

innovative capacity of the United States by January 4, 2012. This study is to be conducted in consultation with the National Economic Council, Federal agencies as the Secretary considers appropriate, and an Innovation Advisory Board.

COMPETES directs that the study shall include the following:

(A) An analysis of the United States economy and innovation infrastructure.

(B) An assessment of the following:

(i) The current competitive and innovation performance of the United States economy relative to other countries that compete economically with the United States.

(ii) Economic competitiveness and domestic innovation in the current business climate, including tax and Federal regulatory policy.

(iii) The business climate of the United States and those of other countries that compete economically with the United States.

(iv) Regional issues that influence the economic competitiveness and innovation capacity of the United States, including—

(I) the roles of State and local governments and institutions of higher education; and

(II) regional factors that contribute positively to innovation.

(v) The effectiveness of the Federal Government in supporting and promoting economic competitiveness and innovation, including any duplicative efforts of, or gaps in coverage between, Federal agencies and departments.

(vi) Barriers to competitiveness in newly emerging business or technology sectors, factors influencing underperforming economic sectors, unique issues facing small and medium enterprises, and barriers to the development and evolution of start-ups, firms, and industries.

(vii) The effects of domestic and international trade policy on the competitiveness of the United States and the United States economy.

(viii) United States export promotion and export finance programs relative to export promotion and export finance programs of other countries that compete economically with the United States, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, and the United Kingdom, with noting of export promotion and export finance programs carried out by such countries that are not analogous to any programs carried out by the United States.

(ix) The effectiveness of current policies and programs affecting exports, including an assessment of Federal

trade restrictions and State and Federal export promotion activities.

(x) The effectiveness of the Federal Government and Federally funded research and development centers in supporting and promoting technology commercialization and technology transfer.

(xi) Domestic and international intellectual property policies and practices.

(xii) Manufacturing capacity, logistics, and supply chain dynamics of major export sectors, including access to a skilled workforce, physical infrastructure, and broadband network infrastructure.

(xiii) Federal and State policies relating to science, technology, and education and other relevant Federal and State policies designed to promote commercial innovation, including immigration policies.

Selection Criteria

COMPETES directs the Secretary of Commerce to appoint a 15 member Innovation Advisory Board representing all major industry sectors for purposes of obtaining advice with respect to the conduct of the study described above. The majority of Board members must be comprised of representatives from private industry, including large and small firms, representing both advanced technology sectors and more traditional sectors that use technology. The Board may include economic or innovation policy experts, State and local government officials active in technology-based economic development, and representatives from higher education.

Board members will serve until the completion of the study, which, under the Act must be completed by January 4, 2012.

Members are required to meet to provide input to the study at two critical development points: Development of the extended outline and review of draft. In addition, members may be called upon to participate in events around the country designed to solicit additional information regarding specific issues related to the economic competitiveness and innovative capacity of the United States.

Board members are not considered Federal government employees by virtue of their service as a member of the Board and will receive no compensation from the Federal government for their participation in Board activities. Members participating in Board meetings and events will be not be compensated for travel or other expenses.

To be considered for membership, please provide the following:

1. Name, title, and personal resume of the individual requesting consideration;

2. A brief statement of why the person should be considered for membership on the Board. This statement should address the individual's relevant expertise in factors impacting the economic competitiveness and innovative capacity of the United States; and

3. A brief biography.

Appointments of members to the Board will be made by the Secretary of Commerce.

Dated: March 2, 2011.

John Connor,

Office of the Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 110209126-1124-02]

The 2010 Census Count Question Resolution Program

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Program.

