

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable materials, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities Special Emphasis Panel PA-13-347 NIH Support for Conferences and Scientific Meetings (Parent R13/U13).

Date: June 27, 2016.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Two Democracy Plaza, 6701 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Deborah Ismond, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Scientific Programs, National Institute on Minority Health, and Health Disparities, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Suite 800, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402-1366, ismond@nih.gov.

Dated: May 4, 2016.

David Clary,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2016-11029 Filed 5-10-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2016-0368]

Practicability Review: Standards for Living Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water Discharged in United States Waters

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces the availability of its Practicability Review conducted for the purpose of determining whether technology to comply with a performance standard more stringent than that required by the Coast Guard's current regulations on Ballast Water Discharges can be practicably implemented and whether testing protocols that can assure accurate measurement of compliance with a more stringent performance standard can be practicably implemented. Coast Guard ballast water regulations require the Coast Guard to

undertake and publish the results of its Practicability Review. In the Practicability Review, we conclude that, at this time, technology to achieve a significant improvement in ballast water treatment efficacy onboard vessels cannot be practicably implemented. The reason for this determination is that, as of the date of completion of the Practicability Review, there are no data demonstrating that ballast water management systems can meet a discharge standard more stringent than the existing performance standards. In light of this determination, the Coast Guard has not evaluated whether testing protocols exist which can accurately measure efficacy of treatment against a performance standard more stringent than the existing performance standards.

DATES: The Practicability Review is available on May 11, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The Practicability Review is available at: <http://homeport.uscg.mil/ballastwater> under Regulations and Policy Documents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call CDR Meridena Kauffman, Chief, Environmental Standards Division (CG-OES-3), Coast Guard, telephone 202-372-1430, email Meridena.D.Kauffman@uscg.mil.

Dated: May 5, 2016.

J.G. Lantz,

Director of Commercial Regulations and Standards, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2016-11129 Filed 5-10-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of Chief Information Officer; Agency Information Collection Activities: REAL ID: Minimum Standards for Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards Acceptable by Federal Agencies for Official Purposes

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DHS.

ACTION: 30-Day Notice and request for comments; Reinstatement with change, 1601-0005.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Secretary, will submit the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35). DHS previously published this information collection request (ICR) in the **Federal Register** on Monday,

February 22, 2016 at 81 FR 8736 for a 60-day public comment period. Three comments were received by DHS. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until June 10, 2016. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.1.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. Comments should be addressed to OMB Desk Officer, Department of Homeland Security and sent via electronic mail to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov or faxed to (202) 395-5806.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The REAL ID Act of 2005 (the Act) prohibits Federal agencies from accepting State-issued drivers' licenses or identification cards for any official purpose—defined by the Act and regulations as boarding commercial aircraft, accessing Federal facilities, or entering nuclear power plants—unless the license or card is issued by a State that meets the requirements set forth in the Act. Title II of Division B of Public Law 109-13, codified at 49 U.S.C. 30301 note. The REAL ID regulations, which DHS issued in January 2008, establish the minimum standards that States must meet to comply with the Act. See 73 FR 5272, also 6 CFR part 37 (Jan. 29, 2008). These include requirements for presentation and verification of documents to establish identity and lawful status, standards for document issuance and security, and physical security requirements for drivers' license production facilities. For a State to achieve full compliance, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) must make a final determination that the State has met the requirements contained in the regulations and is compliant with the Act. The regulations include new information reporting and record keeping requirements for States seeking a full compliance determination by DHS. As discussed in more detail below, States seeking DHS's full compliance determination must certify that they are meeting certain standards in the issuance of drivers' licenses and identification cards and submit security plans covering physical security of document production and storage facilities as well as security of personally identifiable information. 6 CFR 37.55(a). States also must conduct background checks and training for employees involved in the document production and issuance processes and retain and store applicant photographs

and other source documents. 6 CFR 37.31 and 37.45. States must recertify compliance with REAL ID every three years on a rolling basis as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. 6 CFR 37.55.

Certification Process Generally—Section 202(a)(2) of the REAL ID Act requires the Secretary to determine whether a state is meeting its requirements, “based on certifications made by the State to the Secretary.” To assist DHS in making a final compliance determination, 37.55 of the rule requires the submission of the following materials: (1) A certification by the highest level Executive official in the State overseeing the DMV that the State has implemented a program for issuing driver’s licenses and identification cards in compliance with the REAL ID Act; (2) A letter from the Attorney General of the State confirming the State has the legal authority to impose requirements necessary to meet the standards; (3) A description of a State’s exceptions process to accept alternate documents to establish identity and lawful status and waiver process used when conducting background checks for individuals involved in the document production process; and (4) The State’s security plan.

