web site or in this file. The public records published on the site were obtained from government agencies using proper legal channels. Each document is identified as to the source. Any concerns about the contents of the site should be directed to the agency originating the document in question. GovernmentAttic.org is not responsible for the contents of documents published on the website.



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

April 26, 2017

This letter is in further response to your correspondence, dated January 12, 2017, to the U.S. Census Bureau's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office. We received your request in this office on January 12, 2017, and have assigned to it tracking number DOC-CEN-2017-000445. We are responding under the FOIA to your amended request of February 2, 2017, for:

1. You would like only the first 100 pages of: A digital copy of the meeting minutes for the monthly meetings of the American Indian and Alaskan Native data improvement work group.
2. You would like this document in electronic format: A copy of the spreadsheet of Federal Agency AIAN datasets.
3. You would like this document in electronic format: A copy of the detailed Native American Tribe code list.

In your amended request dated February 2, 2017, you withdrew the following item from the request: ... "Copy of the memos describing and outlining the interim results of the second round of Native American and Alaskan Native Tribal consultations, September through December 2016."

Enclosed are 2 documents (153 pages) that are responsive to items 2 and 3 of your request, with withholding determinations noted. We withheld portions of the documents pursuant to FOIA Exemption 6, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(6). Exemption 6 protects from disclosure information about individuals, the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

In regards to item 4, this information is publically available at the following link:
<http://www.native-languages.org/languages.htm#alpha>.

Based on the above information, this constitutes a partial denial of your request. You have the right to appeal this partial denial of the FOIA request. An appeal must be received within 90 calendar days of the date of this response letter. Address your appeal to the following office:

April 26, 2017

Page 2

**Assistant General Counsel for Litigation, Employment and Oversight
Room 5898-C
U.S. Department of Commerce,
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20230**

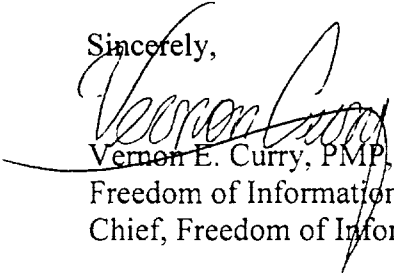
An appeal may also be sent by e-mail to FOIAAppeals@doc.gov, by facsimile (fax) to 202-482-2552, or by FOIAonline, if you have an account in FOIAonline, at <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home#>. The appeal should include a copy of the original request and initial denial, if any. All appeals should include a statement of the reasons why the records requested should be made available and why the adverse determination was in error. The appeal letter, the envelope, the e-mail subject line, and the fax cover sheet should be clearly marked "**Freedom of Information Act Appeal**."

The e-mail, fax machine, FOIAonline, and Office are monitored only on working days during normal business hours (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday). FOIA appeals posted to the e-mail box, fax machine, FOIAonline, or Office after normal business hours will be deemed received on the next normal business day. If the 90th calendar day for submitting an appeal falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal public holiday, an appeal received by 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, the next business day will be deemed timely.

Additionally, you have the right to seek dispute resolution services from the National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 1-877-684-6448 or by email at ogis@nara.gov.

Please contact Deloris Reed of my staff by telephone at 301-763-2127 or by email at census.foia@census.gov if you have any questions regarding your request.

Sincerely,



Vernon E. Curry, PMP, CIPP/G

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Officer
Chief, Freedom of Information Act Office

Enclosures

Enclosure

- The Chicago region is responsible for overseeing all Census Bureau activities in the area. 75 staff members at the Chicago office oversee 1,500 field workers based throughout the region. Field staff will increase to 75,000 during the decennial census. Regional directors are Director Thompson's immediate representatives in the field. Collaborations with tribal governments and American Indian organizations, such as MAST, have been very beneficial, and I hope to garner your support as we move forward.
- There's a new staff position, a community partnership specialist, specifically to work with tribal governments. That person will reach out to you. I'll personally visit you. Looking forward to today's collaboration and our future collaborations. My office is always open to questions and feedback.
- [Introduced (b) (6)]

Opening Remarks

(b) (6)

- I'd like to welcome you to (b) (6). Our small little community here, as far as the census goes, we don't have enough room and housing right now. We expanded our service area to a 10-mile radius. Thank you for coming, and welcome.

Albert Fontenot

- [Introduced Tim Olson]

Tim Olson, Associate Director for Field Operations

- I'm really pleased to be here with all of you today for our very first tribal consultation for this decade for the 2020 Census. We're here to work toward conducting an accurate 2020 Census. I'm originally from Minnesota. Literally, when my plane landed and I got in my car and got past the Twin Cities, then I pulled over. There was a cornfield on one side, completely dark, and the Milky Way was brilliant. There were stars all over the place. I could smell the cattle. I felt at home.
- I want to really turn the baton over temporarily to the Director of the Census Bureau, Mr. John Thompson. He sends his greetings to you. He can't be here today. He's in a Congressional meeting, and he had to be there for that. So we'll play this video.

Video played (Census Bureau Director John Thompson spoke in video)

- We're talking and consulting with tribes as much as possible in preparation for the next census. It's critical that we begin strategies now. We want to solicit your input on increasing response rates. We also need input on geography and other issues. This is just the first time we'll reach out to you. You can help the Census Bureau capture the best possible information about the AI/AN population. Your input is highly valued.

Tim Olson

- To my right, you'll see a number of folks sitting here who have come from Washington, DC. They're our experts on a number of topics, and they're the driver of the 2020 Census. There will be a lot of discussion. They'll be presenting throughout the day and, also, we want to listen and

hear and understand your perspectives so that, when we walk out of here, we can use that moving forward.

- For the 2010 Census, we consulted too late. It was hard to take the learnings and apply them. We're beginning the consultation process now. This is the first of many consultation discussions. Today is really a formative day. We're excited to start that process with you.
- I'm going to sit between (b) (6). My job is to try to keep the consultation moving towards keeping with the agenda. I get off track easily, so if all of you can help in that process, it'll be just great today.
- *[Introduced Dee Alexander]* The tribal policy we have, and that ultimately affected the Department of Commerce's tribal policy, was really led by her. She had a big influence on the White House tribal policy. She's one of us and one of you. She will overview the agenda and what's going to happen today.

Overview of Agenda

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau

- We're delighted to be here. Thank you for the opportunity to partner with you to discuss issues related to the 2020 Census. I work in the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs. I assist with consultations and report on tribal concerns. I remember coming to this facility for a national American Indian tennis tournament. I drove up from Oklahoma and spent the weekend. So this brought back some memories.
- About the remaining events... We're going to be on the road. There are four meetings set after this one.
- I want to go over the agenda with you. There's something in your packets that has an agenda, and it looks like this. I just want to go over that briefly with you. The goals and objectives are to provide a forum for open, two-way communication. We want to gain input from tribal governments. The handbook you received outlines areas where we need your input. You have a separate folder that has each presentation and a set of questions.
- We also want to record outcomes. As already mentioned, we're out early for this census, 2 years earlier than last decade. There are lots of issues and areas that have not been decided on yet.
- First, there will be tribal leader introductions and open discussion.
- *[She read the agenda aloud]*

Presentations, Discussion, and Testimony

Tribal Representative Introductions and Open Discussion

- (b) (6)
- (b) (6) – I've been on the council for 12 years, but don't remember last the last census very well. I'm glad we're starting early.
- (b) (6) – We've always been undercounted in the Midwest. This is a telltale sign of the issues with health we have. Counting is important to IHS funding. Numbers must be appropriate to each tribe and state in the Midwest, so thank you for traveling here.

- (b) (6) – I’m here at request of Miss Carrie Jones, Chairperson.
- (b) (6) located in northwest Wisconsin with 1,100 enrolled – It’s a checkerboard of communities. I’ve been asked to represent the tribe.
- (b) (6) – I’m glad you heard the number one issue of getting to us earlier. It will make a difference. We usually get talked to afterwards instead.
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6) – We have geographically distinct areas on our reservation, which made it difficult to extract good demographic data in 2010. I’m interested in the geography discussion.
- (b) (6) – We’re the only federally recognized tribe in Indiana, though a lot of people don’t recognize that. We’re non reservation-based with a 10-county service area in southwest Michigan and northern Indiana. We have a little over 5,000 members.
- (b) (6) – This is new to me, so I’m anxious to learn how we can be counted. I worked as a nurse for over 25 years. It’s so frustrating to see how AI/ANs are not counted, so I’m here to help find a way we can be counted.
- (b) (6) – We expanded our service area to a 10-mile radius. I don’t have prior census experience, so I’m here to learn
- (b) (6) – I was employed as an enumerator in 2009 around Onamia and was hired initially to work on the (b) (6). I learned quite a bit about our region. What struck me the most was how poor people were, not just on the reservation, but off the reservation. People were living on dirt floors. We’re located in three different counties, so it’s a checkerboard. There’s the issue of reservation boundaries. Who do you look to when you look at boundaries? There are some situations where local counties want to challenge boundaries. Boundaries are based on treaties, executive orders, and legislations, but they can say, “We aren’t going to recognize that.” The HUD director was in our area recently. For HUD, we’re the lowest funded in the area. It’s important to get those numbers. We’re a reservation of 4,700 people, but the census doesn’t count us that way. Hopefully this time around, we can get an actual count and representation of the membership of our area. I know they work really hard to hit every household, so I wonder how the data ends up this way.
- (b) (6) – One of the things that’s important to look at is self-identification. Often, tribes were terminated, then re-recognized. Many members left when their tribes were terminated. When doing statistics, I look at how federal policy impacts our members both on and off the reservation. For self-identification, if I have a database where I can pull that information from, I can incorporate that into our lobbying efforts in Washington, DC. We have a lot of members in Chicago, but they have no access to the pharmacy and IHS. Information like that could help our lobbying efforts. I have no experience with the census.
- (b) (6) – I look at demographics and geographic information for our area. We have roughly over 9,000 members and are growing. Our reservation is about 235,523 acres large. So that’s big

and it's very unique to retain so much land. About 11,000 acres are used for development, and we're working on expanding that. Our five communities are consistently growing. We pride ourselves in keeping our land for forestry. I have no experience with the census and am looking to take as much information back to the tribe as possible.

- (b) (6)
- (b) (6) – About 400 of our members live on the reservation, and we have roughly 1,000 around the country.
- (b) (6) – We're right at the tip of Wisconsin. With 14,000 acres 7,000 members, we're spread out. Fifteen hundred live within the reservation. This is my first time working with the census.
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6) – I have worked with the tribal enrollment office for 20 years before moving to planning and development.

Overview of Planning for the 2020 Census

Tim Olson

- *[Noted he had heard a lot from the attendees during their introductions about geography and self-identification]*
- *[Introduced Jessica Graber]*

Census Presentation

Jessica Graber, Assistant Division Chief, Self-Response, Puerto Rico and Island Area Operations, Decennial Census Management Division

- Today, I'm going to give you an overview of the planning that's been happening. We're working to design a census that costs less per housing unit that is still accurate.
- Our research into this improvement began in 2009 and was informed by assessments and evaluations of the 2010 Census.
- At this critical transition point, we've just released the first version of our operational plan. We invite you to visit the census website to see the plan.
- What did we study and why? We focused research on areas where we could save taxpayer money, such as eliminating the need for canvassers in the year prior. We'll do updating of addresses more efficiently through a combination of methods.
- The goal of prioritizing self-response is to communicate our goals and encourage the largest possible self-response. To do this: partnerships, advertising, offering the Internet as a response mode, and allowing submittal without an identification code.
- Working to reduce the non-response follow-up workload. For the 2010 Census, we used data from USPS and IRS to find vacant housing units and those that don't meet the Census Bureau's definition of a housing unit.
- We're developing an operational control system for things previously done by humans, like setting the number of contact attempts beforehand.
- This will be a streamlined approach with redefined field staff roles, work schedules, and staffing ratios.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- I'm pleased to hear Internet response will not be the primary response approach. We have a heavy tree cover that interrupts the signal, so many people don't have Internet access, or it's limited. Coverage is oftentimes a problem. It's good to know there will still be paper questionnaires.

Break

Demographic Statistics

Census Presentation

Hyon Shin, Chief, Racial Statistics Branch, Population Division

- There may be a lot of overlap between my topic and Vince's topic. Karen Humes and Tallese Johnson work in the population division also. I'm glad we're having this conversation earlier so this can be ongoing.
- To help have this really good discussion, it's important for us to talk about what we've done, what we're doing currently, and what we're moving toward.
- The census race question:
 - Respondents tell us their race.
 - If they're checking the AI/AN box and writing in a tribe or race, is what we're working on. The race and Hispanic origin question from 2010 is the basis of what we're working on.
 - There's a check box for race and write-in lines.
 - Research on how population self-identifies is ongoing as the population changes.
 - This is in addition to research we've done for the past century.
- Qualitative work with AI/AN communities and how it fed into determining 2010 questionnaire content:
 - How do AI/ANs self-identify?
 - We did focus groups in 2014 in the fall, based on the national advisory committee of the Census Bureau. We looked at how AI/AN participants understood and interpreted race questions.
 - How did instructions resonate with them?
 - How did different terms work (enrolled, villages, etc.)? We used different terms or we used no term.
 - Instructions to "print name of enrolled or principle tribe" may be deterring those not currently enrolled.
 - We looked at instructions for the AI/AN write-in area. We did focus groups in four different cities: Anchorage, Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Denver. Groups were conducted twice in each place. We had 60 participants total. In Los Angeles, we had 32 urban Indian respondents who identified as AI/AN, but not necessarily with a tribe.
 - We know the instruction of "print name of enrolled or principle tribe" may mean different things to different people... a different view of what "enrolled" meant or what "race," "origin," or "tribe" meant.

- Participants felt that “print, for example...,” as is instructed for other race groups, should replace this instruction.
 - So, asking: “What is your race or origin?” along with saying, “Print, for example...” was more understandable.
 - Terms that mean different things to different people confounded participants.
- After the focus groups, we started testing alternatives to paper-based forms via cognitive interviews, a design for eliciting the detail needed for a different approach for AI/ANs. Cognitive testing means we write the question one certain way and see if it makes sense to participants.
- With other races, four of five respondents belong to one of the six main groups, but only 10% of AI/ANs fit into the six main groups ((b) (6), etc.).
- We tested by offering different options under the AI/AN response category.
- There were two options: three check boxes (American Indian, Alaska Native, or Central/South American Indian) with a write-in space, or the other option was six boxes with a write in space. Three boxes were overwhelmingly preferred.
- We did a national content test, which had four dimensions:
 - Question format (e.g., Hispanic origin and race as two parts of the same question, versus Hispanic origin and race as two separate questions)
 - Response categories (e.g., how to collect data for Middle Eastern or Northern African)
 - Wording of instructions
 - Using Web-based technology and enhanced question design
- Coding and tabulation:
 - Regardless of which race question is chosen, all data written in is coded, based on a code list, and then tabulated.
 - We update the code list as needed, based on the Federal Register list, which reflects newly recognized tribes, etc.
 - The classification list is in your folder. Please review it, and we look forward to your feedback.
 - Coding provides data used for tables: tribal groupings and detailed individual tribes within those groupings.
 - We’re testing possible questions, or a question, on tribal enrollment. It would be separate from race and origin questions.
 - Next spring and summer, cognitive testing will be conducted on the enrollment question and will include testing on tribal lands. Testing will be based on your feedback. We’ll reach out to you again and keep the conversation going.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

Hyon Shin

- If the Census Bureau collected data on tribal enrollment, how would your tribe use it?

((b) (6))

- IHS funds and grant applications for IHS and HUD – So I believe that’s all our tribe would use that data for.

(b) (6)

- How would you collect that data?

Hyon Shin

- That's why we're conducting focus groups – to meet with many tribal leaders and AI/ANs to talk about this. We want people who live on and off reservations and in both urban and rural areas and all over the country. These things may affect how people react to the question.
- Focus groups are designed to go out and start talking to people about this. Our plan is to have three or four different versions and then have a cognitive interview, which means we have the question already designed and we test it. What does it mean to you? How would you respond? Then we put it into a field test, meaning it gets mailed out to households. All that work is used so we can have something to present to congress to prepare for 2020.

(b) (6)

- Enrollment information is very sensitive information. We do not release our tribal enrollment data, so how do we get from here to there?

Hyon Shin

- Someone who self-responds to a tribal enrollment question will be very different than the rolls the tribes keep. Other federal agencies, such as HUD, have asked for this information because they use it for their formulations for everyday people who don't know if their numbers are accurate. Each tribe is maintaining that list, but this is really all about self-response. I want to continue the conversation about what to do when we start getting that data and don't have a frame of reference for what it means.

(b) (6)

- When the enrollment question is broached, it's usually for the state wanting to use our numbers because they don't know our status. How is that data to be used? Who controls the direction of its use? Those are questions from our tribal leaders. In grant writing, reporting for law enforcement, or accident reporting, it comes up, but tribal leaders never give it because of the sensitivity surrounding it.
- Each tribe—in their unique sovereign position—they like to have the one-on-one discussion to say, "For our tribe, this is what we're concerned about for sharing that enrollment information."

Hyon Shin

- HUD uses ACS data such as poverty level. This question isn't on the census any more. The 2010 Census was just basic demographics. People who use the census information also need the ACS information.

Tim Olson

- With the sensitivity of tribal enrollment numbers and each tribe maintaining its own, which presumably do not match census numbers, which are based on self-identification, is there a sense that the Census Bureau should not be asking about tribal enrollment?

(b) (6)

- We find a way to use the data and still keep our lists proprietary.

(b) (6)

- I think finding a happy medium is really a good approach to take. They might not want to give the names of people enrolled or their descendants. It's a double-edged sword for us because we need that information, too. We may not be able to collect data from our off-reservation members. We're sometimes limited in collecting data from on-reservation members. To find a happy medium will be difficult.

Hyon Shin

- How should the Census Bureau determine the tribal affiliation for those who use a designation other than tribe (clan, band, etc.)?
- Are "reservation," "band," and "clan" common identifiers for American Indians?
- Are these terms interchangeable with "tribe" among your tribes?
- Are there other words we haven't listed that someone might use to identify your tribe?

(b) (6)

- Clan is not used. I have not heard clan used, but communities may go by "band." For example: Stockbridge-Munsee, which is two bands under a tribe.

(b) (6)

- This would be for "print name of tribe"? If they write something in other than "tribe," this is how you would identify them?

Hyon Shin

- *[Affirmed (b) (6) clarification question]*
- Are there generational differences in the use of names? Do elders say it differently than youth?

[Several tribal representatives said "no" and/or shook their heads]

(b) (6)

- No, but for Alaska, both of those terms are used quite often. That's in my experience of living there for 15 years, but Alaska is a better place to ask this.

Hyon Shin

- We're testing variations of write-in lines. What are possible pros/cons of soliciting detailed responses in this way?

(b) (6)

- **What is your end result that you want? Because when I'm thinking about just the different categories of American Indian, there's so many. There could be so many.**

Hyon Shin

- The goal is to see how changing the question may affect responses. The goal of the race question is to have the information for all federal needs—to have 100% data, to have detail. According to communities, detail is the most important thing.

(b) (6)

- I look at South American Indians. We are different... we have a lot of intermarriages, and it's not the same here, but we are different. Where does their data go?

Hyon Shin

- It is reported. Our race questions are based on OMB standards and definitions.

(b) (6)

- I was sent a census questionnaire, and on there, on the Internet, it had a tribal listing. I think I remember that. It would be easy if we all had Internet and we all had computers. I was just wondering about all the error possibilities with spelling and all the things you would be dealing with.

Hyon Shin

- We have a master file. We've been building on it since about 1990. It has hundreds of thousands of lines. A lot of that is misspellings. People write in, and handwriting is different. Optical character recognition is used. The file has every variation that has been written in or captured. Every month, we're adding new write-ins. We have this coding operation... if someone spells Chippewa differently, are we coding that correctly?
- Again, having the six largest tribes as options only represented 10% of AI/ANs. The only way to get the rest of that information is to get people to write in. Sending a list would not be feasible... take a look at the classification document in your packet and how much is there.

(b) (6)

- As you're drilling down with these, depending on who you talk to, using White Earth as an example, some say they're from (b) (6) ...do you differentiate those?

Hyon Shin

- Everything gets tabulated up to the tribal grouping; is there something on here that should be separated out? For example, if you were (b) (6), you would go under the (b) (6). So, is there something else that should go under the grouping? Your information is important to figure this out.

Tim Olson

- In the consultation process, it would be really helpful for you, as leaders of your tribe, to review that handout and see where your tribe is listed and look at various iterations for how we would

see that. Are you rolling your tribe into larger groups? You mentioned (b) (6) Does what you see on that form look right to you? You don't have to answer that right now.

(b) (6)

- There is only one official name of your tribe. We're the (b) (6). If someone writes in (b) (6), it's still the (b) (6). I just don't want you to create a process where you're confusing the issue. **We're only known as what we're known by. Let's not confuse the issue.**

Hyon Shin

- If someone wrote (b) (6) and nothing else, we need to be able to classify them. That's the reason for the groupings. We need to make sure we are classifying people and coding them correctly based on what they tell us.

(b) (6)

- **In some tribes, you have a group that have really determined that they are their own nation within the reservation and because of federal policies over the years, they got grouped under one name. Like, they got grouped under the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, when in reality, they are their own separate entity, and so they self-identify, but it doesn't end up on this list.**

Hyon Shin

- If someone writes in Klingon, and this does happen...no offense to any Star Trek fans, but we would not make this a group. But within reason, everything that's written in is a group.
- We work with BIA's official Federal Register Notice that gives the official name for every tribe in the country. If they create their own nation, that's a conversation that needs to happen with BIA.

(b) (6)

- From a grassroots level, there were 10 smaller bands that came under the umbrella of the (b) (6) but they aren't really (b) (6) they're something else.
- There are the questions of: What's the purpose of the census and why is it important to participate? Why would a homeless person want to self-identify? I think that makes a difference in how people self-identify. An elected leader's perspective is different from that grassroots tribal member's. There's two different rationales for doing this. Even though we're the (b) (6) we're listed in many places as (b) (6) **It's confusing for those folks to understand. "Who cares why I live where I live?"**

Tim Olson

- Based on (b) (6) statement, I'm seeing the need to start the consultation explaining why we conduct the census every 10 years. I'll describe the best I can. The Constitution, Article II, I believe, specifically talks about a census of the people every 10 years.

- When those numbers come forward, they're used to determine how many seats in the Senate a state will have. The population ebbs and flows, so the distributions changes. This has a huge effect on our lives because it determines the makeup of Congress, eventually.
- There's been so many other additional benefits from the census. It has been used for many years as a basis for federal funding. To use those stats to determine by state, by county, by tribe, by reservation, how much funding comes based on population and demonstrated need. It's used for planning. We take advantage of the fact that we take census for the Constitutional purpose. The data are used by governments and planners and so forth to distribute funding.
- It's not a census of tribal enrollment. It's age, gender, owning your home versus renting, and so on. Basic questions to get basic counts.

Albert Fontenot

- It's based on where a person resided on census day. That's the key. We have major shifts from state to state. How that affects tribal governments is: in your dual citizenship, it has that impact, even though it doesn't affect tribes directly.

(b) (6)

- In Michigan, federally recognized tribes are made up of (b) (6). When you start throwing out all these different terms, how do you count it?

Hyon Shin

- If you answered that you were (b) (6), it would count toward both the (b) (6).

(b) (6)

- So which numbers would be sent to HUD, for example?

Hyon Shin

- It depends on the receiving agency. We do our best to count. We then try to work with the recipient on what they need. If they just need big counts of AI/ANs for a specific area, we send that. Do they need specific tribe information? We work with them to figure out exactly what they need. It's better to have more information and only give part of it. At least then we have all the data we can use to tabulate whatever the end user needs.

Tim Olson

- We can say how many AI/ANs are in a certain county, reservation, state, etc. The question we can't answer because we don't currently ask is: How many enrolled members of a certain tribe are currently in the U.S.?

(b) (6)

- You can live on the reservation and you can be part of the larger (b) (6), but the majority of you might still be (b) (6). It's still confusing.

(b) (6)

- We don't have a reservation; we have a 10-county service area. I could see them just putting (b) (6) and not identifying a band or anything. It's a matter of getting to the members and talking to them and helping them understand what we need to identify. There's all kinds of bands of (b) (6). We need to figure out how to communicate to members what we need to know.

Hyon Shin

- Any time anyone gives us information, we take them at their word. We wouldn't remove anyone's information. We have you classified the way you want to be classified. As far as what you tell your tribe, if you know it's important to report a certain way, that's grassroots. That goes back to talking to the community and talking to everyone you have ties with. Outreach, education, and discussions you have with your community are integral to what we do.

Albert Fontenot

- With the 566 federally recognized tribes... when working with HUD, are you working under the umbrella of that recognized name? I've seen names I don't recognize from that list. So, the information that would be most valuable to you would be grouped under that list of 566?

[Many tribal representatives nodded]

Hyon Shin

- Some respondents report being enrolled in a tribe, but don't mark being AI/AN. Do you have any insight about this? They actually write in a tribal name, but don't check the box.

(b) (6)

- They'll respond in a way that reflects who they are. The second half of that is less descript. I would view it as being redundant. They'll think, "OK, I'm obviously Native American."

(b) (6)

- Is it a large percentage of respondents who do this?

Hyon Shin

- Maybe they misunderstood? Maybe they were in a hurry? I don't have a percentage, but we do see it.

(b) (6)

- So that wouldn't count?

Hyon Shin

- It would still be counted. Sometimes they write their tribal affiliation in the write-in space for another race. Sometimes we see it in the Hispanic origin question. That may come back to the

South/Central American. So if someone writes (b) (6) in under the Asian write-in, they're counted as AI/AN. The Census Bureau edits responses, if needed, but doesn't throw data out.

- The OMB definition includes Native people of North and South America. Do you have any insight or recommendations on labels we can use for indigenous South American Indians? Let us know. Thank you.

Geography

Census Presentation

Vince Osier, Chief, Geographic Standards, Criteria and Quality Branch, Geography Division

- Our slogan for the work we're doing for 2020: Count people once, only once, and in the correct location.
- Most people don't think of geography as a Census Bureau mandate, but we're the biggest geographers in the federal government. Geography, basically, is the right location. One of the first questions you need is: where do you want data for? Geography affects data.
- Here's a fictitious example. Each of the houses are stored as an address in database. The database is two things.
 - The mapping side (TIGER)
 - MAF: master address file, which is addresses or housing locations across the U.S. The main input for that is USPS files.
- All our field operations report things back that go into the database. It's a large database.
- We put an orange halo around the housing units that are occupied or belong to tribal members. So in this case, this is where we need a lot of help— is to get the geography correct. Silver Hill Reservation is the fictitious reservation showing in red. We'll do a manual survey where we come to each tribal government and ask them to update their boundaries. The orange is the part they have in the database.

(b) (6)

- How did you get it in there? Where did you get it from?

Vince Osier

- Initially, in the 70s, through the BIA. It's updated annually, and we go to tribes directly to get that information because of the government-to-government relationship so that they can then review and update their boundaries. The difficulty is when they ask for updates we ask for documentation, like trust deeds.

(b) (6)

- I thought someone just said you took tribes at their word, so I don't understand the documentation.

Vince Osier

- We get challenged by every level of government. The non-tribal governments sometimes have issues, and we have to be able to say, "No, look, the tribe has documentation," because the local governments don't always agree.

(b) (6)

- If the county challenges reservation boundaries, do they have to have some kind of legal justification for challenging? Because anyone can say anything.

Vince Osier

- They can challenge all they want, but can't change it without a clear legal ruling. We will not change the reservation boundary. What we have in the database stays until there's a clear legal ruling that it's different. For tribes, it would require a Supreme Court decision.
- Going back to the map... we don't have the latest geography for this tribe or reservation. Even though there's a large development of tribal housing across the street, this is what's going to be counted, because it's what's in the database. It's not that it won't be counted at all. It will just be counted in geography that's not the reservation.
- We go to tribes directly to ask for updates. Issues arise more often around reservation boundaries than trust lands. If there's any need for clarification, we say we need a resolution, and they'll look into it and tell us the federal policy on what the reservation is and why. Although, it's not always correct. We can't do anything without local and tribal governments' reporting.
- The MAF/TIGER database is a mapping database. We're constantly updating information as it's reported. There's constantly land going into trust or corrections being made.
- The geography is delivered both to the data dissemination and tabulation side, as well as to the enumeration field staff, so they know when they're entering a reservation and need to go through the tribal government.
- How do you work with us to update boundaries? We encourage one-on-one meetings for that. Also, tribes can submit this without us soliciting it from them. There's training for how to become part of the program and submit changes.
- We break geography into a few areas:
 - Legal areas: reservations and trust lands
 - State, county, city boundaries; township boundaries, in some states
 - We also create statistical geography, which is tracts, blocks, and ZIP code mapping
- In the next year to 2 years, we'll start ramping up our mapping programs to get updates for statistical geography and make sure legal geography is correct.
- What are trust lands and what are reservations? At one point, they were the same thing. Allotments and termination policies and reestablishment affected this. Now, land can be held in one of these two ways.
- Other tribally owned lands are not mapped. Tribal subdivisions are areas of self-government within reservation or trust lands. Navajo chapters are local areas of government. We map those.
- There's been a big push over the past 2 decades to move as much into the digital world as possible. Paper maps are still available for those who can't submit on the Internet.
- How do you participate and who do you contact for updating boundaries? There's a flyer in your folder.
- Statistical geography can help provide data for things that legal boundaries don't apply to. Sometimes there are legal mandates or programs not covered.

(b) (6)

- What do you mean by tribes without legal boundaries?

Vince Osier

- Those few tribes who don't have reservations or any lands held in trust.

(b) (6)

- So they're federally recognized tribes?

Vince Osier

- Yes.

(b) (6)

- Whose responsibility is it? Do we contact you, or how does that work?

Vince Osier

- If you want to legally certify your reservation, go through the Interior and then report the change to the Census Bureau.
- There are towns, villages, etc. that aren't in incorporated places. They are Census Designated Places. There's no government, just townships. Whether on or off reservation, we work with tribes. We do a lot with Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma because they have a lot of them.
 - The program for creating these and census tracts and any designated areas is the Participant Statistical Areas Program, or PSAP.
- Another big program we do is, there's this Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA), and this is the opportunity for all governments, including tribal governments, to review lists for their land bases—reservations or trust lands or both—and give us feedback on where we're missing addresses or might have too many. Materials for this will be mailed in the summer of 2017. I believe it will be done through regional offices.
- Every December is when we send out the boundary annexation survey. Summer of 2017 will be LUCA. The 2018 participant statistical areas program will be when you can review statistical geography.

(b) (6)

- I took a quick glance at the map in the packet, and the (b) (6) area. What's the acreage?

Vince Osier

- The larger number. This was a nice map created from 2010 data. Look at your reservation, if you have one, and it will show general areas for trust lands and reservations for each tribe, as we have them.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

Vince Osier

- How does your tribe use our geography? Even though BIA has separate parcels, it doesn't use it all in the same place. MAF/TIGER is the only place to find that.
- Has your tribe used data from tribal statistical geographies? (b) (6) was a big driving factor because regular census tracts included a large area, so they were getting a lot of mixed tribal and non-tribal data and they wanted a way to separate it.
- Do you use standard counting base data? We're interested in how you're using census tracts, blocks, and ZIP codes.
- When you're applying for grants or doing planning, what kind of data are you looking at? Does anyone use our geographic data, such as roads, for their reservations and other areas?

(b) (6)

- Trying to drill down by census tract area, we have five separate communities. It's a checkerboard. It's difficult, but I guess that's the nature of it sometimes. Census did come to the reservation and meet with me, and that was great.

(b) (6)

- Every tribe updates tribal membership every year. We have communications with our members, so it's updated all the time. It's evident by the mailer, or whatever is sent, who lives on and off the reservation.

(b) (6)

- Are you looking for addresses for all residential structures or all addresses for all structures?

Vince Osier

- Residential address is key. But not necessarily just housing. It could be a nursing home or a prison. It's good to indicate if something is not a housing unit at a certain time.
- Often, there's a larger reservation, but on it, there's parts or a whole of a town or city who may have a more robust address list for their area. We always go to the tribe first. Sometimes, there are not good relationships between tribal and nontribal governments. We try to get them to work together.
- Do you plan to work with other governments on mapping, planning, and development, located either on or off reservation or trust lands? Or do you belong to regional planning councils?
- We heard that it's good that we don't do everything online. Could your tribe submit or work with us on geographic programs through the Web?
- Does your office have staff members who are able to use geographic information system programs? Are you aware free GIS software and training is available to federally recognized tribes?
- GIS, the first version, will go out for some programs next year. It will release for some programs all the way through 2019.

- How would your tribal government like us to work with BIA on your behalf to gather boundary information? It's a three-way discussion. We don't want to work in a vacuum with BIA. We only want to bring them in when needed.

(b) (6)

- Wouldn't the BIA already have all this information?

Vincent Osier

- Legally, when they submit a title, it's supposed to go to the county. The county doesn't always have records; it depends on the county. It's important that tribes review them.

(b) (6)

- It would be great if BIA would pay Census to work with tribes solely.

