

Young Adult Survey, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). NLSY data beyond the public use data are made available in greater detail through an offsite program to eligible researchers.

3. Additionally, the BLS makes available data from several employment, compensation, prices, and working conditions surveys to eligible researchers for onsite use. Eligible researchers can access these data in researcher rooms at the BLS national office in Washington, DC

II. Current Action

Office of Management and Budget clearance is being sought for the BLS Data Sharing Program. In order to provide access to confidential data, the BLS must determine that the researcher's project will be exclusively

statistical in nature and that the researcher is eligible based on guidelines set out in CIPSEA, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) implementation guidance on CIPSEA, and BLS policy. This information collection provides the vehicle through which the BLS will obtain the necessary details to ensure all researchers and projects comply with appropriate laws and policies.

III. Desired Focus of Comments

The Bureau of Labor Statistics 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.

- 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.

Type of Review: Revision.

Agency: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Title: BLS Data Sharing Program.

OMB Number: 1220-0180.

Affected Public: Individuals.

Form	Total respondents	Frequency	Total responses	Average time per response	Estimated total burden hours
CFOI Application	10	On occasion	10	35 minutes	6
NLS Application	134	On occasion	134	30 minutes	67
Onsite Researcher Application.	28	On occasion	28	20 hours	560
Totals	172	172	633

Total Burden Cost (capital/startup): \$0.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintenance): \$0.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: Signed at Washington, DC, this 14th day of May 2012.

Kimberley D. Hill,

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

[FR Doc. 2012-11983 Filed 5-16-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket Number: OSHA-2012-0020]

Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC)

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

ACTION: Notice of establishment of the Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC).

SUMMARY: In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5. U.S.C., App. 2), the Secretary of Labor intends to establish the Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC).

The WPAC advises, consults with, and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) and the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (Assistant Secretary) on ways to improve the fairness, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of OSHA's whistleblower protection activities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For press inquiries:* Mr. Francis Meilinger, OSHA, Office of Communications, Room N-3647, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210; Telephone: (202) 693-1999. This is not a toll-free number. Email: meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.

For general information: Sandra Dillon, Director, Office of the Whistleblower Protection Program, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3610, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210; telephone (202) 693-2199. This is not a

toll-free number. Email: dillon.sandra@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: With this **Federal Register** notice, the Assistant Secretary notifies the public of the establishment of Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC). WPAC's duties will be solely advisory and consultative. WPAC will advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary on ways to improve the fairness, efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of OSHA's whistleblower protection activities. In particular, WPAC will make recommendations regarding the development and/or implementation of:

- Better customer service to both workers who raise complaints and employers who are the subject of investigations;
- Improvement in the investigative and enforcement process, and the training of OSHA investigators;
- Improvement of regulations governing OSHA investigations;
- Cooperative activities with federal agencies responsible for areas also covered by the whistleblower protection statutes enforced by OSHA; and
- Other matters concerning the fairness, efficiency and transparency of OSHA's whistleblower investigations as

identified by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary.

Authority and Signature

David Michaels, Ph.D., MPH, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice under the authority granted by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), its implementing regulations (41 CFR part 102-3), chapter 1600 of Department of Labor Management Series 3 (Mar. 17, 2008), Secretary of Labor's Order 1-2012 (Jan. 18, 2012), 77 FR 3912 (Jan. 25, 2012), and the Secretary of Labor's authority to administer the whistleblower provisions found in Section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. 660(c); the Surface Transportation Assistance Act, 49 U.S.C. 31105; the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, 15 U.S.C. 2651; the International Safe Container Act, 46 U.S.C. 80507; the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300j-9(i); Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1367; the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2622; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6971; the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7622; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9610; the Energy Reorganization Act, 42 U.S.C. 5851; the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century, 49 U.S.C. 42121; the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 18 U.S.C. 1514A; the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act, 49 U.S.C. 60129; the Federal Railroad Safety Act, 49 U.S.C. 20109; the National Transit Systems Security Act, 6 U.S.C. 1142; the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2087; Section 1558 of the Affordable Care Act, Public Law 111-148; the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, 12 U.S.C.A. 5567; the Seaman's Protection Act, 46 U.S.C. 2114; and Section 402 of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, Public Law 111-353.

Signed at Washington, DC on May 14, 2012.

David Michaels,

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2012-11982 Filed 5-16-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 12-05]

Notice of Entering Into a Compact With the Republic of Zambia

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 610(b)(2) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-199, Division D), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is publishing a summary and the complete text of the Millennium Challenge Compact between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Republic of Zambia. Representatives of the United States Government and the Republic of Zambia executed the Compact documents on May 10, 2012.

Dated: May 14, 2012.

Melvin F. Williams, Jr.,

VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Summary of Millennium Challenge Compact With the Republic of Zambia

The five-year, \$354.8 million Compact with the Republic of Zambia is aimed at reducing poverty through economic growth (the "Compact"). The Compact addresses one of Zambia's most binding constraints to economic growth through investment in the water sector (i.e., water supply, sanitation, and drainage systems). The Compact is designed to build on more than 15 years of water sector reform through which Zambia has developed a strong, commercially-operated utility, an independent regulator and a sound legal and regulatory structure. Through these reforms, the Government of Zambia (the "Government") has established a firm foundation for a Compact targeted to assist the nation's rapidly urbanizing capital of Lusaka. MCC investments are designed to continue the Government's sector reform efforts through institutional strengthening to improve the health and economic productivity of more than 1.2 million Lusaka residents and to help the country reduce poverty on a sustainable basis. The Compact has an economic rate of return of approximately 13.7 percent.

1. Background

Zambia continues to strengthen its democracy as evidenced most recently by free and fair elections and the smooth and peaceful transition of power in 2011 from the ruling party to the

main opposition party. The country has also experienced nearly six percent real GDP growth over the last ten years, inflation has moderated, and the exchange rate has become increasingly stable and competitive. Despite these positive outcomes, the incidence of poverty nationwide, driven in part by widespread water-related disease, remains high at 82 percent of the population based on a \$2 per day poverty line.

At independence in 1964, Lusaka's population was just over 100,000, representing less than four percent of the country's population. The city of Lusaka currently has a population of over 1.8 million people, representing over 10 percent of Zambia's total population and is projected to have nearly five million residents by 2035. This rapidly increasing population is served by a water supply and sanitation and drainage system constructed in the 1960s and 1970s to serve a much smaller population.

While the sector has seen a major investment in policy and institutional reform over the past 15 years, the municipal water system has not benefited from major capital investment in the intervening years. As a result, the system's core infrastructure assets are outdated, dilapidated and unable to meet current or future demand. This contributes to a high prevalence and incidence of water-related diseases, which is exacerbated by endemic flooding resulting from insufficiently maintained and inadequate drainage infrastructure. For example, Lusaka's infectious diarrhea rate (including cholera) is estimated at 138 per 1,000 residents, while the city's malaria rate is estimated at 120 per 1,000 residents. In addition to poor health, the degraded and inadequate condition of the system's core infrastructure forces Lusaka's residents and businesses to waste substantial time and resources seeking alternative sources of water, as well as incurring lost time and property damage due to flooding, resulting in further losses to productivity and well-being.

2. Program Overview and Budget

The Compact program is designed to address this constraint to economic growth by supporting infrastructure investments and continued institutional strengthening and reform in order to expand access to, and improve the reliability of, water supply and sanitation and to improve drainage services in select urban and peri-urban areas of Lusaka.

To that end, the Compact includes a single-sector Water Supply, Sanitation,