Additionally, after a final compliance determination by DHS, states must recertify compliance every three years on a rolling basis as determined by DHS. 6 CFR 37.55(b).

State REAL ID programs will be subject to DHS review to determine whether the State meets the requirements for compliance. States must cooperate with DHS’s compliance review and provide any reasonable information requested by DHS relevant to determining compliance. Under the rule, DHS may inspect sites associated with the enrollment of applicants and the production, manufacture, personalization, and issuance of driver’s licenses or identification cards. DHS also may conduct interviews of employees and contractors involved in the document issuance, verification, and production processes. 6 CFR 37.59(a).

Following a review of a State’s certification package, DHS may make a preliminary determination that the State needs to take corrective actions to achieve full compliance. In such cases, a State may have to respond to DHS and explain the actions it took or plans to take to correct any deficiencies cited in the preliminary determination or alternatively, detail why the DHS preliminary determination is incorrect. 6 CFR 37.59(b).

Security Plans—In order for States to be in compliance with the Act, they

must ensure the security of production facilities and materials and conduct background checks and fraudulent document training for employees involved in document issuance and production. REAL ID Act sec. 202(d)(7)–(9). The Act also requires compliant licenses and identification cards to include features to prevent tampering, counterfeiting, or duplication. REAL ID Act sec. 202(b). To document compliance with these requirements, the regulations require States to prepare a security plan and submit it as part of their certification package. 6 CFR 37.41. At a minimum, the security plan must address steps the State is taking to ensure: The physical security of production materials and storage and production facilities; security of personally identifiable information maintained at DMVs including a privacy policy and standards and procedures for document retention and destruction; document security features including a description of the use of biometrics and the technical standards used; facility access control including credentialing and background checks; fraudulent document and security awareness training; emergency response; internal audit controls; and an affirmation that the state possesses the authority and means to protect the confidentiality of REAL ID documents issued in support of criminal justice agencies or similar programs. The security plan also must include a report on card security and integrity.

Background checks and waiver process—Within its security plans, the rule requires States to outline their approach to conducting background checks of certain DMV employees involved in the card production process. 6 CFR 37.45. Specifically, States are required to perform background checks on persons who are involved in the manufacture or production of REAL ID driver’s licenses and identification cards, as well as on individuals who have the ability to affect the identity information that appears on the driver’s license or identification card and on current employees who will be assigned to such positions. The background check must include a name-based and fingerprint-based criminal history records check, an employment eligibility check, and for newer employees a prior employment reference check. The regulation permits a State to establish procedures to allow for a waiver for certain background check requirements in cases, for example, where the employee has been arrested, but no final disposition of the matter has been reached.

Exceptions Process—Under the rule, a State DMV may choose to establish written, defined exceptions process for persons who, for reasons beyond their control, are unable to present all necessary documents and must rely on alternate documents to establish identity and date of birth. 6 CFR 37.11(h). Alternative documents to demonstrate lawful status will only be allowed to demonstrate U.S. citizenship. The State must retain copies or images of the alternate documents accepted under the exceptions process and submit a report with a copy of the exceptions process as part of its certification package.

Recordkeeping—The rule requires States to maintain photographs of applicants and records of certain source documents. Paper or microfiche copies of these documents must be retained for a minimum of seven years. Digital images of these documents must be retained for a minimum of ten years. 6 CFR 37.31.

Extension Requests—Pursuant to sec. 37.63 of the Final Rule, States granted an initial extension may file a request for an additional extension. Subsequent extensions will be granted at the discretion of the Secretary.

The collection of the information will support the information needs of DHS in its efforts to determine State compliance with requirements for issuing REAL ID driver’s licenses and identification cards. States may submit the required documents in any format that they choose. DHS has not defined specific format submission requirements for States. DHS will use all of the submitted documentation to evaluate State progress in implementing the requirements of the REAL ID Final Rule. DHS has used information provided under the current collection to grant extensions and track state progress.