SUMMARY: On May 26, 2010, the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) published in the **Federal Register** an initial notice relating to the 2010 Census Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program (75 FR 29508). This notice provides final information concerning the CQR Program. The CQR Program will address requests for corrections to the 2010 Census count of housing units and/or group quarters (GQs) and associated population, based on three types of challenges (1) boundary, (2) geocoding, and (3) coverage. The CQR Program is not a mechanism or process to challenge or revise the population counts sent to the President by December 31, 2010, which are used to apportion the U.S. House of Representatives. The Census Bureau will accept challenges between June 1, 2011, and June 1, 2013, and will review challenges in the order they are received.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This program will become effective on June 1, 2011, and will end on June 1, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Count Question Resolution Program, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-763-9329; Fax: 301-763-9321; E-mail: dmd.cqr@census.gov.

or visit the CQR Web site at: <http://2010census.gov/about/cqr>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

On May 26, 2010, the Census Bureau published in the **Federal Register** an initial notice relating to the 2010 Census Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program (75 FR 25908). The Census Bureau received one set of comments. The comments suggested additional clarifying text for key concepts presented in the document regarding the scope of and required documentation for the CQR Program. The Census Bureau incorporated text to clarify the description of the program concepts, and the revisions are included in this program announcement. Please see the Definitions of Key Terms section at the end of this notice for an explanation of various terms throughout this notice.

CQR Program procedures include researching challenges and, as appropriate, making corrections and issuing revised official population, and housing and group quarters counts, which the Census Bureau will also use for the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program. The Census Bureau will not accept challenges to the overseas counts of persons in the military and Federal civilian personnel stationed overseas and their dependents living with them. The Census Bureau obtains overseas counts using administrative records and uses the records solely for apportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. These records do not provide the sub-State geographic information required for the CQR Program.

The Census Bureau will only accept challenges from the highest elected official of State, local, and Tribal area governments or those representing them or acting on their behalf. All challenges must be sent to the Census Bureau's headquarters.

The Census Bureau will make all corrections on the basis of appropriate documentation provided by the challenging entities and through research of the official 2010 Census records by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau will not collect additional data for the enumeration of living quarters through the CQR Program. The Census Bureau will respond to all challenges and will notify all affected governmental units of any corrections to their official counts as a result of a CQR Program decision.

Corrections made to the population, and housing and group quarters counts by this program will result in the issuance of new official 2010 Census counts to the officials of governmental

units affected. These corrections may be used by the governmental units for future programs requiring official 2010 Census data. The Census Bureau will use these corrections to:

- Modify the decennial census file for use in annual postcensal estimates beginning in December 2012, and
- Create the errata information we will make available on the Census Bureau's *American FactFinder* Web site at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

The Census Bureau will NOT incorporate the CQR corrections into 2010 data summary files and tables prepared after the CQR process begins nor will the Census Bureau re-tabulate Summary File 1 or Demographic Profile tables.

Background

The Census Bureau has a comprehensive program to improve the quality of the housing unit and GQ counts. In 2002, the Census Bureau initiated the Master Address File/ Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/ TIGER) Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) as part of the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program (MTEP). This project acquired Geographic Information System (GIS) files, aerial photography, and Global Positioning System (GPS) data from various sources nationwide to update the TIGER database. One of the primary goals of the project was to develop a highly accurate geographic database of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The Census Bureau focused on improving the accuracy of street feature coordinates to provide base information suitable for use with GPS-equipped hand-held devices that would facilitate the gathering of accurate location and census information for all living quarters and workplaces.

The Census Bureau implemented a number of address list development programs in preparation for the 2010 Census, the earliest of which was the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program that started in 2007. Participating State, local, and Tribal area governments were given the opportunity to review and update the Census Bureau's address list of living quarters before it was used for the actual census enumeration. In cases where the State, local, or Tribal area government and the Census Bureau could not agree on the address list, the governmental unit could use an appeal process administered by the LUCA Appeals Office, which was set up by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to provide an independent adjudication.

The full LUCA operation included the review of materials by participants (described above) from November 2007 through March 2008; Census Bureau Address Canvassing field work from March through July 2009; LUCA Detailed Feedback to participants from October through November 2009; and the LUCA Appeals process which concluded at the end of March 2010. In addition to LUCA, governmental units with city-style address areas had another opportunity to update the 2010 Census address list by the New Construction program, which occurred from November 2009 through March 2010. The purpose of the New Construction program was to obtain city-style addresses for newly built housing units. Participants in this program were asked to submit addresses for any housing unit for which basic construction would have been completed between March 2009 (the start of the Address Canvassing operation) and before Census Day, (April 1, 2010). Addresses sent to the Census Bureau from New Construction program participants were added to the Mail Delivery for Late Adds operation or, if received after that program began, the addresses were included in the Vacant Delete Check operation. Between 2009 and 2010, the Census Bureau conducted the Boundary Validation Program. This program provided highest elected officials and Tribal chairpersons with maps that showed boundaries of their respective jurisdictions and instructed them on how to make boundary corrections.

