c. What resources would winning pilot cities need to carry out the Challenge Competition?

d. How much technical assistance or involvement will the pilot cities need for the Challenge Competition? Are there technical assistance programs that the SC2 Interagency Partnership should review to enhance the SC2 Pilot Challenge?

3. Which practices (e.g., smart growth; creative cities; healthy cities; sustainable economic development; regional innovation clusters) should the SC2 Pilot Challenge include?

4. What information should EDA and members of the SC2 Interagency Partnership consider in selecting the six city Grantees?

5. What information should EDA and members of the SC2 Interagency Partnership consider in selecting multidisciplinary teams as eligible participants to submit a proposal for a comprehensive economic development strategic plan?

6. To what extent should the SC2 Pilot Challenge encourage multidisciplinary teams to develop plans that speak to both the economic development and land use needs or opportunities of the city and region?

7. What criteria should EDA and members of the SC2 Interagency Partnership consider in connection with the evaluation of proposals submitted by the multidisciplinary teams?

8. What financial incentives should the Federal government use to encourage strong participation among economic development professionals?

9. Would one large prize serve as a more powerful incentive to having a robust competition, or should the competition be tiered in which multidisciplinary teams compete over the course of two or three “tiers” with winning teams who advance to the succeeding round receiving increasing levels of prizes?

10. Are there any issues that EDA and members of the SC2 Interagency Partnership should consider in connection with budgetary and time frame constraints imposed on local governments?

EDA’s Statutory Authority and the America COMPETES Act


Section 105 of America COMPETES Act amends the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) to permit any agency head to “carry out a program to award prizes competitively to stimulate innovation that has the potential to advance the mission of the respective agency.” The Act authorizes agencies to use Federal appropriated funds to design prizes, administer prizes, and offer monetary prizes for competitions.

EDA’s Matching Share Requirement

EDA requires a non-federal matching share for its investments. As such, EDA recognizes that local governments may be in the process of developing or ratifying operational budgets for the coming year on a parallel timeline with the anticipated publication of the FPO for the SC2 Pilot Challenge. Generally, the amount of an EDA grant may not exceed fifty percent of the total cost of the project. Projects may receive up to eighty percent of total cost, based on the relative needs of the region in which the project will be located, as determined by EDA, and in certain circumstances based on need, up to 100 percent. See section 204(a) of PWEDA (42 U.S.C. 3144) and 13 CFR 301.4(b)(1). Given that EDA anticipates selecting distressed cities, it is likely EDA will be able to set the federal share at eighty percent or higher.

In addition, the Grantee should expend matching funds at the same rate as granted funds in order to avoid reaching the project completion stage without having secured the needed proportionate amount required in the cooperative agreement with EDA. For example, consider a $100,000 project that receives eighty percent ($80,000) award funds and has twenty percent ($20,000) cash matching funds. If $25,000 is spent on the project in the first quarter of implementation, then the Grantee should expend $20,000 (eighty percent) from award funds and $5,000 (twenty percent) in cash matching funds.

Dated: July 6, 2011.

Tene Dolphin,
Chief of Staff, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[A–580–809]

Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe From the Republic of Korea: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Meek or Mary Kolberg, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2776 and (202) 482–1785, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background


Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), requires the Department to issue the preliminary results of an administrative review within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested and the final results of review within 120 days after the date on which the preliminary results are published. If it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend these deadlines to a maximum of 365 days and 180 days, respectively.

The Department requires additional time to analyze sales and cost information submitted by the respondents in this administrative review because this review involves complex sales and accounting issues. Thus, it is not practicable to complete this review within the originally anticipated time limit (i.e., by August 2, 2011). Therefore, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results by 120 days to not later than November 30, 2011, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2).

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 1, 2011.

Christian Marsh,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

BILLING CODE 3510–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[A–428–840]

Lightweight Thermal Paper From Germany: Extension of Time Limits for the Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: Effective Date: July 11, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Moore or George McMahon, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3692 or (202) 482–1167, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 28, 2010, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published a notice of initiation of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on lightweight thermal paper from Germany (LTWP), covering the period November 1, 2009, to October 31, 2010. See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part, 75 FR 81565 (December 28, 2010). The preliminary results are currently due no later than August 2, 2011.

Extension of Time Limit of Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires that the Department make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act further states that if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period specified, the administering authority may extend the 245-day period to issue its preliminary results to up to 365 days. We determine that completion of the preliminary results of this review within the 245-day period is not practicable because the Department needs additional time to analyze complex issues regarding the rebate program and petitioners’ allegation of duty absorption. Given the complexity of these issues, and in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, we are extending the time period for issuing the preliminary results of this review by 120 days. Therefore, the preliminary results are now due no later than November 30, 2011. The final results continue to be due 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is published pursuant to sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 6, 2011.

Christian Marsh,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

BILLING CODE 3510–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[A–570–898]

Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: In response to requests from interested parties, the Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on chlorinated isocyanurates (chlorinated