

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**Office of Justice Programs****[OJP (BJA) Docket No. 1831]****Meeting of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board**

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This is an announcement of a meeting (via WebEx/conference call-in) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board to consider nominations for the 2023–2024 Medal of Valor, and to make a limited number of recommendations for submission to the U.S. Attorney General to be cited. Additional issues of importance to the Board may also be discussed.

DATES: November 6, 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held virtually using web conferencing technology. The public may hear the proceedings of this virtual meeting/conference call by registering at last seven (7) days in advance with Gregory Joy (contact information below). All emailed requests to register must include within its Subject line, “MOV Board Meeting—November 6, 2024”.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Joy, Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, by telephone at (202) 514–1369, or by email at Gregory.joy@usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board carries out those advisory functions specified in 42 U.S.C. 15202. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 15201, the President of the United States is authorized to award the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer.

This virtual meeting/conference call is open to the public to participate remotely. For security purposes, members of the public who wish to participate must register at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting/conference call by contacting Mr. Joy.

Access to the virtual meeting/conference call will not be allowed without prior registration. Please submit any comments or written statements for consideration by the Review Board in

writing at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting date.

Gregory Joy,
Policy Advisor/Designated Federal Officer,
Bureau of Justice Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2024–22381 Filed 9–27–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**National Institute of Justice****[OJP (NIJ) Docket No. 1826]****Request for Comment on NIJ Draft Public Access Plan**

AGENCY: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) seeks input from all interested stakeholders, including NIJ grantees, criminal justice practitioners, academics, publishers, nonprofits, and the public as it develops a Public Access Plan to increase access to publications and data resulting from NIJ-funded research.

DATES: Individuals wishing to submit comments must do so by 5 p.m. Eastern Time November 29, 2024, as instructed below.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by sending electronic mail (Email) to: public.access.nij@usdoj.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Dutton, Physical Scientist, National Institute of Justice, 999 North Capitol St. NE, Washington, DC 20002; telephone number: (202) 532–5612; email address: gregory.dutton@usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Ensuring broad access to the products of NIJ-sponsored research is critical to achieving our mission to provide evidence, data, and tools to inform criminal and juvenile justice communities, victims services providers, and the public. NIJ is drafting a Public Access Plan to expand timely access to the results of NIJ-funded research and the data underpinning it. Facilitating access to both publications and data without barriers increases transparency and reproducibility. This has the potential to accelerate new discoveries and practical applications and contribute to evidence-based changes in policy and practice, which is all in the public interest. NIJ’s Public Access Plan is expected to be implemented for new awards made in Fiscal Year 2025. NIJ intends to include these key requirements:

- That all peer-reviewed publications resulting from NIJ-funded research will be made freely available to the public without delay, by requiring the authors to deposit their manuscripts in a public repository designated by NIJ.

- That the data underlying those publications will be made available at the time of publication.

- That persistent digital identifiers and metadata will be used to facilitate findability and reuse.

Access to Scholarly Publications

The current scientific publishing model places many peer-reviewed journal articles behind paywalls, which can make access inequitable. While large research institutions often have subscriptions or negotiated publisher agreements granting them full access, the general public and many criminal justice practitioners typically do not. One approach authors take to reach broader audiences is to publish their work under “Gold” Open Access. The publisher collects an upfront fee to make the article free to all readers. This cost must be borne by the author, their institution, or the funding agency, putting additional financial strain on institutions and researchers. A second approach is for the author to make their author accepted manuscript—to which they typically retain the rights—available in a public repository. This is referred to as “Green” Open Access. While the manuscript made available under this approach is not the publisher’s version of record, it accurately reflects the final peer-reviewed text, except for formatting. Since 2013, large federal science funding agencies (e.g., National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Department of Energy) have required that a version of all peer-reviewed publications be made publicly accessible within 12 months of publication (2013 OSTP Memo). More recently, a call was made for all federally funded peer-reviewed publications and associated data to be made publicly accessible upon publication without delay (2022 OSTP Memo).

NIJ expects its grantees to publish the results of their work in the peer-reviewed literature. But since NIJ was not subject to the 2013 OSTP Memo, our current policy does not mandate public access to these publications. Currently, grantees must notify NIJ of these publications simultaneous with their public release, and they are encouraged—but not required—to index them at the National Criminal Justice Research Service (NCJRS) Virtual Library. This aids discoverability, but

many NIH-funded publications are behind publisher paywalls and inaccessible to many. To expand access, we are drafting a Public Access Plan that will require grantees to deposit their accepted manuscripts under Green Open Access at a public repository.

