

individuals and include information on how the incident occurred as well as various characteristics of the employers and the deceased worker. This information is used for surveillance of fatal work injuries and for developing prevention strategies. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on June 10, 2022 (87 FR 35573).

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 the OMB approves it 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 OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–BLS.

Title of Collection: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

OMB Control Number: 1220–0133.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Individuals or Households, Businesses or other for-profits, State, Local, or Tribal Governments, Federal Government.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 561.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 15,810.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 2,760 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Nicole Bouchet,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2022–21463 Filed 10–3–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Notice of Publication to the Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor

AGENCY: The Bureau of International Labor Affairs, United States Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice: Announcement of public availability of updated list of goods produced by child labor or forced labor.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the publication of an updated list of goods—along with countries of origin—that the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards. ILAB is required to develop and make available to the public the List pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA of 2005), amended.

DATES: Publication on September 28, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nadia Al-Dayel, Division Chief, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor at (202) 693–4896 (this is not a toll free number) or *Al-Dayel.Nadia.A@dol.gov*. Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above via TTY by calling the Federal Information Relay Service at 1–877–889–5627.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) announces the publication of the tenth edition of the *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* (List), pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA) of 2005, as amended (TVPPRA). ILAB published the initial List on September 10, 2009, and has since published nine updated editions. The 2022 edition of the TVPPRA List includes 158 goods from 77 countries and 10 goods from supply chain tracing that are produced in 2 countries. Two new goods (dairy products and açai berry) that were not previously included on the List are being added. This tenth edition adds a total of 32 line items and removes one line item from the TVPPRA List, cotton from Uzbekistan. In addition, for the first time, the TVPPRA List includes 10 new goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with child labor or forced labor in accordance with the TVPPRA 2018. These goods are lithium-ion batteries, crude palm oil, refined palm kernel oil, refined palm oil, refined palm kernel oil, oleochemicals, photovoltaic ingots, photovoltaic wafers, solar cells, and solar modules.

Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (“TVPPRA of 2005”), Public Law 109–164 (2006), 22 U.S.C 7112(b), as

amended by Section 133 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–425, directs the Secretary of Labor, acting through ILAB, to “develop and make available to the public a list of goods from countries that ILAB has reason to believe are produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards, including, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor.” (TVPPRA List).

The primary purposes of the List are to raise public awareness about the incidence of child labor and forced labor in the production of goods in the countries listed and to promote efforts to eliminate such practices. The 2022 report, including a discussion of the List’s methodology, the updated List, and an updated bibliography of sources, are available on the Department of Labor website at: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods/>.

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C))

Signed at Washington, DC, on September 8, 2022.

Thea Lee,

Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2022–21462 Filed 10–3–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–28–P

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 22–12]

Notice of Open Meeting

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Advisory Council was established as a discretionary advisory committee on July 14, 2016. Its charter was renewed for a second term on July 11, 2018, a third term on July 8, 2020, and a fourth term on July 7, 2022. The MCC Advisory Council serves MCC solely in an advisory capacity and provides insight regarding innovations in infrastructure, technology, and sustainability; perceived risks and opportunities in MCC partner countries; new financing mechanisms for developing country contexts; and shared value approaches. The MCC Advisory Council provides a platform for systematic engagement with the private sector and other

external stakeholders and contributes to MCC's mission—to reduce poverty through sustainable, economic growth.

DATES: Wednesday, October 19, 2022,
• 8:30 a.m. EDT/12:30 p.m. UTC.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in-person and via conference call.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Contact Bahgi Berhane, 202–521–3600, or email MCCAdvisoryCouncil@mcc.gov, or visit <https://www.mcc.gov/about/org-unit/advisory-council>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda. During the Fall 2022 inaugural meeting of the 2022–2024 MCC Advisory Council, the cohort will be onboarded into the Council and will meet with MCC leadership.

Public Participation. The meeting will be open to the public. Members of the public may file written statement(s) before or after the meeting. If you plan to attend, please submit your name and affiliation no later than Monday, October 10, 2022, to MCCAdvisoryCouncil@mcc.gov to receive instructions on how to attend.

(Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App.)

Dated: September 28, 2022.