Vince Osier

- Are the geo areas we have useful? Could they be more useful? Please think about it.

Lunch

Open Discussion with Tribal Leaders

Tim Olson

- We'd like to ask you: how's the meeting going? Are there other things we should be talking about? Do you have any feedback?

(b) (6)

- Do you have a list of departments in the federal government that are or will be looking for tribal data?

Tim Olson

- Yes, we will look into that and get back to you.

(b) (6)

- It's going well so far. I think there will be more feedback from tribal leaders now that we have gone over a lot of information.

(b) (6)

- How can we be sure that our proprietary information will be safeguarded? How can the census be accurate, yet protect information? When I go back to my peers and discuss it, it will be: how do we bridge that gap and provide that information? We can use it, too, to apply for larger funds and grants. But protecting the sovereignty, the fact that each tribe maintains its own information... The information is being looked at from a perspective of percentage rather than definitive.

- Overall, this is informative and I'm looking forward to learning more. I'll bring the message to my own tribe and government that it would be nice to come together and have a talk and come up with some thoughts and the best information available and what we can do.

(b) (6)

- The availability of database information that we can use...it was important to understand how our tribe can participate in the geography aspect and knowing what you're specifically looking for. Just having those questions available and looking at the different programming our tribe can participate in, that's helpful.

(b) (6)

- **The accuracy of the information is very important, and also, that whole process of educating the membership about the necessity of them and making sure they participate.**
- For the 2010 process, there was a lot of Indian material out there to capture attention of AI/ANs. It has a lot of impact on the sovereignty. Use that information on a bigger scale to educate people even at the federal levels about how many Indians there are in the country...education about Indian people and what our status is as sovereigns. I think a lot of everyday people don't realize what tribes are—that they're governments. People just think they're organizations that are allowed to run casinos or whatever.

(b) (6)

- When we have a large group of citizens getting together, we found that increased dialogue resulted from smaller tables.

(b) (6)

- It would be useful to have more training on accessing and utilizing census data.

(b) (6)

- We're going to be doing our own tribal census, so it'd be nice to have that cross-strength and census methodology. Is there anything either publicly available, or trainings, that talks about methodology other than enumeration?

Hyon Shin

- ACS, the census itself, or other data products, are always accompanied by an explanation of the methodology and technical background. Almost everything is available on the website.

(b) (6)

- Today is a day for taking in all the information. I like Mark's idea of future meetings with smaller sessions.
- Maybe bring in regional census staff, because it seems there are a lot of people here who are inexperienced with the census.

(b) (6)

- The handbook should be more promoted—that there are so many questions in it to consider. Ysleta del Sur Pueblo has a nice book they publish every year, and they're having more participation and they create a nice document every year.

(b) (6)

- I use a lot of Census Bureau data, typically from counties. Our tribal lands touch three counties.

(b) (6)

- What you're finding out with everyone being quiet is that it's hard for Natives to share information and they are leery about doing so. It's just a matter of breaking the ice, and understanding that's just how it is.

(b) (6)

- Who do you report findings to after the consultation?

Dee Alexander

- After each meeting, KAI will do a summary. We'll review. Our director will review it. After all eight meetings, there will be a final report. There will be a chance for you to review it.
- This is an ongoing dialogue. We're happy to consult one-on-one about any topic. For example, we'll be doing a separate consultation with some tribes just about geography because it's so complex. We're also working with tribes on just the economic piece. We're working on a pilot program with them where there's just one contact. We have specialized staff and experts who can come out and talk with you.

(b) (6)

- I'm from the (b) (6), which is separate from the (b) (6). Our census numbers were combined with numbers from the (b) (6).

Tim Olson

- Thank you so much for telling us that. That's why we're here, to hear things like that. That's a big one.

(b) (6)

- If there's an error like that, is there a way to change what's being published?

Tim Olson

- There's a program we provide to all functioning government units. It takes about a year and a half. What they're looking for is: did we miss areas? Changes are made, like large group quarters being put in the wrong block. The program closed out in 2013 after the 2010 Census. We'll have a similar process. With programs as big as this, there can always be some error. Anyone who wants to go through the process... And we put it out there publicly...we try to expedite it pretty quickly so the numbers are corrected as quickly as possible.

- *[Introduced (b) (6) again to present about enumeration and self-response]*

2020 Enumeration and Internet Self Response

Census Presentation

(b) (6)

- I'd like to reiterate that this meeting begins a multi-year effort. The goal is everyone will leave here having a fuller understanding of goals, barriers, strategies for overcoming those barriers, and alternatives if they can't be overcome.
- The primary goal is to make sure everyone is counted. This means ensuring all housing units are identified and all people in them are counted.
- Challenges include:
 - Not all household members stay in the same place
 - Not all units have mailing addresses or they are geographically isolated
 - Split custody of children
 - Children who live onsite at their school
- We're faced with challenging environmental factors. The most expensive part of conducting a census is sending field staff to non-responsive households. One way to promote self-response is promoting new technologies. We need your input on what's feasible. We want to talk about how things evolve and how we can meet our goals
- The 2010 experience: some tribes chose in-person enumeration and others chose self-response via paper forms. About half of all housing units were part of in-person enumeration. There were challenges with each option.
 - Challenges using the paper questionnaire: mail delivery, households choosing not to complete
 - In-person challenges: travel challenges, access challenges, places being difficult to find because of lack of street names or addresses, snow making traveling difficult, people working off reservations made finding all the people in households difficult at times
- Challenges are presented no matter how it's done; sometimes people don't want to complete.
- In 2010, there was a 4.9% undercount for AI/ANs on reservations.
- We need to encourage self-response and reduce in-person counting. We need to make self-response convenient. There are four ways to respond:
 - Online through a secure website (allows submission without a census identification number)
 - Paper questionnaire
 - Calling a toll-free number and talking to an interviewer
 - In-person, which is targeted toward areas where self-response is low or not feasible

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

Tim Olson

- We really need your feedback on how we actually count.

(b) (6)

- How are you aware that there was an undercount?

Tim Olson

- Based on an independent survey that goes on at the same time as the census, and a robust sample is used. This survey is used to see if a population group or an area was undercounted. 4.9% is about two-thirds lower of an undercount for AI/ANs than the prior census and a substantial improvement over 2000. Methodology for this survey is available on our website.

(b) (6)

- How do we ensure everyone within a household is counted?

(b) (6)

- **One of the ways to overcome participation challenges on the reservation is to first reach out to the tribal government. Oftentimes, if membership knows that tribal government is involved with collection of information, that may increase your rate, just because of the distrust.**
- If there's an opportunity for tribal members to accompany enumerators, they know the lay of the land and can encourage others to respond. **Including the tribal government at all levels when you're entering tribal land is going to be critical.**

(b) (6)

- In our tribe, we have to keep track of everyone and where they live. Our social services usually know where families live and who's staying with who. Working together with them is important.

(b) (6)

- Working with the tribal council is the best route, and an aggressive marketing campaign for those who live with other people. Fear in communities is why we aren't getting responses, because sometimes people won't open their doors. Informing them, if they do have Internet access, they can complete it that way so they don't have to talk to a person.

(b) (6)

- Do you have connectivity issues? How widely available and reliable is connectivity? What about cellular coverage? Are you aware of any plans to change or improve this infrastructure?

(b) (6)

- **Part of our reservation has very good connectivity, but another part of our reservation has very poor connectivity.** Broadband across the reservation is a future goal.

(b) (6)

- One thing we did recently was participate in a consultation on this very issue. There's a report going to Congress this fall that will indicate the level of connectivity or broadband access on Indian reservations. For different areas, you're going to have different terrain. **Infrastructure is always going to be a need because there's a disconnect or a lack of available funding for some tribes to improve that infrastructure.**

(b) (6)

- What about the concept of just responding via the Internet? Would your members be willing to respond online if they had access? What opportunities could be created in your communities as part of a partnership approach? Is there public space with connectivity where other members could assist people with responding online? What challenges would your members face?

(b) (6)

- We have five major reservation communities, and it's 100 miles round trip from one to the other, but we do have a central computer lab... but transportation would be an issue for those who come from remote communities. That would have to be worked out.

(b) (6)

- **Internet response is a good idea, but also sounds like another unfunded mandate tribes have to fulfill.** Do you foresee or guess or think that there might be future allocation of funding for better connectivity?

(b) (6)

- Our goal in doing this is to reduce the burden on the public in responding, not to add a burden for tribes. There are four response options.

Tim Olson

- In 2017 or 2018, we'll draw enumeration maps and determine each area that is going to just be hand-delivering questionnaires and enumerating on the spot versus mailing or other options. That's the question we're struggling with. Historically, Indian Country has been a traditional style of enumeration. We did get pushback from some areas on traditional enumeration, wishing they would have been mailed forms instead.

(b) (6)

- The elder group will probably want to do the hard copy, while the younger group will get on the Internet.
- I was just thinking about Facebook and if that's an opportunity where you can use your Facebook account. I'd rather fill out the hard copy and be done with it, but...

(b) (6)

- We do plan to use Facebook to get the word out. At a minimum, we'd provide a link so someone could go from Facebook to the online form. We're hopeful that not requiring a census ID will free people up to complete it whenever and wherever they see the ad.

(b) (6)

- Then how are you knowing who's filling things out?

(b) (6)

- We expect most people will get it in the mail and fill it out using the census ID. There's additional verification that goes on to see if it's truly an individual household.

Hyon Shin

- We do encounter duplication. We then use a process of matching them back up, called unduplication.

(b) (6)

- What if there are two complete families living in the same household and they both respond, but answer differently?

Hyon Shin

- We decide which one to keep. The exact process will be determined as we move forward.

(b) (6)

- In Savannah, Georgia, we mailed invitation letters to 90,000 households and did a large media campaign. We got about 35,000 households who weren't among the 90,000 to respond.
- Do you know of specific groups who don't or can't use the Internet? How do we identify areas so we can mail the form itself, rather than asking them repeatedly to go online? Can we stratify those groups at all?
- Is the Internet usually accessed by your members at home, work, or other locations (like coffee shops)?

Unknown Male

- All of the above.

(b) (6)

- **Don't you think this information is kind of, like, the same everywhere?... You may find a lot of difference in Alaska out in the villages, but we're pretty modern on the reservations.** Most tribes would probably be willing to get the census done at the tribal operations facility.

(b) (6)

- **To define "remote," can mean places... you don't know remote until you get to northern Minnesota.** There's a group we have to continually contact for services we provide, and it means mailing stuff out. **On a typical month, 60 families that receive notification by postal mail, 4 of them come back answered. All the rest of them come back "return to sender."**
- If the people knew the tribal government wanted them to fill those out, then I think people would open them. There are a lot of elders who don't open their mail, but they would if they knew to look for it.

(b) (6)

- All of those types of communication are necessary. Posting online, word of mouth, sending runners out to someone's house, etc. **It has to be in a variety of ways, I think, because one is not going to work. My mother won't answer the phone or go online, but she'll sit down and answer your questions. My son won't talk to you, but he'll go online and fill it out.**

(b) (6)

- We're all pretty fluent with Facebook. You could use social media to reach out to both governments and individuals. As far as the phone, no one here wants to sit on the phone and hit 1 or hit 2 or hit 3. No one has time for that. Quick scrolling is better.

(b) (6)

- To cut back on the paper, you could just have it mailed out to "head of household." **I've worked in the school system for a few years, and the phone is the same as the mailing. It's disconnected or whatever.**

(b) (6)

- If the tribal government was to send out a mailer, that's 40,000+ letters. Would we be responsible for the cost?

Kendall Johnson, Program Coordinator for the Integrated Communications Contract, Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office

- Yes, but that's not the only option. We can discuss what worked well in 2010.

2020 Communications Discussion

Census Presentation

Kendall Johnson

- The input you provide is critical in how we define strategy for communicating with AI/ANs.
- To do the census well requires reaching everyone. To minimize barriers and maximize participation, the Census Bureau will do a partnership program.
- Before the 2010 Census, we did consultations. What was recommended to us:
 - Inserts for tribal mailings (letters, fliers, postcards)
 - Articles for tribal newsletters
 - Ads in those publications and on radio and TV stations that are popular among AI/ANs
 - Billboard ads
 - User-friendly materials on the Census website
 - The Census in Schools program and special events
- The growth of cell phone usage and access to the Internet will play a large part in our strategy for 2020.
- For the 2010 Census, we conducted research in fall 2008: a census barriers, attitudes, and motivators survey. It gave us information on how people consume media (shows watched, personalities trusted).

- Then we did audience segmentation testing with an AI/AN audience.
- Then we did creative copy testing in 2009.
- What we learned from the 2010 Census: messages that empower, encourage ownership, and speak to confidentiality are successful.
- Also, 236 tribal councils promoted completion on tribal lands.
- We placed ads in many Indian or tribe-specific publications.
- Statistics in Schools is another part of the outreach program. It provides grade-appropriate classroom activities, such as maps, news articles, videos, and games. It encourages students to tell their parents about the importance of census participation. Kids are powerful motivators of their parents. The program used to be called Census in Schools, but is now used in non-census years because it is so powerful.
- This gives us an opportunity to innovate. Messages will be culturally relevant.
- We specifically target AI/ANs through Internet ads on popular sites among AI/ANs.
- We will continue to conduct research on continuing to encourage AI/ANs to respond and what makes them not respond.
- We'll have materials that can be downloaded and customized for specific tribes.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

Kendall Johnson

- What are the best ways to reach your members who live on and off the reservation?

(b) (6)

- You could set up kiosks at powwows.
- You could recruit Native celebrities or Native sports celebrities and have them collaborate on a video.
- There's a TV show called Rebel Music, which shares important messages through Native music artists.

(b) (6)

- One thing that I've noticed since 2010 is that it seems like many tribes have established radio stations, so running radio ads.

(b) (6)

- We have a newsletter that targets tribal members directly every month. During the election period last year, there was a big Facebook advertisement of "who voted?" you could click on it, and it tracked where you were and posted your location and the fact that you voted on your Facebook. Something like this reminds you to get out there and do the census.

(b) (6)

- What caught my attention was that this must be a huge marketing budget. I liked that you used an Indian-owned ad agency. We have one here, Red Circle, that's hip and understands today's interests. If we're looking at the younger people, I was thinking about the difference in age

groups and how we're different in age. We had (b) (6), and we had this young techno group performing, and young people came from all over and were attracted to that.

(b) (6)

- The name of the group is (b) (6). That's a good way to get all the groups together.

(b) (6)

- **The key is, also, to take into consideration the message. What does that census mean? When the public knows for a fact that it's vital for them to be a part of that census... What are they going to get out of it? They need the key elements. For those that are in poverty-stricken areas: more housing, more government funding, more dollars based on their population. So, that'd be a key thing to keep in consideration when delivering the message... What the message means is more funding and help... because more people might need help out there, and somebody might be in that position to help someone.**

(b) (6)

- Going back to the Facebook voting campaign, their vote was their voice. It was capitalizing on that warrior society. When the youth look at themselves in that light and give themselves that confidence and that power, that makes them want to vote. They're in control of their futures. They have power over that future. This is especially key for reaching younger populations.

(b) (6)

- When you vote, you get a sticker. Maybe use a similar concept?

(b) (6)

- Have a bold print statement, not fine print at the bottom, about information being protected. Have bold, red print. Everyone is unique. Target that and let them know their voice counts. You can help bring dollars and cents to your community.

Kendall Johnson

- How big of an influence is social media?

[Nodding around the table]

(b) (6)

- **I can say, for my tribe, that's like the tribal newsletter...that's how you can contact who you want to contact. I can take one message and multiply it by at least 20,000 people.**

(b) (6)

- To give an example of the impact of social media: We had a tornado rip through our community and there were lives lost. We posted it on social media, things like areas to avoid and locations of shelters. We were able to reach almost all of our population through social media. We encouraged those who were connected to think of those who weren't and relay the message to them. **That was the sole communication we had for 3 days.**

Partnership Discussion

Census Presentation

Sydnee Chattin, Assistant Division Chief for Decennial Programs, Field Division

- Working with MAST during 2010 was really an honor and helped us to do the best we could in working with tribal entities.
- There are three major aspects to the partnership program:
 - It motivates diverse communities to participate.
 - Outreach to populations with historically low response rates.
 - It delivers messages through trusted sources, which ties in with your comments about bringing in tribal leaders.
- Self-response is the major data collection effort.
- This grassroots level is where you get the best count possible.
- The 2020 AI/AN program is essential for strong government-to-government relationships.
- It has three major parts:
 - Tribal government liaison program
 - Tribal Complete Counts
 - Partnering with tribal organizations
- The first thing we like to do is meet with leadership one-on-one to discuss operations so you can discuss the needs of your specific entity.
- One of the most important things is selecting the tribal government liaison, and the tribal leader is requested to provide this recommendation.
- We provide a training for the tribal liaisons; we bring them together and provide a detailed overview of operations, which allows a much smaller atmosphere where we can talk about concerns. Then they bring that to the tribal members. It's an absolute asset to the success of the census.
- Things the liaison can do to help: communicate benefits of the census to the tribe and explain why it's important to respond and list all members in each household.
- Tribal Complete Count Committees are the second most successful program we've had. We ask the tribal leader to form a committee. Then we discuss how to get the word out. We also provide someone to be there and only answer questions.
- From 2010, this is just a list of some of the items suggested to get the word out. Some of the successes were different avenues like using social media or radio stations. All these avenues we aren't aware of, that's what we're looking for to get the word out at the grassroots level.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- For the creation of a tribal liaison, would it be a census position opened on the reservation?

Sydnee Chattin

- No, we don't want them to work for the Census Bureau because they work for the tribe.

(b) (6)

- Does this replace the need for a spokesperson?

Sydnee Chattin

- It can vary from tribal entity to tribal entity. We might get a liaison who's only available a few hours per week or month. If we had a recruiting problem, we could ask the liaison for ideas. We could ask them about a testing site.

(b) (6)

- I can look at the tribal liaison position for the census, if it's actually to take part in the census as it's supposed to be done. To be realistic, you're going to get your end result by either doing great marketing where everyone is going to challenge each other to take it, like the water bucket challenge or the "get out and vote" challenge. But I look at the liaison program to be a part of the final year in 2020, but not part of the grassroots movement. The grassroots movement comes from individual tribal representatives as well as departments bringing the information to them.

Tim Olson

- Tribal liaisons are the tribal leadership's point person, who Census can interact with on an as-needed basis. This person can help with questions or help mobilize social media campaigns.

(b) (6)

- Our 2016 budget is already set, and we're going to be bringing this information back, trying to fit it in.

Tim Olson

- This would be more like 2018 or 2019.

(b) (6)

- Please let us know in advance, because many of us are very tight on our budgets.

Sydnee Chattin

- What are your greatest concerns about conducting the 2020 Census on your reservation or in your area?
- How can Census Bureau staff who work with tribal governments encourage more participation? Is there anything we haven't covered that would help?
- How does the Census Bureau build trust with tribal governments?

(b) (6)

- When can we look at the finalized questionnaire? Will you send us a copy ahead of time?

Tim Olson

- In 2017, the topics will be submitted to Congress. A year later, in March 2018, the actual questions will be submitted to Congress. There have been times when Congress intervened and asked for changes or additions at the very last minute, but they ultimately have the final word on that. We do all the research and pose all the questions. We'll provide everyone here with access.

(b) (6)

- If it could be before sending the final to Congress, it would be great if we could provide input.

Sydnee Chattin

- What's the best way to establish defined working partnerships? Do you have anything to add?

(b) (6)

- For Oneida, when we have to communicate big agendas to the communities, we use community meetings. We also would have a meeting directly with the elders and a third meeting directly with veterans. This would be for voting or budget or whatever. Also, things like school newsletters...

Sydnee Chattin

- In what role do you, as a tribal leader, see yourself related to promoting the 2020 Census within your reservation or area? You'll have time to think about all this. The more that's listed, that will be fantastic.

[Job Recruitment Discussion](#)

Sydnee Chattin

[Census Presentation](#)

- Why work for the Census Bureau? We offer great temporary employment opportunities with good compensation, flexible schedules, and on-the-job training. It's ideal for working close to home or in between jobs or earning extra money while helping communities.
- We had four tribal leaders who worked for the Census. They informed many different functions.
- The nice thing about the census is that there are certain activities that help with resume-building.
 - Problem solving: they're out in the field and have to handle workloads.
 - They have tasks that are directed by supervisors, and they will have to manage that while out in field.
 - There will be new technological tools they will use, allowing them to develop their technology skills.
- How can tribal governments help? Our goal is to hire in the communities.
 - Tell us about employment organizations.
 - Provide access for people to apply online (use community centers, set up a designated day).
 - Provide space for training.

- Provide a point of contact between members and the Census Bureau. This is a role a liaison could play.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

Sydnee Chattin

- How can we get the word out? If we don't have the numbers hired by the time we're ready to train, that could be a problem.
- We're starting the beginning stages of the hiring, of selecting people who will work with tribal communities. The Chicago regional office is looking for someone to work in this position. You're all in the Chicago region.
- What types of changes have happened since 2010 in your tribe that could affect recruiting?
- What are the best avenues for promoting and recruiting for Census jobs?

(b) (6)

- **Tribal human resources departments... It's their job to post and seek out persons [who] need employment—qualified applicants.**

(b) (6)

Some tribes have the 477 job training program, and they'll have people who are looking for employment. Even if it's temporary, it gives them job skills.

(b) (6)

- Go through the education department to recruit students.

(b) (6)

- Again, reaching out to tribal leadership is key.

Sydnee Chattin

- How willing would your members be to apply online? Do we see any issues?

(b) (6)

- None.

Wrap-Up, Overview, Clarifications, and Next Steps

Tim Olson

- Thank you to everyone here. This will help us move forward in the planning process. I want to give everyone here an opportunity to share any closing thoughts or recommendations.
- *[He turned it over to Albert Fontenot and Dee Alexander for closing thoughts]*

Albert Fontenot

- I want to make sure it's clear that I'm available, personally, and my staff is available to assist in any way we can.

(b) (6)

- We should have been made part of the agenda. Everyone here is busy, and to take this much time out their schedule is heroic. Maybe less talking at, and more talking with. A shorter agenda would have been more concrete. A shorter agenda might have gotten more participation.

(b) (6)

- Maybe as you do your next meetings, send the questions out ahead of time so they can think about it ahead of time.

Dee Alexander

- Thank you for the good suggestions. Maybe we can break this into multiple sessions or save the geography information for later, since it becomes more relevant down the road.
- *[She called some of the experts back up to review what was discussed]*

Hyon Shin

- From the population statistics portion, the big takeaway is that doing the consultations early is a good thing. We have all of this information that we need to somehow convey so you can help us make it better. Please look at the classification list so we can start having that conversation.

Dee Alexander

- Albert Fontenot may do a separate geography meeting just for tribes in his area.

Vince Osier

- We definitely need more one-on-one contact with the tribes. They all have different situations and sometimes want to talk candidly about their own issues. There's lots of information out there, and part of it is just finding out what's available.

Dee Alexander

- Connectivity issues was a big topic in enumeration. Who knows what kind of technology we'll have by 2020...
- It was cool to hear that everyone is on Facebook and social media is the way to get the word out.
- There will be numerous jobs we'll be looking for help with in Indian Country.

(b) (6)

- Those seven positions—I don't know if you've hired already—is the search nationwide? And who are the other people who are currently hired? Do we need to know who they are and which tribes they're from?

Albert Fontenot

- The Chicago position was posted for people from Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The person can work remotely.

Sydnee Chattin

- There's the position remaining in Chicago. We recently filled one in New York City, but the person's tribal affiliation is not known yet, and one in Atlanta. Each fiscal year we'll look to increase the number in each region.

Melanie Benjamin

- So the one in our region is still open? That's all I need to know. Thank you.

Closing Remarks

(b) (6)

- This has given me a broader understanding of what everyone's perspectives are. This information will help us all in the future. We can bring more jobs, more housing, more funding to our own people. It opens the door to intertribal work, too.

Tim Olson

- This is just the beginning. Our sincere thanks to you.

Albert Fontenot

- [He re-introduced (b) (6) for the closing prayer]

Closing Prayer

(b) (6)

U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Tribal Consultation Meeting

Day 1

Egan Community Center, Anchorage, AK

October 14, 2 p.m.—6:15 p.m.

Note: Direct quotes are indicated by bold text

Tribal Attendees

[illegible]

Introductory Remarks

Welcome

Tim Olson, Associate Director for Field Operations, U.S. Census Bureau

- Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Tim Olson and I'm with the Census Bureau. I'm the acting associate director for field operations. I'm located in Washington, DC. I'm so pleased and honored to be here in Anchorage with all of you today. There are a couple of people at the table

here with me I'd like you to meet. Census Bureau Director John Thompson; Lisa Blumberman, Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs; and Jamey Christy, Regional Director for the area that includes Hawaii and Alaska. My role today is moderating and keeping things moving along in the consultation.

- Let me first start by introducing our director, Mr. John Thompson. He was sworn in August 8, 2013, and confirmed by President Obama. He presides over the census as well as 100 other surveys we conduct that help measure America's people, our places, and our economy. He's an elected fellow of the American Statistical Association. We're really honored to have Director Thompson here with us today.

Opening Remarks

John Thompson, Director, U.S. Census Bureau

- *[I had to step away; I missed the first minute or so of Director Thompson's statement.]*
- We respect that very much. We want to continue that. You'll be seeing a video of Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker, who supports the Census Bureau in providing the most accurate count we can of Alaska Natives. I can assure you we will not do the 2020 Census before we have had consultations with all of you. We had one last week in Minnesota, and we'll have six more. We won't end the consultations and the meetings with this one. This is the springboard leading toward the 2020 Census. This shows you how we are committed to working with you to ensure we get a good count.
- When I was here before, working on the 2010 Census, we had good support. We worked with NCAI.
- I just can't emphasize enough how we want to work with you to get a good count. I think you all know that the first enumeration for the 2020 Census will start in Alaska in January, so you'll be the first up, and we look forward to that.
- *[He turned it back over to Tim.]*

Tim Olson

- *[He introduced Jamey Christy.]* I don't know how to say enough about him, except that he is one of our most incredible regional directors. He has been with the Census Bureau since 1987. As you know, the Los Angeles Region includes Alaska, Hawaii, California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada. It is probably one of the most diverse regions in the nation in terms of geography and people.

Jamey Christy, Regional Director, Los Angeles Region, U.S. Census Bureau

- Good afternoon and thank you for agreeing to come share your thoughts and opinions with us. I've never done this in Alaska, and that scares me. It looks very complicated. I'm anxious to hear your guidance and input.
- We divide the country into six regions for how we count the population, and I have the best region. I oversee, currently, about 1,300 staff in those seven states. Those people work primarily to collect data for the American Community Survey. We produce a lot of data on things like the unemployment rate, the poverty rate, a lot of the things you see on the news—not that exciting, but extremely important.

- I didn't do the census in Alaska in 2010. I got to count the very first resident of the Los Angeles residents in one of our tribes in California. I sat down with one of the elders, and it was very exciting until she told me I did it wrong. It was a great effort.
- The engagement of stakeholders and tribal governments and so on is the only way we could have had success in Indian Country. We're going to need your input, so that's why I'm glad you're here. It's not just this setting, but hearing from you in the years leading up to the Census.

[He turned it over to Tim Olson, who introduced Dee Alexander.]

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau

- As you see on our agenda, we've got a video from Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker, welcoming everyone to the consultation.

[Secretary Pritzker on the video]

- I'm pleased that the Census Bureau is conducting a series of consultations. From October 2015 through February 2016 we'll hold eight meetings and one national webinar. We look forward to your input. In 2013, the Department of Commerce finalized its policy for working with American Indians and Alaska Natives. The policy allows us to capitalize on the tremendous value your input brings. While the consultation process was valuable in the lead-up to the 2010 Census, it was clear we needed more time to prepare. That's why we're here now. Our data touches the lives of Americans every day. It affects policy making at every level of government. The decennial census is a very important part of our data collection and is far-reaching. It's a constitutional requirement. In 2020, we'll have just a few months to count the more than 320 million people in this country, and we only have one shot at getting it right. We need your help. We need to hear your concerns and your suggestions. We also need you to encourage your members to respond to the census when they are contacted. Thank you again.

Overview of Agenda

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau

- Please see the agenda in your packets. I just want to go over that with you. AFN is going to kick off tomorrow and FAI is just wrapping up. So, there's a lot of things going on in Anchorage. Thank you for being here today. AFN is thinking about doing an "Alaska Counts" campaign for 2020 like NCAI did with the lower 48. We're doing two half-days this week, starting at 2 today and ending at, hopefully, 5. We're going to leave it open, and we'll have 5-10 presentations from our program areas, and we want to hear from you. You'll hear a lot of information as you hear from everyone. This is just the first of many meetings. If you could write down your input and we'll pick that up after the meeting. We'll do introductions and you can let us know where you're from and if you have any census experience.

Presentations, Discussion, and Testimony

Tribal Leader Introductions and Open Discussion

Tim Olson

- Thank you, Dee. The appropriate way for us to start out is to get to know one another. Tell us who you are, where you're from, who you represent, and any census experience you have. It'll help us understand and facilitate this conversation.

Individual Tribal Representatives

- Welcome to Alaska. I'm (b) (6) located in the Nome area.
- (b) (6). We serve about 14 communities in an area about the size of Pennsylvania. Thank you for coming here to hear from the tribes. It was mentioned the importance of tribes sitting down with our government representatives face-to-face. Thank you for being here.
- (b) (6). At this point in time, I have no experience with the census. Thank you for being here.
- (b) (6). I was part of a data source study group; I served as part time data technician.
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6), I'm not affiliated with any Native organization, but have been affiliated with census operations, so I'm curious about how you're conducting the 2020 Census.
- (b) (6). We'll work with census data for purposes of planning, grant making, or program evaluation.
- (b) (6). It was easier for me to be at this one than to fly out to San Diego.
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6), I have experience with the 2010 Census. I'm hoping to learn more.
- (b) (6). Our tribal chief was very honored to be invited. I have been a member of the Tribal Council for the last 5 years. We have eight to nine hundred people in our village.
- (b) (6)
- (b) (6). I'm (b) (6), and I lived in Anchorage for many, many years. I worked as the assistant manager for recruiting for the 2010 Census. I have never had a job that was so fast-paced. I loved it, but I swear I aged 10 years. I was the acting manager for operations for special enumeration toward the end. I'm glad you held this because it helps the tribes a lot. I'm very glad you're reaching out 2 years earlier because there's a lot of work that needs to be done. Working with AFN and NCAI is very important, and so is working with all organizations and all tribes. I'm glad to hear AFN is looking

at “Alaska Counts.” It makes a difference because you have a state leader saying, “This is important,” and it trickles down to regions and communities.

- (b) (6). I’ve been there about 18 years and have served southeast Alaska. My experience with the census is HUD-negotiated rule-making for formula. Around 2000, they challenged the census down there and did their own counts.
- (b) (6). We represent 5,800 people. We do have three tribes: (b) (6). It makes it difficult—which one do you check for census?
- (b) (6). I previously worked for a nonprofit, and we did a lot of census outreach but that’s it. I also have experience with how Aleut people identify themselves.
- (b) (6), based out of Barrow. We represent eight tribes. We are also one of the few regions that have a federally recognized tribe, which is the (b) (6). You’re asking one question that has multiple answers depending on who’s answering. I’m a shareholder but not an enrolled member. I have not enrolled myself with the (b) (6) because I don’t identify with them. I have the ability to step up and identify with regional tribe, which is the (b) (6). I hope my native village would open enrollment, and I could enroll. Start slow, identify issues, get it right the first time so you don’t have to challenge because then you’re using government resources or local resources.
- (b) (6). 160-plus tribes are part of our network. We have 14 tribes in the (b) (6) and two are in the middle of the (b) (6). **Census is something in the housing world that we’re keenly interested in and rely on heavily as a component of our formula funding allocations and so forth.**
- (b) (6), thank you for being here.

Tim Olson

- (b) (6). She’s been appointed by the director of the Census Bureau. The committee convenes several times a year, and it’s a group that advises us directly on many important issues.

(b) (6)

- I’m a bit of a headache for them. I’m a shareholder of the Cook Inlet Region. I’m not an enrolled member because I don’t reside in the village, but my heritage is close to my heart and I care deeply about Alaska Native people. I do sit on the advisory committee...that was an intentional journey. Federal funding relies on accurate counts. We share a common mission with the Census Bureau. They want an accurate count; we need an accurate count. It’s about housing, welfare, education. I see my role as helping all of you in engaging in that process and being a liaison for the state.
- How all of you have self-identified today really matters. No matter how you self-identified, you should be counted. We’re unique in that we don’t always identify as an enrolled member of a tribe. We don’t need to do census challenges if we can be smart. How do we message this properly? How do we get a robust engagement in the count? How can we assist in outreach? I’m here to listen and to help. Census is incredibly smart, but they’re also human beings just like us.

They're at the table. When the director is in our meetings, he doesn't just stare at his phone and then go up to his office. They're very engaged, so I encourage you to speak openly.

