

consistent with the data provided in their AFG grant application and in the Dun & Bradstreet (DUNS) database. AFG will not accept any application, process any awards, consider any payment or amendment requests, or consider any amendment until the applicant or grantee has complied with the requirements to provide a valid DUNS number and an active SAM registration with current information. The banking information, employer identification number (EIN), organization/entity name, address, and DUNS number provided in the application must match the information that provided in SAM.

Changes to Criteria Development Panel (CDP) Recommendations

FEMA must explain any differences between the published guidelines and the recommendations made by the CDP and publish this information in the **Federal Register** prior to making any grants under the AFG Program. For FY 2015, FEMA accepted and is implementing all of the CDP's recommendations.

New for FY 2015

Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards—On December 26, 2014, DHS adopted the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* in 2 CFR part 200 that establishes a uniform set of mandatory requirements for federal awards to non-federal entities. These requirements apply to all awards made after December 26, 2014, including all FY 2014 and FY 2015 AFG awards. This regulation (also commonly referred to as the "Super Circular" or "Omni Circular") is available at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c1e355be139798e0c2583b0136a0fae7&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfrv1_02.tpl#0.

A crosswalk that highlights policy changes, clarifications, and updates to policy provisions, is available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/fedreg/2013/uniform-guidance-crosswalk-from-predominate-source-in-existing-guidance.pdf>.

Equipment Priorities for Nonaffiliated EMS Organizations—As the basic mission of nonaffiliated EMS organizations is to provide Basic Life Support (BLS)/Advanced Life Support (ALS) care and transport in support of the public and emergency responders; all rescue/extrication equipment will now be considered a Medium priority for EMS organizations.

Product Lifecycles—Historically, for most eligible equipment (*i.e.*, hose, ladders, hand tools, etc.), the highest funding priority is for equipment that is 15 years or older in age, or obsolete by default per a recognized standard (*e.g.*, *NFPA 1851: Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*). However, for FY 2015, the useful operational life of EMS technology-based equipment has been adjusted to an 8-year replacement lifecycle in many cases.

Transitioning Titles in Emergency Medical Services—The US Department of Transportation, under the National EMS Scope of Practice Model, is in the process of changing titles for EMS providers. Under this program, the titles below are changing, and FEMA will incorporate these changes into each grant cycle.

- First Responder to Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)
- Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) to Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
- Emergency Medical Technician Intermediate/85 (EMT-I) to Advanced EMT (AEMT)
- Emergency Medical Technician Intermediate/99 to Paramedic
- EMT-Paramedic (EMT-P) to Community Paramedics (Paramedics with Primary Care certification)

Funding Priorities

The funding priorities, recommended by a panel of representatives from the nation's fire service leadership, have been accepted by DHS for the purposes of implementing the AFG Program, are outlined in the Fiscal Year 2015 Notice of Funding Opportunity. Graphical charts, with rating criteria, have been created to easily depict whether activities were a (H) High, (M) Medium or (L) Low funding priority. These rating criteria provide an understanding of the AFG Program's priorities and the expected cost-effectiveness of any proposed project(s).

Administrative Costs

Panelists will assess the administrative costs requested in each application and determine whether the request is reasonable and in the best interest of the Program.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2229.

Dated: December 12, 2015.

W. Craig Fugate,

Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. DHS-2015-0084]

Privacy Act of 1974; Computer Matching Program

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of Re-established Computer Matching Program.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice of the existence of a computer matching program between the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and the California Department of Social Services, titled "Verification Division DHS-USCIS/CA-DSS."

DATES: The dates of the matching program are from January 27, 2016, and continuing for 18 months through July 26, 2017. The matching program may be extended for up to an additional 12 months, if certain conditions are met.

ADDRESSES: *Address for Receipt of Public Comments or Inquires:* Individuals wishing to provide comments or obtain additional information about this computer matching program, including a copy of the Computer Matching Agreement between the Department of Homeland Security/USCIS and CA-DSS, may contact, for general questions: Donald K. Hawkins, (202) 272-8030, Privacy Officer, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20529. For privacy questions, please contact: Karen L. Neuman, (202) 343-1717, Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services provides this notice in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended by the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-503) and the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Amendments of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-508) (Privacy Act); Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Final Guidance Interpreting the Provisions of Public Law 100-503, the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988, 54 FR 25818 (June 19, 1989); and OMB Circular A-130, Appendix I, 65 FR 77677 (December 12, 2000).