From September through October 2009, the Census Bureau also conducted the Group Quarters Validation and Reinterview operations to verify or correct address records identified as GQs. From March through April 2010, the Census Bureau conducted the Enumeration at Transitory Locations operation that was designed to enumerate eligible populations living in transitory locations such as campgrounds and marinas. After the development of the 2010 Census mailing list, a number of situations occurred requiring the Census Bureau to implement an additional mail delivery. This was referred to as the Mail Delivery for Late Adds and included city-style addresses from the LUCA appeals, Census Bureau research of ungeocoded addresses in the Master Address File, and additional self-response from the spring 2010 Delivery Sequence File update from the United States Postal Service. The Mail Delivery for Late Adds operation reduced the number of addresses included in the Nonresponse

Follow-up (NRFU) Vacant Delete Check operation (described below).

Between April and August 2010, the Coverage Follow-up (CFU) operation improved the 2010 Census by calling households that were identified as having a potential error in their household count. From July through August 2010, the NRFU Vacant Delete Check operation verified the vacant and delete assessments of census workers. Vacant Delete Check also enumerated housing units that census workers inaccurately classified as vacant or nonexistent in an earlier census operation. This operation also enumerated added housing units discovered in an earlier census operation such as those added or reinstated through the 2010 LUCA appeals process; records added from the Housing Unit Address Review conducted as part of the Count Review operation; records added as a result of research into potentially missed addresses in Address Canvassing (as reported on internal documents known as INFO-COMMs); previously ungeocoded addresses which obtained geocodes from the Census Bureau research of ungeocoded addresses in the Master Address File; new addresses from periodic postal updates; records added by Update/Leave; and addresses provided in the New Construction operation by Tribal and local governments.

In August through early September 2010, the Census Bureau conducted the Field Verification operation. The Field Verification operation was a final check for certain address records from sources, such as Be Counted, Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA), Group Quarters Enumeration, questionnaire fulfillment and TQA interview, as well as particular categories of housing-level cases identified through person matching for the CFU operation. Data collection for the 2010 Census ended in the Local Census Offices in September 2010. The Census Bureau strictly enforced the schedule to allow the time to produce the State-level apportionment counts by December 31, 2010, as required by law.

Relevant 2010 Census Data Releases

The Redistricting Data (pursuant to Pub. L. 94-171) are scheduled for release from February through March 2011. In May 2011, the Census Bureau will release the "Advance Release of Group Quarters Data from Summary File1" to the public through a file transfer protocol (ftp) site. The ftp site is a link to a location at a Census Bureau network server. Users go to the link and download data from electronic folders.

Many data users have automatic programs to retrieve data at certain time intervals. This GQ file will include block-level GQ counts by GQ type. The Demographic Profile table, which contains selected population and housing characteristics, will also be released in May 2011. The release of Summary File 1 (SF1) on a flow basis to States will occur between June and August 2011. The SF1 will contain block-level housing unit and GQ counts. Collectively, these census data products will provide CQR Program participants with the appropriate tools for accessing the accuracy of their decennial census counts.

The highest elected official or chairperson from a State, local, or Tribal area government must contact the Census Bureau CQR Office in order to initiate the challenge process. The Census Bureau will also accept challenges on official jurisdictional letterhead from county clerks, city planners, local planning board representatives, and State legislative representatives with redistricting functions within each State and State equivalents who are acting on the behalf of a local or Tribal jurisdiction to submit a challenge.

Types of Challenges Considered for the 2010 Census CQR Program

The 2010 Census CQR Program may make corrections as a result of the following three types of challenges:

- *Boundary*—These challenges may address the inaccurate reporting or the inaccurate recording of boundaries legally in effect on January 1, 2010. The Census Bureau needs to ensure that the geographic assignment information provided by governmental units does not, in fact, reflect boundary changes made after January 1, 2010.
- *Geocoding*—These challenges identify suspected errors in the geographic location of living quarter addresses within the governmental unit boundaries and census tabulation blocks.
- *Coverage*—These challenges, if upheld by the Census Bureau, result in the addition or deletion of specific living quarters and persons associated with them identified during the census process, but which were erroneously included as duplicates or excluded due to processing errors.

