

Accordingly, the following commodities and services are hereby added to the Procurement List:

Commodities

Office and Miscellaneous Supplies
(Requirements for the Redstone Arsenal Support Activity, Alabama)

Office and Miscellaneous Supplies
(Requirements for the Anniston Army Depot, Alabama)

Office and Miscellaneous Supplies
(Requirements for the Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina)

Business Cards

7510-00-NIB-0240 (250 per box)

7510-00-NIB-0265 (500 per box)

7510-00-NIB-0266 (1000 per box)

Dropcloth

8340-01-444-3652

8340-01-444-3653

Services

Commissary Shelf Stocking & Custodial
Redstone Arsenal
Huntsville, Alabama

Food Service
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

Mailroom Operation
for the following Washington, DC locations:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Headquarters
Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW
Federal Aviation Administration
Buildings FOB 10A & 10B, 800
Independence Avenue, SW

U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
Transpoint Building, 2100 2nd Street,
SW

Switchboard Operation
Department of Veterans' Affairs Medical
Center
800 Zorn Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

This action does not affect current contracts awarded prior to the effective date of this addition or options that may be exercised under those contracts.

Beverly L. Milkman,

Executive Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket No. 970728183-7183-01]

Census Designated Place (CDP) Program for Census 2000—Final Criteria

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final program.

SUMMARY: Census designated places (CDPs) are statistical geographic entities, defined for each decennial census, consisting of a closely settled, locally recognized concentration of population that is identified by name. The Census Bureau uses CDPs to tabulate and publish data for localities that otherwise would not be identified as places in the decennial census data products.

Although not as numerous as incorporated places, CDPs have been important geographic entities since the Census Bureau first introduced them for the 1950 census. In 1990, more than 29 million people in the United States lived in CDPs. To determine the inventory of CDPs, the Census Bureau offers a program to local participants, such as American Indian tribal officials and locally identified agencies, whereby they can review and update the geographic definition of CDPs defined during the previous census and suggest new CDPs according to criteria developed and promulgated by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau then reviews the resulting CDP delineations for conformance to these criteria. The Census Bureau does not take into account nor attempt to anticipate any nonstatistical uses that may be made of CDPs, nor will the Census Bureau modify the definition of CDPs to meet the requirements of any nonstatistical program.

The Census Bureau is publishing final criteria for the delineation of CDPs for Census 2000. These criteria will apply to the 50 states, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, Puerto Rico, and all other Island Areas in Census 2000 except American Samoa.¹ The Census Bureau may modify, or, if necessary, reject any CDP that does not meet the criteria announced in this notice. The Census Bureau also may define CDPs in instances where clear evidence of a place exists, but for which local officials did not submit boundaries.

In addition to the criteria, this notice includes a description of the changes from the previous criteria and a list of definitions of key terms used in the criteria.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The CDP criteria for Census 2000 become effective September 22, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Joel Morrison, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone

(301) 457-1132, or e-mail (jmorrison@geo.census.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CDP delineation criteria have evolved over the decades in response to census practices and the preferences of data users. After each decennial census, the Census Bureau, in consultation with data users, reviews and revises these criteria. Then, before the next decennial census, the Census Bureau offers state, tribal, and local officials an opportunity to correct, update, and otherwise improve the universe of CDPs.

In July and August 1995, the Census Bureau issued invitations to local groups and agencies to participate in the delineation of statistical geographic entities for Census 2000. These included regional planning agencies, councils of governments, county planning agencies, officials of American Indian tribes, and officials of the 12 nonprofit Alaska Native Regional Corporations.

By early 1998, the Census Bureau will provide program participants with maps and detailed guidelines for delineating CDPs for Census 2000.

Response To Comments

The Census Bureau issued a Notice of Proposed Program and Request for Comments in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 29524) on Tuesday, June 11, 1996. That notice solicited comments on the proposed criteria changes for delineating CDPs for Census 2000. The Census Bureau received comments from eight individuals, including academic geographers; representatives of governmental agencies at the Federal, state, and local levels; a private consultant; and a representative of a public interest group. All comments pertained to the minimum population threshold for qualification as a CDP. Specific recommendations for minimum thresholds varied from 100 to 500 residents, but all agreed that the proposed minimum threshold of 1,000 residents for CDPs located outside urbanized areas (UAs) was too high for most rural communities to qualify for recognition.

Upon further analysis, the Census Bureau determined that it could no longer conceptually support the maintenance of specific population thresholds for CDP qualification and, accordingly, has eliminated population as a criterion for qualification. This change will enhance the Census Bureau's ability to provide data relating to a wide variety of unincorporated places, especially in small rural communities, throughout the United States, about which previous censuses are mute.

