require payment of prevailing wages on federal funded or assisted construction projects. The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) was enacted to help workers balance family and work responsibilities and help keep middle class families in the middle class by providing job protection, and the child labor provisions of the FLSA ensure the safe employment of young workers; encourage their educational endeavors; and provide a path to future employment. The Department also administers portions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, various Executive Orders such as E.O. 13658, E.O. 14026, and E.O. 14055.

In FY 2023, WHD concluded 955 investigations that found child labor violations, a 14% increase from the previous year. WHD found nearly 5,800 children employed in violation of the law, an 88% increase since 2019, and assessed more than $8 million in penalties, an 83% increase from the previous year. At the Wage and Hour Division, safeguarding children at work has always been our top priority. Wage and Hour Division investigations found a significant increase in children being employed illegally and in 2023 launched a National Strategic Enforcement Initiative on Child Labor to put additional emphasis on addressing this critical issue. As part of this initiative, the Department has designed a WHD contact form to better respond to potential child labor issues and potential complaints. This revision proposes to implement the contact form to better streamline Department responsiveness to child labor issues. This contact form will replace any existing contact form on the WHD website.

WHD has prepared a new landing page, a general inquiry form as well as a form specific to child labor. The respondent will only submit one response as they click child labor on the general inquiry form, the child labor form will appear. Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the Department at the address shown in the ADDRESSES section within 60 days of publication of this notice in the Federal Register. To help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should reference OMB Control Number 1235–0021.

II. Review Focus: The Department of Labor is particularly interested in comments which:

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
- 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;
- 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 submissions of responses.

III. Current Actions: The Department of Labor seeks an approval for the revision of this information collection to ensure effective administration of the laws administered by the WHD.


Daniel Navarrete, Acting Director, Division of Regulations, Legislation, and Interpretation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Please email the Office of Management and Budget at publicparticipation@omb.eop.gov. For more information, visit the Federal eRulemaking Page (https://www.regulations.gov/).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Public involvement in the development of regulations can lead to more effective and equitable regulations, greater trust in government and democratic accountability, and increased public understanding of the regulatory process. Recognizing the importance of public participation, Executive Order 14094 of
April 6, 2023, Modernizing Regulatory Review, encourages Federal agencies, to the extent practicable and consistent with applicable law, to inform their regulatory actions through meaningful and equitable opportunities for public input from a range of interested or affected parties, including underserved communities.

To assist agencies in implementing the public participation provisions of Executive Order 14094, OIRA published a Memorandum, Broadening Public Participation and Community Engagement in the Regulatory Process. Among other things, the Memorandum offered a review of actions agencies should take, where practicable and appropriate, to support greater participation and engagement in the regulatory process. In particular, it discussed: (1) “leveraging the release of the biannual Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory Actions . . . to discuss agencies’ past, ongoing, and upcoming participation and engagement with the public, including underserved communities”; and (2) “ensuring that agency policies on communication during the rulemaking process promote accessible, equitable, and meaningful participation and engagement, especially early on in setting regulatory priorities and in the early stages of rule development before a proposed regulation is issued for comment.” The Memorandum identified leading practices for participation and engagement that agencies can consider using, such as taking affirmative steps to promote engagement where members of the public may face obstacles to participation; making regulatory material more accessible, understandable, and usable by the public; holding listening sessions, including online or technology-enabled session, while agencies are still defining regulatory priorities; or providing multiple means of submitting comments and feedback.

Since releasing the Memorandum, OIRA has worked with agencies to make effective use of the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory Actions (Regulatory Agenda) to expand public awareness of the opportunities agencies have provided, and potentially will provide, for public participation and community engagement. The Fall 2023 Regulatory Agenda included descriptions of agency efforts to engage with the public.

Notable instances of public participation include the following:

- The Small Business Administration conducted four Tribal consultations and a listening session related to aspects of a proposed rule that would change the Native community benefits-reporting requirements in SBA’s 8(a) Business Development program; that feedback contributed to SBA’s decision to remove these provisions from the final rule.
- The Environmental Protection Agency held over forty external meetings, including directly engaging with Tribes, small businesses, and other entities, to inform its ongoing work to develop a proposed rule addressing risks posed by the chemical 1-bromopropane.
- The Department of Transportation’s proposal to ensure air carriers and ticket agents provide prompt ticket refunds (including ancillary fees) to passengers when a flight is cancelled or significantly changed was informed by 4,000 comments, 94 listening sessions hosted by the Interagency Technical Working Group on Race and Ethnicity Standards, 3 public virtual townhalls, and a Tribal consultation.
- The Office of Management and Budget’s revision to Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, was informed by more than 20,000 comments, 94 listening sessions hosted by the Interagency Technical Working Group on Race and Ethnicity Standards, 3 public virtual townhalls, and a Tribal consultation.

II. Topics and Key Questions

OMB particularly seeks feedback on the following three topic areas: (1) the Regulatory Agenda as a platform for highlighting past and future opportunities for public participation; (2) experience with effective opportunities for public engagement in the regulatory process; and (3) opportunities for strengthening public participation and community engagement in the regulatory process.

1. The Regulatory Agenda as a Platform for Public Participation

- Are there entries in the Regulatory Agenda that you think have been particularly helpful in describing how public participation informed an agency’s regulatory process?
- Are there entries in the Regulatory Agenda that you think have been particularly helpful in offering information regarding forthcoming opportunities for public participation and engagement?
- What further improvements would you like to see regarding how public participation is discussed in the Regulatory Agenda?

2. Effective Opportunities for Public Engagement

- Did you find any agency actions that were particularly helpful in facilitating participation in an agency’s regulatory process? Please include any specific examples.
  - Did you attend an online or technology-enabled session, and, if so, did you find this an effective way of engaging with the agency?
  - Did the agency provide multiple means of submitting comments and feedback in multiple formats, and were any especially effective?
  - Did the agency offer plain language summaries, infographics, or short videos regarding the relevant issue, that sufficiently prepared you to provide effective input?
  - Did you find the agency was asking for your input at the right time, such that feedback could be effectively incorporated?

3. Opportunities for Strengthening Public Participation and Community Engagement

- Are there any actions agencies could take to make it easier to participate in opportunities for public engagement? Please include any specific examples.
  - Could an agency better inform the public of opportunities for public engagement?
  - Could an agency make opportunities for public engagement more accessible?
  - Are there any resources that would better prepare members of the public to provide effective feedback?
  - Are there any actions agencies could take to better engage with members of affected and underserved communities?
  - Are there any changes to OMB guidance that would help strengthen public participation in agency regulatory processes?

Richard L. Revesz, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

[PR Doc. 2024–13730 Filed 6–28–24; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: 24–043]

Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Board; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

ACTION: Notice of meeting.