

25 chiefs/department heads/Commanders to spend 20 minutes completing the telephone debriefing about the mail screener (25 × 20 minutes = 8.33 hours). NIJ expects the five internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) investigators who are asked to complete telephone interviews on specific cases identified in the mail screener to spend an average of 60 minutes of their time which includes the debriefing about the interview (5 × 60 minutes = 5 hours). The total amount of time for the N-JOV4 pilot is 19.58 hours.

Burden Hours for N-JOV4 National Study

A total of 2,689 local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies are included in the national stratified sample. All of these agencies except the three federal agencies will receive a mail screener, resulting a total of 2,686 non-federal agencies. NIJ estimates that the time to complete the screener will be five minutes for agencies with no eligible cases and 10 minutes for agencies with eligible cases, including the time to read the accompanying letter, identify eligible cases, and answer the questions. NIJ estimates that 1,343 (50%) of the law enforcement agencies will complete the screener by mail. Of these, 35% are expected to have at least one case; these agencies will take approximately 10 minutes each to complete the mail screener (470 × 10 = 78.33 hours). The remaining agencies who complete the screener survey by mail are expected to take approximately 5 minutes each to complete the mail screener (873 × 5 = 72.75 hours). This equals a total of 151.08 hours for completing the screener by mail. NIJ estimates that 36 percent of the law enforcement agencies will complete the screener by telephone. NIJ estimates that, of these 967 agencies who complete the screener by telephone, 338 will have a case (338 × 10 = 56.33 hours) and 629 will have no cases (629 × 5 = 52.42 hours) for a total of 108.75 hours for completing the mail screener by phone. Based on power analysis calculations, case-level telephone interviews will be completed for a sample of 2,000 eligible cases identified in the mail screener. NIJ estimates that the telephone surveys will take an average of 45 minutes, including 5 minutes for introductions and study details, 3 minutes for data retrieval, and 37 minutes for study questions (2,000 × 45 = 1,500 hours). The total amount of time for the N-JOV4 national study is 1,759.83 hours.

6. *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:*

There are an estimated 1,779.41 total burden hours associated with the N-JOV4 pilot study and the national study.

If additional information is required contact: Melody Braswell, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 3E.405A, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: December 21, 2020.

Melody Braswell,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Employment Navigator Data Collection and Matching

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before January 27, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and

clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony May by telephone at 202-693-4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Employment Navigator Data Collection and Matching information collection contains three forms:

- *Employment Navigator Intake Form:* A data collection mechanism for transitioning service members to provide general characteristics and background information as services are received from Employment Navigators.

- *Employment Navigator Partner Form:* Captures additional data that is captured from government and non-government partners who will provide the service member, veteran, or spouse addition job seeker assistance after Employment Navigator data entry is complete. This form also includes any employment-related outcomes (e.g. job placement, job retention, hourly wages earned) for each participant.

- *Transition Assistance Program (TAP) Partner Registration Form:* A registration and validation form that all necessary partner entities must complete in order to be considered for partner status.

For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on July 29, 2020 (85 FR 45701).

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-VETS.

Title of Collection: Employment Navigator Data Collection and Matching.
OMB Control Number: 1293-0NEW.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses or other for-profits; Individuals and Households.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 22,550.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 22,550.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 6,885 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

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

Dated: December 18, 2020.

Anthony May,

Management and Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2020–28571 Filed 12–23–20; 8:45 am]

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MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 20–10]

Report on the Selection of Eligible Countries for Fiscal Year 2021

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This report is provided in accordance with the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended. The report is set forth in full below.

Authority: Section 608(d)(2) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 7707(d)(2) (the Act).

Dated: December 18, 2020.

Brian Finkelstein,

Acting VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

Report on the Selection of Eligible Countries for Fiscal Year 2021

Summary

This report is provided in accordance with section 608(d)(1) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended (the Act) (22 U.S.C. 7707(d)(1)).