¹ There are no CDPs in American Samoa because incorporated villages cover its entire territory and population.

Classification

This notice was determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulation, Department of Commerce, certified to the Chief Counsel, Small Business Administration, that this notice will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The notice sets forth the criteria for the delineation of Census Designated Places (CDPs). The criteria will be used to determine geographic boundaries for collecting data for Census 2000. The Census Bureau uses CDPs to tabulate and publish data for localities that otherwise would not be identified as places in the decennial census data products. Thus, because the delineation of CDPs is solely for statistical purposes to enable the Census Bureau to tabulate and publish data for Census 2000, it will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Final Program Requirements

A. Criteria for Delineating CDPs for Census 2000

The Census Bureau announces the following criteria for use in determining the areas which will qualify for designation as CDPs for Census 2000.

1. General Characteristics

The purpose of the CDP program is to identify and delineate boundaries for closely settled, named, unincorporated communities that generally contain a mixture of residential, commercial, and retail areas similar to those found in incorporated places of similar sizes. Although the Census Bureau realizes that places of all sizes and levels of functionality exist throughout the United States, it is not the intent of the CDP program to identify apartment complexes and residential subdivisions in densely settled areas or small crossroads in rural areas. The ideal CDP will differ from an incorporated city, town, village, or borough only in regard to legal status and recognition within its respective state. Each CDP will contain an identifiable core area. For the purposes of the CDP criteria, the term "core area" is defined as the area that is associated strongly with the CDP name and contains the majority of the CDP's population and housing as well as commercial structures and economic activity.

In rural areas, the core may be a crossroads around which are found a cluster of houses, commercial structures, and perhaps a post office that

provide the place identity for the surrounding countryside. In more urban areas, the core may be a larger area consisting of a mixture of residential and commercial structures focused on a particular point or extending along transportation corridors. We ask that participants in the CDP program consider the level of influence that the community has on surrounding areas; the relationship with, and possible existence within, a larger named place; and the relative importance within the county, town, or township.

2. Names

A CDP must have a locally recognized name. A CDP name, however, may not duplicate the name of an adjacent or nearby incorporated place. It is permissible to change the name of a 1990 CDP if the new name provides a better identification of the community.

3. Geographic Relationships

a. A CDP may not be located in more than one state or state equivalent, nor may a CDP cross the boundaries of an American Indian reservation (AIR), trust land, or a tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA). A CDP may be located in more than one county.

b. A CDP may not be located partially or entirely within an incorporated place or another CDP.

c. A CDP may not be coextensive with an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA). A CDP and an ANVSA, however, may overlap territory provided that the two entities are distinguishable by name.

d. A CDP may not be coextensive with any higher-level geographic area recognized by the Census Bureau, such as county subdivisions, counties, AIRs, TJSAs, and states. Exceptions will be made for Arlington County, VA, as well as areas such as, but not limited to, towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin and townships in Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey that generally are perceived of as places, tend to provide municipal-style services, and exhibit urban-type population density patterns over much, if not all, of the land area of the entity.

e. The Census Bureau will not accept plans that delineate "wall-to-wall" CDPs within a county. That is, CDPs may not cover all or most of the land area within a county.

4. Boundaries

a. A CDP encompasses, as far as possible, all the surrounding, closely settled territory associated with the place name. A CDP must comprise a reasonably compact and continuous

land area internally accessible to all points by road; the only exceptions are:

- Where parts of a CDP are separated by a narrow corridor of incorporated territory.

- Where the topography or geographic patterns of settlement are not compact, but are irregularly shaped. Two parts of a CDP, however, may not be separated by a body of water over which there are no bridges or ferry connections, with the exception of small islands located in a lake or river within or adjacent to the main body of the CDP.

b. The boundaries of a CDP always are census block boundaries. Features chosen to form CDP boundaries must be the nearest acceptable features bounding the core area of the CDP (as defined in Section A.1. above). CDP boundaries should follow visible, perennial natural and cultural features such as roads, rivers, canals, railroads, above-ground high-tension power lines, and so forth. In addition to these features, the following also are acceptable as CDP boundaries:

- All incorporated place boundaries.
- All minor civil division (MCD) boundaries (generally towns and townships) in Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

- Some MCD boundaries in Illinois (townships only, not election precincts), Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri (governmental townships only), Nebraska (townships only, not election precincts), North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

- Barrio, barrio-pueblo, and subbarrio boundaries in Puerto Rico, census subdistrict boundaries in the Virgin Islands, municipal district boundaries in the Northern Mariana Islands, and election district boundaries in Guam.

- AIR and trust land boundaries.
- ANVSA and Alaska Native Regional Corporation boundaries (at the discretion of the Census Bureau insofar as such boundaries are unambiguous for allocating living quarters as part of census activities).