Tim Olson

- Your backgrounds are perfect for today. Some of you have rich census backgrounds, and some of you have no background.
- We're going to start this out with the basics. *[He introduced Lisa Blumberman to do the overview.]* She's been with the Bureau for a long time. She began in 1997 and has worked on ACS and has been working on the 2020 Census for the past 2 years. The fun thing about her is we both share puppies. Different puppies, but... we also share an office right next to each other. Lisa and her team are the ones designing the census. My team is that one that takes the census. We interact daily about issues and challenges.

Overview of Planning for the 2020 Census

Census Presentation

Lisa Blumberman, Associate Director, Decennial Census Programs

- Good afternoon. The only thing I can say to follow that is, if anyone would like to see pictures of puppies, we can share that.
- Each time, you see and learn different things. I'm so excited to share with you our census journey. What I'm passionate about is hearing from you on what you think is important to the census. We started so much earlier than we did last time. We have an idea of what 2020 will look like, but we haven't planned it. We have the right people with us today and tomorrow to talk with you. This is not the first or the last conversation with you. We have the same goal: an accurate count.
- I'll give a high-level overview of what the plans look like and then we can discuss.
- Why do we take the census? Why is it important? Because the data we collect are the foundation of our democracy. Data is used for:
 - Drawing legislative, school, and voting districts
 - Voting rights and civil rights legislation
 - Distribution of federal funds to states
 - Informing planning decisions by federal, tribal, state, and local governments
 - Informing business and nonprofit organization decisions
 - Giving a population benchmark for nearly every other United States survey
- The data we collect are used to help us understand where services are needed and how we can get them there.
- What are we looking at? Fulfilling the constitutional requirement to count every 10 years is a complex operation. On this slide are some of the key operational milestones to be aware of. We have nearly 9,000 lines in our schedule for all the little things we need to do. This slide shows high-level dates we must meet and lays out what those operations are.
- Because decennial census figures are based on actual counts, address canvassing is needed to update address lists and mailing lists and then a final canvas to verify any changes. Then actual counting starts. We do this through mailing, advertising, partnership, and launching the online response option.

- We count all people in all the housing units. The goal is to count everybody in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. We want to count them in the area in which they're residing.
- We then work with our enumerators to knock on those doors of the housing units where people didn't respond. We're really hoping that with the ideas we have and your help, we can reduce the number of times we have to knock on people's doors. Everything we can do collectively to encourage that information will increase the accuracy and reduce the cost of the census.
- Research and improvements really began in 2009, informed by assessments of the 2010 Census. One of the things I've heard from people who have participated before is, "I participated in the last census and here are some of the things that I remember." And that's encouraging to me.
- Three distinct phases.
 - What's in red has already passed: the research and testing phase.
 - We're entering our operation planning and development phase this year. One thing that's unique compared to previous censuses is we're infusing technology. We can use aerial imagery and other technology we didn't have before. Our need to conduct an end-to-end test is critical. The end-to-end test will be done in 2018. In 2019 we'll begin our on-the-ground address listing operation.
- We're working to design a census that costs less per housing unit while maintaining quality. We're working hard on plans and testing. Working toward a good address frame and ensuring methodologies are tried and true. Together, I'm confident we can do this.
- As we were planning, how did we do the research? We looked back and said, "What are the major cost drivers of the census?" We focused on four areas.
 - Need for address canvassing
 - Self-response optimization
 - New opportunities to use administrative records
 - We looked to see how we can redesign infrastructure and for opportunities to take advantage of things that didn't exist previously. Can we automate things like trainings and payroll? The reality is today we can.
- We focused early research and testing around the cost drivers that drive the cost up each census. We have the potential to avoid more than \$5 billion in cost, a savings for taxpayers.
- Address canvassing: Individuals walked blocks. We'll do that again, but we'll do it differently. Aerial imagery and data give us information about how things are changing. I can look at an image from 2013 and an image from 2015 and see in one image that a lot is undeveloped, and in the next image there are houses there. We can do that for many areas, but we can't do it everywhere. For vast parts of the country, we're going to update the address list by using technology and using information from state, local, and tribal governments. We estimate we'll need to be on the ground for 25 percent of the addresses. In 2019, we'll hit the ground where we need to do that in-field listing.
- Self-response: We'll communicate the importance of the 2020 Census to the population and generate the largest possible self-response. We can reduce the number of households where in-person follow-up is needed. We'll use technology and partnership (advertising via social media, encouraging the Internet as a response mode, allowing the submission of questionnaires without a personal identification code).
- Records: To reduce the non-response follow-up workload, we'll use previous census data and data from the U.S. Postal Service and the IRS to identify vacant housing units and those that

don't qualify as units. There were 48 million housing units we had to knock on doors for in 2010. Fourteen million of those doors were vacant. When we went back and used data from third-party sources...we could have found up to 6 million of those addresses and known they were vacant from information that we had. That's time. That's money. That's one example of how we would use this data.

- Infrastructure: We have built an operational control system that automates tasks, such as case assignments and number of contact attempts. What neighborhood we should go to, and who should go knock on those doors? We're working to see how this works. We expect this to eliminate the need for the massive infrastructure we've used in the past. We'll need fewer enumerators, fewer offices. It's a streamlined approach. These are all things we've been testing. More tests are yet to come.
- We'll spend the remainder of the day in more detailed discussions of these topics.
- You've heard a lot of information. I'd love to start the dialogue and hear feedback or thoughts on what you've heard and how this applies to your world.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- My understanding is we have a special rule for enumeration. What I heard in your presentation is more that I was responsible for enumeration in urban settings. Are you to the point on what you are going to do for rural Alaska?

Lisa Blumerman

- The presentation tomorrow that Evan will do will dig into plans for Alaska. We do understand and appreciate the unique challenges here and the need to do things differently. We're in the planning stages.

(b) (6)

- A couple of things: Your emphasis is a lot on households and canvassing. There's a lot of PO boxes in rural Alaska and doubled-up families and homeless people. The other question I have is about self-response. I didn't really understand using the tools. I guess you're using a different methodology?

Lisa Blumerman

- We are starting with a housing unit frame, realizing there may be multiple households in those units. Self-response is one of the things we're looking to use is Be Counted, we generally had this program near the end where people who felt they weren't counted could go to a library or some other place and fill out a form. People were missing a census ID. It's a code that a respondent would first enter on their form that allows us to link that response to what we have in our address file. We've been working on a way to do that in real time to match, without that code, the addresses that people submitted. We didn't mail to PO boxes or non-traditional addresses. Now that we can do it without the code, we can mail to these non-traditional addresses. Someone who goes somewhere to pick up their mail and take it home can now complete that questionnaire. We're looking at ways to encourage people to respond. Should we send an initial notice followed by a reminder? What should that mailing look like? We decided

places with low Internet connectivity should be included in the first mailing. But we do want to encourage people to complete online when possible. Advertising and partnership efforts will encourage people to engage and respond.

(b) (6)

- Will your online one synergize with the one you mail out? We have villages that don't have a post office... or they have post offices and they're closed. So there's no one there to open the door. You can maximize ability to access it through the school system or local government. For our whole region, a geographical address doesn't mean anything because no mail is delivered. If you don't put the PO Box at the end of the ZIP code, it'll go back where it came from and you won't get the package no matter how many times it's sent.
- What will Census do to ensure people are protected? In the Barrow area, we have polar bears. Obviously, if we lose the census taker, our count might be off.
- There's some dynamics...and an online opportunity is kind of like voting. We go to polling places, so if we can go to the library like we do for the polling place and fill it out there, then you know you don't have to send an enumerator because it's already been dealt with. It just varies as to who has Internet access and how well it works. You can go into some communities and it can take forever to download a document. The Barrow government has Internet and IT support. These are some of the things just to engage the community to find out what some of the resources are.

Tim Olson

- If connectivity is there, it's much easier for the people and for us. If not, we'll find another way. As far as the bears, we'll need your local knowledge there.

(b) (6)

- The health department will give flu shots, and they'll set them up at the Wells Fargo. Seems like you could have a census day where you could set up a couple of locations where people could go fill it out and then if they have questions you could have someone there. You'd still have to follow up with those that don't get counted. Our area covers 800 miles and there's no road system. If we could come to the Census instead of the Census coming to us across the ice...

Dee Alexander

- The liaison program will be covered tomorrow, and that might help with this. Things could revolve around the high school or the borough government like was done before.

(b) (6)

- **I heard that you use aerial maps, and I find those to be very helpful for what I do in my region, too, because our homes don't have addresses, and some of them don't look like they're any kind of home at all, but there's somebody living in it.** People may live on their boats and are fishing at times, so timing is important.
- You'll go knock on the door and no one is going to answer that unless it's a very close friend. I like the idea of having a census time. A tribal member who's trusted can go grab them during

that time because they won't answer. Rely on local input on how to reach people—otherwise, you might not.

Break

Population Statistics Discussion

- Tim Olson asked for Eric Jordan, who joined the consultation during the break, to introduce himself.

(b) (6)

- I'm (b) (6) as a policy analyst. I'm from the lower 48; I'm from the (b) (6) and I'm also (b) (6). We moved up here less than 2 years ago. My wife is from here. She's an (b) (6).

Census Presentation

Hyon Shin, Chief, Racial Statistics Branch, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- We're testing to determine the content of the race question so we can code and tabulate American Indian and Alaska Native populations. We are also doing some testing on a tribal enrollment question.
- Quick background on the census race question: It's based on self-identification. Respondents tell us their race. This includes checking the AI/AN response box and writing in the tribe *or* reporting one or more races.
- It's important that people report as accurately as possible because this ultimately gives the community valuable data.
- You do have the 2010 brief in your packets. You can refer to figure 1. This is the check box and write-in line. This is an ongoing process as the population changes.
- We sought to understand if the current instruction, "print enrolled tribe," may be deterring people.
- We conducted focus groups in four different cities, with a total of 60 participants. From this research, we know this instruction means different things to different people. People had different interpretations of what "village" or "enrolled" meant.
- For other races, there are write-in instructions that say, "print, for example." Tribal participants wanted to be treated equally by having the same instructions. "Print, for example" allowed participants to understand what was being asked. We're testing "print enrolled tribe" in control versions and "print, for example" in experimental versions to see how they perform.
- After the focus groups, we started testing through cognitive interviews how to best elicit detailed responses.
- Usually for other races, we give examples or specific checkboxes for the largest detailed groups. However, the six major AI/AN groups only comprise about 10 percent of the AI/AN population.
- We tested three checkboxes (American Indian, Alaska Native, or Central/South American Indian) and six checkboxes that listed the largest AI/AN groups (Navajo Nation, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat, etc.) and gave examples over the write-in area. The option of three checkboxes was overwhelmingly preferred.
- National content test: here is an overview of the goals, of what we want to explore.

- The question format—the separate questions approach (asking about Hispanic origin first and then about race) and the combined question approach (both race and Hispanic origin as one question).
- How to collect and tabulate data for those with Middle Eastern or North African heritage.
- How instructions are worded and the terminology that is used, to increase respondent understanding.
- Using the Internet, smartphones, and the telephone to enhance question designs and optimize reporting.
- We code each and every write-in. Each gets assigned a code to be tabulated. This is an excerpt of the code list from 2010. It is updated as needed, as indicated by Federal Register notices (e.g., when a new tribe becomes federally recognized).

(b) (6) asked about how it is decided which name is used on the list.

Hyon Shin

- We use the names that are on the BIA Federal Register notice.

(b) (6)

- So, if you go to (b) (6) it's the (b) (6). If there was a follow-up question: "Is your tribe known by any other names?" that might help clear it up for you. So, if they put (b) (6) that means (b) (6). There are names that are generational; they are passed down. If you have an elder and you want her to self-identify, she's going to identify a certain way, she's going to tell you how to identify it and how to spell it.

Hyon Shin

- We need to know, if someone reports a certain way, how it should be classified. That's why our consultation is so important. We look to you to help us know.

(b) (6)

- Is there a process for how that is done?

Hyon Shin

- We mailed out the list to all tribes and asked for their feedback, and we're going to do that again this time. We have to cull all of that really important information to get that classification for everybody. We have a master file, and we have hundreds of thousands of lines, and that has much more detail than this. The important thing to know about the list and how you self-identify: If you self-identify as Aleut, we count your answer. If you self-identify as (b) (6), we count your answer, or if you identify as (b) (6). It's all counted and tabulated.

(b) (6)

- Would you like additional discussion on this now or after you finish your presentation?

Hyon Shin

- Let's finish the presentation, and then I'm sure we'll continue this conversation.
- The tribal enrollment question research is, and the question will be, separate and distinct from race and ethnicity questions.
- Focus groups will be conducted in fall 2015 and winter 2016. We will do cognitive testing next spring and summer. There will be a field test in 2017, which will include testing on tribal lands. We'll reach out to you as this continues.
- If the Census Bureau collected data on tribal enrollment, how would your tribe or village use that?

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- I know you're aware of discussions about the distinction of race and tribal enrollment. This critical discussion is very meaningful for tribes in Alaska. We recognize Census is trying to collect as much data as possible. The concern isn't about how Census uses the data but how it produces and packages the data, and how it may be misused by other agencies who may not fully understand it.
- I'll use Marcie here as an example. She is a member of a native village and a shareholder of a regional corporation. She could self-identify by her regional corporation, village corporation, tribal affiliation, or her racial identifier—she has four separate identifiers for this one person. Legislation may not define who's a tribal member. What are not tribes are ethnic and racial identifiers—Yupik, Athabascan, etc. The concern we have is that this will likely result in an undercount of members in Alaska.
- Village corporations and regional corporations are not included. If people filling these out don't understand they can put this down and have it be recognized as a tribe... If they think, "I'm a shareholder, but I'm not a tribal member," you have an undercount.
- A lot of Alaska Native people will respond using racial and ethnic identifiers when asked about tribal affiliations. Tribal recognition came about in the 1990s here. The concept of identification along those lines is confusing. Many people will use a racial or ethnic identifier even if they happen to be tribal members. You may actually be excluding tribal members who count but who may be identifying differently.
- We think one of the things you could do to help is to educate other federal agencies to understand they could be requesting counts that dramatically undercount Alaska Native populations.
- If there are four things Marcie could write down, you get to this blank and it says, "fill in your tribe," she might not know which one to put and might not write anything at all. She might just check the box, and she wouldn't be counted. I wish we could give you a simple answer. We really appreciate that you've come to the table and been willing to listen.

Lindsey Dixon, Director of Assets, Cook Inlet Housing Authority

- I have the opportunity in my role to look at several hundred housing applications a year. The response to that runs the gamut, and folks really are trying to answer accurately. The accurate answer changes depending on what they're filling out. Our staff go the extra mile to ask for the

information they're looking for. When we try to determine eligibility, we're asking a question similar to what the census asks, but to get an accurate answer we have to follow up with people who use a racial or ethnic identifier. There's no one clear-cut way to explain this to people.

(b) (6)

- Hello, I'm (b) (6). Welcome. Let me applaud you for the thorough and systematic way you've come to Alaska with the handbook and engaged with Alaska Native people here.
- Census is one of the most important things and is vital to nonprofits that rely so much on federal funding.
- I grew up in Anchorage, long before Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, long before many people identified themselves as "tribal people." They established themselves as Native people, based on where they were from. If you were from St. Mary's, that's how you identified to other people and within your families. Things have changed here, primarily because of ANCSA. This does not exist anywhere else in the U.S. It established 12 regional corporations and over 200 village corporations. It instituted a new separation a new designation for Alaska Native people that exists to this day, so, consequently, at that point I became an at-large shareholder, absent a village designation. I have a certificate of Indian blood. I can identify myself in two ways.
- Until recently we identified as (b) (6). Now we identify as (b) (6). It's very important to be inclusive in the way that you interact with Alaska Native people because there are many different ways. It should be simple. I deal with federal regulations on a daily basis, and I know that, oftentimes, it's not simple. The census is very important to us—to make sure we have an accurate count regardless of how we designate ourselves on any given day.

(b) (6)

- As you were starting your presentation, I noted to myself that many identify themselves as shareholders of a corporation. I was lucky my parents enrolled me in the (b) (6), and, of course, I have my BIA card.
- If we're only looking at corporations, it doesn't necessarily mean they're Alaska Native. That's my concern. As we were working on the 1991 amendments, 10-20 percent of shareholders were said to be non-Native. That's because of divorces, inheritances. We can't just say because (b) (6) here has Alaska shares, he's an Alaska Native. That's not the case.

Hyon Shin

- What we can do is from what people provide us. We try to make it as inclusive as possible. We have many different instructions. One thing we have is to encourage people to report not only one race, but also more than one tribe or village. It's not perfect. It's important to say, "Whatever people write in, it counts."
- The shareholder information is a little harder to get at. If you have four different identities, there's only so much you can put on the census form. But we hear what you're saying. This is where the regional offices are good at going out and educating.

(b) (6)

- Ideally, it seems like what Census is trying to do is gather two pieces of data. Racially, are you AI/AN? Then, politically, do you have an affiliation? On the first issue, Census has done a good job of being inclusive. **The second question on political status or political affiliation is more deeply concerning in Alaska. In many places in the U.S., it's easy to get that information. In Alaska, it absolutely is not.** The best suggestion we can provide is to make sure other federal agencies that want to run these tabulations understand that doing so will result in a dramatic undercount.

(b) (6)

- Could I identify myself from a place, and it would be counted? I don't have to make a distinction for shareholder or tribe, and I can be counted?

Hyon Shin

- Yes, because it's self-reported. We can take the information that's provided and hopefully classify appropriately. We can't go and verify what someone writes in. Our national content test is in the field right now and is our big mid-decade test for census content. We're trying to encourage people to report as much information as they can. With more data, we can tabulate more. The less data we have, we're sort of limited. A part of what we're doing is a re-interview component. With 100,000 households, we're calling them and asking a series of questions about how they self-identify. This will help us make the best question possible. We can only do what we can do with what people provide us.
- Going back to (b) (6) point about what you can help us do, the focus group work is designed so we can ask people what kinds of questions would elicit the best data. What elicits the best data for Alaska might be different, so that makes it difficult.

(b) (6)

- You can ask people how they identify and that's great, and the problem is that the reason you're asking that question matters significantly. Let's say someone is not a member but is a shareholder. She'll look at that and go, "I'm not a member, but I'm a shareholder. I've got to skip this and move on." And when this is tabulated by another agency, she isn't counted. Thousands upon thousands of people are affected by the issue.

John Thompson

- There are serious issues here. We don't currently ask about tribal enrollment or affiliation. We're testing that. Even if we don't ask that question, we do ask a question you saw on there, which is affiliation. If HUD runs a tab, it will have all the issues you said. Our job will be to ask the question in the best way we can. Since it's a self-response, and we don't have people there, we just get what people write in. So we're going to have to do serious work to analyze the quality of that data so we can say, "This is what it represents, and this is what it doesn't represent." That would be a good tool for us to do an analysis with so people like you can use it.

(b) (6)

- Use established organizations in Alaska to facilitate communication. Sit on AFN. **To the extent that you need to reach out to a very broad base of Alaska Natives, I would offer the AFN to assist in your process.**

(b) (6)

- This has been a robust conversation at the National Advisory Council. I want to make sure Census understands this is really not about the census; it's about how we use the information you collect and what we might be unintentionally drug into. We want to have equal standing, and we want you to be informed so you have intent and knowledge. If the framework is self-identification and common usage terms, then your testing of "as an example" must be inclusive. The NAC has already tackled this issue. We've already had vigorous conversations with Census staff.
- I want to go on record as saying the slides...they don't express the advisory function of the NAC and what we advised Census to include.
- I don't understand how the enrollment question is different than the "print your tribe" question. How do we do that so it's confidential and private to the tribes? This brings issues to the work we do and changes the conversations. **I want to make sure Census understands the complication of a simple, perhaps, tabulation that then results in major chaos in Indian Country.**

Hyon Shin

- One of the tests we're doing in 2016 are on examples.

John Thompson

- That's for the race question, not the enrollment question. The question is aimed at collecting racial identification.

(b) (6)

- It feels the same.

John Thompson

- Clearly, there are issues in the way you'd write that question. The issue is really complicated. We do get that, very much so.

Hyon Shin

- You're right. Part of what we found in our focus groups is that race and enrolled tribe are two different things. By saying "print name of enrolled tribe," it confounded the whole issue. This is what we did in 2010, but to evaluate it for 2020, we have to put it in the same test. The tribal enrollment question is a separate question from the race question.

(b) (6)

- Thank you for the clarification. The question that is used today has been subject to proposals at the national level, where tribes or federal agencies have said, “Well, shucks, we can’t get the enrollment data by running a tab. If they put one of those, great, they count as a tribal member.” That’s not a mechanism in Alaska that would produce accurate results. And it sounds like you get that, like you wouldn’t recommend to other federal agencies to tabulate enrollment information using the race question. It’s a separate enrollment question instead. Thank you very much.

(b) (6)

- When you look under (b) (6) ” it says, (b) (6) .” Is this because of the location?

Hyon Shin

- The list is what we did for 2010. What’s listed in bold is the tribal grouping. It may be antiquated, based on what we’re hearing. If it’s no longer appropriate, we want to hear that feedback.

(b) (6)

- Somebody in the (b) (6) , who is obviously American and obviously (b) (6) it doesn’t fall under (b) (6) .

Hyon Shin

- If somebody wrote in (b) (6) we don’t want to throw out data.

(b) (6)

- If someone wants to identify as (b) (6) rather than (b) (6) , (b) (6) covers it. It’s a global designation, so when we identify ourselves as Inupiat, we could easily identify ourselves as Inuit. There’s so many identifiers we can use.
- When you step off of race and go down to a tribal enrollment issue, you’re asking them to now identify with a federally recognized tribe, and you’re stepping away from race and into tribal enrollment and that’s where the confusion is. I think they need to be separate questions. I can identify myself as a race, and I can identify myself as (b) (6) , and I can identify myself as (b) (6) and those are all racial identifiers and they’re all different.
- If someone is in (b) (6) and they identify as (b) (6) do they get counted as (b) (6) ? Who gets credit for the count? It becomes a question of how agencies are going to manipulate that data. It’s like starting a bingo game—starting with 50 bingo balls and then somebody r-tabulates and you then suddenly have 48.

John Thompson

- In the example you gave, my guess is if they wrote in (b) (6) they’d have been tabulated as (b) (6) . That’s just my guess. We have a big problem with “American” because people are proud of their heritage.

- The more important point is this list was designed for race, not for counting tribal affiliation. So you're hitting on the points that are so difficult when you try to take one concept, which is racial identity and use that to calculate another identity, which is tribal affiliation. So, you don't use the racial question to tabulate enrollment but use a separate question. We don't have that question yet.

(b) (6)

- **It looks incredibly difficult. I'm looking at the list from the 2010 Census, the race classification sheet. Under Alaska Native, under (b) (6), which is where you find (b) (6). When I think, probably, the reality is that the (b) (6) portion of the Alaska Native people that live within our region are most likely the minority in terms of race because (b) (6) is a melting pot of various Alaska Native cultures. So, there's a lot of Alaska Native people here, but to classify them all as Alaska Native (b) (6) is just erroneous.** This list looks like it was convenient at one time, but it is probably not relevant any more.

(b) (6)

- If the Census Bureau is trying to gather racial data from this question, it doesn't achieve that. For example, if you want to know if my friend, Marcie, is a member of the Native Village of Napaimute, that has zero to do with her race and is completely irrelevant to this question. It's a political affiliation and not a racial categorization. So, you really have your work cut out for you. You have to figure out: How do you best frame the tribal enrollment question and then encourage or discourage its use in accurate, reliable ways? You also have to take a hard look at the race question, as it's asked today and determine whether it's actually gathering information that's just about race.

(b) (6)

- I commend Census for using Unangan for a category. Unangan is what the (b) (6) people called themselves before (b) (6). (b) (6) is a Russian word. And then you have, in parentheses, "in Alaska," and I'm like, "Wait, what?"
- **I would like to make sure that all of the races are written as you have them—so, making sure that you're able to capture what the elders might call themselves because I would say, my elders would say, "I'm (b) (6)." So, great job on that.**
- Another identification method that I would know would be the Native corporations—not (b) (6) but (b) (6)—adding the Native word for the Native village corporations to the list would be beneficial. One last point is: When you go back and there's something written like (b) (6) then it's tied into the community, so it's important also for the tribes. For example, the (b) (6), and they would say, "I'm a (b) (6)." So, great job on that.

(b) (6)

- I would think it would be simple. The first question is: "Are you Alaska Native?" The answer is "yes," so the next question is: "What type of Alaska Native are you?" Then you say, "I'm an (b) (6)." Then the separate question: "Are you a member of a federally recognized tribe?" If they say yes, then you ask them: "Which tribe?" Then they'd designate which tribe.

- Now the question becomes: how do you define federally recognized tribes for purposes of different federal agencies and funding? They don't recognize corporations as federally recognized, and this has caused contention with the tribes.
- A lot of the federal funds get manipulated by the nonprofits who use the funds for services, but they're not federally recognized. They federally recognized the for-profits but not the nonprofits.
- Tribal enrollment is a sovereign question that's the dynamic of who and how enrollment is done. **The ability to enroll members, that's a sovereign right.** Some tribes have open enrollment, some have closed their enrollment. When you're identifying not as a tribe but as a corporation, you have shareholder caps that you have to take into consideration. You have some shareholders who have said, "OK, we're going to continue enrollment for new shareholders who were born after a certain date." Then you have some corporations who have said, "No, we're going to close our enrollment. We have enough shareholders."
- **I think the race question should stay race. It shouldn't divert over to an enrollment question. And then, if you're interested in tribal enrollment, then I think you need a dialogue with the tribal leaders to let them determine how that tribal enrollment question gets asked.** Because that's the sovereign, government-to-government approach. I don't want to sit here as tribal housing authority and speak to a sovereign issue. **To try to meld the two, it's not working.**

(b) (6)

- Just to clarify a statistic, at (b) (6), we have 8,646 shareholders. 629 are non-Native—less than six percent.

(b) (6)

- Just because a person is part of a village doesn't mean they are or aren't Native.

(b) (6)

- **The Census mission is to count everyone. It's not the same as other government agencies that have programs, that have regulations that may determine who we can serve and who we can't serve, and they're all different, and we promise you that. So, if I stick with your mission, it's about counting everyone, it's not getting to the programmatic level, where it becomes so complex. Why you're hearing so much different conversation here is we're thinking through our own lenses, of which program we're trying to deliver and what those formulas look like, and they're all different.** I just want to be clear about why this is so important.

Geography Discussion

Census Presentation

Wendy Hawley, Geographer, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- Geography affects the data we collect. We want to work with you on this.
- This map shows an example of how geography defines data. This is a fictional Census Bureau map of the fictional Silver Hill Native Village.
- Houses in orange are Native member housing; houses not in orange are non-Native member housing. The point in the center shows the coordinates for the (b) (6) from BIA.

- The Census Bureau has to have a defined boundary before it can produce data for a certain area. Since (b) (6) are defined by a single point, the Census Bureau works with (b) (6) to define a statistical geographic boundary around (b) (6).
- This is an example of an (b) (6) Statistical Area. The boundaries of the (b) (6) determine the population that will make up the data.
- Census asks about geography as part of the government-to-government relationship. We rely on (b) (6) to review and update their own geography through our geography programs.
- Census maps are stored in the MAF/TIGER database. Tribes and villages can access the maps in the database and review them. Updates should be sent to the Census Bureau. Census will update the database.
- The Census Bureau would like to invite all of you to meet one-on-one about geography.
- We maintain (b) (6) geographies in support of (b) (6).
- Currently, for Alaskan geography, there are legal areas and statistical areas.
 - Legally defined areas: regional corporations
 - Statistical areas: (b) (6) Statistical Areas and Census Designated Places
- Participant Statistical Areas Program is a geography program through which tribes or villages can define (b) (6) Statistical Areas and Census Designated Places. This will start in 2018.
- For Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA), you will have the opportunity to review our list of addresses and provide updates. We'll send an invitation to this program in 2017.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- In the 2010 Census, the community of Akutan, they were counted, and when it came to redistricting, the redistricting committee had reviewed the data...and the community of Akutan is small—I think there's 76 people. But, at the other end of their community is a cannery, and the community was counted when all of the cannery workers were there, so it skewed the data to the people [who] were doing the redistricting and having to abide by the Native voting numbers. Would this benefit the community of Akutan, to be able to carve out where their actual community is, to have it be classified as a Native community?

Wendy Hawley

- If I'm understanding correctly, then you're saying that the boundary that was drawn in the 2010, it included the cannery? Is it considered part of the village? They need to redefine boundaries for the village to exclude the cannery. The (b) (6) will still get counted. It just won't get counted in with something that's classified as the (b) (6) Statistical Area.

(b) (6)

- I don't know if it's actually part of the village. It's in (b) (6), so I imagine it's within the boundaries. The district ended up being split because of the appearance that it wasn't a Native community.

(b) (6)

I'm a practicing Alaska Native attorney... If the Census uses the designation found in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the geographic boundaries of regional corporations, why doesn't it use it for village corporations, which are also defined in section 12 of ANCSA?

Tim Olson

- That's a great question, and I don't think we're prepared to answer it. We can get back to you.

(b) (6)

- I think it would be worth a look. If there's a very clear definition of a geographic area for the regional corporations in section 12 of ANCSA, why wouldn't you use that legal definition? It seems worthy of consideration to me.

(b) (6)

- For (b) (6), we're still doing our land selection, and when you look at our land selection, a lot of it is trees. Nobody lives there. The village is separate, and we had to select the tree area. At that point in time, with ANCSA, we were told, "There's enough federal land here. You can select from your village area." There's the city of (b) (6), and (b) (6) selected trees because nobody lived there and it wasn't already taken by the city of (b) (6). That's how it happened in (b) (6). How it happened for other village corporations, I'm unsure.

(b) (6)

- I want to offer, maybe, an opportunity to collect data. Under the Indian Housing Block Grant Program, there are a number of housing entities across the U.S. Some of them have GIS mapping of their housing. They would be a great resource to Census in identifying Native homes. **There are 14 regional housing authorities here, in Alaska. We clearly know where our units are and, really, who lives there. So, we would be a good resource for Census.**
- I just want to say that I'm a bit confused by your use of the term "service area," when ANCSA has a very clear definition that I assume Census is following. So, I'm not asking, necessarily, for clarification, but I don't think they're the same thing, so I just want to clarify that.

(b) (6)

- Obama's health care was passed, and Native hospitals won't see patients unless they have tribal memberships. How would that affect our enrollment numbers? Like, they don't live in our village, but they're part of our tribe.

John Thompson

- It would depend on how they respond to the census, in terms of the question. It's hard to say how that would affect your enrollment numbers. We need to really think about that.

(b) (6)

- There's a lot of people my age or younger, and they don't know anything about the tribe or what services they can get. There's a lot of areas that are tiny little villages who don't even know

what a census means. Educating them...and it's got to be done now because a lot of the people there aren't knowing what they can get as far as services in the community...that's really important. We need to let them know.

(b) (6)

- I want to point out that census numbers will not affect your tribal enrollment. It's the tribe that determines the membership.

(b) (6)

- **We are effective in getting out the Native vote. We can get out the Native count with partnership with you guys.**

Closing Remarks

[Tim Olson reminded attendees of the consultation time for the next day and listed the topics that would be covered.]

John Thompson

- Thank you for your discussion. It was a great day, and we learned a lot.

Day 2

Egan Center, Anchorage, AK

October 15, 2 p.m.—6 p.m.

Introductory Remarks

Welcome

Tim Olson

- Good afternoon, everybody, and welcome back to our second day of tribal consultations. My feedback on yesterday was that the discussions and recommendations and advice you were giving us was fantastic. We really appreciate that. Whether you spoke up loudly or softly or talked to us in the hallway, we really appreciate that.

Opening Remarks

Tim Olson

- Please state your name and where you're from. We're recording this, and there will be a report after the consultation, so it's really important that we make sure we know who's talking. At least one person who joined us today who wasn't with us yesterday. (b) (6), please introduce yourself.

(b) (6)

- I'm (b) (6) and I'm with the Alaska Department of Labor Workforce Development. I provide population estimates and makes sure Census has accurate estimates for work quarters.

Tim Olson

- I'd also like to formally welcome and introduce to you Jeannie Shiffer, our associate director for communications.

Dee Alexander

- What we try to do after each meeting is we compile the notes from the meeting and the contractor writes everything up. We want to send the notes out to the participants to make sure everything is accurate. You'll be getting a copy of the meeting notes in probably a week.

Tim Olson

- There's a one- or two-pager in your folder and it's the basic questions we're tossing out for discussion. We encourage you to write down notes and provide those to us, if you don't mind. If you want to give us, today, your handwritten notes, that will help us capture the notes from yesterday's and today's consultation.
- Today's topics: enumeration (how we're thinking about counting people), in the afternoon we'll focus on partnership activities (we'll engage with everybody), and we'll also talk about the recruiting portion of 2020, a massive activity where we hire local people who are either conducting enumeration or managing those operations at the local level. We'll have a brief lead-out from the Census person for each topic and then open it up for broad discussion. At the end

of the day, I'll ask for closing thoughts and views. I want to open the floor at this point and invite you to talk about or share what your takeaways were from yesterday.

