

Title of Collection: Protections for Transit Workers under Section 5333(b) Urban Program.

OMB Control Number: 1245-0006.

Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments; Labor Organizations; Transit Workers.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,851.

Frequency: Varies.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 1,851.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 8 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 14,808 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

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

Dated: December 12, 2025.

Andrew Davis,

Director of the OLMS Office of Program Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025-23553 Filed 12-19-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Addendum to the Memorandum of Understanding With the Department of Energy (August 28, 1992); Oak Ridge, Tennessee Properties

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an addendum to the 1992 interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The 1992 and 2000 MOUs between the agencies establish specific interagency procedures for the transfer of occupational safety and health coverage for privatized facilities and operations from DOE to OSHA and State agencies operating under State Plans approved by OSHA.

DATES: The effective date of the Addendum to the Memorandum of Understanding is December 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Press inquiries: Mr. Frank Meilinger, Director, OSHA Office of Communications; telephone: (202) 693-1999; email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

General information: Ms. Lana Morrison, Director, OSHA Office of Federal Agency Programs; telephone: (202) 693-2100; email: ofap@dol.gov.

Copies of this Federal Register document: Electronic copies of this **Federal Register** document are available at <http://www.regulations.gov>. This document, along with news releases and other relevant information, are also available on the OSHA web page at <http://www.osha.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DOE and OSHA have entered into two MOUs to address both current and former DOE government-owned or leased, contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities. The first MOU, entered into on August 10, 1992, delineates regulatory authority over the occupational safety and health of contractor employees at DOE GOCO facilities by recognizing that DOE exercises statutory authority under section 161(f) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2201(f)), relating to the occupational safety and health of private-sector employees at these facilities.

Section 4(b)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 653(b)(1)) exempts from OSHA authority working conditions with respect to which other federal agencies have exercised statutory authority to prescribe or enforce standards or regulations affecting occupational safety and health. The 1992 MOU acknowledges DOE's extensive program for the regulation of contractor health and safety, which requires contractor compliance with all OSHA standards along with additional DOE-prescribed requirements. The MOU sets forth an agreement that the provisions of the OSH Act do not apply to GOCO sites for which DOE has exercised authority to regulate occupational safety and health under the Atomic Energy Act.

As a result of DOE's policy emphasis on privatization activities, OSHA and DOE entered into a second MOU on July 25, 2000, to establish interagency procedures addressing regulatory authority for occupational safety and health at specified privatized facilities and operations on sites formerly controlled by DOE. The July 25, 2000, MOU covers facilities and operations on lands no longer controlled by DOE, which are not conducting activities for, or on behalf of, DOE; and where there is no likelihood that any employee exposure to radiation from DOE sources would be 25 millirems per year (mrem/yr) or more.

II. Notice of Transfer

Consistent with the 2000 MOU, between March 5, 2024 and May 20

2025, DOE provided four separate notices of a transfer in ownership of four parcels of land at the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee to a private sector entity, for the purpose of confirming occupational safety and health regulatory authority by OSHA or, as appropriate Tennessee OSHA (TOSHA), over employees at that location. Other transfers of facilities and properties at the ETTP to TOSHA authority under this MOU were announced by **Federal Register** notices 74 FR 120 (January 2, 2009); 74 FR 39977 (August 10, 2009); 76 FR 80408 (December 23, 2011); 79 FR 29456 (May 22, 2014); 83 FR 45978 (September 11, 2018); and 85 FR 41627 (July 10, 2020).

The parcels of land at the ETTP in Oak Ridge, Tennessee are: (1) the former Powerhouse Area Tract [ID 11954], (2) the former K-1037 (ED-21) [ID 12892], (3) the K-732 Switchyard area (ED-20D) [ID 12797], and (4) the former K-27 and K-29 (ED-22) [ID 13136]. The former Powerhouse Area tract and the former K-1037 (ED-21) tract were transferred to the Heritage Center, LLC, a subsidiary of the Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee. The former K-732 Switchyard area (ED-20D) tract was transferred to the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and the former K-27 and K-29 (ED-22) parcel was transferred to the Industrial Development Board of the City of Oak Ridge. The parcels of land contain a total of approximately 710.81 acres.