When features listed above are not available for selection, the Census Bureau, at its discretion, may approve other nonstandard visible features, such as ridge lines, pipelines, intermittent streams, fence lines, and so forth.

Additionally, the Census Bureau may accept, on a case-by-case basis, the boundaries of selected nonstandard and potentially nonvisible features, such as the boundaries of National Parks and Forests, military reservations, cemeteries, or other special land-use properties and the straight-line

extensions of visible features or other lines of sight.

5. Population Size

There are no minimum or maximum population thresholds for recognition as a CDP for Census 2000.

6. Census Bureau Review and Qualification of CDPs

The Census Bureau may modify or, if necessary, reject any proposed CDP that does not comply with the general characteristics as outlined in Section A.1. above or with any other criteria as contained in this notice. The Census Bureau also may define CDPs in instances where clear evidence of a place exists, but for which local officials did not submit boundaries. The Census Bureau does not take into account nor attempt to anticipate any nonstatistical uses that may be made of CDPs, nor will the Census Bureau modify the definition of CDPs to meet the requirements of any nonstatistical program.

B. Changes in the Criteria for Census 2000

1. The Census Bureau has eliminated population size as a criterion for CDP qualification. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau will recognize any unincorporated community as a CDP, regardless of population size, provided it meets other criteria as outlined in this notice. This represents a significant change in the CDP criteria. Data users should consider the implications that this change has on the reliability of sample data reported for CDPs, especially those with small populations.

2. The Census Bureau will simplify its data presentations by eliminating any CDPs that are geographically coextensive with an ANVSA having the same name. This will eliminate duplicate place names and population totals that refer to the same geographic area. In 1990, 64 out of 217 ANVSAs were coextensive with a CDP. These ANVSAs can still maintain their status for Census 2000, but not also as CDPs. The Census Bureau will continue to recognize as separate CDPs those communities that overlap the boundaries of ANVSAs, provided that the two entities are distinguishable by name.

C. Reliability and Confidentiality of Sample Data for CDPs

Statistical Areas Program participants responsible for delineating CDP boundaries, as well as users of Census 2000 data, should be aware that data reported for CDPs with small population and housing unit totals are subject to disclosure avoidance techniques

designed to maintain confidentiality of individual responses. In the past, minimum population thresholds for most CDPs were high enough to provide reasonably reliable data for the CDP. With the elimination of population thresholds as a criterion for recognition, program participants and data users must recognize that the population and housing characteristics reported for small CDPs may be affected to a greater extent by disclosure avoidance techniques and increased variability compared to larger CDPs.

The potential pitfalls of very small (<1000 people) CDPs include:

1. Title 13, United States Code, requires the Census Bureau to ensure the confidentiality of all individual responses. The Census Bureau will apply a confidentiality edit to meet this legal mandate. A small amount of uncertainty is added to the estimates of demographic characteristics as a result. Small populations require more protection, so there will likely be more uncertainty added to the census data. (The edit maintains the basic demographic structure of the data.)
2. Sample data are subject to variability within geographic areas of any population size, but greater variability occurs with smaller populations. This is because the number of sample cases is smaller.
3. If a small CDP is formed and the characteristics of the housing or demographics are homogeneous, the estimates may be fairly reliable. To the extent that characteristics vary from house to house or person to person, the data reliability is diminished.

D. Relationship Between CDPs and the Urban/Rural Classification

For previous censuses, the Census Bureau classified as urban any CDP included within a UA as well as any CDP that contained 2,500 or more residents and was located outside of a UA. As a result, some CDPs (as well as some incorporated places) that had very low population densities were classified as urban simply because their boundaries encompassed at least 2,500 people. The Census Bureau's urban/rural classification contains criteria for defining "extended cities"—incorporated places that are divided into sparsely settled (defined as fewer than 100 people per square mile) rural portions and more densely settled urban portions. No such provisions, however, existed for CDPs that contained extensive areas of sparse settlement.

The Census Bureau currently is reviewing its urban/rural classification for Census 2000. The definitions and criteria used for the 1990 census are

subject to change, although at this time no decisions have been reached regarding urban/rural definitions and criteria for Census 2000. Statistical Areas Program participants defining CDPs should be aware, however, of the possibility that the Census Bureau may adopt urban/rural criteria under which all incorporated places and CDPs could be divided between densely settled (urban) portions and sparsely settled (rural) portions. There is no guarantee at this time that all land area included in a CDP for Census 2000 will be classified as urban (or rural) by the Census Bureau.