Challenges That Result in Corrections

The Census Bureau will issue corrected CQR counts based on the housing unit and population counts as of April 1, 2010. The governmental units may use new official census counts for all programs requiring official

2010 Census data. The Census Bureau will not make corrections to the 2010 population counts for individual housing units or GQs, or corrections to the characteristics of the population and housing inventory. The Census Bureau will modify the decennial file with the CQR corrections for use in generating the 2012 postcensal estimates. The American FactFinder will provide the inventory of corrections as errata to the original data. The Census Bureau will not revise 2010 Census base files, 2010 Census apportionment counts, redistricting data, or 2010 Census data products. The Census Bureau will send a letter with a certification of the population, housing and group quarters counts for all jurisdictions affected by the results of a CQR challenge.

Challenges That Do Not Result in Corrections

When a State, local, or Tribal area government provides evidence that the Census Bureau missed housing units or GQs that existed on April 1, 2010, but the CQR research and 2010 Census records show that all of the Census Bureau's boundary information, geocoding, and coverage processing were correctly implemented, the Census Bureau will respond by sending a letter to the official or his/her representative stating that the Census Bureau will maintain the documentation for consideration in the context of address list updating activities in the future, but will not issue a revised count.

Internal Census Bureau Review

The primary internal review process for the 2010 Census counts is the Count Review Program. This program started in February 2010, with Census Bureau staff and members of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) working together to review address lists and identify clusters of missing housing unit addresses. The Count Review Program also includes a Census Bureau staff review of housing unit and group quarters counts and associated population totals prior to the release of the data. In August 2010, the FSCPE representatives reviewed potential missing or misallocated 2010 Census GQs.

In addition to challenges received through the CQR Program, findings from the Count Review GQ internal review may result in cases for the CQR Program when there was insufficient time to make corrections before the end of the Count Review operation on August 17, 2010. The Count Review Program staff will create CQR internal referrals for unresolved GQ issues within the scope

of the CQR Program. The Census Bureau may make corrections as a result of this review. When the Census Bureau makes changes to the housing unit and/or GQ counts based on internal review, new official counts will be issued to all affected jurisdictions as changes are verified and recalculations are completed. The CQR corrections will be presented on the American FactFinder to represent total population, housing unit and group quarters count changes made to governmental units from the 2010 Census CQR Program.

Method of Collection

Criteria for Acceptable Documentation Necessary To Initiate the 2010 Census CQR Process

The Census Bureau requires documentation before committing resources to investigate concerns raised by State, local, or Tribal area officials or their representatives about boundary and geographic assignment errors or the accuracy of the census housing unit or GQ counts. The submitted challenges must specify whether the challenge disputes the location of a governmental unit boundary or the number of housing units and/or GQs in one or more census tabulation blocks, or both. The challenger must provide the following documentation based on the type of challenge:

- For boundary challenges, indicate on a map the location of the governmental unit boundary in dispute and show where the Census Bureau incorrectly depicts the boundary. Show the correct boundary legally effective January 1, 2010. Additionally, provide the Census Bureau with a list of addresses in challenged 2010 Census tabulation blocks, indicating their location in relationship to the boundary that the governmental unit wants the Census Bureau to correct. A governmental unit does not need to provide the Census Bureau with a list of addresses if their challenge is solely for a name or status change, or to add a new entity. (See the section “Types of Acceptable Maps”.)
- For geocoding and coverage challenges, identify the specific contested 2010 Census tabulation block and a list of the addresses for all housing units or GQs in that block on April 1, 2010. A governmental unit does not need to provide the Census Bureau with a list of addresses if their challenge is solely for a name or status change, or to add a new entity. (See “Boundary Challenge Criteria.”)

Boundary Challenge Criteria

State, local, or Tribal area governments must base challenges on boundaries legally in effect on January 1, 2010. The Census Bureau will compare the maps and appropriate supporting documentation submitted by the challenging governmental unit with the information used by the Census Bureau to depict the boundaries for the 2010 Census.