Submission of the security plan helps to ensure the integrity of the license and identification card issuance and production process and outlines the measures taken to protect personal information collected, maintained, and used by State DMVs. Additionally, the collection will assist other Federal and State agencies conducting or assisting with necessary background and immigration checks for certain employees. The purpose of the name-based and fingerprint based CHRC requirement is to ensure the suitability and trustworthiness of individuals who have the ability to affect the identity information that appears on the license; have access to the production process; or who are involved in the manufacture or issuance of the licenses and identification cards.

In compliance with Government Paperwork Elimination Act, States will be permitted to electronically submit the information for their security plans, certification packages, recertifications, extensions, and written exceptions processes. States will be permitted to submit electronic signatures but must keep the original signature on file. Additionally, because they contain sensitive security information (SSI), the security plans must be handled and protected in accordance with 49 CFR part 1520. 6 CFR 37.41(c). The final rule does not dictate how States must submit their employees' fingerprints to the FBI for background checks; however it is assumed States will do so via electronic means or another means determined by the FBI.

Information provided will be protected from disclosure to the extent appropriate under applicable provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, as well as DHS's Privacy Impact Assessment for the REAL ID Act.

There have been no program changes or new requirements established as a result of this collection request. Extensions were covered in the initial request however it was incorrectly removed from the subsequent request.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Analysis

Agency: Office of the Secretary, DHS.

Title: REAL ID: Minimum Standards for Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards Acceptable by Federal Agencies for Official Purposes.

OMB Number: 1601-0005.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: State, local, and tribal governments.

Number of Respondents: 56.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 1,178 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 446,246 hours.

Dated: May 5, 2016.

Carlene C. Iletto,

Executive Director, Enterprise Business Management Office.

[FR Doc. 2016-11133 Filed 5-10-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-9B-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS-2015-0017]

Information Sharing and Analysis Organization

AGENCY: Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: This Notice announces a request for public comment on draft products produced by the Information Sharing and Analysis Organization (ISAO) Standards Organization (SO) in partnership with the six established ISAO SO Standards Working Groups (SWG). This is the first iteration of draft products that will be used in the development of voluntary standards for Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations (ISAOs) as they relate to E.O. 13691.

DATES: The comment period for the first iteration of the SWG draft voluntary standards for ISAOs will be open until Friday, June 17, 2016. Comments will be accepted after this date, but may not be reflected until later iterations of draft standards documents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions concerning the draft voluntary standards documents, please contact the ISAO Standards Organization at Contact@ISAO.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

On February 13, 2015, President Obama signed E.O. 13691 intended to enable and facilitate "private companies, nonprofit organizations, and executive departments and agencies . . . to share information related to cybersecurity risks and incidents and collaborate to respond in as close to real time as possible."

In accordance with E.O. 13691, DHS has entered into a cooperative agreement with a non-governmental ISAO SO led by the University of Texas at San Antonio with support from the

Logistics Management Institute (LMI) and the Retail Cyber Intelligence Sharing Center (R-CISC). The ISAO SO is working with existing information sharing organizations, owners and operators of critical infrastructure, relevant agencies, and other public and private sector stakeholders to identify a common set of voluntary standards or guidelines for the creation and functioning of ISAOs.

As part of this collaborative, transparent, and industry-driven process, the ISAO SO has established six working groups to assist in the development of voluntary standards. This notice is to request comment on the initial working group draft products. Your participation in this comment process is highly encouraged to ensure all equities are being met. To join a working group or to find out how else you can best participate, please visit www.ISAO.org or email Contact@ISAO.org.

Meeting Details

To view details on the corresponding May 19, 2016 in person meeting in Anaheim, CA, please visit the *Notice of Public Meeting Federal Register* Notice and visit www.ISAO.org.

Submitting Written Comments

The initial draft documents can be found and comments submitted directly to the ISAO SO at <https://www.ISAO.org/products/drafts/>. This method is preferred by the ISAO SO.

You may also submit written comments to the docket using one of the following methods:

(1) *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Although this is not a rulemaking action, comments are being submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal in an effort to provide transparency to the general public.

(2) *Email:* Contact@ISAO.org. Include the docket number in the subject line of the message.

(3) *Mail:* ISAO Standards Organization, c/o LMI, 1777 NE Loop 410, Suite 808, San Antonio, TX 78217-5217.

To avoid duplication, please use only one of these four methods. All comments must either be submitted to the online docket on or before June 17, 2016, or reach the Docket Management Facility by that date.

Comments may be submitted directly to the ISAO SO using the method described above after June 17, 2016. However, these comments may not be reflected until later iterations of draft standards documents.