(b) (6)

- When we did introductions yesterday, I wish I'd been sitting on the other side of (b) (6) because of how she self-identified. I self-identify as (b) (6). (b) (6) is my (b) (6) name. I'm named after my grandfather. The tribal designation came late. My grandfather was born in the (b) (6). My grandmother was in (b) (6). When you look at whether they wanted to enroll or identify themselves with the tribe, they saw that tribe as a political designation and they said, "Leave the politics to the young people."
- **I know what I'm about. I know where I came from. I know where my ancestors came from. I don't need a political designation to tell me who I am. Should I enroll? I'm really torn, because that's not how I self-identify. Do I want to align myself in that political designation? Because that's how the elders see it. It's a political designation. They identify by place, by family.**

(b) (6)

- As (b) (6), we always self-identify. We self-identify by our environment. I was sharing my lineage. That's why I said we're the (b) (6), because we migrated. That's why I said (b) (6); that's the unit we belong to. We identify not politically, per se, but we made sure you knew where I was from and that's my land.
- When we were working in the southeast, that whole process is what we went through of the family history (b) (6) were very territorial. We went to war. "That's our land and you don't cross it." There might be a spin on it to work with the federal government, so instead of saying (b) (6) we say, "the five tribes," I think that's a way of saying, "Yes, I agree with you." That's the way it is traditionally, but when we're working with the federal government, we basically... I don't know why it is the five tribes the (b) (6) pulled together, but our fathers came together for our youth. It's, like you said, based on history. **There's a lot of history when you come to Alaska Natives, so you can't just label it.**
- I was talking to (b) (6) about housing, and I was learning more about housing than I think I ever wanted to know. **What was startling to me is that, because of current government politics and the politics of the nation, for some pockets of federal money, it would be hard to be based on race. Our Alaska Native and American relationship is based on government-to-government. We have that status. No other people do, and so, I'm like, "How in the world can the housing authority be in that status, that they have to open it up to non-Natives?"** I'm concerned about that, but now I understand where he's coming from.
- If we're looking at a designation more than AI/AN, we have to go back to federally recognized tribes, and we have to do a lot of education. Our federal money for the local level, the regional level, is based on the number of tribal members you have. Next door, it was all about co-management. It's not co-management with just the regional corporations, it's co-management with the tribes. It's not because we want to fit into the Census and do something for the Census. **We should do something for our children and grandchildren. They should know what tribe they belong to. They should know their family history. They should be able to recite it just like I did to you.** AFN tried this about 8 years ago, and they couldn't do it, so it's going to be a statewide effort.

(b) (6)

- My background was in social service programs, at which point you have to do tribal counts for different agencies and those numbers. **What is Census trying to do by collecting tribal enrollment information nationwide? What's the purpose, and, I guess, if you have a purpose, maybe you can come to kind of a consensus or an answer: what are we getting at?**

John Thompson

- It's clear from the discussion yesterday we have to have a long discussion at the Census Bureau. We need to rethink how we're collecting tribal information.

(b) (6)

- Thank you for that.

(b) (6)

- I just want to thank you for hearing us. My takeaways were understanding what the purpose of the information is. That brings me to the question about... you have to ask the right questions for what you're trying to determine.
- My other takeaway is it's going to be critical that Alaska definitions be comprehensive. When people are asking the Census Bureau for information, we identify differently, but at the end of the day we're tied to our land. We're still the same people. You're counting us, and that's your purpose.
- The other takeaway: I was really confused about the geography and the mapping... the information you're sharing at the consultations has to be meaningful. Look at it and make sure you're answering the questions that we're asking. I'm just asking if, in your delivery, you consider who your audience is and what you're trying to get us to understand.

(b) (6)

- My takeaway was appreciation for how everyone at this table engaged. It's clear you came to listen. There was no ego in the room. To be able to come to the table and say, "We'll admit we don't know it all" is impressive. We just are really grateful you came with an open mind, a lack of defensiveness, and a willingness to engage. Thank you.

(b) (6)

- Sometimes, the best conversations happen away from the table. Especially as Native people, we're thinking about the conversations, and it's not just sleeping on it, but talking about it with one another. I think Alaska is a great example of how people with many differences have come together with a great deal of respect. We don't work to change anyone's view of their history or understanding of who they are. I want to share, generally, what I heard in the hallway: **Not only do we, as Alaska Natives, have to go back and encourage our people to participate in the census, we have to educate them about how to answer the questions and how critical it is for them to give the right answer, even if they feel it might be in conflict with how they would self-identify.**

- So, I want to make sure you know what I'm hearing. I'll give you an example. If the head of a household is a non-Native, but the wife and children are Native... certain communities are educating members to make sure if the head of household is completing that form, they know to complete it to acknowledge the heritage represented within their family. Otherwise, that household is not counted with the appropriate history. That's the kind of detailed education we're doing at the local level. That's why we're asking so many specific questions around tribal enrollment and affiliation.
- The challenge for us is we're also looking at the programmatic side. We want to serve our people. So, through a programmatic lens, we have a variety of eligibility. I heard the term "service area" yesterday, and it really got my antennas up because that is not a term that should be used by Census. **Census really has to have a higher level and not be at that programmatic level. That's really our job. Your job is to make sure we count. Not just that you count everyone, but that we as a people count...We can navigate the programs fine, but how you count us and whether or not we count as Alaska Native people matters greatly to us.** I appreciate deeply that you were listening yesterday. A Navajo who lives on the Navajo reservation has a simple answer; we're not a simple answer.

[Tim Olson introduced Evan Moffet for the enumeration discussion.]

Enumeration Discussion

Census Presentation

Evan Moffet, Assistant Division Chief for Geographic Operations, Decennial Census Management Division

- Stop me if I say anything that doesn't make sense. We tend to live and breathe this stuff. I believe the topic of enumeration will be closely related to other topics this afternoon.
- The goals and challenges of enumeration: The goal is to count everyone. I live in a very small community, and we all get mail, and we all have a house number and a street name. I don't have travel challenges, necessarily. The challenges here are daunting, but they're exciting.
 - Typical challenges are multiple generations in same household, unrelated families in a household, etc.
- Technology is exploding. The population is very mobile. Alaska is very unique—you have a very large state, you have weather challenges, you have logistical challenges to move things, connectivity challenges, and language diversity. We have to be cognizant of all these things as we think about how we'll enumerate in 2020.
- The 2010 experience: Most tribes chose to be enumerated in person. For self-response with paper questionnaires, it was either mailed to them or dropped off in person. How well did we do this? If you were to look at a map, you'd see we enumerated tribal members primarily through one specific methodology. How did that compare to other methodologies?
 - How we enumerated Alaska: First was self-response. We built an address list and mailed questionnaires. To Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks, primarily.
 - The second mode was update/enumerate, where we put staff on the ground and they update that address list and they knock on the door and attempt to get someone to respond. And if they don't respond, then we go back.
 - There's also update/leave, where there's a questionnaire in a plastic bag left at the house.

- 85 percent of the state is a remote Alaska operation. We would plan ahead and send staff in to update.

Tim Olson

- Update/leave would have been hub cities, like Kotzebue, Nome, Barrow.

(b) (6)

- Here, we call them regional cities.

[Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations](#)

(b) (6)

- So, is the Census perfect? ...I'm just wondering about the percentage of the population that was actually counted. 100% is perfect. I know that my friend who has a family of five didn't get counted.

John Thompson

- The Census is not perfect, but our goal is to count everyone. The Census Bureau does public evaluations of how well we do at enumeration, and there are measured overcounts and undercounts. For the Alaska Native population, there is an undercount. It's probably on the border of three percent. It's on our website. We evaluate ourselves and make it available.

Wendy Hawley

- The Alaska Native population includes the entire state. So, the population is counted in the mail out/mail back areas and the update/enumerate areas, not just rural Alaska. In rural Alaska, I think what Keith is alluding to, is that it's still self-enumeration. So, when we were out there, we did our best to make sure that the tribal leadership agreed that we had gotten to all the houses and that we hadn't missed a house that maybe was just outside the major densely populated area. But, whether or not we got all the population in that particular unit, that's where the assessment the director was talking about comes in. If there are 5 or 10 people living in that house but they tell us three, that's what we get. So, there's still always going to be an over/under count because of the self-enumeration piece of it.

(b) (6)

- I was under the impression that the western and northern population centers were all update/enumerate, and it was the Mat-Su Valley and the Kenai Peninsula that were update/leave, but that Bethel, Kotzebue, and Barrow were all update/enumerate. Is that wrong?

Tim Olson

- Wendy was the manager of Alaska operations in 2010.

Wendy Hawley

- You're correct. Many of the regional cities, so Kotzebue, I believe, was still update/enumerate, and, I think, Barrow, as you mentioned, and Dillingham. I'll have to verify that. The map that Evan has, if we blew it map up, you'd see those spots. They're all color coded. We can get back to you and give you a list of the areas that were update/enumerate. That'll probably be a better way to go.

Evan Moffet

- The reason I brought this up is I was trying to communicate that there are multiple ways we enumerate. How do we ensure all people and households are counted? We don't know yet what that's going to look like, so we'd like to spend time talking with you. We'd like to leverage the Internet to the extent possible. The second option would be telephone response.

(b) (6)

- I travel to other villages to provide health care. A little girl was telling me who all lives in the houses. Especially in flu season, we want to get everyone vaccinated, so we know practically everyone there. How do we fill out the census? There's probably not one day in the village when everyone will be there. Everyone is always going out during the whole year, because we live off the land. When you go out to do the census, there are going to be people who are gone. Would it help if there was a community member to work with the interviewer to answer the questions or do they have to have permission to do that? How does that work? The ones who are absent—how will they be counted?

Evan Moffet

- What if that community member was a census enumerator?

(b) (6)

- Everybody is real shy. They really are. They tend to hold back when they see strangers in the village. If it's someone they're familiar with, they're more comfortable and willing to share about themselves, if it's someone who resembles themselves and their homes. If some stranger comes and knocks on my door, I want to know who's there.

Sydnee Chattin, Assistant Division Chief, Decennial Programs Field Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- I'll be talking about recruiting in a few minutes. One of the things we do is we always want to make sure we hire from the local communities. That's what really helps with that trusted voice. That will address your concern.

Evan Moffet

- The second question I heard was: how do we count people who are absent? We can come back at a later time or for a proxy, by asking someone else in the community who knows the person very well and collect the data that way. I think there are a number of options we can look at.
- Someone in the household can answer for anyone in the household. If there's someone over the age of 15, they can answer the census for the entire household.

(b) (6)

- We have one home that has, like, 16 people living in that one 4-bedroom house. That's three families with their children. And those are the ones that aren't coming to our events and gatherings and living on public assistance, and they don't have a job, and they live, basically, off the land. Those are the ones not coming forward, and it's difficult to reach those individuals that are lacking education.
- Our leaders are becoming younger, and they're mostly women. The men are retiring. It would be really good to get that hiring information.

(b) (6)

- When the housing authority tries to go out and find out how many people are in the homes, people might think they're in violation of some housing problems, or there might be other reasons they're afraid to admit how many people are in that home. They would have to have the utmost confidence that this is confidential information. They don't trust anybody, especially the federal government, to keep that confidential. There might be somebody who has to live in a crawl space, or five people have to sleep in the living room, and they don't want to admit that.

Evan Moffet

- How do you deal with that?

(b) (6)

- A complete site inspection. We don't try to use this to disqualify or kick people out. We're worried about the safety issues. Overcrowding is a huge issue in Alaska. Sometimes, though, a community member will say, "There's way more people in that house than you think." They might not have plumbing, and they might live in a travel trailer or something, with an extension cord, and they might use the facilities in some house nearby.

Evan Moffet

- We ensure confidentiality, but the reality is that not everyone believes that, and that's a challenge we're familiar with. When it comes to knowing about the community and the challenges in the community, that's why we like to hire locals and invest in locals. We will conduct address canvassing. We will also attempt to update that address list through a number of data sources.

(b) (6)

- I think local boots on the ground, you're going to find, is necessary. I know you're trying to save money with this census, but that may be difficult to do in Alaska.

Lisa Blumerman

- The goal of the census isn't to save money, it's to get an accurate count of all people.

Evan Moffet

- I do anticipate that, for a portion of Alaska, outside major cities, we're going to have to have people on the ground to update the list.

(b) (6)

- About overcrowding, let me use an example. If you go to a house and there are 10 people living there, and it has three bedrooms... the program may limit number of people on a per bedroom basis. In those three bedrooms may be three separate families.
- There's an assumption that multi-generational housing is a choice. Often, it's not a choice, but they don't have anywhere else to go.
- There's also household income. People may resist being counted because if multiple families live there and each has an income, the combined income could result in eviction. Do you have a plan for how to address this?

Lisa Blumerman

- Great comment. The first thing is, from Census's perspective, we don't have a definition of overcrowding. Complex households are certainly something we consider. That's one of the challenges we consider. The combination of households, and I grew up in a multi-generational household, it's not unique to Alaska. It may be more prevalent, but it's one of the things that's a challenge.
- We are an address-based census. Our goal is to count everybody, regardless of that. I suspect that when Kendall talks with us later, that's one of the tools in our toolbox we'll use to try to reach multi-generational households. Last census, after hurricanes Rita and Katrina hit, there were lots of people who moved in and bunked up together. It's a really important point and one we're working through.

(b) (6)

- Since you're address-based, how do you deal with places all through Alaska that don't have addresses?

Evan Moffet

- Last census, we collected locations for every structure and living quarter, and those are in our database. So we have that as a starting point and we know some of those structures no longer exist and there has been new construction. We will work through that process to identify vacants and units that no longer exist and new structures.
- We also have the same data for the remote part of Alaska (in addition to canvassing), so we'll go out and do basically the same thing from the update/enumerate perspective. We'll go out and update. By the time we're done, we should have a correct list of housing units.
- The Census Bureau stores address data that we get from Post Office. We have city-style addresses, and we also store rural route and box numbers, and we have what are called location descriptions. In Texas, we have a lot of tan trailers. So we store that data as well. So we have that description and that latitude longitude and that helps us locate the housing unit.

Tim Olson

- How do we locate people living on fishing boats or at canneries or dormitories?

Evan Moffet

- We will enumerate these non-traditional households. Some will fall into group quarters operations. We're looking to use administrative records to identify those locations. We'll also reach out to people like Eddie all over the country and additional data sources, and we'll send staff out with special procedures to enumerate just like we would with a regular household.

Tim Olson

- A real game changer from 2010 to 2020 is we're testing and gaining good experience in how to take a response that doesn't have a census identification code on it and match it to an address in our system. This is a game changer because it permits people who think they were missed to simply go online to self-report, and we're able to take what they give us and match it to an address. We didn't have that in 2010. This will open the door up a lot. If tribal leaders can get the word out, "Here's another way you can be counted if you think you were missed."

Evan Moffet

- Thoughts on all-around Internet self-response? What are some of the challenges? Are you connected? How? Is it reliable?

(b) (6)

- Someone did a health service on tobacco for communities, and this gentleman was trying to get ahold of me for three weeks. He didn't know my name, but he was going by a satellite service device that described my home, from the color of my steps to how many windows I had. He wanted to do a survey with my two sons. I thought that was interesting. I have Internet two weeks out of the month. Sometimes with the weather, it's not good, and can be out for a few weeks.

(b) (6)

- In my area we have access in the village but not in the homes, necessarily. The way I can see it work is if people came into the tribal offices. You could use a school or medical facilities or any larger facility. It's that local cooperation and partnership thing where everyone strives to come into one central place and do enumeration.

(b) (6)

- We do have access. We have a computer available for the public. One of the ways that could work is if you could bring a machine with you. Make yourself available to communities so they know who you are and why it's important.

(b) (6)

- For North Slope... **If you were to set up a kiosk or utilize the school, that's an ample environment.** We want to make sure we won't get compatibility issues that will frustrate

people. HUD's information was incompatible, and it got to the point where we were using more than one program just to see the information.

Evan Moffet

- Our IT director has an extensive method for testing different browsers on different platforms.

(b) (6)

- The National Advisory Committee is considering how technology impacts the ability to count those who are considered hard to count. Alaska Natives would usually be in that category. It would be incredibly helpful if those of you here could respond, if the Internet is the primary response, how would that work in your community? If you can be that clear in your response, it would help me as I represent you at that table.

(b) (6)

- I'd like to address the villages upriver on the Kuskokwim River. I'm from the (b) (6), and we work really hard to get Internet connectivity through GCI. GCI was at a conference in the region, and we asked them, "When are you going to get cell phone service for the villages above Napaimute?" and they said, "No plan." Most of the schools have somehow obtained Internet. **In a lot of the bigger villages, you do have Internet connectivity in certain places all the time.** There's often Internet in the tribal offices, housing authority offices, and the schools, but a lot of the families do not have Internet connectivity.
- The other challenge we face is in many of our villages, we have many Yupik first speakers, so face-to-face enumeration is the best way to get data. I was hoping that conversation would come up from some of the people in St. Mary's because they're on the Yukon. Upriver, Internet is not the best way. The telephone is not good because they do have telephones in their homes, but they may not understand that well, and they're shy. They don't want to talk to someone they don't know, especially if they don't understand why you're asking the question. General understanding of the implications of getting the answer right might not be there unless it gets explained in our language.

(b) (6)

- There's no real Internet coverage in Yakutat—it's only in the schools and the tribe, not in the homes. We have various phone carriers. AT&T worked there for a while, but you can't get GCI. You can't get ACS there anymore. If you're looking to use an iPhone, you better know which carrier is in that community, or it may not work.
- In the villages, I believe you need person-to-person, and you need individuals who speak the language—Yupik for Bethel, Inupiaq for Nome. Elders don't want to speak to someone who speaks English, because it's a second language to them at best. If we're spending 2 days here trying to figure out how to ask which tribe you're from, trying to explain that to the elders blows my mind just thinking about it.

(b) (6)

- I come from the Aleutian region, and we recently had a board meeting this summer, and we can attest to sketchiness of the Internet. It was, "Stand on one leg and hold your phone up in the air." Not all communities or regions will be accessible in our region.

(b) (6)

- There's the infrastructure question, but there's also the question of using the Internet to fill out the census. Maybe the younger generations, who have been brought up with it, can assist.

(b) (6)

- Is there going to be somebody like Jenny at Alaska Airlines who can help me and say, "Your questionnaire is now complete"?

Evan Moffet

- You can create an account. You could start filling it out and finish it a different day through that account. We're looking at different ways to communicate to you those things.

Lisa Blumerman

- We're testing ability to send confirmation emails back to people if they provide their email address. They'd get an acknowledgement letting them know they've submitted. There's also a screen at the end that says, "Thank you for submitting." We're looking at a web chat component. They would have the ability to communicate with someone if they have questions. An additional way someone could find out if their response was submitted is our questionnaire assistance line. The agent on the other line would be able to look that up and see if we received it.

(b) (6)

- When you're looking at the reliability of the Internet, it changes due to weather. I can't shut my computer off until my computer has told me that email or attachment has actually been delivered. If you're going to go through the effort to complete it, you definitely want to get that confirmation.

Lisa Blumerman

- Great point. I'm hearing the number of logistical challenges with the Internet we need to work through still. The census isn't a one size fits all activity. We're looking to maximize Internet solutions where it works, but we know it won't work everywhere. This is why we're starting this dialogue so early.

(b) (6)

- How do you count homeless people, since you're address-based?

Evan Moffet

- We have a specific program that focuses on enumerating the homeless. We work with locals to identify where the homeless tend to come together, such as a soup kitchen, and we'll send staff out to enumerate them. We'll attempt to get an address if they have one. We'll enumerate them as under the bridge if that's what we're able to collect from them. We're working on improving our enumeration of the homeless.

(b) (6)

- **In our region, it's not so much homelessness—we don't call them homeless, they're couch sitters. They'll stay a couple of days with somebody on their couch and then they'll move to wherever they can spend the night with whatever relative.** If I'm filling out the census and I have a couch sitter, how do I address that? I realize he's not a permanent part of my household. How do we ensure that individual gets counted? Because that person is important.

Evan Moffet

- We try to train staff to follow rules about this as they're conducting the enumeration. The reality is, if that person is in your house on census day, we'll attempt to enumerate them in your home on that day.

John Thompson

- This is why local partnership is so important. We do want to count someone at your home, so we need to get the word out.

(b) (6)

- What about tribal members who moved to the lower 48, but they're members of an Alaska tribe? Are they counted in the lower 48 or counted in our tribal membership?

Lisa Blumerman

- That's a very complex question. The point is to count people where they're living. Then they should fill out the census with the lower 48 address, if that's where they're living. How they identify is part of the race and ethnicity series of questions we're asking.

[Tim Olson said he would like to take photos and passed around photo release forms.]

Communications Discussion

Census Presentation

Kendall Johnson, Program Coordinator for the Integrated Communications Contract, Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office, U.S. Census Bureau

- Thank you for the opportunity; the input you provide is critical. Counting everybody is a significant challenge. We will conduct a communication campaign and partnership program.
- Integrated partnership and communications program is a combination of social media, public relations, advertising, etc.
- We did a lot of research prior to 2010:

- CBAMS: Census Barriers, Attitudes and Motivators Survey
- audience segmentation and evaluation
- creative copy testing
- We hired an Indian-owned advertising agency to create ads. Messages that empowered and encouraged a sense of confidentiality were the most successful.
- The next 3 slides are examples of print ads we used in the 2010 communications campaign.
- Statistics in Schools is an ongoing program that provides statistical literacy education for students. It uses videos, games, etc. and complements lesson plans.
- Kids are powerful motivators, especially when they have an idea in which they believe.
- The 2020 Census gives us opportunities to innovate. For example, Internet ads that can be clicked to take the user directly to the questionnaire.
- We will expand social media by using Facebook and Twitter.
- We'll provide downloadable and customizable materials.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

Unknown Speaker

- Are you going to provide website ads we can put on our own websites?

(b) (6)

- An Indian-owned ad agency won't necessarily understand how things should be advertised in Alaska. They'd be doing the same research on us through Google that any non-Native owned firm would do.

Jeannie Shiffer, Associate Director for Communications, U.S. Census Bureau

- You mentioned earned media. I wonder if I could ask people here if you feel like the media in Alaska are more apt to do that. It's harder and harder to get them to report on government things. It's difficult to compete with more salacious news stories.

(b) (6)

- I think that, I know from experience that, connections and relationships are formed. If you contacted Kotzebue, they may or may not. It's important that partnerships are formed.

(b) (6)

- It's hard to say how media here would compare to those outside. They're good about covering issues of importance. We've seen coverage related to housing issues. It's not the sexiest thing to run, but they understand the importance of the issue. Rather than Census reaching out directly, work with partnerships that have good working relationships with the media and approach relationships holistically.

(b) (6)

- Call in to Alaska Native talk radio—there's a talk radio station now—and have a talk. You might see good engagement.

- Use a press release, if there's a human interest story about it. Also, interviewing attendees about how they culturally identify. Seeking those opportunities where you are government, but you really are us. I think you have to work at it and you have to have a plan.

(b) (6)

- In my region the newspapers are pretty community oriented, so they would probably be willing to cover it. Some of the radio stations probably would. TV, not so much. Some communities have a channel that's just PSAs, though.

(b) (6)

- In the outlying villages, you show up for a tribal meeting even if you pre-planned it, the first question they ask is, "have you announced it on the VHF?" It's the beehive of most communities, at least out in the rural communities. It's pretty much like a truck driver would use.

(b) (6)

- They use it in airplanes. In our tribe we have a newsletter we put out every month. We work with students at the school to help build some of their skills with the newsletter, and it's getting really good.

Kendall Johnson

- What types of messages work best? For example, should we emphasize the role that the Census plays in distributing federal funding for programs that involved AIANs?

Tim Olson

- For example, when we were in Minnesota last week, they shared with us they had a tornado on their land and the way they did emergency broadcasting was through Facebook.

(b) (6)

- In our region Facebook is prevalent. We have our own Facebook page—there's just lots of information going out to the community through it. How it affects funding distribution would be a good message.

(b) (6)

- I'd add that there may be some difference between smaller communities and larger areas that don't have the same close-knit community communication, like in Anchorage. If you broadcast a warning for a natural disaster on Facebook, only the young would survive.

(b) (6)

- **Putting a positive spin, I think, is always going to get you a better turnout, so just make the message positive.** Social media is used a lot in the region I'm from, but then there's Internet connectivity issues.

(b) (6)

- Use the regional corporations and their publications and their newsletter. Our village corporation and regional corporation both send out a newsletter once per quarter. This will reach a large population in our community.
- Facebook leads to someone picking up the phone and saying, “Did you see this?” so it’s not just people who are actually on Facebook getting the message.

(b) (6)

- **I think to an extent those messages could be tailored at the local level and might even have a language component in them.** What the message looks like matters. Having a partner in that area that can articulate why it matters... I guess I’m advocating for non-standard language and flexibility. The words you use matter—it’s not just translating what you have.

(b) (6)

- Storytelling and finding powerful stories that convey importance—maybe use YouTube—and being able to send that out on DVD.

(b) (6)

- We’ve been getting lots of involvement just by having kids make posters and give messages to parents with questions like, “What do you see for your child in the future?” and getting them thinking. We have more people coming now to our meetings. We have 10-20 people now instead of three or four.

(b) (6)

- Our housing authority puts out calendars and posts calendars on our website, too, and we often put something important like this right on the calendars. It’s something people are looking at every day that has this notification on it.

(b) (6)

- When we have the vote, the students participate. It’s interaction and engagement that made a difference, and they came home and shared it with their families.

[Dee Alexander introduced a video, but due to difficulties, the video was not ready to play yet.]

Tim Olson

- While we’re working on that, there’s one thing I’d like to make sure we do. I’d love if you could introduce yourselves... those who haven’t yet.

(b) (6)

- I’m (b) (6).
- We do have some issues with census, and I have come to learn about it. All of the people who will be involved don’t know anything about it.

- Half our villages in the interior have cell service, and most still have issues with Internet. It's getting better for people to come down to the school for these things.

(b) (6)

- I'm (b) (6).

Tim Olson

- We've got some tech difficulties with the video, so we'll do Sydnee's presentation.

Partnership Discussion

Census Presentation

Sydnee Chattin

- Thank you for giving me this honor to speak in front of you today.
- It's interesting listening to the discussion in how that partnership ties into what we do. We do understand how important it is to be at that local level. And that's what the partnership program is about.
- Goals of AI/AN Partnership Program:
 - increase the self-response rate
 - ensure the best possible count of AI/AN populations
 - support 2020 Census activities for AI/AN populations on and off tribal lands
 - count everyone once, only once, and in the right place
- The AI/AN program has 3 major programs within it.
 - The Tribal Government Liaison Program: we go to tribal or village leaders and work with them. As part of our government-to-government relationship, we want to ensure we're doing what's best for the communities. So we find out if leaders can possibly select a tribal liaison for us. The liaison is the key person for making sure we respect government-to-government relationships and do what's best for the community. The liaison helps with getting the people who won't come to tribal meetings. They're a trusted voice. They work with leadership very closely and communicate with the Census Bureau about what the needs are.
 - Tribal Complete Count Committees: one of the most successful outreach efforts we've had. We ask the tribal or village leader if they would be interested in forming a committee. Maybe a few villages can work together to form a committee. You develop it, you do what fits to get the word out in the best way. The Census Bureau will provide guidance. We have a handbook, and we'll provide you with partner support. It is strictly your program. We're just there to answer any questions you might have.
 - For example, Red Lake had 3 or 4 ways they recognized themselves, so their committee got the word out to tribal members about how to self-identify. Again, this is up to each tribal entity.
 - These are examples of newsletters regions did.
 - Past achievements: the White Earth Complete Count Committee received an award from the elders group because they were impressed with how well they reached out to

the elders. They also had a youth day and a college day. Educating these groups is a critical part of outreach.

- We want to hear what kind of ideas you have for local opportunities.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- I heard both you and Evan say, “Count once, only once, in the right place.” What does “in the right place” mean?

John Thompson

- We go back to the Census Act of 1790, which says to count people where they usually live and sleep. There’s a provision in it that says to count those who are temporarily absent, so if someone is on vacation for 2 weeks, you count them where they usually live and sleep.

(b) (6)

- Are Complete Count Committee and Tribal Liaison positions voluntary?

Sydnee Chattin

- Yes.

(b) (6)

- Timing is critical. You’ve got subsistence activities going on at different times throughout the year and you have different forms of government that come into a community. A lot of ours has to do with offshore oil. There’s Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Energy, etc. What happens is when you have different agencies going in, your community participation actually drops off because they get tired of going to meetings. It’s not that the issue isn’t important, it’s just that there are so many meetings. It’s the same with surveys. If you have five surveys going on simultaneously in a community, it’s hard to get people to focus. **Ideally, you want it to be driven by the local leaders and let them determine how to best time it, how to best get the word out, and then also make sure there aren’t things that are distracting from your prime focus.**

Sydnee Chattin

- How can Census Bureau staff devoted to working with tribal governments most effectively improve participation in the 2020 Census?
- How does the Census Bureau build trust with tribal governments?

(b) (6)

- **It’s always really good when the community sees leaders from different areas when their members are interactive and doing things in the community. One thing I’m going to try to ask, I was thinking of ways that could get them to want to come and be part of the census, if they see us doing it then they’re going to want to do it.**

(b) (6)

- I don't know how you've been doing it before, but I think meetings like this, face-to-face, are very effective. I can't imagine doing something like this even through a webinar and having this kind of success with it.

(b) (6)

- It seems like partnerships is a really critical piece of really getting that local level support. I agree with Craig that you can't call, you can't send letters if you really want to build trust. You have to go to the houses.
- There's no money, even though it's emphasized that partnerships are important. I'm trying to figure out how significant engagement can be. Is this a program that has a catalog or materials? If you don't have any money to provide, what support is there?

Tim Olson

- There was no money for 2010 partnerships, but we still had 259,000 organizations, governments, tribes, and community groups that formally partnered with us. What we gave was all of our information and experience. We provided that for their use in any way they saw fit. They were national. We created a lot of materials that could be tailored by different groups. It was a way to take a national message and make it their own.
- We had about 1,000 partnership specialists in 2010—these are full-time professional staff throughout the country—plus 3,000 partnership assistants. So we had 4,000 people total. We're envisioning comparable staff for 2020.

Jeannie Shiffer

- We had a partnership specialist in Savannah, and we saw from his work alone increased participation.

Tim Olson

- The first 2020 employees of the decade are being hired right now—AI/AN partnership specialists. We're just barely starting on that

(b) (6)

- We've been talking a lot about how important it is to have local people. To build trust and be successful, we need to have an adequate number of those who are hired be from Alaska.

Sydnee Chattin

- We're looking for a specialist in Alaska.

(b) (6)

- I'm (b) (6), and I speak both English and my language. I have to go to the elders who don't speak English and explain to them.

(b) (6)

- One thing to keep in mind is that a lot of these people are the mayor and the tribal council president and this and that, and they wear a million hats.
- Understand the local politics in the small communities. A lot of times community development groups and the cities and the tribes are all fighting. It's not always harmonious.
- It's important to have not just local but regional buy-in. Develop relationships with regional corporations.

Jamey Christy

- Are organizational structures unique across all villages? What would be a good way to be aware of those? Is there a central place for tracking when elections take place?

(b) (6)

- You'd have to get into contact with each tribe, village corporation, regional corporation, city, and borough.

(b) (6)

- We use our community complex for elections. There's people who come from different villages. We can make announcements and put posters up and let them know the Census is coming.

Job Recruitment Discussion

Census Presentation

Sydnee Chattin

- Why work for Census? There are lots of employment opportunities with fair pay and benefits, and you can learn important skills. Many people did this because they wanted to do this to help their communities to get a good count. They felt like they were giving back, and it was very important.
- Skills you can learn: solving problems, making informed decisions, organizing tasks, reading online maps (so using your smartphone, using some of the tools we'll be introducing).
- We were very fortunate that we had tribal leaders who actually worked for local Census offices and sat on advisory committees. It was that important to them. They wanted to make sure they could help out the best they could.
- Local knowledge, respect, and trust is what we emphasize in recruiting.
- How tribal governments can help: assist with recruiting, provide access for people to apply online, provide space for training, provide a contact point between the Census Bureau and tribal members (this can be the liaison).
- We're at the very beginning phase of looking at what we're going to be doing.
- What types of changes have happened in your tribe since the 2010 Census that could affect recruiting?

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- One of my concerns about recruiting locally, obviously there's some benefit, but let's say you're in a community where you're not getting that buy-in and you have to bring an enumerator in. Your logistics of hotels, some communities don't have them. Depending on the time of year you might be able to work with the schools to be able to sleep in the gyms, similar to basketball teams that come in. It is something you need to be cognizant of if you're having trainers come in. Not only a place for training to happen but a place for trainers to stay.
- Tribes will volunteer and engage but if the tribe doesn't have income, like if we go into a community, we'll pay a stipend to use the school because the cost of heating in these rural communities is high. Anaktuvuk Pass has a gas price of \$10.26 per gallon. Even when they use it to fill up their snow machines to go caribou hunting, it gets expensive. Engage early and engage often and confirm your logistics.

(b) (6)

- I have a lot of friends across Alaska, and they mentioned to me, a lot of them were in their 20s when they set up the tribal communities and now they're all in their 60s and throughout that time, they ran our villages. Now, they're all getting to retirement age, and there's a big gap, with people who are younger not knowing the processes. In our interior it's a lot of me and my friends who are running the village council and the corporation, who are all in our early 30s. So, when you do call, expect us not to know anything and not to know the importance because we're losing a lot of our elders who know these things.