E. Data Access and Dissemination System

The Census Bureau is developing the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) as a part of its efforts to facilitate access to and dissemination of official demographic and economic information. This interactive electronic system will be designed to allow timely access to data generated by the various areas of the Census Bureau. Users of the DADS will be able to view or download predefined data products or to extract and tabulate data from existing databases. The DADS also will provide the opportunity for data users to view and map features contained within the Census Bureau's TIGER database.

The DADS will enable users to select unique user-defined geographic areas from an on-screen map image by drawing polygons or circles or selecting predefined census areas such as census blocks, block groups, or census tracts. Users will be able to define as well as tabulate and download data for a variety of geographic areas, provided the selections conform to Title 13 requirements protecting the confidentiality of individual responses (see Section C. above). User-defined selections may consist of (but are not limited to) geographic areas, such as neighborhoods, housing subdivisions, soil conservation districts, special taxation districts, central business districts, and so forth, that are not part of the Census Bureau's standard geographic hierarchy.

The DADS will offer flexibility in defining these geographic areas interactively by allowing data users to choose and modify boundaries for unincorporated places as desired, rather than having to conform to a predefined census geographic area. The Census Bureau recommends the use of this user-defined functionality within DADS to create geographic entities, such as neighborhoods, or to obtain census data for housing subdivisions. Many planned communities have component parts

known locally by name for which data users need census data. The Census Bureau has developed the DADS to fulfill this need, allowing the CDP program to continue to recognize the larger unincorporated community.

Definitions of Key Terms

Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA)—The densely settled extent of an Alaska Native village (ANV). The ANV is a type of local governmental unit that constitutes an association, band, clan, community, tribe, or village recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972.

American Indian reservation (AIR)—An American Indian entity with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order and over which American Indians have governmental jurisdiction. Designations such as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, reservations, and reserves apply to AIRs.

Census block—A small area bounded by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks and by nonvisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Coextensive—Descriptive of two or more geographic entities that cover exactly the same area, with all boundaries conjoint.

Housing unit—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Incorporated place—A type of governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

Island area—An entity, other than a state or the District of Columbia, under the jurisdiction of the United States. For Census 2000, this will include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and several small islands in the Caribbean Sea and

the Pacific Ocean. The Census Bureau treats each Island Area as the statistical equivalent of a state.

Minor civil division (MCD)—The primary governmental or administrative division of a county in 28 states, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas having legal boundaries, names, and descriptions. The several types of MCDs are identified by a variety of terms, such as town, township, and district, and include both functioning and nonfunctioning governmental units. In some states, some or all of the incorporated places also constitute MCDs.

Nonvisible feature—A map feature that is not visible, such as a city or county boundary, a property line running through space, a short imaginary extension of a street or road, or a point-to-point line.

Statistical geographic entity—Any specially defined geographic entity or combination of entities, such as a block group, CDP, or census tract, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. Statistical entity boundaries are not legally defined and the entities have no governmental standing.

Tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA)—A statistical entity delineated for the decennial census by American Indian tribal officials in Oklahoma. A TJSA encompasses the area that includes the American Indian population over which a tribe has jurisdiction.

Urbanized area (UA)—An area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent urban fringe that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people and generally an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The Census Bureau uses published criteria to determine the qualification and boundaries of UAs at the time of each decennial census or from the results of a special census during the intercensal period.

Visible feature—A map feature that can be seen on the ground, such as a street or road, railroad track, power line, stream, shoreline, fence, ridge, or cliff.

Dated: August 1, 1997.

Martha Farnsworth Riche,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 65-97]

Foreign-Trade Zone 29—Louisville, Kentucky; Application for Expansion

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board (the Board) by the Louisville and Jefferson County Riverport Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 29, requesting authority to expand FTZ 29, Louisville, Kentucky, within the Louisville Customs port of entry. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR Part 400). It was formally filed on August 12, 1997.

FTZ 29 was approved on May 26, 1977 (Board Order 118, 42 FR 29323, 6/8/77), and expanded on January 31, 1989 (Board Order 429, 54 FR 5992, 2/7/89). The zone project currently consists of two sites in the Louisville, Kentucky area: *Site 1* (1,319 acres)—located within the Riverport Industrial Complex; and *Site 2* (675 acres)—located at the junction of Gene Snyder Freeway and La Grange Road in eastern Jefferson County. In addition, an application is currently pending with the Board for three additional sites in Louisville (Docket 71-96; 61 FR 52909, 10/9/96).

The applicant is now requesting authority to add yet another site: Proposed *Site 6* (205 acres)—along Johnstown Road. The site is adjacent to the Riverport Industrial Complex (Site 1), and is also owned by the applicant. No specific manufacturing authority is being requested at this time. Such requests would be made to the Board on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is October 21, 1997. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to November 5, 1997).

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