

APHIS and the facility must agree on all parameters, such as time, routing, and conveyance, by which the consignment will move from the port of entry or points of origin in the United States to the treatment facility. If APHIS and the facility cannot reach agreement in advance on these parameters then no consignments may be moved to that facility until an agreement has been reached.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 24th day of June 2016.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2016–15568 Filed 6–29–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 1260

[No. AMS–LPS–15–0084]

Amendment to the Beef Promotion and Research Rules and Regulations; Withdrawal

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Withdrawal of proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document informs the public that the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is withdrawing the proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 14022) on March 16, 2016, regarding the Beef Promotion and Research Order (Order) established under the Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985 (Act). The proposed rule is being withdrawn because of an error noted in the formula determining the assessment rate on imported veal carcass weight and to provide the calculation to establish the assessment rate on importer veal and veal products.

DATES: The proposed rule published on March 26, 2016 (81 FR 14022), is withdrawn.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Dinkel, Agricultural Marketing Specialist; Research and Promotion Division, Room 2610–S; Livestock, Poultry, and Seed Program; AMS, USDA, STOP 0249; 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–0249; facsimile 202/720–1125; telephone 301/352–7497, or by email at Michael.Dinkel@ams.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Act authorized the establishment of a national beef promotion and research program. The final Order was published in the **Federal Register** (51 FR 21632) on July 18, 1986, and the collection of assessments began on October 1, 1986. The program is administered by the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from industry nominations, and composed of 100 cattle producers and importers. The program is funded by a \$1-per-head assessment on producer marketing of cattle in the U.S. and on imported cattle, as well as an equivalent amount on imported beef and beef products. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection Service collects assessments from importers.

On March 16, 2016, AMS published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 14022) a proposed rule amending the Order established under the Act to add Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes for veal and veal products not currently covered under the Order and to update the carcass weight for imported veal carcasses used to determine the assessment rate for imported veal and veal products.

Following publication, AMS discovered an error in the carcass weight of imported veal carcasses used to determine the assessment rate for imported veal and veal products. The correct weight used to calculate the assessment rate was published as 151 pounds, but the correct weight is 154 pounds. In addition, the industry recently requested the formula for how the assessment rate for imported veal and veal products is calculated. As a result of both the discovered error and the industry request, AMS is withdrawing the proposed rule and will publish a new proposed rule with the corrected carcass weight and formula.

Dated: June 17, 2016.

Elanor Starmer,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2016–14823 Filed 6–29–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 460

Draft Environmental Assessment for Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, “Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing” With Request for Information on Impacts to Indoor Air Quality

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for public comment, and request for information.

SUMMARY: Section 413 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) directs the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to establish energy conservation standards for manufactured housing. Section 413 further directs DOE to base its energy conservation standards on the most recent version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and any supplements to that document, except where DOE finds that the IECC is not cost effective or where a more stringent standard would be more cost effective, based on the impact of the IECC on the purchase price of manufactured housing and on total lifecycle construction and operating costs. On June 17, 2016, DOE published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** pertaining to energy efficiency for manufactured housing.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) has prepared a draft environmental assessment (EA) to evaluate the environmental impacts of this proposed action. DOE is seeking public comment on the environmental issues addressed in the EA. In conjunction with issuance of this draft EA for public review and comment, DOE is issuing a request for information that will help it analyze potential impacts on indoor air quality (IAQ) from the proposed energy conservation standards, in particular sealing manufactured homes tighter.

DATES: Comments regarding this draft EA and/or information on IAQ must be received on or before August 15, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Roak Parker at U.S. Department of Energy, 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, or by email at RulemakingEAs@ee.doe.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the draft environmental assessment should be directed to Roak

Parker at RulemakingEAs@ee.doe.gov or by telephone at (240) 562-1645. The draft environmental assessment also is available for viewing in the Golden Public Reading Room at: www.energy.gov/node/1840021.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE has published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** pertaining to energy efficiency for manufactured housing. 81 FR 39756 (June 17, 2016). Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), DOE EERE has prepared a draft environmental assessment (EA) to evaluate the environmental impacts of this proposed action. DOE is seeking public comment on the environmental issues addressed in the EA. In conjunction with issuance of this draft EA for public review and comment, DOE is issuing a request for information that will help it analyze potential impacts on indoor air quality (IAQ) from the proposed energy conservation standards, in particular sealing manufactured homes tighter.

Statutory Authority: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

Issued in Golden, CO, on June 21, 2016.

Robin L. Sweeney,

Director, Environment, Safety and Health Office, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

[FR Doc. 2016-15328 Filed 6-29-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

15 CFR Chapter I

[Docket Number 160526465-6465-01]

Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed criteria and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of the Census (U.S. Census Bureau) is providing notification and requesting comment on the proposed “2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations.” In addition, this document contains a summary of comments received in response to the May 20, 2015, **Federal Register** document, as well as the Census Bureau’s responses to those comments. The residence criteria are used to determine where people are counted during each decennial census. Specific residence situations are

included with the criteria to illustrate how the criteria are applied.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments must be received by August 1, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments regarding the proposed “2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations” to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 6H174, Washington, DC 20233; or Email [POP.2020.Residence.Rule@census.gov].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Population and Housing Programs Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, 6H185, Washington, DC 20233, telephone (301) 763-2381; or Email [POP.2020.Residence.Rule@census.gov].

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The U.S. Census Bureau is committed to counting every person in the 2020 Census once, only once, and in the right place. The fundamental reason that the decennial census is conducted is to fulfill the Constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states. Thus, for a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that the Census Bureau counts everyone in the right place during the decennial census.

The residence criteria are used to determine where people are counted during each decennial census. Specific residence situations are included with the criteria to illustrate how the criteria are applied.

1. The Concept of Usual Residence

The Census Act of 1790 established the concept of “usual residence” as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted, and this concept has been followed in all subsequent censuses. “Usual residence” has been defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as a person’s voting residence or legal residence.

Determining usual residence is straightforward for most people. However, given our nation’s wide diversity in types of living arrangements, the concept of usual residence has a variety of applications. Some examples include people experiencing homelessness, people with a seasonal/second residence, people in prisons, people in the process of moving, people in hospitals, children in shared custody arrangements, college students, live-in employees, military

personnel, and people who live in workers’ dormitories.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 2020) or at the time they complete their census questionnaire. For example, some of the ways that the Census Bureau applies the concept of usual residence include the following:

- People who are away from their usual residence while on vacation or on a business trip on Census Day are counted at their usual residence.
- People who live at more than one residence during the week, month, or year are counted at the place where they live most of the time.
- People without a usual residence are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- People in certain types of group facilities¹ on Census Day are counted at the group facility.

2. Reviewing the “2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations”

Every decade, the Census Bureau undertakes a review of the “Residence Rule and Residence Situations” to ensure that the concept of usual residence is interpreted and applied as intended in the decennial census, and that these interpretations are consistent with the intent of the Census Act of 1790, which was authored by a Congress that included many of the framers of the U.S. Constitution and directed that people were to be counted at their usual residence. This review also serves as an opportunity to identify new or changing living situations resulting from societal change, and to create or revise the guidance regarding those situations in a way that is consistent with the concept of usual residence.

This decade, as part of the review, the Census Bureau requested public comment on the “2010 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations” through the **Federal Register** (80 FR 28950) on May 20, 2015, to allow the public to recommend any changes they would like to be considered for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau received 252 comment submission letters or emails that contained 262 total comments. (Some comment submissions included comments or suggestions on more than

¹ In this document, “group facilities” (referred to also as “group quarters” (GQ)) are defined as places where people live or stay in group living arrangements, which are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.