Thomas G. Hohenthanner,
Acting VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–21452 Filed 10–3–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9211–03–P

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 22–13]

Report on the Criteria and Methodology for Determining the Eligibility of Candidate Countries for Millennium Challenge Account Assistance for Fiscal Year 2023

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This report to Congress is provided in accordance with the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003. The Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 requires the Millennium Challenge Corporation to publish a report that identifies the criteria and methodology that MCC intends to use to determine which candidate countries may be eligible to be considered for assistance under the Millennium Challenge Act for fiscal year 2023. The report is set forth in full below.

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 7707(b)(2))

Dated: September 28, 2022.

Thomas G. Hohenthanner,
Acting VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

Report on the Criteria and Methodology for Determining the Eligibility of Candidate Countries for Millennium Challenge Account Assistance for Fiscal Year 2023

This document explains how the Board of Directors (the Board) of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) will identify, evaluate, and select eligible countries for fiscal year (FY) 2023. Specifically, this document discusses the following:

- (I) Which countries MCC will evaluate
- (II) How the Board evaluates these countries

- A. Overall evaluation
- B. For selection of an eligible country for a first compact
- C. For selection of an eligible country for a subsequent compact
- D. For selection of an eligible country for a concurrent compact
- E. For threshold program assistance
- F. A note on potential transition to upper middle income country status after initial selection

This report is provided in accordance with section 608(b) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended (the Act), as more fully described in Appendix A.

(I) Which countries are evaluated?

MCC evaluates the policy performance of all candidate countries and statutorily-prohibited countries by dividing them into two income categories for the purposes of creating “scorecards.” These categories are used to account for the income bias that occurs when countries with more per capita resources perform better than countries with fewer. In FY 2023, those scorecard evaluation income categories¹ are:

- Countries whose gross national income (GNI) per capita is \$2,045 or less; and
- Countries whose GNI per capita is between \$2,046 and \$4,255.

Appendix B lists all candidate countries and statutorily-prohibited countries for scorecard evaluation purposes.

¹ These income groups correspond to the definitions of low income countries and lower middle countries using the historical International Development Association (IDA) threshold published by the World Bank. MCC has used these categories to evaluate country performance since FY 2004. Our amended statute no longer uses those definitions for funding purposes, but we continue to use them for evaluation purposes.

(II) How does the Board evaluate these countries?

A. Overall Evaluation

The Board looks at three legislatively-mandated factors when it evaluates any candidate country for compact eligibility: (1) policy performance; (2) the opportunity to reduce poverty and generate economic growth; and (3) the availability of MCC funds.

(1) Policy Performance

Appendix C describes all 20 indicators, their definitions, what is required to “pass,” their source, and their relationship to the legislative criteria. Because of the importance of evaluating a country’s policy performance in a comparable, cross-country way, the Board relies to the maximum extent possible upon the best-available objective and quantifiable policy performance indicators. These indicators act as proxies for a country’s commitment to just and democratic governance, economic freedom, and investing in its people, per MCC’s founding legislation. Comprised of 20 third-party indicators in the categories of ruling justly, encouraging economic freedom, and investing in people, MCC scorecards are created for all candidate countries and statutorily-prohibited countries. To “pass” most indicators on its scorecard, a country’s score on each indicator must be above the median score *in its income group* (as defined above for scorecard evaluation purposes). For the inflation, political rights, civil liberties, and immunization rates² indicators, however, minimum or maximum scores for “passing” have been established. In particular, the Board considers whether a country

- passed at least 10 of the 20 indicators, with at least one pass in each of the three categories,
- passed either the Political Rights or Civil Liberties indicator; and
- passed the Control of Corruption indicator.

While satisfaction of all three aspects means a country is termed to have “passed” the scorecard, the Board also considers whether the country performs “substantially worse” in any one policy category than it does on the scorecard overall.

The mandatory passing of either the Political Rights or Civil Liberties indicators is called the Democratic

² A minimum score required to pass has been established for the immunization rates indicator only when the median score is above a 90 percent immunization rate. Countries must score above 90 percent or the median for their scorecard income pool, whichever is lower, in order to pass the indicator.