

(Program) Performance Report (ETA–9173) quarterly and the Pay-for-Performance Report (ETA–9174) annual reports, States will use a standardized individual record file for program participants, called the DOL Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL, ETA–9172). The PIRL provides a standardized set of data elements, definitions, and reporting instructions that will be used to describe the characteristics, activities, and outcomes of WIOA and DOL partner program participants. States and grantees will be required to collect participant information that corresponds with the data elements and descriptions delineated within the PIRL. Once collected, this information will then be aggregated according to the conditions outlined in the specifications found within the Program Performance Report spreadsheet. This document details the common data elements and technical specifications necessary for calculation of reporting elements under all the DOL programs listed in the paragraph below. Once aggregated, the outcomes of the PIRL data will be submitted by the States and grantees to ETA and then displayed according to the framework within the (Program) Performance Report. Each program mentioned in this supporting statement will generate a program specific report that mirrors the construct of the (Program) Performance Report. DOL requires States and grantees to certify and submit the (Program) Performance Report to ETA on a quarterly basis.

This ICR is the product of a joint effort among the DOL offices that administer the following programs: WIOA Adult, WIOA Dislocated Worker, WIOA Youth, National Dislocated Worker Grants, Dislocated Worker Projects authorized under WIOA sec. 169(c), Wagner-Peyser Employment Service, National Farmworker Jobs Program, Job Corps, YouthBuild, Indian and Native American Program, as well as non-WIOA covered programs, including Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), REO, H–1B discretionary grants, Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), Apprenticeship grants, and the Jobs for Veterans' State Grants Programs. While H–1B grants, TAA, SCSEP, Apprenticeship grants and the REO programs are not authorized under WIOA, these programs utilize the data element definitions and reporting templates in this ICR.

The accuracy, reliability, and comparability of program reports submitted by States and grantees using Federal funds are fundamental elements of good public administration and are necessary tools for maintaining and demonstrating system integrity. The use

of a standard set of data elements, definitions, and specifications at all levels of the workforce system helps states to coordinate funding and leverage resources available to create a more efficient and effective system to improve the quality of the performance information that is received by DOL.

The set of primary indicators of performance represents the key results that ETA strives to achieve for their customers, and that ETA and Congress are interested in measuring. Using this set of primary indicators affords ETA the ability to describe, in a similar manner, the core purposes of the workforce system—through the program services received, how many people found jobs; what were their earnings; and what skill gains they achieved. They are an integral part of ETA's performance accountability system, and through the Workforce Performance Accountability, Information, and Reporting System, ETA will continue to collect from States and grantees the data on program activities, participants, and outcomes that are necessary for program management and to convey full and accurate information on the performance of workforce programs to policymakers and stakeholders.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention DOL Only 1205–0521

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- 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;

- 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;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- 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 submission of responses).

*Agency:* DOL–ETA.

*Type of Review:* Revision.

*Title of Collection:* DOL-Only Performance Accountability, Information, and Reporting System.

*Forms:* DOL Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL, ETA–9172); (Program) Performance Report (ETA–9173); Pay-for Performance Report (ETA–9174).

*OMB Control Number:* 1205–0521.

*Affected Public:* State, local, and Tribal governments.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 17,583,750.

*Frequency:* Varies.

*Total Estimated Annual Responses:* 41,064,037.

*Estimated Average Time per Response:* Varies.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 10,459,627.

*Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden:* \$355,854,278.39.

*Authority:* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

**Brent Parton,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.*

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**BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Wage and Hour Division

#### **Minimum Wage for Federal Contracts Covered by Executive Order 13658, Notice of Rate Change in Effect as of January 1, 2024**

**AGENCY:** Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of the U.S. Department of Labor (the Department) is issuing this notice to

announce the applicable minimum wage rate for workers performing work on or in connection with federal contracts covered by Executive Order 13658, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors (the Executive Order or the order), beginning January 1, 2024. Beginning on that date, the Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate that generally must be paid to workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts will increase to \$12.90 per hour, while the required minimum cash wage that generally must be paid to tipped employees performing work on or in connection with covered contracts will increase to \$9.05 per hour. Covered contracts that are entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or that are renewed or extended (pursuant to an option or otherwise) on or after January 30, 2022, are generally subject to a higher minimum wage rate established by Executive Order 14026 of April 27, 2021, Increasing the Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors.

