

during the CCM PI, the results of which will be matched to census enumerations in the sample blocks, in surrounding blocks and across the entire site. A separate OMB package was previously prepared for the PI operations. After the CCM PI and matching operations have taken place, some cases will receive the CCM PFU interview. Generally, these will be cases where additional information is needed to determine residence status or where inconsistencies were observed during the matching operations. We also will conduct a quality control operation of the PFU called the Person Followup Reinterview (PFURI).

The purpose of the 2006 CCM test is not to measure the coverage of the 2006 Census Test per se, but rather to test ways of improving previous coverage measurement methods. In particular, the focus of the 2006 CCM test is to test improved matching operations and data collection efforts designed to obtain more accurate information about where a person should have been enumerated according to Census residence rules. This focus is motivated by: (1) Problems encountered with coverage measurement in 2000 in determining a person's residence (relative to Census residence rules), (2) the significant number of duplicate enumerations in Census 2000, and (3) expanded goals for coverage measurement in 2010. The latter refers to our objective of producing, for the first time, separate estimates of coverage error components—omissions and erroneous enumerations including duplicates. The data collection and matching methodologies for previous coverage measurement programs were designed primarily to measure net coverage error, which reflects the difference between omissions and erroneous enumerations (see Definition of Terms). In order to produce separate estimates of these coverage error components, we need to develop and test changes to our data collection and matching methods. In particular, the 2006 CCM efforts will focus on ways to obtain better information about addresses where people should have, and could have, been enumerated during the census.

An additional objective for the 2006 Census Test is to determine if we can conduct coverage measurement interviews before all census data collection is complete, and do so without contaminating the census and adversely affecting coverage measurement. There are several operational and data quality advantages of conducting coverage measurement interviews as close to census day as possible, but we do not want to do this

if it will seriously affect measurement of coverage error.

A main goal of the 2006 CCM test is to test our underlying assumption that our enhanced data collection procedures adequately determine a person's residence status. In order to move towards attaining this goal in 2010, we must learn more about the usefulness of changes made to the PFU questionnaire since 2000. Since the 2006 CCM test will feature many new matching procedures, we also hope to gain a better understanding of how the new matching operations affect the PFU universe.

As part of the 2006 CCM PFU operations, we will also conduct the quality control operation PFURI. For this operation a sample of the CCM PFU cases will be selected for a reinterview. The purpose of the reinterview is to determine if the source of the CCM PFU data (e.g., a household member; a specific proxy respondent) can be confirmed.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: 13 U.S.C. 141 and 193.

OMB Desk Officer: Susan Schechter, (202) 395-5103.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0266, Department of Commerce, room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dhynek@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Susan Schechter, OMB Desk Officer either by fax (202-395-7245) or e-mail (susan_schechter@omb.eop.gov).

Dated: May 11, 2006.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: 2007 Economic Census Covering the Wholesale Trade Sector.

Form Number(s): WH-42301 through WH-42503 (42 report forms in total).

Agency Approval Number: None.

Type of Request: New collection.

Burden: 675,000 hours.

Number of Respondents: 450,000.

Avg Hours per Response: 1.5 hours.

Needs and Uses: The 2007 Economic Census covering the Wholesale Trade sector will use a mail canvass, supplemented by data from Federal administrative records, to measure the economic activity of more than 450,000 wholesale establishments classified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the selling or arranging the purchase or sale of durable nonconsumer goods, selling goods for resale, and the sale of other goods from establishments that operate from a warehouse or office and do not normally advertise directly to the general public. The economic census will produce basic statistics by kind of business on number of establishments, sales, payroll, employment, inventories, and operating expenses. It also will yield a variety of subject statistics, including sales by product line; sales by class of customer; employment by primary function; measures of gross margin and gross profit; and other industry-specific measures, such as bulk storage capacity by type of facility for petroleum bulk stations and terminals. Basic statistics will be summarized for the United States, states, metropolitan areas, counties, and places. Tabulations of subject statistics also will present data for the United States and, in some cases, for states.