Maps submitted by State, local or Tribal area governments must show the correct location of the boundary and the portion of the boundary that the Census Bureau potentially depicted incorrectly, including the 2010 Census tabulation block numbers associated with the boundary. The State, local, or Tribal area government must also provide the Census Bureau with a list of addresses in challenged 2010 Census tabulation blocks, indicating their location in relationship to the boundary that the governmental unit wants the Census Bureau to correct.

For boundary challenges affected by legal actions not recorded by the Census Bureau, governmental units must submit the effective date and the ordinance number or law that effectuated the change in boundaries, provide evidence that the State certifying official has approved the boundary change if required by State law, and provide a statement that the boundary is not under litigation.

Types of Acceptable Maps

- 2010 Census Public Law 94–171 County Block Maps—The Census Bureau produces these maps as a reference for the Redistricting Data Files available for all States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
 - 2010 Census County Block Maps—The Census Bureau produces maps as a reference to the Summary File 1 data.
 - The 2010 TIGER/Line File—The Census Bureau provides digital data in ESRI shapefile format. The governmental unit may generate maps based on information from the Census Bureau 2010 TIGER/Line shapefiles using a commercial geographic information system (GIS). These maps must identify the State, county, governmental unit, census tract, census tabulation block, and any other legal entity involved in a challenge. If a challenge involves an American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust lands, the maps must identify the American Indian area, the census tract (either county-based census tract or Tribal census tract) and the census tabulation block.
 - Other Maps Showing Census Bureau 2010 Tabulation Block Numbers

and Boundaries—These maps should show geographic boundaries as of January 1, 2010, that identify census tabulation blocks, census tracts, legal and statistical entities and State boundaries; maps depicting data collection blocks cannot be used. In general, maps should be comparable to 2010 Census maps.

Challenge Criteria

Housing Unit Count

The Public Law 94–171 Redistricting Data Summary File and the Summary File 1 can be used to obtain census tabulation block housing unit counts. Challenges must include a complete address list for all units that the challenger thinks the Census Bureau should include in each contested block. (Refer to the Section “Types of Address Lists.”) State, local, or Tribal area officials must certify that the addresses on their lists existed and could be lived in on April 1, 2010. The supporting evidence must specifically show the validity of any address and reflect residential addresses that existed as viable living quarters on April 1, 2010. Challenges to housing unit counts must specify the 2010 Census tract and tabulation block(s) for which the counts are being challenged.

Group Quarters Count

The “Advance Release of Group Quarters Data from Summary File 1” provides the GQ counts for 2010 Census tabulation blocks. Summary File 1 itself may also be used to obtain census tabulation blocks and GQ counts. Challenges must include a complete address list for all GQ buildings that the challenger thinks the Census Bureau should include in each contested block. The State, local, or Tribal area official must certify that the addresses on their lists existed and could be lived in on April 1, 2010. The supporting evidence must specifically reflect the validity of any address list source, showing the population within a GQ, and must clearly identify the list as being the resident population no later than April 1, 2010. Challenges to GQ counts must specify the associated 2010 census tract and census tabulation block(s).

Types of Address Lists

- *City-Style Address Lists*—A city-style address must include house number, street name, city, State, ZIP Code, and county. The city-style address list must be organized by 2010 Census tabulation block within 2010 Census tract. Also, it must include any applicable housing unit identifiers in multi-unit buildings (such as apartment

numbers). The Census Bureau requests the challenger to use the address list templates provided on the CQR Web site and submit the challenge electronically. In addition, mark the exact location of each challenged address on a map containing 2010 census tract and tabulation block(s).

- *Non-City-Style Address Lists*—Non-city-style addresses include rural route addresses and any other addresses that do not contain a complete house number, street name, city, State, ZIP Code, and county. The non-city-style address list must be organized by 2010 Census tabulation block within census tract. If a household receives mail at a post office box address, provide the E-911 address if it exists. The State, local or Tribal area government must provide the exact location for each challenged address on a map containing 2010 census tract and tabulation block(s). Focus the list on the specific area where the challenged addresses exist. All addresses in the challenged block must contain a description of the housing units and locations.