(b) (6)

- Our school district is starting to offer the graduating students online courses or training they can do at home because a lot of them are going off to vocational training but they're not competing. That could be something to introduce in their training to get jobs.

Jeannie Shiffer

- Is there a lot of voting by mail for elections in rural areas?

(b) (6)

- There's some voting done by proxy.

(b) (6)

- Mostly when there are conventions or annual meetings they're generally in person or there's a proxy campaign that's run by mail.

(b) (6)

- Even if they're proxy, someone on the local level will go collect the proxy.

Jamey Christy

- Is there a network of health workers that visit the villages?

(b) (6)

- ANTHC is the statewide provider of health services and they house the community health aid program and then it goes: the regional corporations and then the village corporations. So ANTHC provides tertiary care. It's a very complex system.

Jamey Christy

- Are they full-time, part-time, on call?

(b) (6)

- It depends. If you want an initial point of contact there are folks at ANTHC who oversee on a state level. There's now a behavioral health aid program and dental health aid program.

(b) (6)

- An untapped resource is all the Indian housing entities. Particularly in Alaska, we become the community developers and we hire local labor when we're in those communities. So those housing entities would know who within those communities might be willing to take a job. They do eligibility so they're familiar with that filling out a form process. Colleen is the executive director of that program. She can help with the mapping of where housing units without addresses are.

(b) (6)

- An additional resource is regional nonprofits—ICWA or Head Start, for example. Every one of our regions has those organizations—regional Native corporations that are serving the whole region.

(b) (6)

- The state of Alaska is facing a \$3 billion budget deficit, so there could be cuts to services that could especially affect rural services. That probably wouldn't affect recruitment unless everyone migrated out, but it's something to think about.

Sydnee Chattin

- How willing would your members be to filling out a job application via the Internet?

(b) (6)

- We get a lot of people going into our health corporation and filling out job applications. The health corporation allows job applications. I think they would be more comfortable if they could go to the tribal office.

(b) (6)

- Regional corporations have talent banks. They capture the talents of their shareholders. You might want to capture this. Some village corporations have that, too.

(b) (6)

- Barrow has a job center that houses U.S. government and federal jobs and advertises regional corporation jobs and has job listings of all the rural jobs. We go through this resource for the housing authority. That way you can ensure you're posting the description through multiple entities (local government, regional corporation, entities that buy into that regional center, etc.) It's almost like contacting each of those organizations individually.

(b) (6)

- When will you decide what methodology you use for rural Alaska?

Lisa Blumerman

- We're trying to remember the exact plan. The operational plan is available on the census website, and it has all these milestones, and so you can look on there and see. The operational plan we're putting out is the cookbook, or the process, we're putting out. As we put out the operational plan we want to engage with stakeholders.

Evan Moffet

- It's the end of 2016. September of 2016 is what I recall.

(b) (6)

- You used the word engage. Will we have ability to continue to engage after we leave here today? Can we provide written comment? How can we keep the momentum going?

Dee Alexander

- We'll have that information of how to contact us with the written comments. I've been talking to Carol about coming back next spring. You have all our information, and you can reach out to any of us.

John Thompson

- You can also reach out to Carol. She's very engaged with us.

(b) (6)

- One formal way the Census has to provide comment is Federal Register notices. Will there be Federal Register notices for Alaskans to provide comments?

Jeannie Shiffer

- From my perspective putting something in the Federal Register is not good enough, and we're working to make sure people know they have an opportunity to weigh in. We want to know how you want to get those notifications, so please let us know.

Lisa Blumerman

- On a quarterly basis around the 2020 Census, we have quarterly program management reviews. We'll be doing webcasts and archiving recordings on our website. There's an opportunity to respond to it after, through an email process. It's a great vehicle to stay up to date. I encourage you to participate.

(b) (6)

- If we're going, as a legislative body, to the Hill, can we reach out to you and say, "We're going to be in DC and we'd like to spend an extra day with you"?

Lisa Blumerman

- We would welcome that. We'd love to have you out to headquarters. We can also work with you to come out to your area.

Closing Remarks

Tim Olson

- What I love about this consultation is I really haven't had to do anything. You all have been fantastic. You have come forward and given us great stuff. I want to give one formal last time if there are more things you'd like to say to us.

(b) (6)

- The IHS tribal epidemiology center is a good resource for possible collaborations.

(b) (6)

- Thank you for this event. Starting now, Census should start traveling to the communities you'll be working with and getting to know the people you'll be working with so they know who you are.

(b) (6)

- I find myself wanting to immediately recommend some partnership groups. Some of those groups might be regional health, housing, or workforce development groups. Those relationships should start now. We'd get more engagement in consultations with that type of partnership. You have a lot of information to distribute, but if we're all left to look at the Federal Register and look at your website...
- If we can be those vehicles for communication, I urge you to start that soon because you've lit the match. Mostly I just want to thank you for the respectful listening and dialogue.
- To the others here, I want to get it right and how I get it right is from you being in the room and also that Census hears from you and not just from me. You've given me a bigger voice at the NAC table and I thank you for that.
- Census, we want to formally invite you to come back soon. Thank you.

John Thompson

- I'm really pleased with the discussion we had. Thank you for your time and attendance. That you took time from your schedule means this is really important to you.

(b) (6)

- Thank you for being here and hearing our thoughts about this important process. It's important to have these conversations early.
- Allowing myself to be that avenue for all those regional housing authority... I offer my support and help to your endeavors.

(b) (6)

- Thank you for coming and the dialogue.
- I'd like to share an analogy: As an adult, if you have a cranky child, a lot of times you don't realize why the child is cranky. If you're holding a child's arm he's like this [demonstrated a child reaching his/her arm upward] and at some point the blood's gone and he's cranky. And you're always talking down to the child. And if you take the time to bend down and look at him eye to eye... I appreciate the fact you listened to us and it was an open dialogue. I actually feel it was a benefit of my time. This was worth the time because of how engaged you were.

(b) (6)

- Now I understand why it is that (b) (6) is always hunching down when he speaks to me. Thank you for your time.

[A video played of former Census Bureau Director Robert Groves talking about counting in Noorvik, AK, where the 2010 Census began.]

[A second video played of a 2010 census ad: A New Portrait of America.]

U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Tribal Consultation Meeting

Town and Country Hotel and Convention Center, San Diego, CA

Friday, October 23, 2015, 1 p.m.–5 p.m.

Note: Direct quotes are indicated by bold text.

(b) (6)

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Introductory Remarks

Welcome

Jamey Christy, Los Angeles Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau

- I'm Jamey Christy, and I want to welcome all of you to our tribal consultations in preparing for the 2020 Census. It's 2015. Why are we preparing already? We're here early enough to have conversations that will shape how we do the census. We look forward to the conversation today. We will have a number of opportunities for conversations during the day today.
- Only two people can have the microphone on at one time. Please, before you speak, turn on your microphone, say who you are and where you're from. We are keeping track of the conversation for our records. We have a note taker here and we are recording this. When you're finished with your comment, please press the button to turn microphone off.
- We will start with a high-level overview of how we do the census, why the way we do it is important, and how it applies generally, nationwide. Then, we'll have an opportunity to begin the dialogue. Then we'll go into specific plans. We'll get an opportunity to engage you there.
- Dr. Malia Villegas is the director of the NCAI Policy Research Center. She is Sugpiaq and Alutiiq. So, she's an Alaska Native, which is great. We just came from there. She also has family in Hawaii, so she has a wonderful background. She's an enrolled member of the Native Village of Afognak in Alaska. She has done a lot of really terrific research related to indigenous peoples in the South Pacific. She has done work in New Zealand and Australia.

Opening Remarks

(b) (6)

- We just finished the twenty-second annual NCAI Convention, and we have marching orders for many data- and research-related items that were passed on the floor. The importance of data

and research is supporting tribal leaders and communities in decision making. **For us, the access to meaningful data and quality data is an essential element of the exercise of sovereignty.** It is needed for planning partnerships and policies. Many tribal nations don't have access to data and typically rely heavily on one source of data, and much of that comes from the census. So, we're grateful for the census.

- There's a mandate from Congress to provide data every 2 years, but it's a struggle because of the lack of data and infrastructure, so the census is heavily relied on. One missing area of awareness is what tribes are doing already to collect their own data. Increasingly, we hear from tribes that there are measures for collecting data internally. The federal government collects data around unemployment regularly. To tribes, joblessness is just as important. The measures are culturally specific and place-related.
- Data is essential for enfranchisement and the Native vote. We have elections coming up, and really being sure equity and justice is maintained in enfranchisement is critical. It's also critical for federal resources. There are federal formulas that rely on census figures, and we need to make sure our needs are prioritized in this work. The figures are also used in planning and future coordination with other regional and state governments. Not only do we need national trend data, we need regional and state data. Not only do we need to know what's going on in our regions, we need to know what's going on in other regions to help President Obama know how to prioritize things in Indian Country.
- Also, data helps in ensuring the racism our kids experience is addressed. The White House Initiative on American Indian and Alaska Native Education report on listening sessions about the educational experiences of Native students was just released, and it has critical data in it. We're looking to coordinate and think about how we leverage this data to address the urgent needs of our children.
- These are some of the priorities we hear consistently. I'll end by saying that, as part of our commitment to tribal sovereignty, we have pursued a National Science Foundation grant. We did secure that funding, and we're at the end of the first of 3 years of funding to build tribal data capacity and infrastructure. It was our effort to work from where tribes are collecting their own data and learn from that experience to develop a set of indicators and measures and ways of doing outreach around data collection that's appropriate and meaningful. Through that process, we have funded six tribes, one of which is actually a tribal epidemiology center, to learn from how they're collecting data, in an effort to inform the Census Bureau and other agencies. We're here as a resource to the agencies and the tribes. We don't want to just talk about how important data is, but to begin developing some tools and guidance and nation-to-nation efforts on that front. I'm excited to hear what comes out of this. Thank you, and I look forward to the positive discussion about how we can get our people included in this process.

Jamey Christy

- It's always fascinating to hear how the data gets used. I don't think any of us even knows the full array of how it is used. Thank you for this.
- I'd like to introduce Dr. Nancy Potok, Deputy Director for the Census Bureau. She makes significant decisions about how we do the census. She's involved in a lot of the decisions about 2020.

Nancy Potok, Deputy Director, U.S. Census Bureau

- Thank you. Welcome. We really appreciate your presence here. I know some of you have flown here especially for the meeting and others of you have really made the effort to stay over and participate, and we're really appreciative of your time and interest. The census is a little bit down the road, but we wanted to start early.
- We're holding several tribal consultations around the country and we're really committed to a policy we put in place in 2008 that's closely tied to the Department of Commerce. I want to acknowledge Dee Alexander, who was very instrumental in putting that together. The basic principle of it is that, before we make decisions or implement policies, rules, or programs that affect tribal governments, we'll notify and consult as much as is practical and permissible under the law.
- In September, we put out our operation plan. It's on our website. We're hoping to get a lot of feedback as we move through research and development and move into implementation. What we hope to get out of this meeting is to present some of these things to you and get your feedback, so that as we design and do more research and testing we know what your suggestions and concerns are.
- In the past, our collaborations with tribes have been really successful. We've had success working with NCAI. "Indian Country Counts" was very helpful when we publicized the 2015 Boundary and Annexation Survey.
- As (b) (6) said, geography is very important. Getting the boundaries right is really key to us being able to provide the type of information you need to develop programs and policies. We're calling on you to continue to stay engaged and work with us as we get closer to 2020. As we enter the second half of the decade, that partnership becomes increasingly important.
- We really wanted to start early and cover all the ground that's important to you. We want to build on the government-to-government relationship and we want to increase the self-response rate. We want to get everyone counted and get everyone to self-identify correctly. Key people from the Census Bureau are here to hear from you so we can incorporate your feedback into what we're doing moving forward.
- One thing we want your thoughts on is within-household coverage. We want to ensure everyone in every household, even extended family members, is counted. We also want feedback from you on geography, recruitment, outreach and promotion, and all of our partnership activities on the ground, and several other issues. We really think it is critical that we start to identify operations and communications strategies now. We want to get that input early enough. So, again, we really look forward to hearing your perspective.
- We'll go over the operations plan. We'll discuss areas for possible government-to-government collaboration that you think would be the most fruitful. Even though you'll be hearing a lot of information, we're really here to listen to you. That's the most important thing. Now I think we'd like to hear more about you.

Jamey Christy

- Thank you. Dr. Potok mentioned Dee Alexander. She'll give us an overview of the agenda today. She'll give you a sense of the context.

Overview of Agenda

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Specialist, Intergovernmental Affairs Office, U.S. Census Bureau

- First, I want to show you a video of Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker.

Secretary Pritzker, on video

- When I visited Indian Country, tribal leaders expressed how critical this data is. I'm pleased to announce that the Census Bureau is conducting a series of consultations. From October 2015 through February 2016 we'll hold eight meetings and one national webinar. We look forward to your feedback. We look forward to your input. The Department of Commerce policy for working with American Indians and Alaska Natives allows us to capitalize on the tremendous value your input brings. No other department rivals the depth and breadth of our data programs. The decennial census is a very important part of our data collection efforts. It's the largest civilian mobilization effort.
- While the consultation process was valuable in the lead-up to the 2010 Census, it was clear we needed more time to prepare. That's why we're here now. Our data touches the lives of Americans every day. It affects policy making at every level of government. The decennial census is a very important part of our data collection and is far-reaching. It's a constitutional requirement. In 2020, we'll have just a few months to count the more than 320 million people in this country, and we only have one shot at getting it right. We need your help. We need to hear your concerns and your suggestions. We also need you to encourage your members to respond to the census when they are contacted. Thank you again.

Dee Alexander

- My role is to report tribal issues and concerns to the Census Bureau. We welcome you here today. We're glad you were able to attend. This is the third of eight tribal meetings. Our strategy was to convene these meetings where tribal leadership was in attendance, such as NCAI, AFN, and MAST. We're out 2 years earlier than we were last decade. We're here to talk to you about our programs for the 2020 Census.
- One of your packets has copies of the presentations and a copy of the questions we'll be asking for input on. As far as the agenda itself, I want to go over the goals and objectives.
 - The goal is to create open, two-way communication.
- We're being taped, and we have a note taker, and, after, we'll send the notes out to you. We'll consolidate notes from all of the consultations into a final report, which we will also share with you.

She listed the agenda items and turned it back over to Jamey.

Presentations, Discussion, and Testimony

Introductions and Open Discussion

Jamey Christy

- We have a lot of people in the room, and what we'd like to do is open it up for conversation first. We're serious about learning how to do work on tribal lands. You'll begin to get a sense of

the full range of census activities, and we have a lot of Census Bureau people in the room today. We'll have Census introduce themselves first. Please explain what you do in real-world terms.

Census Bureau Staff

- Akenebah Begay, I work at Census Bureau headquarters with Dee in the Office of Intergovernmental Relations. I'm from Arizona, and I'm Navajo. I mainly have a support staff role. There's an organizational chart in your folder. All the directorates have all these other offices and divisions, so if there's anything that has to do with AI/AN issues, most of the time me or Dee or the other tribal specialists will be in those meetings. We stay in contact with tribes, so if there's any data they need, we respond to them. I do a lot of communication and follow-up and fun things like this.
- Beverly Pratt, I work in the Population Division in the Racial Statistics Branch. I work on research and daily activities related to testing that will determine how and what we research and test in 2020. Prior to working for Census, I studied race and ethnicity and social inequality.
- Hyon Shin, Chief of the Racial Statistics Branch of the Population Division. I lead the research with my colleagues on racial classifications and the race data we collect. We conduct tests as we prepare for 2020.
- Karen Humes, Chief of the Population Division. I oversee the work that we do in research, analysis, review, publication, and tabulation of data. You'll hear later today about research we're doing on the race question.
- Nicholas Jones, I work in the Population Division as the director of research and outreach. I take programs and relay them to all of you. We take your concerns and feedback and make them better. I'm coming up on my third decennial census. The ways we identify ourselves are becoming more and more complex, and we're working to collect that data.
- Mary Bucci, I manage partnerships and communications. My job is to help work with the divisions to identify what it is they want to do, and we make plans for outreach and partnering. So, I build schedules and document what we're doing and make sure things happen when they're supposed to happen.
- Wendy Hawley, geographer. I work out of the state of Washington. I work on tribal programs from a geography standpoint. I also work on the other Native programs that are statistical boundaries, not just legal boundaries.
- Lia Boldin, I work for the Data Dissemination Branch. We are here to serve you. There are 32 data dissemination specialists across the United States. Our job is to help you access data on our website. We do workshops and presentations. We also do data queries.
- Van Lawrence, branch chief, Intergovernmental Affairs Office, which houses the tribal affairs function. Primarily, we are a liaison office. We are a liaison office to tribes and tribal associations. We are an office that gets involved as the open door to tribes when you have a problem. If you have an issue and you want to raise that with the Census Bureau, you can get to the right person in the right office to get matters resolved. Dee and Akenebah are in that office.
- Sydnee Chattin, I've been with Census Bureau for 32 years. During that time, I have worked in a variety of capacities. In 2000, I was asked to work on the tribal governments program. We developed the AI/AN program for reaching out to the entire population, including those who live off tribal lands and those who are members of tribes that are not federally recognized. It was an incredible honor. I'm a member of the Blackfeet Nation. Currently, I'm the assistant

division chief for field. One of my responsibilities is to develop the partnership and outreach program for tribal lands. I work closely with the regional directors. We'll be going to all of you and asking, "What is the best thing we can do to reach out and get the best count for 2020?"

- Kendall Johnson, I work at headquarters, and my current role is I'm working on the procurement of the 2020 communications contract. We're trying to determine the best ways to communicate and reach every person where they are, with the right messages.
- Fred Stevens, tribal partnership specialist, Denver Region. I'm one of three tribal partnership specialists hired so far. There will be more of us hired as we approach 2020. I've been hired to start the process earlier, so my job is to build trust and cooperation among the tribes. What I'm trying to do is build and update our database on who the liaisons are and because we're between decennial censuses, we don't have that person yet. I've already spoken with Jane Johnson, and we've decided she'll be the liaison again. There's a lot of ground to cover. The Denver Region has 12 states.
- Shirin Ahmed, I'm very honored to be here and hear your feedback and ideas. Right now, I'm the acting assistant director for the decennial program, providing executive leadership in the conduct of the decennial program. The decennial program is so important to the Census Bureau and such a huge part of our mission. Our area really tries to connect the dots so that we effectively execute that mission. This is my first tribal consultation, so I'm really excited and can't wait to hear from all of you.

Federal Partners

- Helen Riggs, I found out about this meeting late last week. I oversee the natural resources and real estate programs for BIA. Within the land titles and records office is the branch of geospatial services. We're starting to invest funds in that. It's been part of the BIA for years, and it slowed down, so we're trying to get it back up and going. They're responsible for recording and making sure the lands and the documents and all of that is in our trust system of records. Right now, we're working with Census in developing a memorandum of agreement for the trust data system and getting the boundaries for all of the trust land. BIA is the authoritative source for that type of information, so we want to make sure we share the data and make sure there is accurate information out there.
- Malka Pattison, I started off working on Indian fisheries and water rights. People would say, "What tribe are you?" and I would say, "An old Hebrew tribe called Levite. Does that count?" They said, "If you work hard, you'll be accepted." I worked hard within BIA and then at the Secretary's office and now, what a wonderful challenge I have before me—the idea of building capacity for data.
- Carol Lightfoot Walker, from United States Small Business Administration headquarters. I work in the Office of American Indian Affairs. I'm here as an observer to see how Census conducts consultations.

Tribal Leaders and Representatives

- (b) (6)
This is my first day here. I came specifically for this. My tribal council requested that I come so I can report back to them. Originally, we were 14 tribes and bands in central Washington with 12 million acres of land. We retained 1.1 million acres. We have a little

over 10 thousand members. We have participated in the census when it's come through, but one of the steps we want to take is to be able to use the data in a much better way. For example, applying for grants. The data given to the granting agency varies, depending on who did the research, so it would be nice for us to be able to say, "Here's data for you to drop in to the grant application." We have over 3 thousand employees. Our lands eat up thirty to fifty percent of Yakama County. We're trying to get additional funding for needed programs. It has been difficult, and we want to be able to understand and prioritize our people's needs. Using data has been difficult because we're allowed to self-identify, and there are varying levels of... you've got to be at least one fourth to enroll, but there may be people who have married a nontribal member or maybe they've relocated. The services provided by the tribe are not all related to tribal enrollment. We've begun a journey to developing a tribal community survey that will provide more information.

- (b) (6) in southwest Washington. We finally got land taken into trust in 2014. We have 3,939 enrolled members. We have members living in 42 states. I'm the enrollment officer for the tribe. Because we are dispersed, our grant writer does refer to census numbers.
- (b) (6) in northern California. I'm a past tribal vice chairperson. I participated in 2010 Census efforts—I was the census representative for our tribe. I also participated in the consultation at that time. We have 223 members. Our 2000 numbers only reflected something like 57 or 59 members. In California, with the rancheria system, it's similar to the band system. A lot of our members are from the Yurok tribe. A lot of our members would say (b) (6), " and it counted for them. **We really just jumped in with the 2010 Census and did, like, a year-long effort with our tribal members...** We got an outreach package from you, and we would bring the box to monthly full tribal membership meetings. Our land base is only about 60 acres, and most of the members live in the same area. **We would just educate our members about how to respond to the questions.** Our full legal name is (b) (6). So, there's three different ways our people could identify, but only one of those went to our counts. **For us, at our little tribe, the 2010 process really worked.** I was told they want me to be a census representative again.
- (b) (6) We have 2,037 tribal citizens. We're considered a landless tribe because of acts from the early 1900s. Recently, we've been able to take land into trust. If you ask us what our land base is, we'd tell you most of the central valley. Our former chair was our representative for the 2010 Census. We were able to hire tribal citizens. North Fork is very remote. You know how Native people are—they don't like somebody knocking on their door that they don't know. Our tribal people weren't recognized, and other people came in and duplicated the work. Our name is too long, and it doesn't fit on that form. When our forms were turned in at that office, the name was scratched out. We were only counted at a hundred and something. Our counts were really low. The North Fork Tribe is a state-recognized, separate tribe. If you just say Mono, there are other Mono tribes. There's a lot of confusion in our area, and, of course, we want our numbers to be better. It's very hard for us when we apply for grants. We have our own survey out right now and have gotten some responses back. The majority of our people are in California, but we are spread out.
- (b) (6) I think (b) (6) said it all.

- (b) (6) director of grant services. My department is responsible for writing and managing grants. Census data is very important to us. We have a 14-county jurisdiction. We have almost 313,000 enrolled members. Writing grants to serve this population is challenging at best, and our information is spotty at times. Census data is important, and this is the first census I've participated in. Our tribal representative was unable to be here.
- (b) (6) Our tribe covers a little over 2 million acres. We are about the size of the state of Connecticut. Our population is a little over 33,000 members. We have people throughout Arizona, throughout all of the other states, and even abroad. I'm a legislator for the nation. We heard about this session through our housing authority and through NCAI. It's my first time participating in the census, and I'm not sure if our tribe ever has. Our greatest concern is to make sure we're all counted, especially on our land base because it's so large and we're right on the Mexico border. We were counted at 9,000 in 2010, and according to our understanding, we have at least 15,000 on the nation itself. To make sure we can get the funding we need, we want to show the true numbers. We want to make sure we participate this time. I don't know if the other numbers can be changed, and if we can contest that.
- (b) (6). Census data affects the entire line of funding for housing as well as health care, roads, and other things. **The Nation's counts are really far off, so we're significantly lacking in resources.** We're here to get a better, more accurate reflection and learn how we can be a part of that.
- (b) (6). I was involved in the 2000 Census, and we established a Complete Count Committee. I was the co-chair. Our land base was originally about one and a half acres that was systematically reduced through cessations, in accordance with the Dawes Act. We ended up with 445,000 acres, which is the size of Rhode Island or something like that. We have 5,802 enrolled members. **Some of the concerns we have are the census data is being used by the BIA on labor force statistics, and if it's originally incorrect, and we believe it is for us... The real information on the tribal resources comes from the tribal level, from the reservation level.** Our enrollment department knows specifically how many people have died from one census to another and how many have been born and how many enrollment applications are pending. They are not consulted with by the Census Bureau, so that needs to change. In the tribal planning department, we consistently use data. It's basically the framework of planning. **If our data is not considered verifiable, then we have a real problem, and it's back to the census. That's the only thing we can fall back on that the funding agencies actually recognize.** If we don't determine our labor force statistics, we cannot accurately determine our unemployment rate. Currently, our unemployment rate is 17.6%, according to the Census Bureau. We know national data and we know state unemployment rates, so we use those in a comparison of where we're at. In comparison with the state of Idaho, our unemployment rate is probably almost five times the state rate. I don't see the Census Bureau proactively coming to 567 tribes and calling this consultation, and my first question is... you're trying to consult with leaders who have their own agendas. They expect you to come to them to do consultation—at least, they do at the (b) (6). The enrollment department and the planning department should be consulted privately. We advise counsel. My question is: will the Census

Bureau come meet with the tribal councils? Because that's where tribal consultation occurs. Complete Count Committees seemed to work. For us, the central office was in Seattle, and there was a field office just north of us, and we weren't even on their radar. The local governments and the county governments want to use our data for their own purposes. This issue of geography—that's a planning-related field, along with public health, so physical geography and human geography are the two subfields we understand as planners, so we want to be involved in that discussion. So, data that's verifiable with the Census Bureau drives formula distributions for Indian Country. Like federal housing programs—they're still using the 2000 data. So, something occurred in 2010 that didn't fit their data needs, and they couldn't use that data. That's 15-year-old data. So, whether or not it's beneficial to one tribe or another, that's problematic. I advise you to look at what happened there and ask the housing people in Indian Country what they need. You have this issue of the short form versus the long form. No one will fill out the long form. We can promulgate people to fill that out. We've seen a growth of Indians in this country. That's not even verifiable. Anyone can put that they're a descendant, but are they really? I think you should ask, "Are you a member of a federally recognized tribe?" I think that needs to be said so we don't get an inaccurate picture. We're becoming mixed blood. We're close to saying that we can't rely on blood quantum, which is a non-Indian concept to begin with, but it's the tribal governments that make the requirements for membership. So, let it be, but depend on that enrollment number. Depend on the resident population within those lands. Watch out for local governments and county governments trying to claim those numbers. After this so-called consultation ends, then what? Are you going to have a regional leading to a national committee leading to the input on how you're going to conduct the census on Indian lands? **Only tribal people know where tribal people live.** Idaho was sending non-Indians down into tribal lands to count us. That's considered trespassing. You have to have the right to go off of the public roads onto trust lands. Get tribal people to knock on these doors. There are multiple families living in houses and you don't even know who's there, but we do. I came to this because I came to NCAI and I saw it on the agenda. If I didn't come to NCAI, I wouldn't have known about this. Maybe it was sent to our tribal council. I'd like an answer as to how you conduct consultations.

- (b) (6). I'm the tribal census director for tribe and also work closely with the Census Bureau and the tribal liaison. I had good and bad experiences with the 2010 Census, mostly good. I felt that it was my job to make sure that everybody got counted. At the state level, they were so confused on how to work with tribes. We had consultations and went over how we wanted to hire our own people. The state had no clue. I was teaching them, in a sense. I worked all the way through coordinating with our tribal department, like the land office. **My grandpa told me way before I even knew I was going to be working with the Census Bureau that I live on an island.** We're surrounded by Phoenix and Mesa. We live in two counties. Our reservation is two tribes and two counties. Not only that, but our sister tribes of (b) (6). How do we make sure our people get counted as (b) (6) (b) (6) is the Native word for that.) We were under the Phoenix office. Then the Mesa office was created, and they had no clue what to do with us. We had a Complete Count Committee, and we had a good team. We went out to our seven districts told them what it's all about. We used our local newspaper and went through our tribal parade and our tribal everything. Once we explained the benefit, then they weren't too hesitant to provide the information. Because I have

everyone's address, we send out a postcard and we explain how to self-identify on the postcard. Someone sent me an article from the Washington Post saying that that Pima tribe was the most increased tribe on the 2010 Census, but I'm like, "How much of it is Salt River and how much is Gila River?" Every month the ACS representatives email and tell me what district they'll be in and how many houses they will survey. Looking at my data, we certify our membership every year through resolutions. We keep track of every deceased person and how many people we enroll. I look at census data and compare the data, and it will never, ever match. I look forward to doing this again. It was a lot of work, but it was all worth it. We have to learn from each other. It's important to every one of us. I try to put the ACS data in our newsletter and explain how it can benefit us. I take those representatives out to the districts and introduce them. That's how we're doing it, and it seems to be working very well. I'm still lost when it comes to the geography thing.

Jamey Christy

- We'll do our best to try to answer the questions you raised and the concerns you brought forward. Sometimes the question itself is informative, and some we won't be able to answer today. Thank you for bringing these things forward. We'll incorporate this into our thinking about things. I'd like to start the process and give you a sense of the process. We're going to give a very high-level overview. This plan is only a few weeks old, so you're some of the first to see the operational plan. This is the national plan.

He introduced Maryann Chapin, one of the principal people who helped put this plan together.

Overview of Planning for the 2020 Census

Census Presentation

Maryann Chapin, Assistant Division Chief for Nonresponse and Coverage Operations, Decennial Census Management Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- This is our presentation to America, to our stakeholders. Our mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy.
- Purpose: to conduct a census of population and housing and disseminate result. The census is mandated every 10 years.
- Main uses: apportioning seats in the House of Representatives. You are making a statement about your community and the resources it needs when you respond (allocation for new roads, hospitals, schools, and services like job training centers).
- 4 foundational tasks:
 - Establishing where to count
 - Identifying all addresses where people live or could live and ensuring a complete and accurate address list. In 2010, the address list required over 150,000 field staff to travel all over and use handheld devices. We will again do this, but we will use new technologies and a combination of in-office and in-field review.
 - Motivating people to respond
 - We will use a nationwide communication and partnership campaign, using traditional and new media to connect with people and communities, targeting ads, and using trusted voices.

- Counting the population
 - Paper questionnaires were predominant in the 2010 Census. For the 2020 Census, we'll make it easier for you to respond anytime, anywhere. We'll encourage Internet self-response and will still provide telephone and paper options. This will be a more streamlined approach to non-response follow-up.
- Releasing results
- 4 areas of innovation that promise significant savings by addressing major cost drivers:
 - Re-engineering address canvassing
 - The goal is to eliminate the need for nationwide in-field canvassing in the year prior to the decennial census. We use information from the U.S. Postal Service, from commercial databases, etc. We also use files from tribal, state, and local governments. Where sources are not available or for areas that are undergoing rapid changes, we'll put people on the ground.
 - Optimizing self-response
 - The goal is to communicate the importance of the census to the population. The higher the self-response rate, the less in-person follow-up is needed. We will advertise through social media and encourage online responses.
 - Using administrative records
 - The goal is to reduce the non-response follow-up workload. Data from the IRS, the U.S. Postal Service, etc., are used to identify vacant housing units and the best times to visit units. We will use records only where it makes sense and where we have confidence in the data.
 - Re-engineering field operations
 - The goal is to use technology to effectively conduct and manage field work. We're developing capabilities that will effectively automate tasks, such as assigning our cases. We are also looking at a new staffing structure. We'll take steps to eliminate paper through the automation of administrative processes. All of this will eliminate need for the large infrastructure we've had in the past.
- The census has many components that build upon one another. This operational plan lays out what we know about how we'll conduct the census. It also lays out what still needs to be done. This slide lists some of the milestones and shows the dates by which we'll need to meet these milestones.

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- When you're referring to addresses... because of our large land base, the majority of our nation has no street signs and no road names. We only go by community names. How is that going to work? There is the state route, the highway... but probably 98% the nation has no street names.

Maryann Chapin

- When we talk about addresses, we refer to all sorts of addresses. It could be a location description that's not a mailing-style address. It may be that the type of area where your community resides will be enumerated through update/enumerate, where people update address by going out on the ground.

Jamey Christy

- The geography discussion is coming up, and that discussion will help to clarify this.

(b) (6)

- Can you go back a slide? Thank you. In January 2019, you're going to open field offices. How will you decide where those offices are, and how are they related to Indian lands? There's always this misunderstanding about tribes. The non-Indians want to ignore us, but we're still there. How do you select these field offices, and how do we get them on an Indian reservation?

Maryann Chapin

- Different criteria are considered for the locations of the offices, such as the experience of the regional office staff and the estimated workload for address canvassing and non-response follow-up.

(b) (6)

- Are you going to include tribes? Is it contractual? Can tribes participate in that contracting process, if there is one?

Shirin Ahmed, Chief, Economic Planning and Coordination Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- For the 2020 Census, we are opening half the number of offices we did for 2010, because of automation. Congress asked us to rethink how we were conducting the 2020 Census. With better methods, we'll have less of a footprint. We will absolutely consider if they can be on Indian land.

(b) (6)

- What do you mean, "If they can be on Indian land"?