**DATES:** These new Executive Order 13658 rates shall take effect on January 1, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Amy DeBisschop, Director, Division of Regulations, Legislation, and Interpretation, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693-0406 (this is not a toll-free number). Alternative formats are available upon request by calling 1-866-487-9243. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Executive Order 13658 Background and Requirements for Determining Annual Increases to the Minimum Wage Rate**

Executive Order 13658 was signed on February 12, 2014, and raised the hourly minimum wage for workers performing work on or in connection with covered federal contracts to \$10.10 per hour, beginning January 1, 2015, with annual adjustments thereafter in an amount determined by the Secretary pursuant to the order. See 79 FR 9851. The Executive Order directed the Secretary to issue regulations to implement the order's requirements. See 79 FR 9852. Accordingly, after engaging in notice-and-comment rulemaking, the Department published a final rule on October 7, 2014, to implement the Executive Order. See 79 FR 60634. The final regulations, set forth at 29 CFR part 10, established standards and

procedures for implementing and enforcing the minimum wage protections of the order.

Executive Order 13658 and its implementing regulations require the Secretary to determine the applicable minimum wage rate for workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts on an annual basis, beginning January 1, 2016. See 79 FR 9851; 29 CFR 10.1(a)(2), 10.5(a)(2), 10.12(a). Sections 2(a) and (b) of the order establish the methodology that the Secretary must use to determine the annual inflation-based increases to the minimum wage rate. See 79 FR 9851. These provisions, which are implemented in 29 CFR 10.5(b)(2), explain that the applicable minimum wage determined by the Secretary for each calendar year shall be:

- Not less than the amount in effect on the date of such determination;
- Increased from such amount by the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) (United States city average, all items, not seasonally adjusted), or its successor publication, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); and
- Rounded to the nearest multiple of \$0.05.

Section 2(b) of Executive Order 13658 further provides that, in calculating the annual percentage increase in the CPI-W for purposes of determining the new minimum wage rate, the Secretary shall compare such CPI-W for the most recent month, quarter, or year available (as selected by the Secretary prior to the first year for which a minimum wage is in effect) with the CPI-W for the same month in the preceding year, the same quarter in the preceding year, or the preceding year, respectively. See 79 FR 9851. To calculate the annual percentage increase in the CPI-W, the Department elected in the final rule implementing the Executive Order to compare such CPI-W for the most recent year available with the CPI-W for the preceding year. See 29 CFR 10.5(b)(2)(iii). In the final rule, the Department explained that it decided to compare the CPI-W for the most recent year available (instead of using the most recent month or quarter, as allowed by the order) with the CPI-W for the preceding year, "to minimize the impact of seasonal fluctuations on the Executive Order minimum wage rate." 79 FR 60666.

Once a determination has been made with respect to the new minimum wage rate, Executive Order 13658 and its implementing regulations require the Secretary to notify the public of the applicable minimum wage rate on an

annual basis at least 90 days before any new minimum wage takes effect. See 79 FR 9851; 29 CFR 10.5(a)(2), 10.12(c)(1). The regulations explain that the Administrator of the Department's Wage and Hour Division (the Administrator) will publish an annual notice in the **Federal Register** stating the applicable minimum wage rate at least 90 days before any new minimum wage takes effect. See 29 CFR 10.12(c)(2)(i). Additionally, the regulations state that the Administrator will provide notice of the Executive Order minimum wage rate on Wage Determinations OnLine (WDOL), <http://www.wdol.gov>, or any successor site;<sup>1</sup> on all wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon Act (DBA), 40 U.S.C. 3141 *et seq.*, and the Service Contract Act (SCA), 41 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*; and by other means the Administrator deems appropriate. See 29 CFR 10.12(c)(2)(ii)-(iv).