The economic census is the primary source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and features unique industry and geographic detail. Economic census statistics serve as part of the framework for the national accounts and provide essential information for government, business, and the general public. The Federal Government uses information from the economic census as an important part of the framework for the national income and product accounts, input-output tables, economic indexes, and other composite measures that serve as the factual basis for economic policy-making, planning, and program administration. Further, the census provides sampling frames and benchmarks for current surveys of business which track short-term economic trends, serve as economic

indicators, and contribute critical source data for current estimates of gross domestic product. State and local governments rely on the economic census as a unique source of comprehensive economic statistics for small geographic areas for use in policy-making, planning, and program administration. Finally, industry, business, academe, and the general public use information from the economic census for evaluating markets, preparing business plans, making business decisions, developing economic models and forecasts, conducting economic research, and establishing benchmarks for their own sample surveys.

If the economic census were not conducted, the Federal Government would lose vital source data and benchmarks for the national accounts, input-output tables, and other composite measures of economic activity, causing a substantial degradation in the quality of these important statistics. Further, the government would lose critical benchmarks for current sample-based economic surveys and an essential source of detailed, comprehensive economic information for use in policy-making, planning, and program administration.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Individuals or households; Not-for-profit institutions; State, local or Tribal government.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: 13 U.S.C. 131 and 224.

OMB Desk Officer: Susan Schechter, (202) 395-5103.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0266, Department of Commerce, room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dhynek@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Susan Schechter, OMB Desk Officer either by fax (202-395-7245) or e-mail (susan_schechter@omb.eop.gov).

Dated: May 11, 2006.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

2007 American Community Survey Methods Panel Testing

ACTION: Proposed collection; comment request.

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 the proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before July 17, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at DHynek@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Wendy D. Hicks, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 2027, SFC 2, Washington, DC 20233, (301) 763-2431 (or via the Internet at Wendy.Davis.Hicks@census.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Given the rapid demographic changes experienced in recent years and the strong expectation that such changes will continue and accelerate, the once-a-decade data collection approach of a decennial census is no longer acceptable. To meet the needs and expectations of the country, the Census Bureau developed the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS collects detailed socio-economic data every month and provides tabulations of these data on a yearly basis. In the past, these sample data were collected only at the time of each decennial census. The ACS allows the Census Bureau to focus only on the basic demographic content in the 2010 Census, thus reducing operational risks in the Decennial census as well as improving the accuracy and timeliness of the detailed housing and demographic items by collecting those data as part of the ongoing ACS.

The ACS includes an annual sample of approximately three million

residential addresses a year in the 50 states and District of Columbia and another 36,000 residential addresses in Puerto Rico each year. This large sample of addresses permits production of single year estimates for areas with a population of 65,000 or more annually. Producing estimates at lower levels of geography requires aggregating data over three- and five-year periods. The ability to produce estimates at low levels of geography makes the ACS an incredibly useful source of data for Federal agencies for monitoring progress, administering programs and so forth. However, collecting data from such a large sample of addresses also requires that the Census Bureau continues to review and test methods for containing costs of data collection. The 2007 ACS Methods Panel will include two tracks of research, one addressing content and another addressing cost containment strategies.

The first track of the 2007 Methods Panel will test a new question that collects information about a person's primary field of study for their bachelor's degree. Additionally, this track of the Methods Panel will include modifications to the basic demographic questions in all three modes of data collection—mail, Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the mail operation, the test will include a comparison of two different layouts of the basic demographic questions, a sequential person design and a matrix design. The sequential person design repeats each question and answer category for each person. The matrix layout lists people down the left side of the form and questions across the top. The modifications to the CATI and CAPI basic demographic questions reflect the first test implementation of the draft Decennial Census guidelines for improving the consistency of the basic demographic question across modes of collection (*i.e.*, mail, CATI, CAPI). The modifications to the CATI and CAPI instruments will include a comparison of a topic-based approach versus a person-based approach to collecting the basic demographic questions. A topic-based implementation asks a question for everyone in the household prior to moving to the next question. For example, the interviewer would ask the gender of the first person, the second person, the third person, etc. for everyone in the household. Once answered for everyone, the interviewer moves to the next question and asks that question for each person in the household. In contrast, a person-based