

technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–EBSA.

Title of Collection: Voluntary Fiduciary Correction Program.

OMB Control Number: 1210–0118.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,800.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 50,700.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 8,100 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$329,200.

Dated: August 19, 2015.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015–20966 Filed 8–24–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–29–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2016

AGENCY: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for FY 2016.

SUMMARY: OMB is issuing the *OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2016* to report on the status of the discretionary caps and on the compliance of pending discretionary appropriations legislation with those caps. For fiscal year 2015, the report finds enacted appropriations to be within the spending limits. For fiscal year 2016, the report finds that if the current limits remain unchanged, under OMB's estimates of actions to date by both the House of Representatives and Senate for the 12 annual appropriations bills would result in a sequestration of approximately \$3 million and \$1 million, respectively, in discretionary programs in the defense category. The report also finds that fiscal year 2016 actions by the House of Representatives for the non-defense category would result in a sequestration of nearly \$1.8 billion while OMB's estimate of actions by the Senate for the non-defense category are in compliance with the current spending limit. Finally, the report also contains OMB's Preview Estimate of the Disaster Relief Funding Adjustment for FY 2016.

DATES: *Effective Date:* August 20, 2015. Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 requires the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to issue a Sequestration Update Report on August 20th of each year. With regard to this update report and to each of the three required sequestration reports, section 254(b) specifically states the following:

SUBMISSION AND AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—Each report required by this section shall be submitted, in the case of CBO, to the House of Representatives, the Senate and OMB and, in the case of OMB, to the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President on the day it is issued. On the following day a notice of the report shall be printed in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: The OMB Sequestration Reports to the President and Congress is available on-line on the OMB home page at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative_reports/sequestration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Tobasko, 6202 New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503, Email address: ttobasko@omb.eop.gov, telephone number: (202) 395–5745, FAX number: (202) 395–4768. Because of delays in the receipt of regular mail related to security screening, respondents are encouraged to use electronic communications.

Shaun Donovan,

Director.

[FR Doc. 2015–20982 Filed 8–24–15; 8:45 am]

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MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 15–01]

Report on Countries That Are Candidates for Millennium Challenge Account Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2016 and Countries That Would Be Candidates But For Legal Prohibitions

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 608(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 requires the Millennium Challenge Corporation to publish a report that identifies countries that are “candidate countries” for Millennium Challenge Account assistance during FY 2016. The report is set forth in full below.

Dated: August 18, 2015.

Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong,
VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary,
Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Report on Countries That Are Candidates for Millennium Challenge Compact Eligibility for Fiscal Year 2016 and Countries That Would Be Candidates But for Legal Prohibitions

Summary

This report to Congress is provided in accordance with section 608(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 7701, 7707(a) (the Act).

The Act authorizes the provision of assistance for global development through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) for countries that enter into a Millennium Challenge Compact with the United States to support policies and programs that advance the progress of such countries to achieve lasting economic growth and poverty reduction. The Act requires MCC to take a number of steps in selecting countries with which MCC will seek to enter into a compact, including determining the countries that will be eligible countries for fiscal year (FY) 2016 based on (a) a country's demonstrated commitment to (i) just and democratic governance, (ii) economic freedom, and (iii) investments in its people; and (b) the opportunity to reduce poverty and generate economic growth in the country, and (c) the availability of funds to MCC. These steps include the submission of reports to the congressional committees specified in the Act and the publication of notices in the **Federal Register** that identify:

The countries that are “candidate countries” for FY 2016 based on their per capita income levels and their eligibility to receive assistance under U.S. law and countries that would be candidate countries but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance (section 608(a) of the Act);

The criteria and methodology that the MCC Board of Directors (Board) will use to measure and evaluate the relative policy performance of the “candidate countries” consistent with the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 607 of the Act in order to determine “eligible countries” from among the “candidate countries” (section 608(b) of the Act); and

The list of countries determined by the Board to be “eligible countries” for FY 2016, identification of such countries with which the Board will seek to enter into compacts, and a justification for such eligibility

determination and selection for compact negotiation (section 608(d) of the Act).

This report is the first of three required reports listed above.