Section 3 of Executive Order 13658 requires contractors to pay tipped employees covered by the order performing on or in connection with covered contracts an hourly cash wage of at least \$4.90, beginning on January 1, 2015, provided the employees receive sufficient tips to equal the Executive Order minimum wage rate under section 2 of the order when combined with the cash wage. See 79 FR 9851-52; 29 CFR 10.28(a). The order further provides that, in each succeeding year, beginning January 1, 2016, the required cash wage must increase by \$0.95 (or a lesser amount if necessary) until it reaches 70 percent of the Executive Order minimum wage. *Id.* For subsequent years, the cash wage for tipped employees will be 70 percent of the Executive Order minimum wage rounded to the nearest \$0.05. *Id.* When a contractor is using a tip credit to meet a portion of its wage obligations under the Executive Order, the amount of tips received by the employee must equal at least the difference between the cash wage paid and the Executive Order minimum wage; if the employee does not receive sufficient tips, the contractor must increase the cash wage paid so that the cash wage in combination with the tips received equals the Executive Order minimum wage. *Id.*

The Executive Order 13658 minimum wage and the cash wage required for tipped employees are currently \$12.15 and \$8.50 per hour, respectively. The Department announced these rates on September 30, 2022, and the rates took

<sup>1</sup> WDOL.gov has since moved to <https://sam.gov/content/wage-determinations>. This website is the authoritative and single website for obtaining appropriate Service Contract Act and Davis-Bacon Act wage determinations for each official contract action.

effect on January 1, 2023. See 87 FR 59468.

**II. Effect of Executive Order 14026**

On April 27, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. signed Executive Order 14026, Increasing the Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors. 86 FR 22835. Executive Order 14026 establishes a higher hourly minimum wage of \$15.00 per hour, beginning on January 30, 2022, and, beginning January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, an amount determined by the Secretary in accordance with the order. This higher hourly minimum wage applies to the same types of contracts with the Federal Government that are covered by Executive Order 13658. However, Executive Order 14026 only applies to contracts with the Federal Government that are entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or that are renewed or extended (pursuant to an exercised option or otherwise) on or after January 30, 2022. For some amount of time, the Department therefore anticipates that there will be some existing contracts with the Federal Government that do not qualify as a covered “new contract” for purposes of Executive Order 14026 and thus will remain subject to the minimum wage requirements of Executive Order 13658.

The Department anticipates that, in the relatively near future, essentially all covered contracts with the Federal Government will qualify as “new” contracts under Executive Order 14026 and be subject to its higher minimum wage rate. Until such time, however, Executive Order 13658 and its regulations at 29 CFR part 10 must remain in place. Accordingly, the Department will continue announcing annual updates to Executive Order 13658’s minimum wage rates for existing contracts still covered by Executive Order 13658.<sup>2</sup>

**III. The 2024 Executive Order 13658 Minimum Wage Rate**

Using the methodology set forth in Executive Order 13658 and summarized above, the Department must first

determine the annual percentage increase in the CPI–W (United States city average, all items, not seasonally adjusted), as published by BLS, to determine the new Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate. In calculating the annual percentage increase in the CPI–W, the Department must compare the CPI–W for the most recent year available with the CPI–W for the preceding year. The Department therefore compares the percentage change in the CPI–W between the most recent year (*i.e.*, the most recent four quarters) and the prior year (*i.e.*, the four quarters preceding the most recent year). The Department then increases the current Executive Order minimum wage rate by the resulting annual percentage change and rounds to the nearest multiple of \$0.05.

To determine the Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate beginning January 1, 2024, the Department calculated the CPI–W for the most recent year by averaging the CPI–W for the four most recent quarters, which consist of the first two quarters of 2023 and the last two quarters of 2022 (*i.e.*, July 2022 through June 2023). This produced an average index level of 294.367.<sup>3</sup> The Department then compared that data to the average CPI–W for the preceding year—277.278—which consists of the first two quarters of 2022 and the last two quarters of 2021 (*i.e.*, July 2021 through June 2022). Based on this methodology, the Department determined that the annual percentage increase in the CPI–W (United States city average, all items, not seasonally adjusted) was 6.163 percent  $((294.367 \div 277.278) - 1)$ . The Department then applied that annual percentage increase of 6.163 percent to the current Executive Order hourly minimum wage rate of \$12.15, which resulted in a wage rate of \$12.899  $((\$12.15 \times 0.06163) + \$12.15)$ . Pursuant to the Executive Order, that rate must be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$0.05.