OSHA's Regional Office in Birmingham, Alabama, working with the OSHA Nashville Area Office and TOSHA, provided notification regarding the transfers of occupational safety and health coverage for these sites to TOSHA. TOSHA confirmed that it has authority over the occupational safety and health of private sector and State and local government sector employers and employees performing work at each of the four transferred parcels of land at the ETTP in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In a letter from OSHA to DOE dated September 8, 2025, OSHA stated that TOSHA is satisfied with DOE's assurances with respect to all four land parcels that (1) there is no likelihood that any employee at facilities in the vicinity of the land parcels will be exposed to radiation levels that will equal or exceed 25 mrem/yr, and (2) transfer of authority to TOSHA is free from regulatory gaps and does not diminish the safety and health protection of the employees.

Accordingly, this **Federal Register** publication provides notice that TOSHA assumes and maintains occupational safety and health regulatory authority

over private sector and State and local government sector employers and employees performing work at the abovementioned land tracts at the ETTP.

Authority and Signature

David Keeling, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, authorized the preparation of this notice. This **Federal Register** notice provides public notice and serves as an addendum to the 1992 OSHA/DOE MOU. Accordingly, the agency is issuing this notice pursuant to section 8(g)(2) and section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 657(g)(2) and 29 U.S.C. 667), 29 CFR parts 102, 1953, and 1955, and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 07-2025 (90 FR 2787).

Signed at Washington, DC, on December 12, 2025.

David Keeling,

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025-23554 Filed 12-19-25; 8:45 am]

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MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 25-10]

Report on the Selection of Eligible Countries for Fiscal Year 2026

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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Report on the Selection of Eligible Countries for Fiscal Year 2026.

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 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 and invest in shared prosperity. 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) 2026 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 2026, 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 report fulfills the requirements under the third of the above-described reports by MCC for FY 2026. It identifies countries determined by the Board to be eligible under section 607 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7706) for FY 2026 with which MCC will initially seek to enter into compacts under section 609 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7708), as well as the justification for such decisions. This 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

On December 17, 2025, the Board selected those eligible countries with which the United States, through MCC, will initially seek to enter into a Millennium Challenge Compact pursuant to section 607 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7706). The Board selected Ecuador as eligible for such assistance for FY 2026. Ecuador is invited by MCC to develop a potential compact.

Criteria

In accordance with the Act and the “Selection Criteria and Methodology Report for Fiscal Year 2026” formally submitted to Congress on October 3, 2025, selection was based 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 policy areas. The Board compared countries’ performance on the indicators relative to their income-level peers. Those income peer groups in Fiscal Year 2026 are countries with a GNI per capita equal to or less than \$2,155, a GNI per capita between \$2,156 and \$4,495, or a GNI per capita between \$4,496 and \$7,855.

The criteria and methodology used to assess countries, including the methodology for the annual scorecards, are outlined in the “Selection Criteria and Methodology Report for Fiscal Year 2026” available at <https://www.mcc.gov/resources/doc/report-selection-criteria-methodology-fy26/>. Scorecards reflecting each country’s performance on the indicators are available on MCC’s website at <https://www.mcc.gov/who-we-select/scorecards>.

Beyond the scorecard, the Board considered additional quantitative and qualitative supplemental information, including the investment climate and opportunities to strengthen market fundamentals, countries’ commitment to undertake reforms, the ability to advance U.S. investments and objectives in the country, the likelihood that MCC investments will be maintained and deliver long-term results, and the opportunity to reduce poverty and advance shared prosperity. The Board also considered the availability of appropriated funds.

The Board sees selection decisions as an opportunity to determine where MCC funds can be most effectively deployed. The Board carefully considers the appropriate nature of each country partnership on a case-by-case basis.

MCC’s engagement with its partner countries is not open-ended, but rather time-limited and based on a data-driven constraints analysis, and the Board is deliberate when selecting countries for follow-on partnerships, particularly regarding the higher bar applicable to subsequent and concurrent compact countries. The Board considered—in addition to the criteria outlined above—a country’s performance implementing any prior programs, including the nature of the country’s partnership with MCC, the degree to which the country has demonstrated a commitment and capacity to achieve program results, and the degree to which the country implemented a prior program in