

workers' exposure monitoring and medical records for specific periods, and to provide the OSHA, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, affected workers, and their authorized representatives access to these records. Employers, workers, physicians, and the Government use these records to ensure exposure to benzene in the workplace does not harm workers. The Occupational Safety and Health Act authorizes this information collection. See 29 U.S.C. 651, 655, and 657.

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 the 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. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under Control Number 1218-0145.

OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal, and the current approval for this collection is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2013. The DOL seeks to extend PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) more years, without any change to existing requirements. The DOL notes that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on August 23, 2013 (78 FR 52567).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within 30 days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB Control Number 1218-0145. The OMB 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-OSHA.*

*Title of Collection: Formaldehyde Standard.*

*OMB Control Number: 1218-0145.*

*Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.*

*Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 84,931.*

*Total Estimated Number of Responses: 904,202.*

*Total Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 237,854.*

*Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$41,724,296.*

Dated: December 12, 2013.

**Michel Smyth,**

*Departmental Clearance Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2013-30071 Filed 12-17-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-26-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Bureau of Labor Statistics

#### Notice of Action

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice of action.

**SUMMARY:** Effective with the release of PPI data for January 2014 in February 2014, BLS will transition from the Stage of Processing (SOP) aggregation system to the Final Demand-Intermediate Demand (FD-ID) aggregation system. This shift will result in significant changes to the PPI news release, as well as other documents available from PPI, including the PPI Detailed Report and PPI Handbook of Methods.

**DATES:** The transition to the FD-ID system will occur with the release of January 2014 data, scheduled for release Wednesday, February 19, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jonathan Weinhausen, Producer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, telephone number 202-691-7709 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email to: [weinhagen.jonathan@bls.gov](mailto:weinhagen.jonathan@bls.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** To expand the scope of coverage for the Producer

Price Index (PPI), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed an aggregation system that includes price changes for domestic goods, services, and construction sold to final demand and intermediate demand.

The transition to the FD-ID system is the culmination of a long-standing PPI objective to improve the SOP aggregation system by incorporating PPIs for services, construction, government purchases, and exports. In comparison to the SOP system, the FD-ID system more than doubles current PPI coverage of the United States economy in its primary aggregate indexes to over 75 percent of in-scope domestic production. The FD-ID system was introduced as a set of experimental indexes in January 2011. Nearly all new FD-ID goods, services, and construction indexes provide historical data back to either November 2009 or April 2010, while the indexes for goods that correspond with the historical SOP indexes go back to the 1970s or earlier.

To assist with the transition to the FD-ID system, PPI has been providing a version of the PPI news release based on the FD-ID model, starting with the publication of July 2013 data in August 2013. This document will be labeled "Experimental" through the December release in January 2014 and is being posted to the PPI Experimental FD-ID Aggregation System Web page (<http://www.bls.gov/ppi/experimentalaggregation.htm>) about two weeks after each month's regular PPI release. That Web page also contains detailed methodological information for the FD-ID aggregation system.

With the publication of January 2014 data in February 2014, the FD-ID version of the PPI news release will become the official news release document of record.

A **Federal Register** Notice requesting comments pertaining to the FD-ID aggregation system was posted in the **Federal Register** Tuesday, May 17, 2011. **Federal Register** Volume 76, Number 95 (Tuesday, May 17, 2011), [Notices], [Pages 28467–28469], [FR Doc No: 2011-12042.]

The FD-ID system will highlight the index for final demand, which measures price changes for goods, services, and construction sold to final demand: personal consumption, capital investment, government purchases, and exports. The composition of products in the final demand price index differs from that of the finished goods index in two major respects. First, it includes government purchases and exports. Second, it includes services and construction, which are not reflected in finished goods.

The FD-ID system also includes two separate parallel treatments of intermediate demand: price changes for goods, services, and construction sold to business as inputs to production, excluding capital investment. The first treatment, intermediate demand by commodity type, measures price changes based on similarity of product and includes aggregate indexes for processed goods for intermediate demand, unprocessed goods for intermediate demand, and services for intermediate demand.

The second treatment, intermediate demand by production flow, is a stage-based system of price indexes, where price changes for goods, services, and construction can be studied as they move through the production chain of the economy to final demand. This treatment includes four stages of intermediate demand, which were established to maximize forward flow of production through the economy, while minimizing backflow of production.

These FD-ID indexes are constructed using PPI commodity indexes for goods, services, and construction, where products are assigned to various categories according to buyer type and commodity type. A product purchased by different classes of buyers is assigned to multiple FD-ID aggregates, with unique weights allocated to each aggregate based on the product's sales value to each buyer type.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 9th day of December 2013.

**Kimberley Hill,**

*Chief, Division of Management Systems,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

[FR Doc. 2013-30072 Filed 12-17-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-24-P

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

**[MCC FR 13-08]**

### Report on the Selection of Eligible Countries for Fiscal Year 2014

**AGENCY:** Millennium Challenge Corporation.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This report is provided in accordance with section 608(d)(1) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, Public Law 108-199, Division D, (the "Act"), 22 U.S.C. 7708(d)(1).

Dated: December 13, 2013.

**Melvin F. Williams, Jr.,**  
*VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary,  
Millennium Challenge Corporation.*

### Report on the Selection of Eligible Countries for Fiscal Year 2014

#### Summary

This report is provided in accordance with section 608(d)(1) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, Public Law 108-199, Division D, (the "Act") (22 U.S.C. 7707(d)(1)).

The Act authorizes the provision of Millennium Challenge Account ("MCA") 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 economic growth and poverty reduction, 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 MCA assistance during 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 and generate 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:

The countries that are "candidate countries" for MCA assistance during fiscal year 2014 ("FY14") 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))):

The criteria and methodology that the Board of Directors of MCC (the "Board") will use to measure and evaluate the policy performance of the "candidate countries" consistent with the requirements of section 607 of the Act in order to select "MCA eligible countries" from among the "candidate countries" (section 608(b) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7707(b))); and

The list of countries determined by the Board to be "MCA eligible countries" for FY14, with justification for eligibility determination and selection for compact negotiation, including with which of the MCA eligible countries the Board will seek to enter into MCA 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 FY14. It

identifies countries determined by the Board to be eligible under section 607 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7706) for FY14 and countries 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 determined by the Board to be eligible for MCC's Threshold Program under section 616 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7715).

#### Eligible Countries

The Board met on December 10, 2013, to select countries that will be eligible for MCA compact assistance under section 607 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7706) for FY14. The Board selected the following country as eligible for such assistance for FY14: Lesotho. The Board also reselected the following countries as eligible for FY14 MCA compact assistance—Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, and Tanzania. Two other countries currently developing compact proposals, Benin and Sierra Leone, were not put up for a vote. The Board discussed the fact that those two countries did not pass MCC's control of corruption indicator, which is a hard hurdle for passing the scorecard, and did not put them to a vote on reselection. Guatemala and Nepal were reselected as eligible for threshold assistance.

#### 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 2014" formally submitted to Congress on September 19, 2013, 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 maximum 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 low income scorecard countries ("LIC") or the group of lower middle income scorecard countries ("LMIC").

The criteria and methodology used to assess countries on the annual scorecards is outlined in the "Report on the Criteria and Methodology for Determining the Eligibility of Candidate Countries for Millennium Challenge Account Assistance in Fiscal Year