To facilitate this, NIH plans to use PubMed Central (PMC) as our official repository for grantee publications. This would permit NIH to tap into the digital infrastructure and deep expertise of the National Library of Medicine, a leader in digital library information technology. It would allow for the long-term preservation and availability of NIH peer-reviewed publications, in a machine-readable format, along with their associated metadata, free of charge. PMC provides accessible manuscripts to the extent possible. As used here, accessibility refers to both machine readability, which makes information available for data mining, as well as to the use of assistive devices by people with disabilities. Accessibility can be limited by the completeness of the information submitted by the authors, and NIH aims to maximize the accessibility of grantee submissions (e.g., through the inclusion of alt-text for figures). PMC can accommodate both author accepted manuscripts and publisher versions of record. PMC assigns a unique identifier to each article in addition to collecting digital object identifiers (DOIs) for versions of record when available. Through PMC's application programming interfaces (APIs), NIH can make all our publications in PMC findable via the NCJRS Virtual Library. This would ensure that users can find and access all publications resulting from NIH-funded research (including peer-reviewed publications, grant reports, and other documents published by the grantee or NIH) at a single location.

Data Associated With Scholarly Publications

There is a broad and growing acknowledgement of the importance of sharing datasets that are well-documented and reusable. This serves both to confirm the reproducibility of reported findings and to enable new discoveries. Scientific datasets are increasingly considered primary research products, on par with journal publications. Secondary analysis might yield new conclusions or allow for exploration of new research questions with existing data. Despite these benefits, researchers and institutions may incur additional costs in assembling, storing, and curating these datasets.

NIH requires grantees to archive their full project data at the end of the project period at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) or an alternate repository appropriate to their field of study (<https://nij.ojp.gov/funding/data-archiving>). The terms of data archiving for each project (e.g., what constitutes the data, where it will be archived) are established in a Data Archiving Plan submitted at the proposal stage. The NIH Data Officer reviews and approves this plan after an award is made and any requested revisions have been incorporated.

To expedite access to research data and consistent with other federal science agencies, NIH now proposes to make public access to the data underlying grantee peer-reviewed publications mandatory at the time of publication. Researchers in some disciplines already routinely provide access to their data as Supplementary Information along with their publications. For others, this may be new. While the default expectation will be for maximum access, this requirement may be waived if the data are subject to disclosure concerns. This could include proprietary information; data pertaining to national security or law enforcement operations; Indigenous data; or data that could lead to a breach of personally identifiable information. As it does now for end-of-project data, NIH will develop processes for requesting waivers for the release of publication data where legitimate disclosure concerns or prohibitions exist. Existing guidelines and award condition language will be revised accordingly.

Persistent Identifiers

A persistent identifier (PID) is a unique identifier for research information (e.g., publications, data, researchers, institutions) that is persistent, machine processable, and follows metadata schema. Greater use of PIDs would allow NIH to use a federated approach whereby research data reside in appropriate repositories and the PID serves as a point of discovery and a means of linking information. This approach allows data assets to be managed by the research communities that create and use them, while simultaneously making them available to other users. However, this relies on third-party repositories ensuring data preservation and access over time, as well as the ongoing engagement of domain-specific expertise for dataset curation within scholarly communities.

Currently, NIH encourages principal investigators (PIs) and co-PIs to provide a researcher PID (e.g., ORCID) at the

time of application. This helps NIH assess applicants' publishing histories as well as track the products of NIH funding into the future. NIH's grant reporting process also encourages researchers to report PIDs for publications and datasets (typically DOIs).

NIH intends to expand its use of PIDs. In line with NSPM-33 specifications, NIH plans to require the NSPM-33 compliant Common Forms (i.e., Biographical Sketch, and Current and Pending (Other) Support), which should include researcher PIDs, with all applications. Additionally, NIH is exploring the assignment of PIDs, via CrossRef, to grant award numbers and final grant reports, as well as NIH-published content such as the NIH Journal.

Questions

Commenters are encouraged to respond to any or all of the following questions. Additional comments relevant to public access are also welcome. The Freedom of Information Act applies to all comments received and may require release of part or all of a comment. NIH anticipates publishing a summary of the comments received. No personally identifying information about the commenters will be included in the summary.

EQUITY

What steps should NIH take to improve equity in access to peer-reviewed publications?

How can NIH ensure equity in publication opportunities for NIH-supported authors?