Candidate Countries for FY 2016

The Act requires the identification of all countries that are candidate countries for FY 2016 and the identification of all countries that would be candidate countries but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance. Under the terms of the Act, sections 606(a) and (b) set forth the two income tests countries must satisfy to be candidate countries.¹ However for FY 2015, those categories are defined by MCC's FY 2015 appropriations act, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015, Pub L. 113–235, Div. J (the FY 2015 SFOAA). Specifically, the FY 2015 SFOAA used the same definitions that have been used since the FY 2012 appropriations act and defines low income candidate countries as the 75 poorest countries as identified by the World Bank and provided that a country that changes during the fiscal year from low income to lower middle income (or vice versa) will retain its candidacy status in its former income category for the fiscal year and two subsequent fiscal years. Assuming these definitions will be used again in FY 2016, MCC is using them for purposes of this report.²

Under the redefined categories, a country will be a candidate country for FY 2016 if it:

Meets one of the following tests:

Has a per capita income that is not greater than the World Bank's lower middle income country threshold for such fiscal year (\$4,125 gross national income per capita for FY 2016); and is among the 75 lowest per capita income

countries, as identified by the World Bank; or

Has a per capita income that is not greater than the World Bank's lower middle income country threshold for such fiscal year (\$4,125 gross national income per capita for FY 2016); but is *not* among the 75 lowest per capita income countries as identified by the World Bank;

And

Is not ineligible to receive U.S. economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the Foreign Assistance Act), by reason of the application of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law.

Due to the provisions requiring countries to retain their former income classification for three fiscal years, changes from the low income to lower middle income categories or vice versa for FY 2016 will go into effect for FY 2019. Countries transitioning to the upper middle income category do not retain their former income classification.³

Pursuant to section 606(c) of the Act, the Board identified the following countries as candidate countries under the Act for FY 2016. In so doing, the Board referred to the prohibitions on assistance to countries for FY 2015 under the FY 2015 SFOAA.

Candidate Countries: Low Income Category

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of
Congo, Republic of the
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gambia

Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Kiribati
Kyrgyz Republic
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Micronesia
Moldova
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Timor Leste
Togo
Uganda
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Yemen
Zambia

Candidate Countries: Lower Middle Income Category

Armenia
Cabo Verde
El Salvador
Kosovo
Morocco
Samoa
Swaziland
Ukraine

Countries That Would Be Candidate Countries But for Legal Provisions That Prohibit Assistance

Countries that would be considered candidate countries for FY 2016, but are ineligible to receive United States economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act by reason of the application of any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other

¹ Sections 606(a) and (b) of the Act provide that a country will be a candidate country for purposes of eligibility if it (1) has a per capita income equal to or less than the historical ceiling of the International Development Association eligibility for the fiscal year involved (the "low income category") or (2) is classified as a lower middle income country in the then most recent edition of the World Development Report for Reconstruction and Development published by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and has an income greater than the historical ceiling for International Development Association eligibility for the fiscal year involved (the "lower middle income category"); and is not ineligible to receive U.S. economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the Foreign Assistance Act), by reason of the application of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law.

² If the language relating to the definition of low income candidate countries is not enacted or is changed for MCC's FY 2016 appropriations act, MCC will revisit the selection process once the FY 2016 appropriations act is enacted and will conduct the selection process in accordance with the Act and applicable provisions for FY 2016.

³ In FY 2014, the World Bank revised its estimates for Iraq's gross domestic product per capita and more than doubled its previous estimate. This caused Iraq to transition from a low income country to an upper middle income country without the benefit of gradual reclassification. There is a similar situation for FY 2016 with Mongolia, which has now graduated to upper middle income status as well, after having been a low income candidate country as recently as FY 2015. The removal of Iraq and Mongolia from the low income and lower middle income categories means that there are only 73 low income countries for FY 2016 (eight of which are legally prohibited).

provision of law are listed below. This list is based on legal prohibitions against economic assistance that apply as of July 21, 2015.

Prohibited Countries: Low Income Category

Bolivia is subject to foreign assistance restrictions pursuant to section 706(3) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Pub. L. 107–228), regarding adherence to obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and other counternarcotics measures.

Burma is subject to foreign assistance restrictions, including restrictions pursuant to section 570 of the FY 1997 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 104–208) which prohibits assistance to the government of Burma until it makes measurable and substantial progress in improving human rights practices and implementing democratic governance.