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (DHS–USCIS) is the source agency and the California Department of Social Services (CA–DSS) is the recipient agency.

AUTHORITY FOR CONDUCTING THE MATCHING PROGRAM:

Section 121 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, Public Law 99–603, as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), Public Law 104–193, 110 Stat. 2168 (1996), requires DHS to establish a system for the verification of immigration status of alien applicants for, or recipients of, certain types of benefits as specified within IRCA, and to make this system available to state agencies that administer such benefits. Section 121(c) of IRCA amends Section 1137 of the Social Security Act and other sections of law that pertain to federal entitlement benefit programs. Section 121(c) requires state agencies administering these programs to use DHS–USCIS’s verification system to make eligibility determinations in order to prevent the issuance of benefits to ineligible alien applicants. The VIS database is the DHS–USCIS system available to the CA–DSS and other covered agencies for use in making these eligibility determinations.

CA–DSS will access information contained in VIS for the purpose of confirming the immigration status of alien applicants for, or recipients of, benefits it administers in order to discharge its obligation to conduct such verifications pursuant to Section 1137 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–7(a), *et seq.*). Verification of applicants for Food Stamps through DHS/USCIS is optional for CA–DSS under Section 840 of PWORA. CA–DSS has elected to use VIS for all alien applicants for Food Stamps for the length of this Agreement.

PURPOSE OF THE MATCHING AGREEMENT:

This Computer Matching Agreement provides the CA–DSS with electronic access to immigration status information contained within DHS–USCIS’s Verification Information System (VIS). CA–DSS uses the immigration status information to determine whether an applicant is eligible for benefits under Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) programs administered by the CA–DSS.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS:

DHS–USCIS will provide the following to CA–DSS: Records in the

DHS–USCIS VIS database containing information related to the status of aliens and other persons on whom DHS–USCIS has a record as an applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary.

CA–DSS will provide the following to DHS–USCIS: CA–DSS records pertaining to alien and naturalized/derived United States citizen applicants for, or recipients of, entitlement benefit programs administered by the State.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS:

CA–DSS will match the following records with DHS–USCIS records:

- Alien Registration Number (A-Number)
- I–94 Number
- Last Name
- First Name
- Middle Name
- Date of Birth
- Nationality
- Social Security number (SSN)

DHS–USCIS will match the following records with CA–DSS records:

- A-Number
- I–94 Number
- Last Name
- First Name
- Middle Name
- Date of Birth
- Country of Birth (not nationality)
- SSN (if available)
- Date of Entry
- Immigration Status Data
- Sponsorship Information (sponsor’s full name, SSN, and address)

SYSTEM OF RECORDS:

DHS/USCIS–004 Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program System of Records Notice, 77 FR 47415 (August 8, 2012).

Dated: December 16, 2015.

Karen L. Neuman

Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service**

[FWS–R8–ES–2015–N155; FXES11130000–156–FF08E00000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Draft Recovery Plan for the Giant Garter Snake

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the

availability of the Revised Draft Recovery Plan for Giant Garter Snake for public review and comment. This revised draft recovery plan includes delisting objectives and criteria, and specific actions necessary to delist the species from the Federal Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. We request review and comment on this draft recovery plan from local, State, and Federal agencies, and the public.

DATES: We must receive any comments on this revised draft recovery plan on or before February 22, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may obtain a copy of this revised draft recovery plan from our Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/Endangered/species/recovery-plans.html>. Alternatively, you may contact the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W–2605, Sacramento, CA 95825 (telephone 916–414–6700).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Norris, Field Supervisor, at the above street address or telephone number (see **ADDRESSES**).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems is a primary goal of our endangered species program and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Recovery means improvement of the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate under the criteria specified in section 4(a)(1) of the Act. The Act requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species.

We listed the giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) as a threatened species on October 20, 1993 (58 FR 54053). Historical records suggest that the giant garter snake inhabited fresh water marshes, streams, and wetlands throughout the length of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in Central California. Today only about 5 percent of its historical wetland habitat acreage remains. The 13 populations identified at listing were isolated from one another with no protected dispersal corridors. Nine populations are recognized in this revised draft recovery plan, following an update of the 13 populations described in the original listing. This change is based on recent surveys, which indicate that two populations were extirpated, and on genetic research, which lead to