Shirin Ahmed

- The team will come up with criteria, and we'll absolutely consider that.

(b) (6)

- When will you know?

Shirin Ahmed

- A year before we start. So, 2018. I can get back to you on a more definitive date.

(b) (6)

- Has there been any discussion for how many field offices will be in the state of Idaho?

Shirin Ahmed

- We have not discussed yet where these will be. We've been doing a lot of testing of new methods. With where we are right now with the release of the design plan, we have had no discussion on where they will be.

(b) (6)

- Have you had discussion about how you're going to include tribes? Canvassing and enumeration is where we fail. How is that field office going to network with the Indian tribal governments?

Shirin Ahmed

- Yes, we agree.

Jamey Christy

- In the past, the local office engaged with the tribal governments. What's unique about this decade is that we're starting this so much earlier. This has come up at previous consultations, and that's definitely something we need to include in our plan.

Dee Alexander

- This won't be the last of our discussions. A lot of this is new information. We will address those questions as we move forward. We will continue the dialogue and send out information to tribes to get their input. There are a lot of things that have not been decided yet.

(b) (6)

- It's very important to have the tribal liaison to work with the field office and the state. All of that will come later, but I want to let tribes know. We have a resolution that says that census workers can come onto our land and ask these questions. We try to have enumerators be tribal members, but sometimes, there are supervisors and other non-Natives, and they have to have a right of entry. We do have that in place for them to come on the land, and the supervisors have to fill out a form and get the right of entry. It's best to have a resolution passed by your tribal council. It would be premature at this point, but it's something that's coming. I experienced all of this and learned from it, so I just thought I would share that.

Break

Population Statistics Discussion

Census Presentation

Nicholas Jones, Demographic Statistician, Racial Statistics Branch, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- It's an honor for me to take part in this consultation. I had an opportunity to meet some NCAI members earlier this year, and am glad to be work with NCAI. For many years, I was part of a Census Bureau team that looks for ways to improve the race and ethnicity question.
- Data is critical to providing information that turns into resources and power. It's not data for the Census Bureau; it's data that goes back to the people.

- I'll be talking about approaches of collecting data and what happened in recent past and how this relates to improvements for the 2020 Census.
- This discussion will lead into an update on what we're doing to improve our code list.
- The 2010 Census race question:
 - The race question is based on self-identification. Each person's response to the race question provides the information from which the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives is derived.
 - One or more races or one or more tribes can be reported. When reporting their identities, people may be thinking of tribes, villages, bands, reservations, etc.
 - On this slide is a reproduction of the 2010 Census questions on Hispanic origin and race. This is where we were; today, we're going to talk about where we're going. We've been conducting research to determine if there are better ways to collect this data. Research on how people self-identify is an ongoing process for us.
- Focus group research:
 - The main goal was to see how AI/AN focus group participants understood and interpreted the race question. We explored how different wording and different instructions impacted answers. Current instructions may be deterring those who are not enrolled from identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native.
 - Focus group participants did not agree with the instruction to "print name of enrolled or principal tribe."
 - The overwhelming sentiment was that participants wanted to be treated equally as other race and ethnic groups. They expressed that they felt equal when they had the same instructions, which read, "print for example."
- We also received suggestions from general public earlier this year after a call for feedback. The suggestions we received included letters from NCAI and other AI/AN groups. NCAI suggested multiple write-in areas for longer tribe names or multiple affiliations. For people who have multiple identities, they should see that we're asking them for that.
- We conducted cognitive testing. We met with NCAI to brief them on this research.
- What we're trying to determine is: How can we get people to respond to each major race group? How can we ensure people will also provide detailed responses? How do we ensure an American Indian will tell us they're Navajo or Standing Rock Sioux?
 - For other races, most people fall under one of the six main detailed race categories. For example, 80-90% of the Asian population falls under its six largest groups. For AI/ANs, it is the opposite. We developed an approach to employ better ways to get this detailed data. The 2015 National Content Test was part of this effort.
- We're looking at using a separate question approach versus a combined question approach. Which of these really gets us the most accurate information?
- We're also looking at the instructions and terminology we use. We're asking people to report multiple races and origins if that's how they self-identify.
- Web-based designs will optimize reporting to help us expand and improve the questions we ask.
- Of particular importance to the AI/AN community, we provided an approach with each of the three major conceptual components listed: American Indian, Alaska Native, and Central/South American Indian. After that, there is list of examples, which represents larger tribes. We tested this in cognitive testing in it went well. We're moving toward it.

- The Internet approach will enhance the ways in which we can collect detailed data in a series of screens.
 - Once someone responds that they are AI/AN, there is a follow-up screen that asks them to identify their tribe. You are given examples and have an opportunity to write in a tribe or multiple tribes. The write-in space was limited to 30 characters in 2010. We'll now capture up to 200 characters. You can put in 2 or 3 tribes. You'll have multiple spaces to write that in.
 - For Alaska Natives, we're looking to use examples that are relevant to Alaska, with a dedicated write-in line. These web-based designs allow us to target that population with specific examples. They allow us to do much more than we can do on paper.
- How data comes in from a write-in and how it then goes out as information—it's all about the coding and classification of responses. Regardless of which variation of the questions moves forward, our primary feature of each question design is that we're asking respondents for detailed information about their identities.
- This is an example of one of our question designs. In the first example, someone wrote in "Navajo and Cherokee," but didn't check a box. Another person checked the Alaska Native box and wrote in "Athabascan and Inupiaq." In the third example, the person checked two boxes, American Indian and Central/South American Indian, and wrote in Blackfeet Tribe and Taino.
- This coding is undertaken so we can correctly categorize the millions of unique write-ins that come in. These classifications are the foundation for the tabulations we produce. We're asking tribal officials for their classification preferences knowing that members may use different identifiers for the same tribe.
- We update this code list as needed using BIA information that's added to Federal Register notices. This might include the name change of a tribe or a tribe that has been newly recognized. Your feedback is important to us because it ensures we're getting the right data.
- We know that some respondents report the name of their tribes in different ways, even though they're intending to tell us the same thing. This is an example of one of the federally recognized tribes, and below it are many of the variations we receive that individuals have reported to us. The official name is the (b) (6), but there are many variations, including (b) (6), the abbreviation.
- We really need to hear from you about other ways people might identify—if they use the official tribe name or not, and if there are additional names they might use.
- Tribal enrollment is a separate topic. Your initial question might be: why? Please understand we don't currently have a question on tribal enrollment. We're looking at the possibility of testing one. We'd like to hear your thoughts on this particular exploration.
 - We do not see these as the same, and they will not be part of the same question. The current plan is to conduct focus groups and cognitive interviews that will feed into a field test in 2017. If the tribal enrollment question is determined to be necessary and viable, we want it to be clear that it will be distinct from the question or questions on race and ethnicity.
 - Again, we don't know what that question is or could be. We're try to figure out what could work and what could be feasible.
- This is a timeline to show how this work all leads to the 2020 Census. We will continue to meet with stakeholders and advisors such as yourselves, and we'll share the findings of our testing.

We're now conducting 2015 National Content Test. In 2016, we'll be analyzing the results of this. This will also be an important time for your recommendations on classification and coding.

- The questions are due to OMB in 2017 and due to Congress 2018.
- We'll conduct end-to-end testing in 2019. All along the way, we're looking to keep talking with you.
- What are the burning issues you have? What can we help you understand, and what can you help us understand? Please look at these three questions to get the conversation started.

Tribal Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- Why is tribal enrollment even being asked about? Who came up with that idea?

Nicholas Jones

- It's something that has come up with AI/AN tribal leaders and has been asked for by other federal agencies. What we're asking you is: Is this a question that is needed?

(b) (6)

- **No. It's not relevant because we know what our tribal enrollment is, and that information doesn't need to go anywhere else.** We track that information for reasons that are unique to us, as sovereign tribes. Our internal enrollment isn't anything that's needed for grants that we apply for.

(b) (6)

- Enrollment is needed on the census. We don't have any problem with disclosing our enrollment. Our elders told us to be proud to be Indian and not to let the non-Indians speak for us. Enrollment is the basis of who we are. If our enrollment number is identified through census data, it becomes verifiable—it gives a level of acceptance for other grants. We may be a race, but we're slowly being diluted. Our blood is mixed and we're slowly losing our tribal identity.
- It's important to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe. I can see if it becomes an individual private thing, then it's an issue.
- If someone has European heritage or they're South or Central American, that's of no concern to us. What we need to know is who's claiming to be Shoshone-Bannock so we can do comparative analysis.
- I think your quest is skewed... you're telling us how it's going to be. You're not asking us. That's upsetting.
- I think enrollment should be a secondary question. When you check off AI/AN, then you write in your tribe, and then there should be a secondary question asking if you're enrolled.
- I don't know who told you that race is a separate issue, because there are 567 tribes in this country. We're not like Asians or Hispanics. This was our country to begin with, and we're still here. We're still holding on to our federal lands and our tribal enrollment. We're distinct from the county and the local government and distinct from the state of Idaho and distinct from the Nez Perce Tribe that's in our same state. We are distinct, and we're proud to be who we are.

Nicholas Jones

- I want to reassure you we do not have plans in place. We're exploring this issue.

(b) (6)

- What kind of enrollment data?

Nicholas Jones

- That's what we're looking for feedback on. We're exploring whether there should be a question and, if so, what it should look like. We don't have a plan.

(b) (6)

- If I were to say, "Yes, you should"... so, like, to distinguish, "Are you Salt River or are you Gila River?"... So, if the Census Bureau collected data on tribal enrollment, what kind of data?

Nicholas Jones

- Are we simply asking whether or not you're enrolled? Should that be a yes no question? Should we verify that? That's what we're trying to determine.

(b) (6)

- I think that would be kind of difficult because for Gila River, our membership is based on blood quantum, whereas for Tohono O'odham, they're based on descent. So there's two different ways you can be enrolled, and some tribes are changing that.

(b) (6)

- I agree with this gentleman [(b) (6)] because anybody of other races...they always claim Cherokee. That's a joke among Native people. "You must be Cherokee."
- Our enrollment numbers identify in what areas these people are registered, as far as the districts we have. Our enrollment office does queries on districts, but they're really restricted on what information they can give out. There are a lot of people who claim to be Native when they realize there are possible benefits. This might help regulate that.
- There are possibilities in the near future for banishments. We may take their enrollment away, and they may still claim to be (b) (6) even though we don't count them that way. That will need to be thought through.
- Some of our members are (b) (6). They can't be dually enrolled in other nations. If they're going to list all three on the census, will we be triple counting these people?
- If we were to ask such a question, what would it mean in terms of when the data comes back and the tribe says, "These data don't match our numbers"? Thank you.

(b) (6)

- I want to clarify. I agree with (b) (6) in regard to the number. Yes, that needs to be identified. At a health conference I attended, they talked about Obamacare and that there's an exemption for AI/ANs, and that's real easy—for someone to just check that box for that reason. As far as

anything else, I don't see the need for the question other than, "This is how many is in our tribe."

(b) (6)

- In California, with (b) (6) is not a cultural tribe. If someone said, "What race are you?" and someone said, (b) (6)," that doesn't clarify it. (b) (6) is a tribe that doesn't legally exist anymore.
- We changed our constitution and voted blood quantum away. For us, it's almost the same definition. We have to use (b) (6) as our race because (b) (6) ... the first two are separate tribes and the (b) (6) are terminated. In an ideal world, we could rely on our own count, but until then, a lot of grants require us to go through this system. We're stuck between true sovereignty and having to navigate the federal, bureaucratic world.

(b) (6)

- I think it would be beneficial to use that additional question. The way we would use it is to find out the dispersion of our people. Yes, we have an address, but that doesn't mean that's where they're living. What kinds of services do our people need? And providing that when they live across the United States, or across the ocean. How should we be prioritizing the limited amount of dollars that we have?
- When you ask the question, be careful about how you word the question, as well. How would we ask it? I would say let's ask it as: Have you been issued an enrollment by a federally recognized tribe? You don't want to ask people a really long question and confuse them. Drill down to, really, "Have you been issued an enrollment number by a federally recognized tribe, and are you still active?" If we take the measurements of the number of people living on the (b) (6), it's 30,000, and we don't have that many members. We have 10,000.

(b) (6)

- **Regarding enrollment, what I'd recommend is you ask the question, "Are you enrolled in this federally recognized tribe?" Yes or no.**
- Planning and the use of data is a new concept to tribal governments. Estimating growth...we do that as planners to anticipate several things, such as to determine the amount of households we'll have in the future, 10 to 20 years out. People will be seeking housing. We do that so we can determine that amount of single-family homes needed. We plan for acreages. That's why we're including that. That's why planners in local and state government and counties are using that data to project land use data in zoning, growth in water and sewer infrastructure, etc. Some specifics based on enrollment might include: What is your population? How many Shoshone-Bannock tribal members are in this age group? It makes sense, so just get us on the radar so we can do proper planning.

(b) (6)

- How is this information going to come back to the tribal governments? So that we can verify that the information is correct.

Nicholas Jones

- That's the inherent challenge. It's aggregate data, so that one person is not individually identifiable.

(b) (6)

- Then, again, I don't know how this would even work. If people say they are and they're not members, are we going to get the names back? All we can do then is say, "You don't have us all counted. Or there's 800 that don't belong." I don't know how that helps us.

(b) (6)

- I agree with lots that's being said. There are pros and cons to both.
- Everybody claims to be Cherokee. Our numbers are crazy on the census. That skews other data analysis. **When you're looking at education attainment, household income, anything like that, along with the tribal information, then those numbers are skewed based on how many people say they're Cherokee.** It would definitely benefit us if they then have to say whether they're enrolled because that helps our data analysis.
- How you ask a question determines whether or not people will answer it.

(b) (6)

- The real purpose of meeting with us today is to help us and to work with us better, and I've seen it from the last time. I still think this question will cause some confusion when people see it. "It was different last time. Why are they asking it this time?" **To me, education is key. It's up to us, at our level, to educate.** We made a DVD, and everyone saw it played at our council meeting breaks and it told them, "This is how the census helps and this is how you fill it out." We sent out postcards to everyone on and off the reservation.
- When we get the reports, it tells us how many people were counted on the land base and how many were counted off the land base. Hopefully all tribes will get counted right this time. I know that's your goal, and that's our goal too.

Geography Discussion

Census Presentation

Wendy Hawley, Geographer, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

- Geography answers the question of where.
- This fictional Census Bureau map shows housing units, whether member or nonmember. They've been highlighted to show tribal member housing. There's a lot of tribal member housing outside what's classified as the reservation boundary. If this is new reservation land, we need to know that.
- Without knowledge of the expanded reservation boundaries, this tribal housing information would be tabulated to other areas, whether a city or county.
- In recognition of tribal sovereignty, the Census Bureau relies on tribes to update their own geography.
- We produce maps based on what we have in our files and we send them out to tribes for review. Even if there are no changes, we ask you to still review it.

- We encourage one-on-one meetings, and we offer free trainings. There's a sheet in your packet that shows which regional office covers your area. It has changed. We went from twelve regional offices to six.
- There are two types of geography: legal and statistical.
- Legal: federally recognized reservations and off-reservation trust lands, as defined by treaties, executive agreements, and acts of Congress and documented by BIA. Tribal subdivisions also fall under legal geography.
- Statistical: no legal boundaries: tracts and block groups, tribal designated statistical areas.
- The Boundary and Annexation Survey is how tribes can ensure their lands are accurately depicted. The invitation to participate in BAS 2016 will be sent out later this year. You'll have until March 2016 to submit changes.
- Paper maps, free software, and digital files are all ways to review BAS.
- Tribes must send documentation to make changes.
- There's a flyer about BAS in your packets. There is contact information on the front. Feel free to contact that at any time about any of the geography programs, not just BAS. You can also contact that if you want one-on-one training.
- Sometimes, a community needs data, but there isn't a legal boundary for that particular area. That's what statistical geography is. A Census Designated Place is an example. Tribes can request this for tribal communities. PSAP is the program you can work with to add statistical areas. Program invitations will be sent out in early 2018 for this. It's a once-per-decade program.
- LUCA allows tribes to review and comment on the Census Bureau's address list. The invitation for LUCA will be mailed out to tribes in the summer of 2017.
- We provided a few questions to get the discussion going. They are also in your packet. How does your tribe use geographic census data?
- Is your tribe ready to participate in LUCA? Does your tribe have an address list? As part of LUCA, will your tribe involve representatives from any nontribal governments?
- Does your tribe work with other parties or other programs for mapping, planning, and development issues?

Tribal Leader Comments and Recommendations

(b) (6)

- I want to make a clarification. When tribes purchase land off the reservation, that also has to be included?

Wendy Hawley

- If it's in trust, yes.

(b) (6)

- If it's land that wasn't originally part of the reservation, that's what we have to include?

Wendy Hawley

- If it's classified and legally deeded as trust land, then yes. It's self-reported, but we'd like if you reported it so we can provide that data.

(b) (6)

- Who decided it will be trust land only? We have a resident population, and our resident requirement determines who votes in tribal elections and who gets to exercise hunting and fishing rights. A lot of our tribal members live in (b) (6) which is off the reservation. It doesn't make any sense to use a land designation. We need to know who's living off-reservation.

Wendy Hawley

- That goes back to the population question, and that people get counted wherever they're living. That's where the statistical programs come in. You could define a statistical grouping around that population and get data for it.

(b) (6)

- It's sometimes difficult to determine what's off reservation. I don't understand why you're roping off our lands.

Jamey Christy

- Your comment about the Census Bureau website being difficult to navigate is a good point. The first question on the legal boundaries—those are the ones certified by BIA. We don't establish those changes, but we want to make sure we're representing the data correctly.

(b) (6)

- You're sending it to the tribal government to verify, but on the other hand you say you're relying on BIA.

(b) (6)

- Part of the work we're starting now with Census is to get the land data, the reservation boundaries, from the BIA system of record for trust land and restricted fee land, so those are the boundaries we'd be sharing with the Census Bureau. They're working with the tribes to resolve some discrepancies they may have based on the baseline information they already have. We haven't done this before, so this is the process we're trying to put in place. We're going to start sharing information and do a small test section to see if the land boundaries Census has agree with what we have. We're asking tribes to look for deeds and those types of things, so when we record them, we have that documentation. So, those are the boundary issues we're working on. For the population statistics, because that's different than the land boundaries, we just want to have an accurate representation of where the trust lands are. That's what we're trying to resolve—where are you going to get that information? BIA will have the responsibility to have that information in our system.

(b) (6)

- The tribes are moving and purchasing lands outside federal lands, where they're establishing communities and members are living. Then that should be allowable.

(b) (6)

- I think California is unique from other states when it comes to trust land. How do you identify allotment lands? We have a lot of tribal citizens who live on allotment lands. Is there something on the census form they fill out for that? We have 61 acres over here that's in trust, then 80 acres here... then allotment land all mixed in there. We also are getting ready to submit six to ten fee-to-trust applications for land we've purchased and built homes on. So does that become part of the reservation too? That's going to spread out into two counties. We are a landless tribe. Madera County would be considered our land...we have a signed treaty but that land is gone. We don't own it, and it's not all trust land.

Wendy Hawley

- You could define those areas as Census Designated Places, through the statistical program, if you wanted us to tabulate data for those areas. As a landless tribe, in the legal sense, that would give you the opportunity to get data tabulated by us for those areas you're interested in.

(b) (6)

- (b) (6) was similar to your situation, right?

(b) (6)

- Right. We're a large, land-based tribe, but it's not all tribal land. We have a jurisdictional service area that we use for statistical information and then we have designated trust areas, but the biggest portion is the simple land. We designated several tribal communities in the previous census. One question I had is how to designate more communities. It was helpful for the areas we used it for before, and we have other areas identified where we would like to create more of those. That information was helpful, so thank you.

Wendy Hawley

- When the PSAP program starts up in 2018, that'll be your opportunity to identify more of them and get rid of some if for some reason they didn't work out for you, or expand or change those. You'll be able to review the CDPs that you have and create new ones.

(b) (6)

- You didn't answer my question from earlier. How are you going to consult with tribes?

Jamey Christy

- I thought your comments were very appropriate. It's difficult to have plans for your reservation based on this conversation.
- There needs to be 567 unique approaches. We have a national process we have to follow, but for each tribe there will be a unique approach. This is just the beginning. We will engage each tribal government individually. We will go to the tribal councils. We will go to whatever works for each tribe. I've engaged with the tribal governments of half of the tribes represented here. I've been thrown out of one... I'm not going to mention who. Idaho is in my region, so I expect to be coming to meet with your council. We want to talk about not just conducting the census, but

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Agency	Bureau	Name of Data or Program	Data Description	Access	Access Other	Link	Contact Name	Contact Email
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-MIS 2000	MIS 2000 records efforts to resolve wildlife threats and damage to agricultural products and livestock, private and industrial property, human health and safety, threatened and endangered species, natural resources, and infrastructure.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Emergency Management Response Services 2.NR (EMRS-2)	Provides electronic records collection and organization for APHIS's responses to animal disease outbreaks and documents foreign animal disease information and emerging animal diseases in the United States.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Certification, Accreditation, Registration, Permitting, and Other Licensing (CARPOL)	To ensure that the certification, accreditation, registration, permitting, and other licensing strategies and operations of APHIS to make the best use of existing and emerging technologies, technology support, and end-user education.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Animal Disease Traceability Information System (ADTIS)	Investment provides animal tracking for the purpose of protecting animal health.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-National Animal Health Laboratory Network System (NAHLN)	The NAHLN serves as a repository of detailed laboratory information and animal health laboratory test data collected from state veterinary diagnostic laboratories nationwide, reducing the risk of animal disease outbreaks and facilitating rapid response.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPPS)	VSPPS creates an electronic means of capturing, maintaining and analyzing information associated with the APHIS-VS regulatory activities for animal import/export/interstate monitoring and the Veterinary Accreditation Program.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Electronic Permits System (ePermits)	A comprehensive automated permit system encompassing APHIS regulatory import permit processes (includes PPQ, VS, and BRS).	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Agricultural Quarantine Activity System (AQAS)	The AQAS is a consolidated investment of the WADS, PPQ280, AQIM, Pest ID and EAN investments. The system manages information about agricultural inspections, activities, detailed sampling, pest interceptions, and cargo EANs.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Commodity Treatment Information System (CTIS)	CTIS provides a distributed web-based system for storage, tracking, and reporting of data collected from quarantine treatments and related conveyances, and regulatory information targeted to particular quarantine treatment or treatment types.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Animal Care Information System	Animal Care (AC) Information System consists of licensing and registration, and horse protection sub-systems.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-User Fee System	The APHIS User Fee System provides an automated means to track and process the collection of user fees from clients for import/export services, veterinary diagnostics, agriculture quarantines inspection, and plant inspection.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Exotic Pest Information and Prediction Systems (EPIPS)	EPIPS is composed of the Global Pest and Disease Database, the Data Archival and Reporting Tool and the New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG) Database. These are web-enabled databases storing information on plant pests not native to the US.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS)	The Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS) provides Web-based access to critical data during plant health emergencies for data capture, information analysis, and record keeping.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Animal Health and Surveillance Management (AHSM)	AHSM provides surveillance tools that enable convenient collection, access, and use of vital animal health and routine surveillance information resulting in eradication or minimization of impact to U. S. agriculture.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-MRPBS Program Support	A readily available skill bank of personnel with emergency qualifications and supports the categorization of personnel into APHIS emergency response positions.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	APHIS-Comprehensive and Integrated Animal Health Surveillance Services	CIAHSS provides for data input, storage & reporting related to U.S. animal health surveillance and management. It enables APHIS to take a broad & integrated approach to collecting & managing animal health data for disease management program.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Economic Research Service	Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America	The Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America that can be used to estimate the percent of non-Hispanic Native Americans in the U.S. mapped by county.	General Public	NR	http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/atlas-of-rural-and-small-town-america/go-to-the-atlas.aspx	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	Economic Research Service	Food Access Research Atlas	Presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for low-income and other census tracts using different measures of supermarket accessibility; Provides food access data for populations within census tracts; and Offers census-tract-level data on food access that can be downloaded for community planning or research purposes.	General Public	NR	http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Economic Research Service	Measuring Access to Healthful, Affordable Food in American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Areas	The study compares distances to outlets for obtaining healthy, affordable food in tribal areas to those for the general U.S. population, with implications for improving the health of tribal populations.	General Public	NR	http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/eib-economic-information-bulletin/eib-131.aspx	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency	FSA-84 Geographic Information System (GIS)	This investment provides a technological solution for geo-spatial data management and a data and imagery acquisition solution that enables more efficient collection and manipulation of information. Program eliminates data redundancy and supports MIDAS.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency	FSA-103 Consolidated Farm Loan Program Information & Delivery Systems	This investment supports FSA's Farm Loan Program (FLP) and its goal of providing capital to American farmers and ranchers by providing them with ownership, operating, and emergency loans through streamlined and modernized processes and systems.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency	FSA-072 Aerial Photography Field Office Requirements	The Investment provides IT resources for the operation and functioning of the APFO. This includes supporting APFO functions through automation of tasks pertaining to contract support of the aerial photography mission, and automation of the provisioning.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency	FSA-0100 Commodity Management Systems	This investment funds support services for the maintenance of FSA's Commodity Management Systems.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency	FSA-0111 Common Farm Programs Systems	This investment funds contractor support services for the maintenance of FSA's Common Farm Programs Systems.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency	FSA-124 Service and Outreach to Agricultural Communities	This investment supports and enables enhancing, developing, and unifying customer- and agricultural community-focused service delivery IT solutions for agency staff to meet the needs of local agricultural communities in a holistic fashion.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Participating and Cost Data	This dataset contains monthly data for the current fiscal year for each WIC State agency. There are currently 90 WIC State agencies: the 50 geographic states, the...	General Public	NR	http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/women-infants-and-children-wic-participating-and-cost-data/resource/9c0677a4-824d-4775-9f75-6a3d4231eNRb8	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	FNS-Women, Infants and Children (WIC) State Agency Model (WIC SAM)	This initiative is a process to support State development of model systems to support WIC program administration at the State level, and the transfer and implementation of a selected model system to individual states. There is no associated FNS system.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	FNS-Integrated Program Accounting System (IPAS)	Primary financial management system for managing FNS program funds.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	FNS-Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) -- Account Management Agent (AMA)	Resides at the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond. Provides linkage between FNS and the U.S. Treasury ASAP System for payment of EBT transactions.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	FNS-Special Nutrition Programs and Administrative Support	This investment has under it various systems and processes which support FNS Special Nutrition Programs(SNP) and FNS Administrative Support.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	FNS-Food Programs Reporting	Supports administration and management of FNS' SNAP and Special Nutrition Programs by enabling State reporting on participation and benefits admin.It integrates the FNS program and financial data into a official database for controlled public release.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service	FNS-Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Support	This investments consists of applications which provide support for the administration of the SNAP program - SNAP Quality Control System (SNAPCS), Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS), and SNAP Workflow and Information Management (SWIM).	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	Food Safety and Inspection Service	FSIS-Public Health Information System (PHIS)	PHIS has four components. Domestic inspection, Import Reinspection, Export Certification and Predictive Analytics.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	FAS-Food Aid Information System (FAIS)	Will handle program administration for USDA/FAS food aid programs. Will include interfaces to related systems used by USAID and FSA to develop comprehensive cross-program reporting capability. Supports Grants.gov and PMA Reform Food Aid, & Egov.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	FAS-Global Crop Production Intelligence System (GCPIS)	Primary source of global agricultural intelligence for USDA and the US Government. The GCPIS integrates analysis of satellite imagery, agro-meteorology, and crop modeling to provide timely, unbiased information on crop conditions and production.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	FS-Mapping/Geospatial	This investment supports forest inventory analysis, forest health projects, and control extension which enables the agency to respond to business needs for LMP Planning and resource program delivery that requires inventory and monitoring activities.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	FS-Natural Resource Manager (NRM)	The Natural Resource Manager supports the inventory, analysis, and reporting of natural resources, management of agency constructed features (including real property), permits, timber management and activity tracking.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	National Agricultural Statistics Service	Census of Agriculture - tables 50 and 53	The census of agriculture provides a detailed picture of U.S. farms and ranches every five years. It is the only source of uniform, comprehensive agricultural data for every State and county or county equivalent.	General Public	NR	https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_Subject/Demographics/	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	National Agricultural Statistics Service	Quick Stats Agricultural Database	Quick Stats is the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) online, self-service tool to access complete results from the 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012...	General Public	NR	https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	National Agricultural Statistics Service	NASS-Data and Applications	NASS Data and Applications investment supporting survey and census statistical programs.	Non-public	Only Employees at the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	National Agricultural Statistics Service	NASS-Geospatial Research	NASS uses geospatial satellite and aerial data to support NASS survey and Census of Agriculture programs. NASS also uses these data for the popular Cropland Data Layer and to help monitor crop conditions during the growing season.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	National Finance Center	Tribal Insurance Processing System (TIPS)	TIPS is an enrollment and premium collection system. Tribal employers use TIPS to enter enrollment information for their employees. TIPS is only accessible by certain designated HR personnel from each tribal employer. It is not an "open" system that allows individual employees to enter enrollment information.	NR	Limited Public Access	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	National Institute of Food and Agriculture	NIFA-Grants Management and Reporting	NIFA Grants Management and Reporting System from application (via grants.gov), through award, reportings, and closeout of awards.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	The EWP program helps protect lives and property threatened by natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires. The program provides technical and financial assistance to preserve life and property threatened by excessive erosion and flooding. Owners, managers, and users of public, private, or tribal lands are eligible for EWP assistance if their watershed area has been damaged by a natural disaster. Program availability is subject to the availability of funding.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/ewp/	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Natural Resources Conservation Service	NRCS-Management Applications (MGT)	Make effective use of Internet based technology to provide customer-focused service. In order to strengthen financial management controls, NRCS is instituting a permanent framework for assessing risk, measuring payment accuracy, and initiating financial.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Natural Resources Conservation Service	NRCS-Natural Resources Data Collection and Development (DCD)	NRCS assesses, acquires, develops, interprets, analyzes, and delivers natural resource data and information to enable knowledge-based natural resource planning and decision making at all landscape scales.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program*	This program assists in the development, construction, and retrofitting of new and emerging technologies for the development of Advanced Biofuels, Renewable Chemicals, and Biobased Product Manufacturing by providing loan guarantees for up to \$250 million.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/biorefinery-renewable-chemical-and-biobased-product-manufacturing-assistance	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	Under the B&I Guaranteed Loan Program, loans can be made to eligible entities including corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, individuals, and other legal entities to provide financial assistance for a variety of purposes including capital expenditures, working capital, equipment, and refinancing. Purposes can include the repair and damage to businesses as a result of the natural disaster.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-industry-loan-guarantees	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	Household Water Well System Grants	This program helps qualified non-profits and Tribes create a revolving loan fund (RLF) to extend access to clean, reliable water to households in eligible rural areas.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/household-water-well-system-grants	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	Rural Energy for America Program Renewable Energy Systems & Energy Efficiency Improvement Loans & Grants	Provides guaranteed loan financing and grant funding to agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase or install renewable energy systems or make energy efficiency improvements.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-energy-america-program-renewable-energy-systems-energy-efficiency	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program	Provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas (includes Tribes).	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	RD-Comprehensive Loan Program	The Comprehensive Loan Program (CLP) initiative was launched by Rural Development (RD) to modernize and streamline the application delivery portfolio.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Agriculture	US Forest Service	US Forest Service Tribal Lands Ceded to the United States	A map service on the www that depicts sixty-seven maps from Royce's 1897 report that have been scanned, georeferenced in JPEG2000 format, and digitized to create this feature class of cession maps.	General Public	NR	http://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=fe311f69cb1d43558227d73bc34f3a32	NR	NR
Department of Agriculture	US Forest Service	US Forest Service LANDFIRE Potential Vegetation	LANDFIRE Potential Vegetation is mapped using predictive landscape models based on extensive field-referenced data and biophysical gradient layers using...	General Public	NR	http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/us-forest-service-landfire-potential-vegetation	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration	EDA Operations Planning and Control System (OPCS) and Loan Billing and Management System (LBMS).	The Operations Planning and Control System (OPCS) is the EDA grant processing and tracking system. LBMS maintains billing and other data for the life cycle of a loan, however it was taken offline and is longer used as of January 2102.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration	EDA Revolving Loan Fund Management System (RLFMS)	This system implements OIG recommendations from 2007 and 2015 create a web-based reporting and monitoring system to manage EDA's Revolving Loan Fund portfolio.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	Minority Business Development Agency	MBDA Small Systems	This investment provides funded businesses centers with the tools to assist minority businesses in planning, developing and growing businesses, and tracks the performance of funded business centers.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Coastal Tribal Land	This dataset depicts feature location, selected demographics, and other associated data for American Indian Reservations (AIR), Alaska Native Villages (ANV),...	General Public	NR	http://www.marin cadastre.gov/data/	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Ocean Uses: Hawaii (PROUA)	This Pacific Regional Ocean Uses Atlas (PROUA) Project is an innovative partnership between NOAA and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) designed to document where coastal communities in Hawaii use the ocean across a full range of typical human activities and sectors. Using participatory mapping techniques, the project offers a proven, flexible, and scalable approach allowing coastal communities to consider an accurate account of human use for ocean planning. Tribal uses of the ocean were not mapped explicitly, though tribal chairs and/or their designated representatives were formally invited by BOEM to participate in the mapping workshops. The sharing of tribal use information was dependent upon each tribe's determination of whether the mapping workshops were an appropriate forum for sharing such information. Any tribal use information shared during the workshops was incorporated into the defined use categories. Thus, the atlas data and map products do not explicitly depict tribal use. For more information on the project, please visit http://marinecadastre.gov/oceanuses/ .	General Public	NR	https://data.noaa.gov/dataset/ocean-uses-hawaii-proua	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Production Data - North Puget Sound Chinook salmon captive propagation	NOAA Fisheries is a cooperator with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Lummi, Nooksack, and Stillaguamish Tribes in a 10-year program to rebuild the South Fork Nooksack River spring Chinook and Stillaguamish River fall Chinook stocks through a captive broodstock program. Information on the number of juveniles received into the program is maintained and summarized by year. The production of prespawning adults transferred to Tribal Facilities for spawning is also annually summarized.	General Public	NR	https://data.noaa.gov/dataset/production-data-north-puget-sound-chinook-salmon-captive-propagation	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Subsistence Registration Permit Program	Management of the Alaska halibut fishery is based on an international agreement between Canada and the United States and is given effect by the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982. Before fishing under the subsistence halibut regulations, fishermen must obtain a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC). Special permits for community harvest, ceremonial, and educational purposes also are available to qualified Alaska communities and Alaska Native Tribes. Permit holders must comply with SHARC registration and reporting processes.	General Public	NR	https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/subsistence-halibut#SHARC	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Summary File	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 1-Year PUMS Housing File	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates Summary File	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 3-Year PUMS Housing File	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 5-Year American Indian and Alaska Native Tables	The ACS 5-Year American Indian and Alaska Native Tables (AIANT) use ACS data aggregated over a 5-year period to provide reliable estimates of detailed...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Summary File (No Tracts or Block Groups)	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 5-Year Selected Population Tables	The 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Selected Population Tables (SPT) use ACS data aggregated over a 5-year period to provide more reliable estimates of detailed social,...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Community Survey 5-Year PUMS Housing File	A nationwide survey that collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other data. Data from the American...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html	Maria Malagon	maria.olemedo.malagon@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	Census 2000 American Indian Area, Alaska Native Area, and Hawaiian Home Land Entity Counts	Tallies of American Indian Area, Alaska Native Area, and Hawaiian Home Land entities, by state.	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tallies/2000aiatally.html	(b) (6)	(b) (6)
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF4)	Contains the sample data from Census 2000, which is the information compiled from the questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units. The sample data...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/census2000/SF4.html	(b) (6)	(b) (6)
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	Decennial Census	Nationwide Census taken every 10 years.	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/2020census	(b) (6)	(b) (6)
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	Federal Aid to States	The Federal Aid to States presents data on federal government aid to state and local governments by state and U.S. Outlying Area. In this report, grants to state...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/govs/pubs/topic.html#federal_programs	NR	NR
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	Survey of Business Owners	Provides the only comprehensive, regularly collected source of information on selected economic and demographic characteristics for businesses and business owners...	General Public	NR	https://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/getdata.html	Patrice Norman	patrice.c.norman@census.gov
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Indian Area Related Geodatabase - ACS Vintage	Shapefiles on American Indian/Alaska Native/Hawaiian Home Land areas, reflects annual changes effective by January 1st. The geography is used by ACS for estimates and are released to the public around August every year.	General Public	NR	http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/partnership.html	(b) (6)	(b) (6)
Department of Commerce	US Census Bureau	American Indian Area Related Geodatabase - BAS Vintage	Shapefiles on American Indian/Alaska Native/Hawaiian Home Land areas, reflects annual changes after January 1st. The shapefiles are released to the public around December.	General Public	NR	http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/partnership.html	(b) (6)	(b) (6)