The Act authorizes the provision of assistance under section 605 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7704) to countries that enter into compacts with the United States to support policies and programs that advance the progress of such countries in achieving lasting poverty reduction through economic growth, and are in furtherance of the Act. The Act requires the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to determine the countries that will be eligible to receive assistance for the fiscal year, based on their demonstrated commitment to just and democratic governance, economic freedom, and investing in their people, as well as on the opportunity to reduce

poverty through economic growth in the country. The Act also requires the submission of reports to appropriate congressional committees and the publication of notices in the **Federal Register** that identify, among other things:

1. The countries that are “candidate countries” for assistance for fiscal year (FY) 2021 based on their per-capita income levels and their eligibility to receive assistance under U.S. law, and countries that would be candidate countries, but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance (section 608(a) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7707(a)));

2. The criteria and methodology that the Board of Directors of MCC (the Board) used to measure and evaluate the policy performance of the “candidate countries” consistent with the requirements of section 607 of the Act in order to determine “eligible countries” from among the “candidate countries” (section 608(b) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7707(b))); and

3. The list of countries determined by the Board to be “eligible countries” for FY 2021, with justification for eligibility determination and selection for compact negotiation, including with which of the eligible countries the Board will seek to enter into compacts (section 608(d) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7707(d))).

This is the third of the above-described reports by MCC for FY 2021. It identifies countries determined by the Board to be eligible under section 607 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7706) for FY 2021 with which the MCC will seek to enter into compacts under section 609 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7708), as well as the justification for such decisions. The report also identifies countries selected by the Board to receive assistance under MCC’s threshold program pursuant to section 616 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7715).

Eligible Countries

The Board met on December 15, 2020 to select those eligible countries with which the United States, through MCC, will seek to enter into a Millennium Challenge Compact pursuant to section 607 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7706). The Board selected the following eligible country for such assistance for FY 2021: Sierra Leone. The Board also selected the following previously selected countries for compact assistance for FY 2021: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Timor-Leste, and Tunisia.

Criteria

In accordance with the Act and with the “Report on the Criteria and Methodology for Determining the Eligibility of Candidate Countries for

Millennium Challenge Account Assistance in Fiscal Year 2021” formally submitted to Congress on September 15, 2020, selection was based primarily on a country’s overall performance in three broad policy categories: *Ruling Justly*, *Encouraging Economic Freedom*, and *Investing in People*. The Board relied, to the fullest extent possible, upon transparent and independent indicators to assess countries’ policy performance and demonstrated commitment in these three broad policy areas. The Board compared countries’ performance on the indicators relative to their income-level peers, evaluating them in comparison to either the group of countries with a GNI per capita equal to or less than \$1,945, or the group with a GNI per capita between \$1,946 and \$4,045.

The criteria and methodology used to assess countries on the annual scorecards are outlined in the “Report on the Criteria and Methodology for Determining the Eligibility of Candidate Countries for Millennium Challenge Account Assistance for Fiscal Year 2021.”¹ Scorecards reflecting each country’s performance on the indicators are available on MCC’s website at <https://www.mcc.gov/who-we-select/scorecards>.

The Board also considered whether any adjustments should be made for data gaps, data lags, or recent events since the indicators were published, as well as strengths or weaknesses in particular indicators. Where appropriate, the Board took into account additional quantitative and qualitative information, such as evidence of a country’s commitment to fighting corruption, investments in human development outcomes, or poverty rates. In keeping with legislative directives, the Board also considered the opportunity to reduce poverty and promote economic growth in a country, in light of the overall information available, as well as the availability of appropriated funds.

The Board sees the selection decision as an annual opportunity to determine where MCC funds can be most effectively used to support poverty reduction through economic growth in relatively well-governed, poor countries. The Board carefully considers the appropriate nature of each country partnership—on a case-by-case basis—based on factors related to poverty reduction through economic growth, the sustainability of MCC’s investments, and the country’s ability to attract and

¹ Available at <https://www.mcc.gov/resources/doc/report-selection-criteria-methodology-fy21>.