Eritrea is subject to foreign assistance restrictions, including restrictions due to its status as a Tier III country under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).

North Korea is subject to foreign assistance restrictions, including restrictions pursuant to section 7007 of the FY 2015 SFOAA, which prohibits direct assistance to the government of North Korea.

South Sudan is subject to foreign assistance restrictions pursuant to section 7042(j)(2) of the FY 2015 SFOAA, which prohibits, with limited exceptions, assistance to the central government of South Sudan until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to Congress that such government is taking steps to provide access for humanitarian organizations; end the use of child soldiers; support a cessation of hostilities agreement; protect freedoms of expression, association, and assembly; reduce corruption related to the extraction and sale of oil and gas; and establish democratic institutions, including accountable military and police forces under civilian authority.

Sudan is subject to foreign assistance restrictions, including restrictions pursuant to section 7042(k) of the FY 2015 SFOAA, which prohibits (with limited exceptions) assistance to the government of Sudan.

Syria is subject to foreign assistance restrictions, including restrictions pursuant to section 7007 of the FY 2015 SFOAA, which prohibits direct assistance to the government of Syria.

Zimbabwe is subject to foreign assistance restrictions, including restrictions pursuant to section

7042(m)(2) of the FY 2015 SFOAA, which prohibits (with limited exceptions) assistance for the central government of Zimbabwe unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to Congress that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

Countries identified above as candidate countries, as well as countries that would be considered candidate countries but for the applicability of legal provisions that prohibit U.S.

economic assistance, may be the subject of future statutory restrictions or determinations, or changed country circumstances, that affect their legal eligibility for assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act by reason of application of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law for FY 2016.

[FR Doc. 2015–20878 Filed 8–19–15; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 9211–03–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

[NARA–2015–060]

Records Schedules; Availability and Request for Comments

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed records schedules; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) publishes notice at least once monthly of certain Federal agency requests for records disposition authority (records schedules). Once approved by NARA, records schedules provide agencies with mandatory instructions for what to do with records when agencies no longer need them for current Government business. The instructions authorize agencies to preserve records of continuing value in the National Archives of the United States and to destroy, after a specified period, records lacking administrative, legal, research, or other value. NARA publishes notice in the **Federal Register** for records schedules in which agencies propose to destroy records not previously authorized for disposal or to reduce the retention period of records already authorized for disposal. NARA invites public comments on such records schedules, as required by 44 U.S.C. 3303a(a).

DATES: NARA must receive requests for copies in writing by September 24, 2015. Once NARA appraises the records, we will send you a copy of the schedule you requested. We usually prepare appraisal memoranda that contain additional information concerning the records covered by a proposed schedule. You may also request these. If you do, we will also provide them once we have completed the appraisal. You have 30 days after we send you these requested documents in which to submit comments.

ADDRESSES: You may request a copy of any records schedule identified in this notice by contacting Records Management Services (ACNR) using one of the following means:

Mail: NARA (ACNR); 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001.

Email: request.schedule@nara.gov.

Fax: 301–837–3698.

You must cite the control number, which appears in parentheses after the name of the agency that submitted the schedule, and a mailing address. If you would like an appraisal report, please include that in your request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Hawkins, Director, by mail at Records Management Services (ACNR); National Archives and Records Administration; 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001, by phone at 301–837–1799, or by email at request.schedule@nara.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year, Federal agencies create billions of records on paper, film, magnetic tape, and other media. To control this accumulation, agency records managers prepare schedules proposing retention periods for records and submit these schedules for NARA's approval. These schedules provide for timely transfer into the National Archives of historically valuable records and authorize disposal of all other records after the agency no longer needs them to conduct its business. Some schedules are comprehensive and cover all the records of an agency or one of its major subdivisions. Most schedules, however, cover records of only one office or program or a few series of records. Many of these update previously approved schedules, and some include records proposed as permanent.

The schedules listed in this notice are media-neutral unless otherwise specified. An item in a schedule is media-neutral when an agency may apply the disposition instructions to records regardless of the medium in which it has created or maintains the records. Items included in schedules submitted to NARA on or after