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L)	Indian Incentive Programs Database	Office of Small Business Programs collects the information of all eligible IIP rebate requests into the IIP Internal Tracking database.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	NR	Dr James Galvin	James.J.Galvin.civ@mail.mil
Department of Defense	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Multiple Programs	USACE activities are focused on the implementation specific projects. Each project is carried out under the provisions of numerous individual authorities including Interagency and Intergovernmental Support, Civil Works (primarily Flood Risk Management and Environmental Restoration), Regulatory, and Military Programs. Any individual project that involves or otherwise impacts AI/AN resources collects data relevant to that project or activity.	Non-public	Data available only to USACE elements, but may be available to other federal agencies with the authorization of the AN/AI government	NR	Ronald Kneebone	ronald.r.kneebone@usace.army.mil
Department of Defense	NR	Personnel Trends by Gender/Race	Number of Service members by Gender, Race, Branch	General Public	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Education	Departmental Management	Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)	Collection and reporting of local education areas, independent school districts, and public schools data on students concerning english language proficiency, discipline, disability and other factors affecting quality student education for all in America.	General Public	NR	https://www.itd.ashboard.gov/drupal/summary/018/1167	Janis Brown	janis.brown@ed.gov
Department of Education	Institute of Education Sciences	IES Sample Surveys (Consolidation)	IES Sample Surveys activities collect data from students, families, and educational institutions; securely store data in accordance with applicable laws; facilitate data processing; and disseminate data and reports to the public.	General Public	NR	https://www.itd.ashboard.gov/drupal/summary/018/1289	Cathy Clement	cathy.clement@ed.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Education	National Center for Education Statistics	Digest of Education Studies	The primary purpose of the Digest of Education Statistics is to provide a compilation of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. The Digest includes a selection of data from many sources, both government and private, and draws especially on the results of surveys and activities carried out by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). To qualify for inclusion in the Digest, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects in the field of education statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, teachers, enrollments, and graduates, in addition to educational attainment, finances, federal funds for education, libraries, and international education. Supplemental information on population trends, attitudes on education, education characteristics of the labor force, government finances, and economic trends provides background for evaluating education data.	General Public	NR	http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/index.asp	Thomas D. Snyder	Tom.Snyder@ed.gov
Department of Education	National Center for Education Statistics	Status and Trends in the Education of American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2008 - List of tables	This report examines current conditions and recent trends in the education of American Indians/ Alaska Natives using statistical measures. It presents a selection of indicators that illustrate the educational achievement and attainment of American Indians/Alaska Natives. Over the past few decades, American Indians/Alaska Natives have made gains in key education areas, such as increased educational attainment. However, gaps in academic performance between American Indian/Alaska Native and other students remain.	General Public	NR	https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/nativetrends/tables.asp	Thomas D. Snyder	Tom.Snyder@ed.gov
Department of Education	National Center for Education Statistics	National Indian Education Study	The National Indian Education Study (NIES 2011) is a study that is part of the National Indian Education Study (NIES) within the National Assessment of...	General Public	NR	https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nies/nies_2011/national_summary.aspx	James Deaton	James.Deaton@ed.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Education	National Center for Education Statistics	Schools and Staffing Survey	The 1993-94 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS 93-94) is a study that is part of the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) program; program data is available since...	Limited Public Access	Abridged information is public access but more detailed information requires a license from NCES.	https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass/	Amy Ho	Amy.Ho@ed.gov
Department of Education	Office of Vocational and Adult Education	NRS Adult Ed Web-Based Data Collection and Warehousing	Section 212 of Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, requires that ED establish a comprehensive performance accountability system for formula grantees to assess the effectiveness of adult education and literacy activities. NRS is the required system.	General Public	NR	https://wdcrobc olp01.ed.gov/CF APPS/OVAE/NRS /login.cfm	Joshua Behsudi	Joshua.Behsudi@e d.gov
Department of Education	NR	Consolidated State Performance Report, 2009-10	The Consolidated State Performance Report, 2009-10 (CSPR 2009-10) is part of the Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) program: a required annual reporting...	General Public	NR	http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead /account/consolidated/index.htm l	Andy Brake	CSPR@ed.gov
Department of Education	NR	My Brother's Keeper Key Statistical Indicators on Boys and Men of Color	My Brother's Keeper (MBK) initiative is an interagency effort to improve measurably the expected educational and life outcomes for and address the persistent...	General Public	NR	http://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/stat istics/surveys/m bk/index.html	Chris Chapman	chris.chapman@e d.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Energy	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Weatherization Assistance Program	<p>The U.S. Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) was created in 1976 to assist low-income families who lacked resources to invest in energy efficiency. WAP is operated in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Native American tribes, and U.S. Territories. The energy conservation resulting from the efforts of state and local agencies helps our country reduce its dependence on foreign oil and decrease the cost of energy for families in need while improving the health and safety of their homes.</p> <p>This dataset contains a link to the WAPTAC website, which contains a 'virtual' library of all rules, regulations, policies and procedures required by DOE's weatherization program. The site is a central repository for presentation materials, photos and videos of work in progress, site demonstrations, news articles, and other documentation to support WAP operations. WAPTAC.org serves as the institutional memory of the Program.</p>	General Public	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Energy	Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	Renewable energy datasets for wind at 20m and 50m	wind speed, capacity factor, and wind class at 20meter and 50 meter hub heights	General Public	NR	energy.gov/indianenergy	NR	NR
Department of Energy	Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	Renewable energy data set for solar resource data for PV and CSP	solar irradiance and capacity factor for solar resource	General Public	NR	energy.gov/indianenergy	NR	NR
Department of Energy	Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	Renewable energy data set for hydrothermal	estimated potential of hydrothermal resource by location and tribe. Note, any geothermal data is more of an estimate as quantifying actual potential takes a lot of drilling and testing at each site	General Public	NR	energy.gov/indianenergy	NR	NR
Department of Energy	Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	Renewable energy data set for hydro	Hydrological energy potential on streams and rivers by tribe	General Public	NR	energy.gov/indianenergy	NR	NR
Department of Energy	Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	Renewable energy data set for biomass (though not delineated by type)	This is general biomass potential by tribe. More in-depth resources are listed below	General Public	NR	energy.gov/indianenergy	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Energy	Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance	Raw Data for U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) Categorical Exclusion(CX) Determinations Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	To further transparency and openness, DOE established a policy to document and post online all CX determinations involving classes of actions listed in Appendix B to Subpart D of the DOE NEPA regulations (10 CFR Part 1021). This raw data set contains CX determinations required to be posted under the policy, and also some for which documentation and posting are optional, i.e., determinations involving classes of actions listed in Appendix A or made before the policy's effective date of November 2, 2009. The data set includes information by state, CX applied, date range, DOE Program, Field, or Site Office, keyword, and whether the CX determination is for a project related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act or ARRA) of 2009. The web address to the CX determination documents are provided. This data set will be updated approximately monthly. See www.gc.doe.gov/NEPA/categorical_exclusion_determinations.htm for information on DOE CX procedures. For further information on DOE's NEPA compliance program, see www.gc.energy.gov/nepa or email: askNEPA@hq.doe.gov .	General Public	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Sub-hour solar power	Solar resource data that is more granular than the renewable energy data set for solar resource data for PV and CSP	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Biomass resource data	including crop residues, woody biomass, biomethane, and energy crops by location	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Bioenergy plants location and size	Bioenergy plants location and size including biodiesel, ethanol, and integrated refineries, landfill gas, MSW, Wood/wood waste, cofiring plants, pellet plants	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Natural Gas, Petroleum, Power Plant Locations Data	Data includes locations of natural Gas terminals, pipelines, market hubs, processing plants, storage, power plants, petroleum Refineries, product pipelines, product terminals, crude pipelines, crude terminals, power plants, power plants including coal, geothermal, hydro, nuclear, solar, wind (location data)	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Wind speeds at 80 and 100m	Similar to the renewable energy datasets for wind at 20m and 50m but at greater heights (where resource is better)	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Energy	NR	Wind power class with and without exclusions of protected areas (parks, wetlands, etc.)	Resource potential data and maps with and without areas that are unlikely to be developed (slopes over 20%, critical habitat, etc.) excluded	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Potential wind capacity at 80m, 110m, and 140m	This estimates the total amount of wind development likely (using current or near future technology) on a given parcel of land.	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Environmental Factors Data	Data includes including slope >30%, wilderness areas, areas of critical environmental concern, greater prairie chicken extent, cooling tower blowdown, wastewater sites, brackish groundwater. This is a mapped data set of areas that are not likely to be developed due to environmental constraints and concerns.	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Geothermal fault maps	Location data on areas where geothermal development is more likely to occur	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Geologic maps (general for US, more specific for CA, ID, WA, WY)	Location and geological mapping where geothermal development may be favorable	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Deep enhanced geothermal potential	Location mapping where deep enhanced geothermal development may be favorable	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Identified hydrothermal sites	Location mapping where hydrothermal development may be more favorable	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Low temperature sites (both USGS and Oregon Institute of Technology)	Mapped data of low temperature geological sites that may be possible to develop for energy use	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Energy	NR	Carbon sequestration info including deep saline formation, oil and gas reservoirs, unminable coal seams	Mapped data on areas where carbon sequestration may be possible	General Public	NR	https://maps.nrel.gov/	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families	ACF Final TANF Data Reporting System	These funds for the Final Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Data Reporting System enable ACF to obtain and validate information (such as work participation rates) from states, tribes, and territories that are participating in the TANF program.	General Public	NR	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/tribal/data-reports	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families	ANA Grants	ANA project funding is available in short-term development terms of 12, 24, and 36 months. All ANA community projects must be completed by the end of the project period or supported by alternative funds. Training and technical assistance is available to applicants for project and proposal development and to grantees for project implementation and reporting.	Limited Public Access	Award winners public, applicant data private	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/resource/current-grantees-fy-2013	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families	Child Care and Development Fund	The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) made available \$5.2 billion to States, Territories, and Tribes in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012. CCDF is authorized by the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act. CCDF assists low-income families in obtaining child care so they can work or attend training/education. The program also improves the quality of child care, and promotes coordination among early childhood development and afterschool programs.	Limited Public Access	Award winners public, applicant data private	http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/child-care-and-development-fund-tribal-grantees-contact-list	Mary Sprague, J Albright	Mary.Sprague@acf.hhs.gov; J.Albright@acf.hhs.gov
Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families	Child Support Enforcement Annual Data Report Form 34A – Yrs 2006 to 2014	This dataset contains annual data on collections received and distributed by State agencies administering the Child Support Enforcement program under title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The information is obtained quarterly from a mandatory form submitted to the Agency by all participating states. The Office of Child Support Enforcement uses this information to calculate and issue quarterly Federal grant awards and annual incentive payments to the State agencies administering the Child Support Enforcement Program. This is considered public information and is published in an annual report of statistical and financial data available to the public.	General Public	NR	http://www.healthdata.gov/dataset/child-support-enforcement-annual-data-reports-form-34a-%E2%80%93-2009-2014/resource/f459dc99	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families	Child Support Websites and General Contact Information	Provides contact information for state and tribal child support offices.	General Public	NR	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css/state-and-tribal-child-support-agency-contacts-map	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families/Office of Head Start (OHS)	Head Start's Program Information Report	There is Head Start administrative data in on Head Start tribal grantees (through Head Start's Program Information Report. Data are rolled up to the grantee/delegate level, and include demographics on children and families, info on the Head Start workforce, and program characteristics.	General Public	NR	https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/data/factsheets	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Administration for Children and Families/Office of Head Start (OHS)	AIAN Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey	Large descriptive study of AIAN children in Head Start. Data collection for this study is still on-going, but eventually there will be a large dataset that researchers can access and use.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	Health Disparities Report and Data	Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities report	General Public	NR	http://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/nhqrdr/nhqr13/index.html	Ernie Moy	mou6@cdc.gov
Department of Health and Human Services	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)	The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) is a set of large-scale surveys of families and individuals, their medical providers, and employers across the United States. MEPS is the most complete source of data on the cost and use of health care and health insurance coverage	General Public	NR	http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project	The Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) is a family of health care databases and related software tools and products developed through a Federal-State-Industry partnership and sponsored by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). HCUP databases bring together the data collection efforts of State data organizations, hospital associations, private data organizations, and the Federal government to create a national information resource of patient-level health care data. HCUP includes the largest collection of longitudinal hospital care data in the United States, with all-payer, encounter-level information beginning in 1988. These databases enable research on a broad range of health policy issues, including cost and quality of health services, medical practice patterns, access to health care programs, and outcomes of treatments at the national, State, and local market levels.	NR	NR	http://www.ahrq.gov/research/data/index.html	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)	The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six types of health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults	General Public	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm	Laura Kann	lkk1@cdc.gov
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC WONDER: Compressed Mortality - Underlying Cause of Death	The CDC WONDER Mortality - Underlying Cause of Death online database is a county-level national mortality and population database spanning the years since 1979...	General Public	NR	http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Established in 1984 with 15 states, BRFSS now collects data in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and three U.S. territories. BRFSS completes more than 400,000 adult interviews each year, making it the largest continuously conducted health survey system in the world.	General Public	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/about_brfss.htm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)	The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) is a national survey designed to meet the need for objective, reliable information about the provision and use of ambulatory medical care services in the United States. Findings are based on a sample of visits to non-federal employed office-based physicians who are primarily engaged in direct patient care.	General Public	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/about_ahcd.htm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)	The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) is designed to collect data on the utilization and provision of ambulatory care services in hospital emergency and outpatient departments. Findings are based on a national sample of visits to the emergency departments and outpatient departments of noninstitutional general and short-stay hospitals.	General Public	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/about_ahcd.htm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	The National Immunization Survey (NIS)	The National Immunization Survey (NIS) is a survey to children's immunization providers to monitor childhood immunization coverage.	NR	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/nis/about.html	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Center for Health Statistics	Bridged Race Population Estimates	Population estimates from "bridging" the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race and ethnicity...	General Public	NR	http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html	NR	http://info.ahrq.gov
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Center for Health Statistics	The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)	The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) has monitored the health of the nation since 1957. NHIS data on a broad range of health topics are collected through personal household interviews. For over 50 years, the U.S. Census Bureau has been the data collection agent for the National Health Interview Survey. Survey results have been instrumental in providing data to track health status, health care access, and progress toward achieving national health objectives.	General Public	NCHS Research Data Center and Public Use Data File	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Center for Health Statistics	The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG)	The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) gathers information on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health. The survey results are used by the U.S. HHS and others to plan health services and health education programs, and to do statistical studies of families, fertility, and health	General Public	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg/index.htm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Center for Health Statistics	The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)	The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States. The survey is unique in that it combines interviews and physical examinations	General Public	NR	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/index.htm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Center for Health Statistics	National Vital Statistics System	The National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) is the oldest and most successful example of inter-governmental data sharing in Public Health and the shared relationships, standards, and procedures form the mechanism by which NCHS collects and disseminates the Nation's official vital statistics. These data are provided through contracts between NCHS and vital registration systems operated in the various jurisdictions legally responsible for the registration of vital events — births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths.	General Public	NCHS Research Data Center and Public Use files	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/index.htm	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)	Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey	The Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) data contain survey responses and CMS administrative data for individuals participating in the MCBS. MCBS is a multipurpose survey of a nationally representative sample of Medicare beneficiaries. It is a comprehensive source of information on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, health status and functioning, health care use and expenditures, and health insurance coverage of the entire Medicare population including the aged, disabled, and institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries.	NR	NR	http://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/the-medicare-current-beneficiary-survey-.aspx	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services	OS ASPR Secretary's Operations Center (SOC)	The SOC is a 24/7/365 operations center to facilitate information sharing and operations coordination with other Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies for monitoring domestic and international public health indicators and warnings.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.phe.gov/preparedness/responders/soc/Pages/default.aspx	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Indian Health Service	Indian Health Service GIS System map*	The Indian Health Service GIS System map was created from Indian Health Service data and publicly accessible data such as the National Atlas, U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S.G.S. Geographic Names Information System. Several of the background layers are added using internet map services from the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). The map layers and data on this site are available to the public and can be downloaded, as well as used to create maps using the map interface provided. The mapping interface looks and feels similar to many mapping interfaces currently available to the public.	General Public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	https://www.ihs.gov/communityhealth/gis/	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Indian Health Service	IHS - National Patient Information Reporting System (NPIRS) - Maintenance and Enhancements	This is IHS's national data repository. It produces reports required by law and provides clinical and administrative information to managers at all levels of the Indian health system to allow them to better manage their patients and programs.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	https://www.ihs.gov/cpic/investments/	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Indian Health Service	IHS Facility Locator	This map can be used to find an Indian Health Service, Tribal or Urban Indian Health Program facility. This map can be used to: Zoom in to a general location to...	General Public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	https://www.ihs.gov/findhealthcare/	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Indian Health Service	IHS Infrastructure, Office Automation, & Telecommunications (I/OA/T)	The IHS Infrastructure, Office Automation, & Telecommunications (I/OA/T) investment provides the fundamental IT support functions for the entire IHS (e.g., Headquarters, Area Offices, and Service Units (health facilities).	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Indian Health Service	IHS IT Security Program	The Indian Health Service IT Security Program creates information security policy, manages centralized resources, provides training for employees and contractors, and provides guidance to the IT security employees in the field.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Indian Health Service	IHS Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS) - Maintenance & Enhancements	The Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS) is a componentized electronic healthcare information system that provides Practice Management functions for IHS-direct, Tribal, and Urban healthcare delivery facilities and programs.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	National Cancer Institute	The Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS)	<p>The Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) data collection program was created to monitor changes in the rapidly evolving field of health communication. Questions on the HINTS survey include topics such as health communication with doctors, obtaining information from the media, knowledge of cancer and screening behavior, primary cancer risk behaviors, and respondent characteristics. HINTS data were collected in 2003 and 2005. Uses of the data include: (a) extending cancer communication research from the laboratory to the population, (b) monitoring the populations use of new media (e.g., and specifically the Internet), (c) documenting the public's progress in accurate knowledge related to cancer and chronic disease prevention, and (d) stimulating cross-branch cooperation.</p> <p>Relevant Policy Issues: Identification of Evidence-based Practices and Programs that Address Causes of Health Disparities, Result in Positive Health Outcomes, and</p>	NR	NR	http://hints.cancer.gov/	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health (NIH)	Health and Retirement Study	The Health and Retirement Study (HRS) is a longitudinal panel study that surveys a representative sample of more than 26,000NR Americans over the age of 50 every two years. The HRS explores the changes in labor force participation and the health transitions that individuals undergo toward the end of their work lives and in the years that follow. The study has collected information about income, work, assets, pension plans, health insurance, disability, physical health and functioning, cognitive functioning, and health care expenditures.	NR	NR	http://hrsonline.i-sr.umich.edu/	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health (NIH)	National Children's Study	The National Children's Study (NCS) will examine the effects of the environment, as broadly defined to include factors such as air, water, diet, sound, family dynamics, community and cultural influences, and genetics on the growth, development, and health of children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21 years. The goal of the Study is to improve the health and well-being of children and contribute to understanding the role various factors have on health and disease. Findings from the Study will be made available as the research progresses, making potential benefits known to the public as soon as possible.	NR	NR	https://www.nichd.nih.gov/research/ncs/Pages/default.aspx	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Prevention Strategies Inventory (PSI) State/Tribal	The PSI dataset contains information about the types of strategies that GLS grantees are implementing as part of their suicide prevention activities.	General Public	NR	https://www.suicideprevention-datacenter.com/spdc/login/login.cfm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA - CHBSQ National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP)	NREPP, 009-000003975 is a searchable on-line system that supports states, communities, and tribes in identifying and implementing evidence-based mental health.	General Public	NR	http://www.samhsa.gov/data/	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA - CMHS SAMHSA Tribal Training and TA Center	Tribal Training and TA Center,009-000326070 provides comprehensive broad intensive training and technical assistance (TTA) to federally-recognized tribes and other American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN/) communities.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.samhsa.gov/tribal-ttac	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Health and Human Services	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Training Exit Survey (TES) Individual State and Tribe	The TES Individual dataset contains information at the individual-level about the persons who attend a GLS funded training event. This dataset includes variables...	General Public	NR	https://www.suicideprevention-datacenter.com/spdc/login/login.cfm	NR	spdc-help@icfi.com
Department of Health and Human Services	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Training Utilization and Preservation Survey (TUP-S) State/Tribal	The TUP-S dataset consists of data gathered at the individual level from persons who attended a GLS funded training event 3 months after the training occurred. This funding appropriation authorizes the GLS Suicide Prevention Program, which is administered by SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). There are currently 104 GLS grantees funded: 59 campus grantees and 45 state and tribal grantees.	General Public	NR	https://www.suicideprevention-datacenter.com/spdc/login/login.cfm	NR	spdc-help@icfi.com
Department of Health and Human Services	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs) and mental health in the United States. NSDUH is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an agency in the U.S. HHS (DHHS).	General Public	NR	https://nsduhweb.rti.org/respweb/homepage.cfm	NR	NR
Department of Health and Human Services	NR	grants.gov	Website containing information about federal grant and applicant information. Managed by HHS.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	http://www.grants.gov/	NR	NR
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Appeals Database	The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to state, local, tribal and territorial governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures. Data is collected as needed and when a Tribal entity applies for the hazard mitigation grant program. The program requires use of the system for project monitoring, project application, project closeout and quarterly report submittals.	Limited Public Access	Federal employees and the submitter have access to the data.	NR	NEMIS HMGP system POC - Natacha Vacroux	natacha.vacroux@fema.dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - Crisis Management System (CMS)	The CMS supports emergency management processes and functions, by providing a real-time common operating picture for FEMA Headquarters, Regions, and federal, state, local, and tribal strategic partners.	Limited Public Access	Federal, State, tribal & territorial by account only	https://femacms.webeoc.us	Wayne Truax	wayne.truax@fema.dhs.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	National Flood Hazard Layer	The National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) is a digital database that contains flood hazard mapping data from FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This map data is derived from Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) databases and Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs). The NFHL is for community officials and members looking to view effective regulatory flood hazard information in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) application. The NFHL provides users with the ability to determine the flood zone, base flood elevation and floodway status for a particular geographic location. It also has National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) community information, map panel information, cross section and hydraulic structure information, Coastal Barrier Resource System information (if applicable) and base map information, such as road, stream and public land survey data. A full list of the layers available in the NFHL may be found in the NFHL GIS Services User Guide.	General Public	You may view and download NFHL data online using the FEMA GeoPortal (http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=cbe088e7c8704464aaNRfc34eb99e7f30) or by downloading a KMZ file, which overlays the data in Google Earth™. A series of dedicated GIS web services (https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/wps/portal/NFHLWMS) allow the NFHL to be incorporated into websites and GIS applications. Additionally, NFHL data is available for download from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center and can be added to most GIS applications normally used to perform spatial analyses.	Embedded in Description	FEMA Flood Map Service Center (MSC) at https://msc.fema.gov	FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapcds.com
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - AFG Online Grants Management System	Comprehensive, on-line, e-grants system for receiving, awarding, and closing-out federal grants. Functions also include application authoring, submission, scoring, and review; grant award, modifications, and monitoring for stewardship and impact.	Non-public	Only Federal Employees	N/A	Everett Yuille	Everett.Yuille@fema.dhs.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) WebCA	CSEPP WebCA facilitates budget preparation, efficient awarding of funds, reporting of financial/performance data, & grant closeout.	Non-public	Only Employees at the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Thomas K. Warnock	Thomas.Warnock@dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - Non-Disaster Grants Management System (ND Grants)	Developed to incorporate the unique needs of the Non-Disaster grants management lifecycle into one full lifecycle. ND Grants will fulfill FEMA's strategic initiative to consolidate the entire non-disaster grants management lifecycle into a single system.	Non-public	Only Federal Employees	N/A	Everett Yuille	Everett.Yuille@fema.dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - Grants Reporting Tool (GRT)	The purpose of the GRT is to obtain grant reporting data from our grantees. The GRT is the system allows grantees to input the initial funding plans and track future expenditures against those initial plans.	Non-public	Only Federal Employees	N/A	Everett Yuille	Everett.Yuille@fema.dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - NFIP Community Information System	The web enabled application collects local community and tribal government name and elected official data to track NFIP participation, flood insurance totals, and flood map data in support of NFIP business processes. Additional community demographic data is tracked if the Tribe joins the NFIP.	Non-public	Federal and State employees that have a "need to know" NFIP communities	NR	Juanita Thompson	juanita.thompson@dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Portal	The CSEPP Portal facilitates communication, information sharing, & document collaboration for the CSEPP community.	Non-public	Only Employees at the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Thomas K. Warnock	Thomas.Warnock@dhs.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA - Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Emergency Operations Planning Tool (EOPT)	The CSEPP EOPT allows users to collaborate to develop emergency plans compliant with FEMA and national standards and doctrine	Non-public	System administrators to validate initial access. Planning groups are defined by agency creating and coordinating a plan; only system administrators and planning group members see a particular planning group's data.	NR	Thomas K. Warnock	Thomas.Warnock@dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	FLETC - Online Campus	Electronic Learning Portal provide anytime, anywhere basic and advanced law enforcement learning for the nation's local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement officers and students and FLETC staff development training.	Non-public	Only Employees at the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	https://www.fletc.gov/e-fletc-online-campus	Joe Augeri	joseph.s.augeri@fletc.dhs.gov
Department of Homeland Security	National Protection and Programs Directorate	NPPD - NS/EP PTS	NS/EP PTS enhances the completion of calls through the PSN during emergencies, disasters and other events causing network stress via GETS, WPS and SRAS for the President, Congress, Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, industry and other users.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	USCG - Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE)	MISLE is an integrated system that directly supports seven Coast Guard missions by collecting, storing and disseminating data on vessels, cargoes, facilities, waterways and parties as well Coast Guard activities involving all of these entities.	General Public	Publicly available information available on CGMIX web site. Other data available on request.	http://cgmix.uscg.mil/	Gary Chappell	Gary.W.Chappell@uscg.mil