- *Group Quarters Address Lists*—GQ addresses can include city-style or non-city-style addresses. Provide the name, number and street address, city, State, ZIP Code, and county of the GQ as of April 1, 2010. Also provide a current telephone number or e-mail address for the contact at the GQ. The GQ address list must be organized by 2010 Census tabulation block within census tract. The challenger must provide documentation that supports the number of persons residing at the GQ on April 1, 2010. In addition, the challenger must provide the 2010 Census tract and tabulation block number for the location of the GQ, including the exact location for each challenged address on a map containing 2010 Census tract and tabulation block(s).

Census Bureau Actions

The Census Bureau will investigate acceptable challenges to determine whether it can identify information about the existence of a housing unit or occupied GQ on April 1, 2010, that does not appear in the final census files due to an error in processing the information. The Census Bureau will neither collect new data nor make changes to apportionment counts, redistricting data, or any 2010 Census data products.

Definitions of Key Terms

American FactFinder—An interactive Web site used for accessing and disseminating the results of many Census Bureau programs. The system is

available through the Internet, and the Census Bureau will use it to disseminate the results of the 2010 Census. The American FactFinder Web site can be found at: <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Census Tabulation Block—A geographic area bounded by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracts, and by nonvisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded on all sides by streets. Census blocks in suburban and rural areas may be large, irregular, and bounded by a variety of features. In remote areas, census blocks may encompass hundreds of square miles. Census blocks are the smallest geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial census information.

Census Tract—Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, and have an optimum size of 4,000 people.

County or Equivalent Entity—The primary legal subdivision of States and equivalent entities. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the equivalent entities are boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas; the latter of which are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In Puerto Rico, the primary divisions are municipalities.

Demographic Profile—A table containing data that shows information on total population, sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, GQ population, household type, housing occupancy, and housing tenure.

E-911 Address—An E-911 address is a site location address assigned by using a mileage measurement to a driveway on a named road. An E-911 address helps emergency services to locate residents and are required to be displayed on living quarters and visible from the road.

Group Quarters—A group quarters is defined as a place where people live or stay, in a group-living arrangement that is owned or managed by a governmental unit or organization providing housing and services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living

arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in GQs are usually not related to each other. The two general types of GQs are institutional and non-institutional. Institutional GQs include nursing homes, mental hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals, hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, inpatient hospice facilities, correctional facilities for adults and juveniles, and residential schools for people with disabilities. Non-institutional GQs include college or university dormitories and residence halls, military barracks, group homes, shelters, convents, migratory farm worker camps, military ship, and maritime/merchant vessels. GQs may have housing for staff as their usual residence at the GQ address.

Hawaiian Homelands—An area created and held in trust for the benefit of native Hawaiians by the State of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. Hawaiian homelands were a new type of geographic entity for the 2000 Census.

Housing Unit—Living quarters in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access to their living quarters from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units include such places as houses, apartments, mobile homes or trailers, groups of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, is intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. A housing unit is defined as a living quarters that is closed to the elements and has all exterior windows and doors installed and final usable floors in place. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants, whenever possible. If the Census Bureau cannot obtain the information, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Incorporated Place—A type of governmental unit, incorporated under State law as a city, city and borough, municipality, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, that has legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions. A few incorporated places do not have a legal description.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)—A type of governmental unit that is the primary governmental or administrative division of a county or statistically equivalent entity in 28 States, the District of

Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. MCDs are represented by several types of legal entities, such as townships, towns (in eight States), and districts.

Municipio—The primary legal subdivision of Puerto Rico (equivalent to county).

Overseas Counts—Counts of military and Federal civilian personnel stationed overseas with their dependents living with them.

Postcensal Estimates—Population estimates for the years following the last published decennial census. The Census Bureau uses existing data series, such as births, deaths, Federal tax returns, Medicare enrollment, immigration, and housing unit information, to update the decennial census counts during the estimating process. These estimates are used in Federal funding allocations, monitoring recent demographic trends, and benchmarking many Federally funded survey totals.

