

related to funding and Registered Apprenticeships. In addition to the aforementioned Executive Office memorandum, this Tribal Consultation aligns with Executive Order 13175, *Reforming Federal Funding and Support for Tribal Nations to Better Embrace our Trust Responsibilities and Promote the Next Era of Tribal Self-Determination*.

Tribal leaders or their proxies are invited to participate in the pre-consultation webinar to hear overviews of the topics to be discussed during the formal Tribal Consultation and ask any technical questions that would aid in providing input during the Tribal Consultation.

José Javier Rodríguez,

Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2024–24593 Filed 10–23–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-FR-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Occupational Code Assignment

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, "Occupational Code Assignment (OCA)." This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by December 23, 2024.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting Pam Frugoli by telephone at (202) 693–3643 (this is not a toll-free number), by email at frugoli.pam@dol.gov, or by accessing: <http://www.onetcenter.org/ombclearance.html>. For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of this ICR by email:

frugoli.pam@dol.gov; or by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Workforce Investment, 200 Constitution Ave NW, C–4526, Washington, DC 20210; or by fax (202) 693–3015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Contact Pam Frugoli by telephone at (202) 693–3643 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at frugoli.pam@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts pre-clearance consultation to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

The OCA form (ETA 741) was developed as a public service to the users of the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), to help them obtain occupational codes and titles for jobs that they are unable to locate in O*NET. The O*NET system classifies nearly all jobs in the United States economy. However, new specializations are constantly evolving and emerging. The use of the OCA is voluntary and is provided: (1) as a uniform format to the public and private sector to submit information in order to receive assistance in identifying an occupational code; (2) to assist the O*NET system in identifying potential occupations that may need to be included in future O*NET data collection efforts; and (3) to provide input to a database of alternative (lay) titles to facilitate searches for occupational information in the O*NET websites including O*NET OnLine, My Next Move, My Next Move for Veterans, O*NET Code Connector, as well as CareerOneStop.

The OCA process is designed to help the occupational information user relate an occupational specialty or a job title to an occupational code and title within the framework of the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) based O*NET system. The O*NET–SOC system consists of a database that organizes the work done by individuals into approximately 1,000 occupational categories. In addition, O*NET occupations have associated data on the

importance and level of a range of occupational characteristics and requirements, including knowledge, skills, abilities, tasks and work activities. Since the O*NET–SOC system is based on the 2018 SOC system, identifying an O*NET–SOC code and title also facilitates linkage to national, state, and local occupational employment and wage estimates.

Section 308 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act authorizes this information collection.

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 1205–0137.

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: Extension without changes.

Title of Collection: Occupational Code Assignment.

Form: ETA–741.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0137.

Affected Public: State, Local and tribal governments, Federal Government, individual & households, and private sector.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 60.

Frequency: On Occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 60.

Estimated Average Time per Response: .6 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 36 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: \$0.

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

José Javier Rodríguez,

Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2024–24587 Filed 10–23–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 24–11]

Notice of Entering Into a Compact With the Republic of Zambia

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is publishing a summary of the Millennium Challenge Compact (Compact) between the United States of America and the Republic of Zambia. Representatives of the United States of America and the Republic of Zambia executed the Compact on October 17, 2024. The complete text of the Compact has been posted at: <https://www.mcc.gov/resources/doc/agreement-zambia-farm-to-market-compact/>.

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 7709(b)(3))

Dated: October 21, 2024.

Peter E. Jaffe,

Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary.

Summary of Zambia Compact

Overview of the MCC Zambia Farm to Market Compact

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), on behalf of the United States of America, has signed a five-year Compact with the Republic of Zambia (Zambia) aimed at reducing poverty through economic growth. MCC funding of \$458,000,000, together with a contribution of \$33,750,000 from the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), will support economic growth in Zambia through investments in the agriculture and agro-processing sectors. MCC's investment aims to address the binding constraints to economic growth of (1) poor roads and transport that reduce market access, (2) inadequate private investment in capital inputs needed to boost agricultural production, and (3) an uncertain policy environment for inputs, outputs, and exports. The Compact will address these constraints through four projects: (1) the Roads and Access Project; (2) the Asset Finance Project; (3) the Agriculture Policy Reform and Institutional Strengthening Project; and (4) the American Catalyst Facility for Development (“ACFD”) Project.

Background and Context

The Republic of Zambia, a landlocked country of twenty million people and 72 ethnic groups, stretches across southern Africa's central plateau, occupying an area slightly larger than the state of Texas. Categorized as a low-income country with gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at around US \$1,300, Zambia's annual economic growth averaged 3.7 percent over the period 2011 to 2021. This growth has been inconsistent, however, primarily due to Zambia's dependence on exporting copper, a commodity known for its international price volatility. Other vulnerabilities hampering Zambia's growth include reoccurring drought shocks that harm its agriculture and energy sectors. Further, Zambia's extensive public borrowing in the recent past pushed its debt-to-GDP levels above one hundred and twenty (120) percent, overwhelming the country's ability to deliver public services and finance future investments. Meanwhile, the bulk of the country's labor force remains engaged in low-productivity agriculture and informal services, resulting in over half of the population living below the poverty line and

income inequality levels among the world's worst. According to the World Bank, agriculture contributes to approximately three (3) percent of Zambia's GDP yet employs over half of its labor force.

Following the election of President Hakainde Hichilema in August 2021, the GRZ prioritized private sector-led growth, more market-friendly policies, and a decentralization of authority and budgets to local authorities. In a complementary vein, the GRZ also signaled, in its national development plan, a renewed emphasis on economic diversification led by investments in the country's underperforming agriculture and agro-processing sectors. Zambia's agricultural sector suffers from low productivity, with average maize yields hovering around two metric tons/hectare, well below the eight tons/hectare achieved by the country's leading commercial producers. Much of Zambia's low input use is a result of the lack of irrigation, outdated agricultural practices, and a highly inadequate rural road network. This also constrains the expansion of labor-intensive agro-processors, who often source inputs from local farms. Both agriculture and agro-processing are significantly constrained by a lack of access to credit to finance investment in small-scale irrigation and other inputs.

Given this sector context, the Compact program aims to address key constraints along the country's agriculture and agro-processing growth path through a combination of investments in rural road infrastructure, programs to increase access to credit, and agricultural policy reform initiatives. Investments in these areas will help the GRZ to substantially diversify and grow its economy while reducing poverty.

Project Summaries

The compact program consists of four projects:

(1) The Roads and Access Project (\$315,000,000) is designed to decrease transportation costs in prioritized agriculture corridors by improving approximately 338 kilometers (210 miles) of road and transportation infrastructure, increasing rural population access to markets and services, and strengthening Zambian road asset management. The project includes upgrading road segments based on updated weather projections, reducing the number of days a road would be impassable due to flooding or the risk of washouts. The construction of trail bridges, pedestrian amenities, and other physical infrastructure paired with the application of an established