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Justice	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country	The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) includes all Indian country correctional facilities (adult and juvenile) operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior. Core SJIC items include admissions, releases, confinement counts, average daily population, and the most serious criminal offense for which the offender was being held. It also asks about the operation and staffing of Indian country jails. It also captures the total number of Indian country jail inmates dying in custody. While the survey asks for total death counts, respondents are not asked to submit individual-level death forms. Periodically, BJS conducts an addendum to the survey that captures facility level information on inmate medical and mental health services, suicide prevention strategies, substance dependency programs, domestic violence counseling, sex offender treatment, educational programs, and inmate work assignments. The last addendum was in 2011.	General Public	NR	(1) BJS: http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=276 ; (2) National Archive of Criminal Justice Data: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/series/00158	Todd D. Minton	todd.minton@usdoj.gov--
Department of Justice	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Census of Tribal Justice Agencies	The Census of Tribal Justice Agencies (CTJA) collected data from nearly 350 tribes in the continental U.S. and was BJS first comprehensive effort to identify the range of justice agencies operating in tribal jurisdictions, the services those agencies provide, and the types of information systems maintained. Data collected include information on the number of law enforcement agencies and officers; characteristics of tribal courts and their caseloads; types of available criminal sanctions; and criminal justice statistics data collection and sharing capacity.	General Public	NR	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/4439?q=census+of+tribal+justices+agencies&searchSource=icpsr-landing	Steven W. Perry	Steven.W.Perry@usdoj.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Justice	Bureau of Justice Statistics	National Survey of Tribal Court Systems	The National Survey of Tribal Court Systems (NSTCS) is BJS first statistical data collection focused solely on tribal court systems in the U.S. The NSTCS consisted of three separate surveys containing similar core items, but uniquely designed for the region or jurisdiction in which they operated-- the lower 48 states, Alaska native villages and the Code of Federal Regulation Courts (CFR Courts). Specific data collected include information on tribal court Tribal Court administration jurisdiction; budgets and sources of funding; staffing and selection criteria; caseloads; prosecutors and indigent defense services; sanctions and sentencing; probation and parole; domestic violence and juvenile services; and criminal justice information systems access and data entry. The NSTCS is a census of all known or identified tribal courts in operations at the time of collection.	General Public	NR	Pending final data release	Steven W. Perry	Steven.W.Perry@usdoj.gov
Department of Justice	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies	The Census of Tribal Law enforcement Agencies (CTLEA) will be the first BJS data collection effort targeted solely at tribal law enforcement agencies operating in the U.S. and will gather information from all (1) tribal law enforcement agencies, (2) Village Public Safety Offices (VPSO) in Alaska, and (3) law enforcement agencies operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The specific data collected will include information on criminal jurisdiction; staffing and recruitment; officer training; budgets and sources of funding; equipment; administrative and management information systems; workload; services and support provided; agreements with other criminal justice entities; interactions with federal, state, regional, and local agencies; access to and participation in local, regional, state, and federal data systems (e.g., NCIC).	General Public	NR	Pending final data release	Steven W. Perry	Steven.W.Perry@usdoj.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Justice	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS)	LIONS is the case management system used nationwide by the US Attorneys Offices to docket USAO involvement in matters and cases.	Limited Public Access	Some data is published regularly. Google "USAO Annual Statistical Report", or specific to Indian Country, Google "TLOA DOJ". Some caseload data extracts are also shared on justice.gov (see link to right).	https://www.justice.gov/usao/resources/foia-library	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC)	NCIC is a computerized database of documented criminal justice (CJ) information that can be instantly retrieved by CJ agencies for the prevention/investigation of local, state, tribal, federal, and international crimes and for the protection of citizens.	Non-public	Criminal Justice Agencies	https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis	CJIS Division Tribal Liaison	CJISTribalOutreach@ic.fbi.gov
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI National Data Exchange (N-DEx)	N-DEx provides law enforcement personnel with a secure online environment where they can view and share valuable information, such as incident and case reports; arrest, booking, and incarceration data; mug shots and booking photos; field contact and interview records; and supervised release, probation, and parole data.	Non-public	Criminal Justice Agencies	https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis	CJIS Division Tribal Liaison	CJISTribalOutreach@ic.fbi.gov
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI Next Generation of Identification (NGI)	NGI expands the opportunities for law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, and authorized non-criminal justice agencies to identify individuals through biometrics such as fingerprints, palm prints, and latent prints.	Non-public	Local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement, criminal justice, and non-criminal justice agencies	https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis	CJIS Division Tribal Liaison	CJISTribalOutreach@ic.fbi.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check system (NICS)	NICS is a national computerized system designed to immediately identify persons disqualified from receiving or possessing firearms.	Non-public	Federal firearms licensees, criminal justice agencies	https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis	CJIS Division Tribal Liaison	CJISTribalOutreach@ic.fbi.gov
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)	UCR was established in 1930 to measure the level of crime in the nation by collecting crime data from law enforcement agencies nationwide.	Non-public	Criminal Justice Agencies	https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis	CJIS Division Tribal Liaison	CJISTribalOutreach@ic.fbi.gov
Department of Justice	National Institute of Justice	National Baseline Study (NBS): Tribal Study of Public Health, Wellness, and Safety Issues Facing American Indian and Alaska Native Women	The NBS will be conducted in geographically dispersed tribal communities across the U.S. (lower 48 and Alaska) using a NIJ-developed sampling strategy for which the primary aim is to provide an accurate national victimization rate of violence against adult AI and AN women specifically living in tribal communities.	Non-public	Restrictive research data to be archived at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD).	www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/archive.jsp	Christine Crossland	christine.crossland@usdoj.gov
Department of Justice	Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Assistance	Border Prosecution System	The primary objective of the Border Prosecution System (BPS) is to reimburse state, county, tribal or municipal governments only for the costs associated with the prosecution of criminal cases declined by local U.S. Attorneys offices.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Office on Violence Against Women	Semi-annual grant reports on activities completed with OVW grant funds, under the Tribal Governments Program (submitted in GMS)	Data on grantees' activities funded through OVW grant dollars, including: quantities and types of services provided, numbers of victims served (disaggregated by various demographics), calls for service, arrests, CJ outcomes of cases, protection orders requested and granted, case dispositions, trainings held or attended, policy development, and community education and outreach activities. Data are limited to activities funded by the grant; they do not cover everything the tribe is doing with regard to addressing violence against women.	Limited Public Access	Available to the public upon request; reported in the aggregate to Congress	http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamei/index.htm	Ginger Baran	virginia.baran@usdoj.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Justice	Office on Violence Against Women	Semi-annual grant reports on activities completed with OVW grant funds, under the Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (TSASP) (submitted in GMS)	Data on grantees' activities funded through OVW grant dollars, including: quantities and types of services provided; numbers of victims served (disaggregated by various demographics). Data are limited to activities funded by the grant; they do not cover everything the recipient is doing with regard to addressing violence against women.	Limited Public Access	Available to the public upon request; reported in the aggregate to Congress	http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamei/index.htm	same as above	NR
Department of Justice	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	Listing of Federal Firearms Licensees	A list of all federally licensed manufacturers, dealers, collectors and importers of firearms and destructive devices.	General Public	NR	https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	Fire Arms Trace Data	A state-by-state report utilizing trace data.	General Public	NR	https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	Annual Firearms Manufacturers And Export Report	A production report of manufacturing and export activity.	General Public	NR	https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	Firearms Commerce Report	A report of data drawn from a number of ATF reports and records in one comprehensive document.	General Public	NR	https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	Federal Firearms Licensee Statistics Theft / Loss Report	A report of missing, lost, or stolen firearms.	General Public	NR	https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Interstate Identification Index	The Interstate Identification Index (III) is the segment of IAFIS that provides Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) data to local, state, tribal, and federal authorized agencies.	Non-public	Criminal Justice Agencies	https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis	CJIS Division Tribal Liaison	CJISTribalOutreach@ic.fbi.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Justice	Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office)	NexGen Information System	The NexGen Information System (NexGen) is a web-based relational database used to process all pre- and post-award grants and cooperative agreements, tracking such items as compliance efforts, audit findings, and all other internal business processing.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Office of Justice Programs, and Office on Violence Against Women	DOJ GrantsNet	The Justice Grants Services Network (GrantsNet) program is a shared services solution leveraging both the functionality and infrastructure of OJP, COPS, and OVW to support grants management activities for both internal and external users.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Justice	Office of Justice Programs	OJP Grant Management	Grant Management applications in support of OJP Mission areas including Bulletproof Vest Program, Border Prosecution System, Grants Payment Request System, Enterprise Integrated Gateway, and Community Partnership Grants Management System.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Current Employment Statistics Program-State and Area Division	Each month the Current Employment Statistics program surveys about 146,000 NR businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 623,000 NR individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 450 metropolitan areas and divisions.	General Public	NR	http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?sm	Kirk Mueller	mueller.kirk@bls.gov
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	The Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program provides annual information on the rate and number of work-related injuries and illnesses requiring time away from work, and fatal injuries, by various characteristics. These data are collected through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).	General Public	NR	www.bls.gov/iif	Scott Richardson (CFOI) and Mark Zak (C&D)	richardson.scott@bls.gov ; zak.mark@bls.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)	The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers covering 98 percent of U.S. jobs, available at the county, MSA, state and national levels by industry.	General Public	These data are not published by the BLS. Aggregate data on Indian Tribal Councils are provided to BEA through a data sharing MOU. Outside researchers may gain access to QCEW microdata via the BLS researcher program. See the link in the next column for more details.	http://www.bls.gov/bls/blsresdata.htm	Cooksey, Kevin Talan, David	cooksey.kevin@bls.gov talan.david@bls.gov
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Consumer Expenditure Survey	Provides information on the buying habits of America's consumers, including data on their expenditures, income, and consumer unit (families and single consumers) characteristics. The survey data are collected for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau.	General Public	NR	http://www.bls.gov/cex/	Adam Safir	safir.adam@bls.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Current Population Survey	Monthly labor force survey of approximately 60,000NR households that is the source of the unemployment rate and other key labor market indicators. Data on race and ethnicity are collected, as well as a variety of other demographic characteristics, including age, sex, educational attainment, veteran status, disability status, nativity, and marital status. One of the race categories collected is "American Indian and Alaska Native"; no information is collected on Indian Tribal affiliation. A small number of AIAN estimates are published annually, but AIAN sample sizes are generally too small for detailed demographic or geographic breakdowns.	General Public	NR	Published data available in annual report at http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/race-and-ethnicity/archive/labor-force-characteristics-by-race-and-ethnicity-2014.pdf , Microdata files available for researcher use at http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html	Dori Allard	allard.dorinda@bls.gov
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	American Time Use Survey	Survey that provides information about how Americans spend their time. Survey respondents' race and ethnicity were previously collected in the Current Population Survey. "American Indian and Alaska Native" is one of the race groups collected; there is no information on Indian Tribal affiliation. The AIAN sample sizes are too small to generate reliable annual estimates, but microdata files are made available for researcher use, and multiple years of data may be pooled.	General Public	NR	Microdata files available for researchers at http://www.bls.gov/tus/data.htm	Dori Allard	allard.dorinda@bls.gov
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS Original cohorts, NLSY79, NLSY79 Child & Young Adult, NLSY97)	The NLS is a set of nationally representative surveys that follow the same sample of individuals from specific birth cohorts over time (Longitudinal, not cross sectional). They collect data on labor market activity, education, training, fertility, family formation, program participation, health, criminal activity, and more.	General Public	NR	https://www.nlsinfo.org/content/access-data-investigator	Jeffrey Groen	groen.jeffrey@bls.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of Labor	Employment and Training Administration	Indian and Native American Program	Employment and training services specific to Native American communities, which are administered in ways that are consistent with the traditional cultural values and beliefs of the people they are designed to serve.	NR	NR	NR	Mike Harding	harding.michael@dol.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Indian Loan Guarantee and Interest Subsidy Program	Data covers Indian loan guarantees and insured loans for individual Indians, tribes, and businesses that are at least 51% Indian owned.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	David Johnson	david.johnson3@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Indian Affairs Performance Management System (IA-PMS)	The Indian Affairs-Performance Management System (IA-PMS) is the system of record for reporting and analyzing data collected on Indian Affairs (IA) programs.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Melvin Gilchrist Willie Barnhill	melvin.gilchrist@bia.gov willie.barnhill@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	National Indian Oil - Gas Evaluation and Management System (NIOGEMS)	Locate and display production, lease information, and well data in map, data view, and report formats. The system integrates other data display items, showing information on and locations of many Tribal resource data.	NR	Limited Public Access	http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DEMD/T/CompPM/	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Federal Acknowledgment Information Resource (FAIR)	The Federal Acknowledgment Information Resource (FAIR) system supports DOI's process for acknowledging groups as Indian tribes (25 CFR Part 83). It provides on-screen access to administrative and petition documents reviewed for an acknowledgment case.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	BusinessObjects Enterprise System (BOES)	BusinessObjects Enterprise System (BOES) is a business intelligence (BI) platform that provides a single standard for Indian Affairs enterprise reporting. The system supports financial and non-financial reporting for better management decision making.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Self-Governance Management Database (SGDB)	Self-Governance financial information for each Tribe/Consortium operating under Tribal Self-Governance during a given year. Data reports include Funding Status – Budgetary Adjustments, Funding Agreement Online, Funding Agreement Online Programs, Cumulative Obligations, Total Obligations, Total Obligations by Congressional District/State, New Base Changes, New Obligations Next Authority to Obligate Document, Authority to Obligate Documents, and Outstanding Funds	NR	Limited Public Access	NR	Danny Santiago	Danny.Santiago@bia.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Minimum Data Collection	Self-Governance Tribal/Demographics & Enrollment, Financial Information, FTEs (Staffing), Budget Category, Tribal BIA/Funding Agreement Self-Governance Expenditures, Tribal Goals, and Quantitative Outcome Measures related to Tribal Goals	Non-public	Only employees of the Office of Self-Governance responsible for collecting the data	NR	Kenneth Reinfeld	Kenneth.Reinfeld@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Contract Support Costs	Most current Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (IDA) for each Self-Governance Tribe, funding exclusions consistent with the Tribe's IDA. Tribes with multiple rates also must furnish a distribution of program funds applicable to each IDA rate. If the rate is based on Salaries or Salaries + Fringe, only those amounts are reported.	Non-public	Only employees of the Office of Self-Governance responsible for collecting the data	NR	Thomas Gubatayao	Thomas.Gubataya o@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Audit Reports	Tribal Self-Governance financial statements and supplementary information with independent auditor's report	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Thomas Gubatayao	Thomas.Gubataya o@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Financial Assistance and Social Services Report (FASSR) and Narrative Report	Welfare Assistance funding and associated caseload, caseload for Individual Indian Monies Accounts and Services Only for Self-Governance Tribes	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Kenneth Reinfeld	Kenneth.Reinfeld@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	638 Pay Costs	Tribal Pay Cost Data	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Chris Miskovich	Christopher.Miskovich@bia.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Program Performance Information for Tribes operating Tribal Transportation Program under Title IV of P.L. 93-638	FAST Act Tribal Transportation Program Performance Management Activities	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Robert Sparrow	Robert.Sparrow@dot.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Tribal Transportation Program Financial Status Report	FAST Act Tribal Transportation Program Expenditures for projects on the Tribe's approved Transportation Improvement Plan	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Robert Sparrow	Robert.Sparrow@dot.gov
Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs	Non-Recurring Project Funding Awards	Tribal Accomplishment Reports for Non-Recurring Project Funding Awards (for example, Criminal Investigations/Police Service; Tribal Courts; Rights Protection; Tribal Management/Development; Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development; Endangered Species; Noxious Weed Eradication; Forestry; Forestry Development; Minerals & Mining; Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation; Litigation Support; Attorney Fees; Real Estate Service Projects; Environmental Quality Projects; and Climate Change)	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	BIA Region Program Staff	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	TAAMS	TAAMS is the "System of Record" for the Office of Trust Services and contains the most complete and up to date data available on Indian trust land. TAAMS contains data on trust land, Fee land and Restricted for both Title and Beneficial interest types both on and off reservation. The BIA TAAMS System does not track Tribal or Fee land, it tracks "Individual Indian land interests". BIA tracks Tribal land only when there is both individual Indian and Tribal ownership on the same tract of land. Data on "leases" is maintained in TAAMS for Forestry, Surface (Homestead, Commercial), Rights of ways, Range, and Minerals. TAAMS generates invoices, records payments, etc.	Limited Public Access	Government employees who are responsible for trust functions and tribal employees who may have contracted or compacted a Government Trust function.	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Electric Utility Management System (EUMS)	EUMS investment is used daily to provide the functions necessary to operate an electrical service utility, including billing, collections, service orders, meter reading, and managing customer accounts. It is funded through customer billing fees collected.	Limited Public Access	BIA employees and customers (access to their own information)	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Integrated Transportation Information and Management Systems (ITIMS)	Manages road construction, road maintenance, contracting, inventory of assets, project planning, & fund allocation & tracking, which are linked together within a logical flow of work & defined business processes specific to the TTP.	Non-public	Division of Transportation, Office of Indian Services	NR	LeRoy Gishi	Leroy.Gishi@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS)	NIIMS is a billing and collection system that provides complete debt mgmt for irrigation O&M and construction accounts. This investment serves 16 irrigation projects located in the western US and handles \$34.7 million annually in Federal receivables.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Probate Case Management and Tracking System (ProTrac)	The main purpose of a Probate Tracking system is to support DOI employees at the BIA, OHA, and OST to execute the DOI mission of managing all probate cases for American Indians.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	OSAGE SUITE	The purpose of the OSAGE SUITE investment is to support the administration of the Osage Minerals Estate, Osage Annuity/Lake Funds and Osage Real Estate Services programs.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Audit Report Tracking Tool (ARTT)	The Audit Report Tracking Tool (ARTT) is a caseload management system used by the Division of Internal Evaluation and Assessment (DIEA) and Indian Affairs (IA) to compile and track information on Tribes and Tribal organizations single audit reports.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Great Plains - Document Image Archive (GP-DIA)	Great Plains - Document Image Archive provides for the search and retrieval of scanned documents. It is used by Yankton, Lower Brule, and Crow Creek Agencies in the Great Plains Region.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Financial Assistance and Social Services - Case Management System (FASS-CMS)	The BIA provides financial assistance to eligible Indians when comparable financial assistance or social services are not available nor provided by state, Tribal, county, local, or other federal agencies.	Non-public	BIA Social Service case workers	http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/HumanServices/DAP/index.htm	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	San Carlos Irrigation Project (SCIP)	The SCIP investment is used daily to provide the functions necessary to operate an electrical service utility, including billing, collections, service orders, meter reading, and managing customer accounts.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tribal Enrollment Reporting and Payment System (TERPS)	TERPS functions as a central database for Tribal enrollment records and supports the following functions: support fund distributions, maintain tribal enrollments, generate voting lists for elections and generate membership rolls for per capita payments.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Enterprise Geospatial Program	OTSGS is responsible for implementing, maintaining and managing the ESRI ELA. OTSGS operates a 1st tier helpdesk, extended helpdesk and all functions related to the ESRI ELA. OTSGS also operates a nationwide GIS related training program.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Facilities Management Information System (FMIS)	FMIS: an asset management program for maintenance and operations fund allocation, asset condition and project priority formula, progress and financial reports for construction, repair and environmental projects for schools, justice and agency facilities.	Non-public	central office, regional offices, agency offices, and school locations	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operations Inventory (OPINV)	Collect timber land field data, manage records of forest stands containing descriptions, history and project planning and of timber sales and forest permits containing descriptive information, buyers, volumes, values, collections, and sale administration.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	BIA Indian Lands Dataset (Indian Lands of the United States)	The American Indian Reservations / Federally Recognized Tribal Entities dataset depicts feature location, selected demographics and other associated data for the 561 Federally Recognized Tribal entities in the contiguous U.S. and Alaska. Categories included are: American Indian Reservations (AIR), Federally Recognized Tribal Entities (FRTE) and Alaska Native Villages (ANV).	General Public	NR	http://catalog.data.gov/dataset/bia-indian-lands-dataset-indian-lands-of-the-united-states	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tribal Data Exchange System	The Tribal Data Exchange system was established some time ago (2007 or 2008). Its purpose was to provide tribes a means to voluntarily provide performance data for their communities. For at least the last 3 years only 5 tribes out of 565 or 567 tribes were actually providing data. Recently, the contractor (Chickasaw) determined additional funding would be required to adequately market the system to all tribes, as well as expand its capacity to meet the additional demand.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Museum Program	Cataloging, accessioning, and other information on the BIA museum collections which are comprised of Federally-owned museum objects, including artwork, ethnographic objects, archives, historical objects, etc.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Annie Pardo	anna.pardo@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Uniform Crime Data Reports	Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities of Criminal Investigations/Police Service Program data to identify public safety needs in Indian Country	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Kevin Martin	Kevin.Martin@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Act and Child Protection Report	Indian Child Welfare Act statistical and narrative program performance reports and events between scheduled reporting dates that have significant impact on Indian Child Welfare Act activity	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Debra Burton	Debra.Burton@bia.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Abuse and Neglect	Statistical Reports and Related Information	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Debra Burton	Debra.Burton@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Information contained in a single report format from Tribes participating in the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Project (P.L. 102-477) (477)	Statistical performance information associated with employment and training related plans which consolidate formula-funded federal grant monies from ten different programs within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, Department of Labor, and Health and Human Services	Limited Public Access	Participating Programs	NR	Terry Parks	Terrence.Parks@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Budget Formulation	Information to be used in the formulation of the BIA Annual Budget	General Public	NR	NR	Peter Probst	Peter.Probst@bia.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Incident Management and Analysis Reporting System Information (IMARS)	The Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS) provides the Department of Interior (DOI) an automated mechanism for department wide information collection, analysis, and reporting on incidents. This automated system is used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Justice Services (BIA OJS) to enter information about incidents and then retrieve, analyze, and manage this information.	Limited Public Access	NR	NR	Jason O'Neal	jason.oneal@bia.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Education	Native American Student Information System (NASIS)	The purpose of the Native American Student Information System (NASIS) investment is to improve student achievement through a student data management system for the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).	Limited Public Access	School staff can access their own school data. Parents can only view their own child's data and report card. Students can view their own report card grades, attendance records, etc. Central office analysts and planners.	http://www.bie.edu/cs/groups/xbie/documents/text/idc-008387.pdf	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Education	E-rate Program	E-rate is a program of the Federal Communications Commission that provides funding for eligible institutions to purchase and maintain network equipment and bandwidth for Native American K-12 schools. The E-rate funds are external to DOI.	Limited Public Access	Schools and libraries have access to their own information.	http://usac.org/s/about/outreach/online-learning.aspx	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Indian Education	Web Budget Projection System (WebBP)	Web budget development application for BIE-operated schools, education line offices, agencies, regional and central offices for budget planning, tracking and interpretation of expenditures in Personnel, Travel, Procurement, and unbudgeted.	Non-public	BIA/BIE offices or organizations granted access	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - Corporate Metadata Repository (CMR)	The Corporate Metadata Repository (CMR) is an assortment of tools forming a one-stop repository for documentation about BLM national applications containing administrative, architectural, and descriptive metadata information.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - Alaska Land Information System (ALIS)	ALIS stores and manages lands and minerals data. Information is abstracted from official lands and minerals cases. Certain retrievals from this system are linked to scanned images of Patent documents, Master Title Plats, and Survey Plats and Notes.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM-Alaska Case Retrieval Enterprise System (ACRES)	In 1999, a joint agreement between the State of Alaska and the Bureau of Land Management was reached to allow active mining information available to the public via the internet	General Public	NR	http://sdms.ak.blm.gov/acres/acres menu	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS)	An interagency application that tracks incident responder certifications and provides workforce analytics for multiple entities (BLM, USFS, BIA, FWS, NPS, DOI, FEMA and The Nature Conservancy).	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - Enterprise Geographic Information System (E-GIS)	The Enterprise Geographic Information System (EGIS) project is coordinating and managing the deployment of an enterprise GIS utility to support Bureau-wide business processes, spatial data management, and new applications development.	General Public	NR	http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/planning/geosciences__mapping/e-gis.html	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - National Fluids Lease Sale System (NFLSS) *not yet fully implemented	NFLSS will automate the processes to submit nominations (by the public), manage nominations to create and evaluate lease sale parcels and lease sale lists, and conduct competitive sales and day after sales, and manage the two year window.	General Public	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS)	AFMSS is used to track oil and gas information on public and Indian land. It contains data concerning lease and agreement ownership, well identification, location and history, including casing information, geologic formations, resource protection, production, and operator compliance. The system has an electronic commerce module to interface with the oil and gas industry.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - Navigator (Formerly GPM)	GPM will enable publication of geospatial data for users via a single, web-accessible access point. A metadata registry provides consistent definitions and access to national data across BLM, allowing users to analyze and report on geospatial data.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	BLM - General Land Office Records Automation System (GLO)	The General Land Office Automated Records System (GLORAS) encompasses the automation and retrieval of eastern and western land title information for land patents, survey plats, field notes and land Status records.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - BORSSIS (BOR Safety and Security Information System)	Instrumentation readings at BIA dams.	Non-public	Only individuals with access to Reclamation's DAMS system.	NR	Lee Jacobs	ljacobs@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - TSCESS (Technical Service Center Engineering Support Systems)	TSCESS is an engineering and electrical analysis support system for Reclamation's Technical Service Center and their activities related to reimbursable services for managing, protecting, and developing water and related resources.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - CDW (Corporate Data Warehouse)	BOR-CDW is a centralized historical data warehouse/data mart application consisting of three major subject areas (1) financial, (2) human resources, and (3) budget.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - CVDSS (Central Valley Operations Decision Support System)	CVDSS is a data management system providing data management, analysis, reporting, and modeling tools to support the analysis, planning, and coordination needs of hydro-power and water resource management decision-makers.	Non-public	Reclamation	NR	Daniel Shaffer	dshaffer@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - BORGIS (BOR Geographic Information System)	BORGIS provides management, analysis, & delivery of geospatial data & imagery in support of BOR business functions & operations. BORGIS aligns with DOI's Strategic Plan for FY 2014-2018 and with DOI's Geospatial Strategic Plan 2014-2016.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - BORWORKS (BOR Water Operations and Record Keeping System)	BORWORKS is a software system that allows Mid Pacific Region input to track water quantity and rates applied. This system replaced Ingres WORKS.	Non-public	Reclamation MP Region staff in the Regional Office (Accounting and Ratesetting) and Area Office staff (CCAO, SCCAO, and MPCO).	NR	Autumn Wolfe (System Owner) Rodney Whitfield (Program Mgr.)	awolfe@usbr.gov rwhitfield@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - CARMA (Capital Asset and Resource Management Application)	BOR-CARMA (Capital Asset and Resource Management Application) is Reclamation's implementation of Facility Maintenance System (FMS). CARMA provides a strategic approach to asset mgmt at dams/power facilities, ensuring reliability & cost effectiveness.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - GPSCADAS (Great Plains Region Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems)	GPSCADAS includes the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems for Great Plains Region including McCook SCADA and Wyoming Area Office SCADA. SCADAs are computer-based, real-time control systems for power and water operations.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - CVACS (Central Valley Automated Control System)	CVACS is used to operate water and power facilities of the Central Valley Project, Cachuma Project, Klamath River Basin Project and Lahonton Basin Project. CVACS is a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) information system.	Non-public	Reclamation	NR	Daniel Shaffer Scott Schoenfeld	dshaffer@usbr.gov sschoenfeld@usbr.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - ESAM (Electronic Service Agreement Module)	ESAM provides automated support to Service Provider engineering organization business processes and activities related to reimbursable engineering and analytical services for managing, protecting, and developing water and related resources.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	BOR - PNSCADAS (Pacific Northwest Region Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems)	PNSCADAS provides automated support for the efficient delivery of water and power in this Reclamation region while simultaneously meeting other demands such as fish and wildlife needs, flood control, and recreation.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Various reports, Investigations, and studies prepared by reclamation (or in partnership with other agencies or Indian tribes) and required to carry out its mission.	Reports are prepared to document such activities as Needs Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, Planning Studies, Engineering investigations, Value Planning and Engineering Studies, DEC Reviews, Pilot Studies, Laboratory Studies and Analyses, Cost Estimates and Economic Analyses. Reportts may be prepared by a regional office, the Technical Services Center, or other entities in partnership with Reclamation. Reports and supporting data are retained and stored by the sponsoring office. Not all reports affect Indian tribes. Some reports address issues affecting only an Indian tribe or tribes while some reports may address issues that include Indian tribes in addition to other stakeholders.	Non-public	Much of this data is considered sensitive and confidential (FOUO); therefore, distribution is limited to subject matter experts and appropriate consulting parties, especially tribal cultural resources management programs.	N/A	Sean Hess	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Various reports, Investigations, and studies prepared by reclamation (or in partnership with other agencies or Indian tribes) and required to carry out its mission.	Reports are prepared to document such activities as Needs Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, Planning Studies, Engineering investigations, Value Planning and Engineering Studies, DEC Reviews, Pilot Studies, Laboratory Studies and Analyses, Cost Estimates and Economic Analyses. Reports may be prepared by a regional office, the Technical Services Center, or other entities in partnership with Reclamation. Reports and supporting data are retained and stored by the sponsoring office. Not all reports affect Indian tribes. Some reports address issues affecting only an Indian tribe or tribes while some reports may address issues that include Indian tribes in addition to other stakeholders.	Non-public	Cultural Resources Staff Only	NR	Laureen Perry	lperry@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Environmental Documents including; Categorical Exclusion Checklists, Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, Finding of No Significant Impact, and Record of Decision.	These environmental documents are the product of the Mid-Pacific Region's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. These documents are prepared by all Area Offices, Special Program Offices, and Regional Office Divisions. Each of these documents is required to have a discussion regarding whether the project would affect Indian Trust Assets or Indian Sacred Sites.	NR	General Public	http://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/index.cfm	Douglas Kleinsmith	dkleinsmith@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Reports, Studies and other documents prepared to assess, negotiate, or implement reserved Indian water rights settlements.	The Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office (SIWRO) works with federal settlement teams to conduct studies and other investigations to facilitate reserved Indian water rights settlements. The resulting reports assist the parties in resolving claims. Documents are typically stored and retained by SIWRO. The content of some reports may be subject to confidentiality agreements.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	GIS data used to support specific projects	Tribal land ownership and trust land within the Nez Perce Tribe's Sweetwater Creek area at Lewiston, Idaho. Ownership boundaries are approximate locations. This is not a survey grade data set nor is the data set complete.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Donna Pitzer	dpitzer@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Upper Snake River Water Rights accounting	Reclamation operates the Upper Snake River system to provide a water supply for contracted space holders. Operational decisions are designed to meet contractual obligations, while balancing other needs throughout the basin. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes hold storage rights within this system.	Non-public	Water District 1, State of Idaho and Reclamation	NR	Mike Beus	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archaeological Site GIS geodatabase	Collection of archaeological site location data on Reclamation lands within the Middle Snake Field Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Jenny Huang	jhuang@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archaeological Site Records	Archaeological site records for sites on Reclamation lands within the Middle Snake Field Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Jenny Huang	jhuang@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archaeological Site Reports	Archaeological site reports for work completed on Reclamation lands within the Middle Snake Field Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Jenny Huang	jhuang@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Artifacts	Artifacts to be accessioned into Museum Property from sites on Reclamation lands within the Snake River Area Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Jenny Huang	jhuang@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Museum Property	Artifacts and associated property stored at various repositories including the Idaho Museum of Natural History	Non-public	Available to researchers and others by application to museum with permission by Reclamation	NR	Jenny Huang, Nikki Polson	jhuang@usbr.gov, npolson@usbr.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archaeological Site GIS geodatabase	Collection of archaeological site location data on Reclamation lands within the Middle Snake Field Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Nikki Polson	npolson@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archaeological Site Records	Archaeological site records for sites on Reclamation lands within the Middle Snake Field Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Nikki Polson	npolson@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archaeological Site Reports	Archaeological site reports for work completed on Reclamation lands within the Middle Snake Field Office	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	Nikki Polson	npolson@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Archeological Site Reports/Records	Archeological site records for sites recorded on Reclamation lands within the CCAO area.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Artifacts	Artifacts and associated property stored at various repositories including the Burke Museum at the University of Washington.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Museum Property	Museum properties stored at various repositories in the CCAO area.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program	Various data related to the Technical Assistance program.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian tribal governments	Records of consultation with Indian tribal governments.	Non-public	Kept by Agency Official as Needed	NR	Brian Parry, Nancy Coulam	bparry@usbr.gov, ncoulam@usbr.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Identification of historic properties of significance to Indian tribes	Records of consultation and identification of historic properties of significance to an Indian tribe	Non-public	Kept by Agency Official as Needed	NR	Nancy Coulam	ncoulam@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	National Environmental Policy Act and CEQ regulations at 40 CFR 1506, and EO 12898	Data published as parts of EISs or Eas.	Non-public	Kept by Agency Official as Needed	NR	Nancy Coulam	ncoulam@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	EO 13007, Indian sacred sites	Records of consultation and identification of Indian sacred sites kept with administrative records for undertakings	Non-public	Kept by Agency Official as Needed	NR	Nancy Coulam	ncoulam@usbr.gov
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	Administrative Boundaries of National Park System Units 12/31/2015 - National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) NPS National Parks Dataset	National Park Service unit boundaries.	General Public	NR	https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/administrative-boundaries-of-national-park-system-units-02-12-2015-national-geospatial-data-as	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	National Register of Historic Places - National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) NPS National Register Dataset	A current, accurate spatial representation of all historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places is of interest to Federal agencies, the National Park Service, State Historic and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, local government and certified local governments, consultants, academia, and the interested public.	General Public	NR	https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/national-register-of-historic-places-national-geospatial-data-asset-ngda-nps-national-register	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NPS - CR National Register & Landmarks Application (formerly: CR National Register Information System)	Database of properties on the National Register of Historic Places.	General Public	NR	https://www.nps.gov/nr/research/	NR	NR

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory
DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NPS - CR Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS)	The Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) is the National Park Service's database for basic registration and management of prehistoric and historic archeological resources.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NPS - CR HPS Grants Application (formerly: CR HPS Grants On-Line)	This web application system promotes partnership access to Heritage Preservation Fund (HPF) grant materials, obtain grant information for HPF, NAGPRA, Save America's Treasures (SAT), and monitor the status of the grant application programs.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NPS - GIS (Hardware, Software, Maintenance)	The goal of the NPS GIS Program is to enable the use spatial data and technologies as the basis or core for all NPS enterprise systems. The program is managed by the OCIO and the GIS Council (GISC).	NR	General Public	https://www.nps.gov/gis/	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NPS - CR Historic Preservation Tax Incentives System (formerly: CR Tax Act Tracking System)	Databases for the Historic Preservation Services Program.	Non-public	Only Employees of the Office Responsible for Collecting the Data	NR	NR	NR
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	Native American Consultation Database	The Native American Consultation Database (NACD) is a tool for identifying consultation contacts for Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The database is not a comprehensive source of information, but it does provide a starting point for the consultation process by identifying tribal leaders and NAGPRA contacts.	NR	General Public	http://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/Nagpra/NACD/	Mariah Soriano	mariah_soriano@nps.gov
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NAGPRA Notices of Inventory Completion Database	Notices of Inventory Completion are published by museums and document their determinations regarding the cultural affiliation of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects.	NR	General Public	https://www.nps.gov/nagpra/fed_notices/nagpra_dir/index.html	Mariah Soriano	mariah_soriano@nps.gov
Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NAGPRA Notices of Intent to Repatriate Database	A Notice of Intent to Repatriate is published when a museum or Federal agency accepts a claim by a tribe for sacred objects, unassociated funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. These notices represent active repatriation claims by tribes for the objects indicated.	NR	General Public	https://www.nps.gov/nagpra/fed_notices/nagpra_dir/index2.htm	Mariah Soriano	mariah_soriano@nps.gov

Draft – American Indian/Alaska Native Federal Data Collections Inventory

DOI's Office of Policy Analysis

Department of the Interior	National Park Service	NAGPRA Notices of Intended Disposition Database	A Notice of Intended Disposition is published in newspapers by the Federal agency official responsible for cultural items excavated or removed from Federal lands. Such notification is required pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6 (c). The Federal agency official sends copies of published Notices of Intended Disposition to the National NAGPRA Program	NR	General Public	http://grantsdev. cr.nps.gov/Nagpra/NID/	Mariah Soriano	mariah_soriano@ nps.gov
-------------------------------	--------------------------	--	--	----	----------------	--	----------------	----------------------------