

published. This updated system will be included in DHS's inventory of record systems.

II. Privacy Act

The Privacy Act embodies fair information practice principles in a statutory framework governing the means by which Federal Government agencies collect, maintain, use, and disseminate individuals' records. The Privacy Act applies to information that is maintained in a "system of records." A "system of records" is a group of any records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. In the Privacy Act, an individual is defined to encompass U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents. As a matter of policy, DHS extends administrative Privacy Act protections to all individuals when systems of records maintain information on U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, and visitors.

The Privacy Act allows government agencies to exempt certain records from the access and amendment provisions. If an agency claims an exemption, however, it must issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to make clear to the public the reasons why a particular exemption is claimed.

DHS is revising the previously claimed exemptions from certain requirements of the Privacy Act for DHS/CBP-014 Regulatory Audit Archive System (RAAS) System of Records. DHS/CBP is not requesting an exemption with respect to information maintained in the system as it relates to data submitted by or on behalf of a subject of an audit. The Privacy Act requires DHS to maintain an accounting of the disclosures made pursuant to all routines uses. Disclosing the fact that a law enforcement or intelligence agency has sought particular records may affect ongoing law enforcement activity. Therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), DHS will claim exemption from sec. (c)(3) of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, as is necessary and appropriate to protect this information.

Some information in DHS/CBP-014 Regulatory Audit Archive System (RAAS) System of Records relates to official DHS law enforcement activities. These exemptions are needed to protect information relating to DHS law enforcement activities from disclosure to subjects or others related to these activities. Specifically, the exemptions are required to preclude subjects of these activities from frustrating these processes; to avoid disclosure of activity

techniques; to protect the identities and physical safety of confidential informants and law enforcement personnel; to ensure DHS's ability to obtain information from third parties and other sources; to protect the privacy of third parties; and to safeguard classified information. Disclosure of information to the subject of the inquiry could also permit the subject to avoid detection or apprehension.

The exemption proposed here is a standard law enforcement exemption exercised by a large number of Federal law enforcement agencies. In appropriate circumstances, when compliance would not appear to interfere with or adversely affect the law enforcement purposes of this system and the overall law enforcement process, the applicable exemptions may be waived on a case-by-case basis.

A system of records notice for DHS/CBP-014 Regulatory Audit Archive System (RAAS) System of Records is also published in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 6 CFR Part 5

Freedom of information, Privacy.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DHS proposes to amend chapter I of title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 5—DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION

- 1. The authority citation for part 5 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135; (6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*); 5 U.S.C. 301. Subpart A also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552. Subpart B also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

- 2. In appendix C to part 5, revise paragraph 25 to read as follows:

Appendix C to Part 5—DHS Systems of Records Exempt From the Privacy Act

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25. The Department of Homeland Security/ U.S. Customs and Border Protection-014 Regulatory Audit Archive System (RAAS) System of Records consists of electronic and paper records and will be used by DHS and its Components. The DHS/CBP-014 RAAS System of Records is a repository of information held by DHS in connection with its several and varied missions and functions, including, but not limited to: The enforcement of civil and criminal laws; investigations, inquiries, and proceedings there under. The DHS/CBP-014 RAAS System of Records contains information that is collected by, on behalf of, in support of, or in cooperation with DHS and its Components and may contain personally identifiable information collected by other Federal, State, local, tribal, foreign, or international government agencies. The Secretary of Homeland Security, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), has exempted this system from the following provisions of the Privacy Act: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3). Exemptions from these particular subsections are justified, on a case-by-case basis to be determined at the time a request is made, for the following reasons:

(a) From subsec. (c)(3) (Accounting for Disclosures) because release of the accounting of disclosures could alert the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation to the existence of that investigation and reveal investigative interest on the part of DHS as well as the recipient agency. Disclosure of the accounting would therefore present a serious impediment to law enforcement efforts and/or efforts to preserve national security. Disclosure of the accounting would also permit the individual who is the subject of a record to impede the investigation, to

(b) tamper with witnesses or evidence, and to avoid detection or apprehension, which would undermine the entire investigative process.

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Dated: March 22, 2016.

Karen L. Neuman,
Chief Privacy Officer, Department of
Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2016–07894 Filed 4–5–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

7 CFR Parts 251, 271, 272, and 277

[FNS–2016–0028]

RIN 0584–AE44

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Promotion; Correction

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** on March 14, 2016, "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Promotion." The Food and Nutrition Service published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register**, 81 FR 13290, on March 14, 2016, to implement section 4018 of the Agricultural Act of 2014. Section 4018 created new limitations on the use of federal funds authorized in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (FNA), for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) promotion and outreach activities. The summary of the proposed rule is being corrected to aid in clarity to the reader.