The new Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate that must generally be paid to workers performing on or in

connection with covered contracts beginning January 1, 2024 is therefore \$12.90 per hour.

**IV. The 2024 Executive Order 13658 Minimum Cash Wage For Tipped Employees**

As noted above, section 3 of Executive Order 13658 provides a methodology to determine the amount of the minimum hourly cash wage that must be paid to tipped employees performing on or in connection with covered contracts. Because the cash wage for tipped employees reached 70 percent of the Executive Order 13658 minimum wage beginning on January 1, 2018 (*i.e.*, \$7.25 per hour compared to \$10.35 per hour), future updates to the cash wage for tipped employees must continue to set the rate at 70 percent of the full Executive Order 13658 minimum wage. Seventy percent of the new Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate of \$12.90 is \$9.03  $(\$12.90 \times 0.70)$ . Because the Executive Order provides that the rate must be rounded to the nearest \$0.05, the new minimum hourly cash wage for tipped workers performing on or in connection with covered contracts beginning January 1, 2024, is therefore \$9.05 per hour.

**V. Appendices**

Appendix A to this notice provides a chart of the CPI–W data published by BLS that the Department used to calculate the new Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate based on the methodology explained herein. A poster reflecting the new Executive Order 13658 minimum wage rate will be publicly available on the WHD website on January 1, 2024.

**Julie A. Su,**  
*Acting Secretary of Labor.*

**Appendix A: Data Used to Determine Executive Order 13658 Minimum Wage Rate Effective January 1, 2024.**

*Data Source:* Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI–W) (United States city average, all items, not seasonally adjusted)

	Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Annual average
2021Q3 to 2022Q2	267.789	268.387	269.086	271.552	273.042	273.925	276.296	278.943	283.176	284.575	288.022	292.542	277.278
2022Q3 to 2023Q2	292.219	291.629	291.854	293.003	292.495	291.051	293.565	295.057	296.021	297.730	298.382	299.394	294.367
Annual Percentage Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.163%

<sup>2</sup>Based on an order issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit on February 17, 2022, the minimum wage requirements of the final rule implementing Executive Order 14026 are not currently being enforced as to “contracts or contract-like instruments entered into with the

federal government in connection with seasonal recreational services or seasonal recreational equipment rental for the general public on federal lands.” The final rule’s requirements remain in effect for all other contracts subject to the rule.

<sup>3</sup>In 1988, the reference base for the CPI–W was changed from 1967 = 100 to 1982–84 = 100. The 1982–84 period was chosen to coincide with the updated expenditure weights which were based on the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for the years 1982, 1983, and 1984.

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Wage and Hour Division

#### Minimum Wage for Federal Contracts Covered by Executive Order 14026, Notice of Rate Change in Effect as of January 1, 2024

**AGENCY:** Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of the U.S. Department of Labor (the Department) is issuing this notice to announce the applicable minimum wage rate for workers performing work on or in connection with federal contracts covered by Executive Order 14026, Increasing the Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors (the Executive Order or the order). Beginning on January 1, 2024, the Executive Order 14026 minimum wage rate that generally must be paid to workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts will increase to \$17.20 per hour. This minimum wage rate will apply to non-tipped and tipped employees alike, as, beginning January 1, 2024, Executive Order 14026 eliminates the lower cash wage that contractors may pay tipped employees. Contracts similar to those covered by Executive Order 14026 that were entered into, renewed, or extended prior to January 30, 2022, are generally subject to a lower minimum wage rate established by Executive Order 13658 of February 12, 2014, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors.

