ACTION: Notice; cancellation of meeting.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights published a document in the Federal Register of September 16, 2016, concerning the announcement of a meeting on October 18, 2016. That meeting has been cancelled.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara de la Vizcay, 202–376–7533.

Correction

In the Federal Register of September 16, 2016, in FR Doc. 2016–22334, correct the DATES caption to read:

DATES: Tuesday, November 15, 2016; Tuesday, December 20, 2016; Tuesday, January 17, 2017 and Tuesday, February 21, 2017.


David Mussatt,
Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; 2018 End-to-End Census Test—Address Canvassing Operation

AGENCY: U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: To ensure consideration, written comments must be submitted on or before December 19, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at jjessup@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Robin A. Pennington, Census Bureau, HQ–2K281N, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763–8132 (or via email at robin.a.pennington@census.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

During the years preceding the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will pursue its commitment to reduce the costs of conducting a decennial census, while maintaining our commitment to quality.

In the 2018 Fiscal Year, the Census Bureau will be performing a 2018 End-to-End Census Test. This last major test before the 2020 Census has the stated purpose (1) to test and validate 2020 Census operations, procedures, systems, and field infrastructure together to ensure proper integration and conformance with functional and non-functional requirements, and (2) to produce a prototype of geographic and data products.

The Address Canvassing operation, beginning in the summer of 2017, is the first operation in the 2018 End-to-End Census Test. The purpose of the Address Canvassing operation is (1) to deliver a complete and accurate address list and spatial database for enumeration and tabulation, and (2) to determine the type and address characteristics for each living quarter.

The following objectives are crucial to a successful Address Canvassing operation:

- Test the listing and mapping capabilities required by In-Field Address Canvassing.
- Validate the creation of In-Field Address Canvassing workload by In-Office Address Canvassing.
- Conduct a listing quality control operation during In-Field Address Canvassing.

Background

For the 2010 Census, Address Canvassing field staff, referred to as listers, traversed almost every block in the nation to compare what they observed on the ground to the contents of the Census Bureau’s address list. Listers verified or corrected addresses that were on the list, added new addresses to the list, and deleted addresses that no longer existed. Listers also collected map spot locations (i.e., Global Positioning System coordinates) for each structure and added new streets.

In addition to Address Canvassing, the Census Bureau conducted the Group Quarters Validation (GQV) operation after the Address Canvassing operation and prior to enumeration for the 2010 Census. The purpose of the GQV operation was to improve the Group Quarters (GQ) frame. A GQ is a place where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving specific services. Types of GQs include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers’ dormitories.

For the 2010 Census GQV operation, field staff visited a specific address to determine if it was a GQ, housing unit, transitory location (TL), a non-residential unit, or if it was nonexistent. If the address was a GQ or TL, the lister collected additional information needed for subsequent enumeration operations such as contact name. In support of a more efficient census design strategy, the 2020 Census will not conduct a separate operation to validate GQ information. Instead, the 2020 Census will validate GQ information during the Address Canvassing operation. This includes the collection of a contact name and phone number, as well as data about the type of GQ and the number of potential residents, which will be needed in enumeration operations during the census. The Address Canvassing Operation component of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test will be a test of the Address Canvassing field procedures planned for the 2020 Census Address Canvassing, as well as a validation study of the In-Office Address Canvassing that is planned. These processes are described in more detail below.

2020 Census Address Canvassing: In-Office Address Canvassing

In-Office Address Canvassing is the process of using empirical geographic evidence (e.g., imagery, comparison of the Census Bureau’s address list to partner-provided lists) to assess the current address list and make changes where necessary. This component detects and captures change from high quality administrative and third-party data, reducing the In-Field Address Canvassing workload.

In-Office Address Canvassing starts with Interactive Review (IR), which is an imagery-based review to assess the extent to which the number of addresses—both housing units and GQs—in the census address list are consistent with the number of addresses visible in current imagery. It also assesses the changes between the current imagery and an older vintage of imagery (around the time of 2010 Census Address Canvassing).

Results from IR inform the Active Block Resolution (ABR) process, which seeks to research and update areas identified with growth, decline,
undercoverage of addresses, or
overcoverage of addresses from the
comparison of the two different vintages
of imagery and counts of addresses in
the Master Address File (MAF)
maintained by the Census Bureau. In
addition to using the results from IR, the
ABR process uses other data sources to
resolve the identified issues in the office
and to update the MAF rather than
sending these areas to In-Field Address
Canvassing. The other data sources
include local Geographic Information
Systems (GIS) viewers available online,
parcel data, local files acquired through
the U.S. Census Bureau’s Geographic
Support System (GSS) program, and
commercial data. Areas not resolved in
the office become the universe of
graphic areas worked during In-Field
Address Canvassing.