DATES: To be assured of consideration, written comments must be received on or before May 13, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Rose Conroy, Branch Chief, Program Development Division, Program Design Branch, Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 810, Alexandria, VA 22302, or by phone at (703) 305-2803, or by email at Maryrose.conroy@fns.usda.gov.

Correction

In proposed rule FR Doc. 2016-05583, beginning on page 13290 in the issue of March 14, 2016, make the following correction in the Summary section. On page 13290 the Summary section is revised to read as follows:

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement Section 4018 of the Agricultural Act of 2014. Section 4018 created new limitations on the use of federal funds authorized in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (FNA), for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) promotion and outreach activities. Specifically, Section 4018 of the 2014 Farm Bill prohibits the use of Federal funds appropriated in the FNA from being used for recruitment activities designed to persuade an individual to apply for SNAP benefits; television, radio, or billboard advertisements that are designed to promote SNAP benefits and enrollment; or agreements with foreign governments designed to promote SNAP benefits and enrollment. The prohibition on using funds appropriated under the FNA for television, radio, or billboard advertisements does not apply to Disaster SNAP.

Section 4018 also prohibits any entity that receives funds under the FNA from compensating any person engaged in outreach or recruitment activities based on the number of individuals who apply to receive SNAP benefits. Lastly, Section 4018 modifies Section 16(a)(4) of the FNA to prohibit the Federal government from paying administrative costs associated with recruitment activities designed to persuade an individual to apply for program benefits or that promote the program through television, radio, or billboard advertisements.

This proposed rule would also impact the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) and The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), both of which receive funding and/or foods authorized under the FNA.

Dated: March 22, 2016.

Audrey Rowe,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2016-07454 Filed 4-5-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-30-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 123

RIN 3245-AG78

Disaster Assistance Loan Program; Disaster Loan Mitigation, Contractor Malfeasance and Secured Threshold

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) proposes to amend its disaster loan program regulations in response to changes made to the Small Business Act (the Act) by the Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015 (the RISE Act). The first change would expand the definition of a mitigating measure to include the construction of a safe room or similar storm shelter designed to protect property and occupants. The second change would allow for an increase of the unsecured threshold for physical damage loans for non-major disasters. The third change would allow SBA to increase loan amounts to address contractor malfeasance. In addition, SBA proposes to make several technical corrections to conform certain regulatory provisions to existing statutory authority and remove an obsolete reference in part 123.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 6, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3245-AG78, by any of the following methods: (1) Federal Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the specific instructions for submitting comments; (2) Fax: (202) 205-7728 or Email James.Rivera@sba.gov; or (3) Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier: James E. Rivera, Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance, 409 3rd Street SW., Washington, DC 20416.

SBA will post all comments to this proposed rule on www.regulations.gov. If you wish to submit confidential business information (CBI) as defined in the User Notice at www.regulations.gov, you must submit such information to U.S. Small Business Administration, Jerome Edwards, Office of Disaster Assistance, 409 3rd Street SW., Mail code 2990, Washington, DC 20416, or send an email to Jerome.Edwards@sba.gov. Highlight the information that you consider to be CBI and explain why you believe SBA should hold this information as confidential. SBA will review your information and determine whether it will make the information public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jerome Edwards, Office of Disaster Assistance 202-205-6734 or Jerome.Edwards@sba.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 636(b), authorizes SBA to make direct loans to homeowners, renters, businesses, and non-profit organizations that have been adversely affected by a disaster. After a declared disaster, SBA makes loans of up to \$200,000 to homeowners and renters (plus up to \$40,000 for personal property) and loans of up to \$2 million to businesses of all sizes and non-profit organizations to assist with any uninsured and otherwise uncompensated physical losses sustained during the disaster. In addition to loans for the repair or replacement of damaged physical property, SBA also offers working capital loans, known as Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs), to small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and most private non-profit organizations that have suffered economic injury caused by a disaster. The maximum loan amount is \$2 million for physical and economic injuries combined. SBA may waive this \$2 million limit if a business is a major source of employment.

The Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015, Public Law 114-88, 129 Stat. 686 (November 25, 2015), amended certain terms and conditions of SBA's Disaster Assistance program. As discussed below, this rulemaking proposes to implement three of those amendments, as set out in sections 1102, 2102 and 2107 of the RISE Act. SBA also proposes to make several minor technical amendments to the program regulations that, among other things, would ensure consistency between the program's regulatory and statutory authorities.

Changes Made as a Result of the RISE Act

Section 1102 of the RISE Act, Use of Physical Damage Disaster Loans to Construct Safe Rooms, expanded the definition of mitigation to include "construction of a safe room or similar storm shelter designed to protect property and occupants from tornadoes or other natural disasters, if such safe room or similar storm shelter is constructed in accordance with applicable standards issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency." This change allows SBA to include a safe room or storm shelter as a mitigating measure; therefore, SBA proposes to amend 13 CFR 123.21 to reflect this change in the definition of a