**DATES:** These new Executive Order 14026 wage rates shall take effect on January 1, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Amy DeBisschop, Director, Division of Regulations, Legislation, and Interpretation, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S–3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693–0406 (this is not a toll-free number). Alternative formats are available upon request by calling 1–866–487–9243. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Executive Order 14026 Background and Requirements for Determining Annual Increases to the Minimum Wage Rate

On April 27, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. signed Executive Order 14026, “Increasing the Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors.” 86 FR 22835. In relevant part, Executive Order 14026 raised the hourly minimum wage paid by federal contractors to workers performing work on or in connection with certain covered Federal contracts to \$15.00 per hour, beginning January 30, 2022, with annual adjustments for inflation thereafter in amounts determined by the Secretary of Labor. *Id.*

Executive Order 14026 directed the Secretary to issue regulations to implement the order’s requirements. *See* 86 FR 22836. Accordingly, after engaging in notice-and-comment rulemaking, the Department published a final rule on November 24, 2021, implementing Executive Order 14026. *See* 86 FR 67126. The final regulations, set forth at 29 CFR part 23, established standards and procedures for implementing and enforcing the minimum wage protections of Executive Order 14026.<sup>1</sup>

Executive Order 14026 and its implementing regulations require the Secretary to determine the applicable minimum wage rate for workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts on an annual basis, beginning January 1, 2023. *See* 86 FR 22835–36; *see also* 29 CFR 23.10(b)(2), 23.50(a)(2), 23.120(a). Sections 2(a) and (b) of Executive Order 14026 establish the methodology that the Secretary must use to determine the annual inflation-based increases to the minimum wage rate. *See* 86 FR 22835–36. These provisions, which are implemented in 29 CFR 23.50(b)(2), explain that the applicable minimum wage determined by the Secretary for each calendar year shall be:

- Not less than the amount in effect on the date of such determination;
- Increased from such amount by the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI–W) (United States city average, all items,

<sup>1</sup> Based on an order issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit on February 17, 2022, the minimum wage requirements of the final rule implementing Executive Order 14026 are not currently being enforced as to “contracts or contract-like instruments entered into with the federal government in connection with seasonal recreational services or seasonal recreational equipment rental for the general public on federal lands.” The final rule’s requirements remain in effect for all other contracts subject to the rule.

not seasonally adjusted), or its successor publication, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); and

- Rounded to the nearest multiple of \$0.05.

Section 2(b) of Executive Order 14026 further provides that, in calculating the annual percentage increase in the CPI–W for purposes of determining the new minimum wage rate, the Secretary shall compare such CPI–W for the most recent month, quarter, or year available (as selected by the Secretary prior to the first year for which a minimum wage is in effect) with the CPI–W for the same month in the preceding year, the same quarter in the preceding year, or the preceding year, respectively. *See* 86 FR 22835–36. To calculate the annual percentage increase in the CPI–W, the Department elected in its final rule implementing Executive Order 14026 to compare such CPI–W for the most recent year available with the CPI–W for the preceding year. *See* 29 CFR 23.50(b)(2)(iii). Consistent with the regulations implementing Executive Order 13658, *see* 29 CFR 10.5, the Department explained that it decided to compare the CPI–W for the most recent year available (instead of using the most recent month or quarter, as allowed by the order) with the CPI–W for the preceding year, “to minimize the impact of seasonal fluctuations on the Executive order minimum wage rate.” 86 FR 67167.

Once a determination has been made with respect to the new minimum wage rate, Executive Order 14026 and its implementing regulations require the Secretary to notify the public of the applicable minimum wage rate on an annual basis at least 90 days before any new minimum wage takes effect. *See* 86 FR 22835; 29 CFR 23.50(a)(2), 23.120(c)(1). The regulations explain that the Administrator of the Department’s Wage and Hour Division (the Administrator) will publish an annual notice in the **Federal Register** stating the applicable minimum wage rate at least 90 days before any new minimum wage takes effect. *See* 29 CFR 23.120(c)(2)(i). Additionally, the regulations state that the Administrator will provide notice of the Executive Order minimum wage rate on <https://sam.gov/content/wage-determinations>, or any successor site; on all wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon Act (DBA), 40 U.S.C. 3141 *et seq.*, and the Service Contract Act (SCA), 41 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*; and by other means the Administrator deems appropriate. *See* 29 CFR 23.120(c)(2)(ii)–(iv).

Section 3 of Executive Order 14026 explains the application of the order to tipped workers. 86 FR 22836. It