PUBLICATIONS

What opportunities or benefits do you anticipate you or your institution would realize from a requirement that NIH-funded peer-reviewed publications be made available in a designated repository (e.g., PubMed Central)?

What challenges or barriers do you anticipate facing in complying with a requirement that NIH-funded peer-reviewed publications be made available in a designated repository?

If you are an author, have you published under Gold Open Access? Have you deposited your Author Accepted Manuscripts in a Green Open Access repository? Why or why not?

If you are an author, have you attached use licenses (e.g. Creative Commons) to your publications to clarify the terms of use and reuse by others? Why or why not?

DATA

What opportunities or benefits do you

anticipate you or your institution would realize from a requirement that the data underlying your NIJ-funded peer-reviewed publications be made publicly available?

What challenges or barriers do you anticipate in complying with a requirement that the data underlying your NIJ-funded peer-reviewed publications be made publicly available?

How can NIJ provide broad access to datasets while protecting sensitive personal, proprietary, or national security information?

If you are an author, have you made your publication data available along with your publications? What repositories did you use and why?

PIDs

What should NIJ consider in improving the findability and transparency of its research through PIDs and metadata?

How can NIJ best implement the use of PIDs for people, institutions, and research products?

SOFTWARE

How can NIJ improve the archiving, sharing, and maintenance of NIJ-funded software for reuse?

GENERAL

How can NIJ ensure broad access and accessibility to the outputs of NIJ-funded research?

What are the best practices (from academia, industry, and other stakeholder communities) for managing public access to research results?

What will be the biggest challenges to NIJ implementing a public access policy, and how can these challenges be addressed?

RESPONDENT BACKGROUND

To contextualize your responses, please give any relevant information about your background, including primary field of study, type of institution, career stage, community partnerships (if applicable), and anything else that may impact your relationship to scholarly publications and data.

NIJ publishes this notice pursuant to its authority at 34 U.S.C. 10122(c) and 6 U.S.C. 161–165.

Nancy La Vigne,

Director, National Institute of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2024–22285 Filed 9–27–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Native American Employment and Training Council

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, and section 166(i)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), notice is hereby given of the next meeting of the Native American Employment and Training Council (NAETC or Council), as constituted under WIOA.

DATES: The meeting will begin at 1 p.m. (Pacific time) on Tuesday, October 29, 2024, and continue until 5 p.m. (Pacific time). The meeting will reconvene at 10 a.m. (Pacific time), on Wednesday, October 30, 2024, and adjourn at 4 p.m. (Pacific time). The period from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., on Wednesday, October 30, 2024, is reserved for participation and comment by members of the public.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in person in the at the MGM Grand, 3799 S Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89109. The meeting will also be accessible virtually. To join the meeting use the following URLs:

October 29, 2024

<https://thegateam.webex.com/thegateam/j.php?MTID=m74feb877bd8079f53609e004154d6e81>
Meeting number: 2340 979 4955
Password: 1005

Join by phone

1–844–992–4726 United States Toll Free
1–408–418–9388 United States Toll

Access code: 2340 979 4955

October 30, 2024

<https://thegateam.webex.com/thegateam/j.php?MTID=med861edd0453fafce35e87ba9e223f19>
Meeting number: 2347 189 3020
Password: 1005

Join by phone

1–844–992–4726 United States Toll Free
1–408–418–9388 United States Toll

Access code: 2347 189 3020

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nathaniel Coley, Designated Federal Officer, Division of Indian and Native American Programs, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S–4209, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210. Telephone number (202)

693–4287 (VOICE) (this is not a toll-free number) or chief.dinap@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Council members and members of the public are encouraged to logon to the link provided early to allow for connection issues and troubleshooting.

The meeting will be open to the public. Members of the public not present may submit a written statement by Friday, October 25, 2024, to be included in the record of the meeting. Statements are to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor Division of Indian and Native American Programs (DINAP) at DINAP@dol.gov. Persons who need special accommodations should contact Nathaniel Coley at 202–693–4287 or chief.dinap@dol.gov, two business days before the meeting. The formal agenda will focus on the following main topics: (1) Updates from the Employment and Training Administration; (2) NAETC workgroup updates; (3) DINAP updates; and (4) public comment.

José Javier Rodríguez,

Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2024–22244 Filed 9–27–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FR–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, 2025

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, 2025. 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 \$13.30 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 \$9.30 per hour. Covered contracts that are entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or that are renewed or extended (pursuant to an