2020 Census Address Canvassing: In-
Field Address Canvassing

In-Field Address Canvassing is the
process of having listers visit specific
geographic areas to identify every place
where people could live or stay, and
then to compare what they see on the
ground to the existing census address
list and either verify or correct the
address and location information.
Listers also classify each living quarter
(LQ) as a housing unit or GQ. Listers
will knock on doors at every structure
in an attempt to locate LQs. If someone
answers, the lister will provide a
Confidentiality Notice and ask about the
address in order to verify or update the
information, as appropriate. The lister
will then ask if there are any additional
LQs in the structure or on the property.
If there are additional LQs, the lister
will collect/update that information, as
appropriate. If the lister does not find
anyone at home, they will update the
address list as best they can by
observation.

II. Method of Collection

Universe

The 2018 End-to-End Census Test
occurs in three sites within the
continental United States: Pierce
County, Washington, Providence
County, Rhode Island, and Bluefield-
Beckley-Oak Hill, West Virginia area.
For the In-Field Address Canvassing
data collection within the 2018 End-to-
End Census Test, listers will knock on
every door in their assigned blocks to
ask residents about their living quarters.
However, the Census Bureau expects
that they would make contact with
residents (i.e., someone is at home) at
most 25 percent of the time.

In-Field Address Canvassing

In-Field Address Canvassing will hire
new field listers, who are primarily
inexperienced with census listing
activities. Listers will receive work
assignments grouped by geography and
in close proximity to the lister’s
residence (whenever possible). Field
staff will use the Enterprise Census and
Survey Enabling (ECoSE) platform’s
Listing and Mapping software.

Current Design Strategy

In order to assess and accomplish the
stated objectives described above, In-
Office Address Canvassing clerical staff
will work every block in the three sites.
The In-Office Address Canvassing
process will identify blocks that create
the universe of blocks for In-Field
Address Canvassing. The Census Bureau
estimates that the 2020 Census In-Field
Address Canvassing workload will be
approximately 25 percent.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–XXXX.
Form Number(s): NA.
Type of Review: Regular Submission.
Affected Public: Households/ Individuals.
Estimated Number of Respondents: 43,965 Households.
Estimated Time per Response: 5 min/
Household.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,664 hours.
Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: The only cost to respondents is
the time to respond.
Respondent’s Obligation: Mandatory.
Legal Authority: Title 13 United States Code, Sections 141 and 193.

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
clearing 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.

Shelleen Dumas,
PRA Departmental Lead, Office of the Chief
Information Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[5–134–2016]

Foreign-Trade Zone 73—Baltimore,
Maryland, Area; Application for
Subzone: Jos. A. Bank Manufacturing
Company; Hampstead and Eldersburg,
Maryland

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by
the Maryland Aviation Administration, on behalf of the Maryland Department
of Transportation, grantee of FTZ 73, requesting subzone status for the
facilities of Jos. A. Bank Manufacturing Company, located in Hampstead and
Eldersburg, Maryland. 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 FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally
docketed on October 13, 2016.

The proposed subzone would consist of the following sites: Site 1 (38.5 acres)
500 Hanover Pike, Hampstead; Site 2
(13.5 acres) 626 Hanover Pike, Hampstead; and, Site 3 (3.2 acres) 1332
Londontown Blvd., Eldersburg. The
proposed subzone would be subject to
the existing activation limit of FTZ 73.
No authorization for production activity
has been requested at this time.

In accordance with the FTZ Board’s
regulations, Kathleen Boyce of the FTZ
Staff is designated examiner to review
the application and make
recommendations to the Executive
Secretary.

Public comment is invited from
interested parties. Submissions shall be
addressed to the FTZ Board’s Executive
Secretary at the address below. The
closing period for their receipt is
November 28, 2016. Rebuttal comments
in response to material submitted
during the foregoing period may be
submitted during the subsequent 15-day
period to December 13, 2016.

A copy of the application will be
available for public inspection at the
Office of the Executive Secretary,
Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room
21013, U.S. Department of Commerce,
1401 Constitution Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20230–0002, and in the