

basis. In the past, the long-form data were collected only at the time of each decennial census. After years of development and testing, the ACS began full implementation in households in January 2005 and in group quarters (GQs) in January 2006.

Collecting long-form data during the decade through the ACS has had a profound effect on the census design plan. The collection of long-form data had added substantial burden and complexity to past decennial censuses. Implementing the ACS means that the Decennial Census can focus on its constitutional mandate to accurately count the population to apportion the House of Representatives. The ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—has simplified the census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality, while providing current data on detailed population, social, economic, and housing characteristics.

The ACS provides more timely information for critical economic planning by governments and the private sector. In the current information-based economy, federal, state, tribal, and local decision makers, as well as private business and non-governmental organizations, need current, reliable, and comparable socioeconomic data to chart the future. In 2006, the ACS began publishing up-to-date profiles of American communities every year, providing policymakers, planners, and service providers in the public and private sectors this information every year—not just every ten years.

The ACS released estimates of population and housing characteristics for geographic areas of all sizes in December 2010. These data products, used by federal agencies and others, are similar in scope to the Summary File 3 tables from Census 2000. The 2010 Census did not include these detailed characteristics, leaving the ACS as the source of data for uses previously associated with the decennial census long form.

The Census Bureau presently plans to resubmit the ACS to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for extended clearance. The current ACS content has been reviewed by the Census Bureau, in conjunction with Federal agency stakeholders, to determine potential areas for improved item response and/or data quality.

II. Method of Collection

The Census Bureau will mail questionnaires to households selected for the ACS. For households that do not return a questionnaire, Census Bureau

staff will attempt to conduct interviews via Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). We will also conduct Computer-assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for a sub sample of nonrespondents. A content reinterview will be conducted from a small sample of respondents.

For most types of GQs, Census Bureau field representatives (FRs) will conduct personal interviews with respondents to complete questionnaires or, if necessary, leave questionnaires and ask respondents to complete. Information from GQ contacts will be collected via CAPI. A GQ contact reinterview will be conducted from a sample of GQs primarily through CATI. A very small percentage of the GQ reinterviews will be conducted via CAPI.

The Census Bureau staff will provide Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA) and if the respondent indicates a desire to complete the survey by telephone, the TQA interviewer conducts the interview.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–0810.

Form Number: ACS–1, ACS–1(SP), ACS–1(PR), ACS–1(PR)SP, ACS–1(GQ), ACS–1(PR)(GQ), GQFQ, ACS CATI (HU), ACS CAPI (HU), ACS RI (HU), and AGQ QI, AGQ RI.

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: Individuals, households, and businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents: Pending receipt of requested funds to increase the ACS sample, we plan to contact the following number of respondents each year: 3,540,000 households; 200,000 persons in group quarters; 20,000 contacts in group quarters; 43,000 households for reinterview; and 1,500 group quarters contacts for reinterview.

Estimated Time per Response: Estimates are 38 minutes per household, 15 minutes per group quarters contact, 25 minutes per resident in group quarters, and 10 minutes per household or GQ contact in the reinterview samples.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,337,900.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: Except for their time, there is no cost to respondents.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory. *Legal Authority:* Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have

practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: March 3, 2011.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2011–5269 Filed 3–8–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1747]

Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 72 Under Alternative Site Framework; Indianapolis, IN

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

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (74 FR 1170, 01/12/09; correction 74 FR 3987, 01/22/09; 75 FR 71069–71070, 11/22/10) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of general-purpose zones;

Whereas, the Indianapolis Airport Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 72, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket 50–2010, filed 8/17/2010) for authority to reorganize under the ASF with a service area of Bartholomew, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Jennings, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Rush, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vigo, Warren, Wayne and White Counties, Indiana, adjacent to the Indianapolis Customs and Border Protection port of entry, FTZ 72's existing Sites 1–3 and 12–13 would be categorized as magnet sites, existing Sites 9–11 would be categorized as usage-driven sites and the grantee

proposes three additional magnet sites (Sites 6–8);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 51752–51753, 8/23/2010) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendation of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to reorganize FTZ 72 under the alternative site framework is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the overall general-purpose zone project, to a five-year ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Sites 2–3, 6–8 and 12–13 if not activated by March 31, 2016, and to a three-year ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Sites 9–11 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted for a *bona fide* customs purpose by March 31, 2014.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 3rd day of March, 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

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

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2011–5389 Filed 3–8–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1746]

Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 46 Under Alternative Site Framework; Cincinnati, OH

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

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (74 FR 1170, 01/12/09; correction 74 FR 3987, 01/22/09; 75 FR 71069–71070, 11/22/10) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of general-purpose zones;

Whereas, the Greater Cincinnati Foreign-Trade Zone Inc., grantee of

Foreign-Trade Zone 46, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket 41–2010, filed 5/21/2010) for authority to reorganize under the ASF with a service area of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Brown and Clermont Counties, Ohio, in and adjacent to the Cincinnati Customs and Border Protection port of entry, FTZ 46's existing Sites 3, 4 and 5 would be categorized as magnet sites, and the grantee proposes an initial usage-driven site (Site 6);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 30774–30775, 6/2/2010) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to reorganize FTZ 46 under the alternative site framework is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the overall general-purpose zone project, to a five-year ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Sites 3 and 5 if not activated by March 31, 2016, and to a three-year ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Site 6 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted for a *bona fide* customs purpose by March 31, 2014.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 3rd day of March 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

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

ATTEST: _____

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2011–5391 Filed 3–8–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–824]

Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip From India: Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 9, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elfi Blum or Toni Page, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; *telephone:* (202) 482–0197 or (202) 482–1398, respectively.

Background

On December 21, 2010, the Department of Commerce (the Department) issued the preliminary results of the new shipper review under the antidumping duty order on polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet and strip from India for SRF Limited (SRF) covering the period July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009. *See Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from India: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review*, 75 FR 81570 (December 28, 2010) (*Preliminary Results*). The final results of review are currently due March 21, 2011.

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.214(i)(1), provide that the Department will issue the preliminary results of a new shipper review of an antidumping duty order within 180 days after the day on which the review was initiated, and the final results of review within 90 days after the date on which the preliminary results were issued. However, if the Department concludes that a new shipper review is extraordinarily complicated, the Department may extend the 180-day period to 300 days, and the 90-day period to 150 days. *See* 19 CFR 351.214(i)(2).

Extension of Time Limit for Final Results

The Department determines that this new shipper review is extraordinarily complicated because of questions that arose after the *Preliminary Results* concerning the *bona fides* of the new