Public Law 94-171—The Federal law amending Section 141 of Title 13 that directs the Secretary of Commerce (who delegates that responsibility to the Director of the Census Bureau) to provide selected decennial census data tabulations to the States by April 1 of the year following the census. These tabulations are used by the States to redistrict areas used for elections such as congressional, legislative and school districts. In addition, the data are used for local redistricting such as the drawing of county council and city council districts.

State Designated Tribal Statistical Area (SDTSA)—A statistical entity delineated for an American Indian Tribe that does not have a land base (reservation) and is recognized as a Tribe by a State government, but not the Federal government. SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a liaison identified by a State's governor's office. SDTSAs generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a State recognized American Indian Tribe and in which there is structured or organized Tribal activity. SDTSAs may not be located in more than one State unless the Tribe is recognized by both State governments, and it may not include an area within an American Indian Reservation, off-reservation trust land, Oklahoma Tribal statistical area, Tribal designated statistical area, or Alaska Native village statistical area. SDTSAs were included with Tribal designated statistical areas for the 1990 Census; this designation was new for the 2000 Census.

State-Recognized American Indian Reservation—A type of legal geographic entity that is a recognized American Indian land area with a boundary established by final treaty, statute, executive order, and/or court order, and over which the Tribal government of a State-recognized American Indian Tribe has governmental authority. A governor appointed State liaison provides the name and boundary for each State recognized American Indian Reservation to the Census Bureau.

Summary File 1—A data file that presents decennial census counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. This information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is owned or rented. Data will be available at the block level, but limited to the 2010 Census tract level in cases where there are concerns with disclosure. The Census Bureau also will include summaries for other geographic areas, such as ZIP Code tabulation areas and Congressional Districts.

Exhibit—Additional Information

This section provides additional information about the 2010 Census CQR Program.

1. Where should a governmental unit submit a challenge for the 2010 Census CQR Program?

Governmental units challenging the completeness or accuracy of the 2010 Census counts need to submit their challenge in writing to: Count Question Resolution Program, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0001. Governmental units can submit their challenge electronically to dmd.cqr@census.gov.

2. Will the Census Bureau make corrections to the census counts based on information submitted by governmental units?

The Census Bureau will make corrections if research indicates they are warranted. The Census Bureau will base its determination of whether a correction is necessary or not, on the quality and completeness of the information provided by State, local, or Tribal governmental unit representatives and the results of the Census Bureau's research of the census records. The Census Bureau will not incorporate the CQR corrections into 2010 data summary files and tables prepared after the CQR process begins nor will the Census Bureau retabulate Summary File 1 or Demographic Profile tables.

3. Which governmental units are eligible to submit CQR challenges and

which entities are eligible to be challenged?

The Census Bureau will research and, if necessary, correct the counts for the following entities.

- States and statistically equivalent entities can submit challenges for their State or equivalent, plus any counties or equivalent entities, minor civil divisions, incorporated places (including consolidated cities), State designated Tribal statistical areas, State-recognized American Indian Reservations, Hawaiian homelands, and (in Hawaii and Puerto Rico only) for census designated places within their jurisdiction. Puerto Rico may also submit challenges for sub-minor civil divisions.

- Counties and statistically equivalent entities can submit challenges for their county or equivalent entity plus any minor civil divisions, incorporated places, and (in Hawaii and Puerto Rico only) Census Designated Places within their jurisdiction. Municipios in Puerto Rico may also submit challenges for subminor civil divisions.

- Actively functioning minor civil divisions can submit challenges for their minor civil division plus any incorporated place within their jurisdiction.

- Incorporated places (including consolidated cities) can submit challenges for their place.

- Federally-recognized American Indian Tribes can submit challenges for an American Indian Reservation or off-reservation trust lands, Tribal-designated statistical areas, and Oklahoma Tribal statistical areas plus any American Indian Tribal subdivisions within their jurisdiction.

- Alaska Native Regional Corporations can submit challenges for their regional corporation and for Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) within their jurisdiction.
- Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas can submit challenges for their ANVSA.

The Census Bureau will not accept challenges for any other types of statistical or legally defined areas.

4. Will the Census Bureau incorporate corrections from the CQR Program into the apportionment, redistricting data, or 2010 Census data products?

In accordance with the law, the apportionment counts are delivered to the President by December 31, 2010. The Census Bureau will not change the apportionment counts to reflect corrections resulting from the CQR Program.

The Census Bureau plans to begin delivery to the States on the counts

required for redistricting purposes in February 2011 and will complete this delivery by the statutory deadline of March 31, 2011. The Census Bureau will not change the data in these products to reflect the results of CQR challenges.

The Census Bureau will not incorporate CQR corrections into any 2010 Census data products. The planned CQR Program allows the Census Bureau to maintain consistency between data products while maintaining the schedule for timely release of the data. However, the Census Bureau will issue revised, certified population and housing unit counts for the affected governmental unit(s), maintain a list of CQR corrected geographic areas on the American Factfinder, and/or other Census Bureau URL locations, and will incorporate any corrections into its Postcensal Estimates Program beginning in December 2012.

Executive Orders

This notice has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. This program does not contain policies with federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a federalism assessment under E.O. 13132.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C., Chapter 35, unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB control number. In accordance with the PRA, OMB approved the CQR Program on February 22, 2011, under control number 0607-0879. The estimated burden hours are 7,800.

Dated: March 2, 2011.

Robert M. Groves,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 2011-5217 Filed 3-7-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Allocation of Duty-Exemptions for Calendar Year 2011 for Watch Producers Located in the United States Virgin Islands

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce; Office of

Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This action allocates calendar year 2011 duty exemptions for watch assembly producers (“program producers”) located in the United States Virgin Islands (“USVI”) pursuant to Public Law 97-446, as amended by Public Law 103-465, Public Law 106-36 and Public Law 108-429 (“the Act”).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Supriya Kumar, Subsidies Enforcement Office; phone number: (202) 482-3530; fax number: (202) 501-7952; and e-mail address: *Supriya.Kumar@trade.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Act, the Departments of the Interior and Commerce (“the Departments”) share responsibility for the allocation of duty exemptions among program producers in the United States insular possessions and the Northern Mariana Islands. In accordance with Section 303.3(a) of the regulations (15 CFR 303.3(a)), the total quantity of duty-free insular watches and watch movements for calendar year 2011 is 1,866,000 units for the USVI. This amount was established in Changes in Watch, Watch Movement and Jewelry Program for the U.S. Insular Possessions, 65 FR 8048 (February 17, 2000). There are currently no program producers in Guam, American Samoa or the Northern Mariana Islands.

The criteria for the calculation of the calendar year 2011 duty-exemption allocations among program producers within a particular territory are set forth in Section 303.14 of the regulations (15 CFR 303.14). The Departments have verified and, where appropriate, adjusted the data submitted in application form ITA-334P by USVI program producers and have inspected these producers’ operations in accordance with Section 303.5 of the regulations (15 CFR 303.5).

In calendar year 2010, USVI program producers shipped 63,990 watches and watch movements into the customs territory of the United States under the Act. The dollar amount of corporate income taxes paid by USVI program producers during calendar year 2010, and the creditable wages and benefits paid by these producers during calendar year 2010 to residents of the territory was a combined total of \$1,214,003.

The calendar year 2011 USVI annual duty exemption allocations, based on the data verified by the Departments, are as follows:

Program producer	Annual allocation
Belair Quartz, Inc.	500,000

The balance of the units allocated to the USVI is available for new entrants into the program or existing program producers who request a supplement to their allocation.

Carole Showers,

Director, Office of Policy, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

Dated: March 1, 2011.

Nikolao Pula,

Director of Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 2011-5129 Filed 3-7-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M; 4310-93-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-549-821]

Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags From Thailand: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On September 2, 2010, the Department of Commerce published the preliminary results of the 2008/2009 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on polyethylene retail carrier bags from Thailand. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. Based on our analysis of the comments received and an examination of our calculations, we have made certain changes for the final results. The final weighted-average dumping margins for the respondents are listed below in the “Final Results of Review” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 8, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Schauer or Richard Rimlinger, AD/CVD Operations, Office 5, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0410 or (202) 482-4477, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 2, 2010, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published *Polyethylene*