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**CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE**

**Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Current Population Survey Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement**

**AGENCY:** Corporation for National and Community Service.

**ACTION:** Notice of information collection; request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Corporation for National and Community Service, operating as AmeriCorps, has submitted a public information collection request (ICR) entitled Current Population Survey Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement (CEV) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the individual and office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section by August 7, 2023.

**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](http://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.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Copies of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling AmeriCorps, Laura Hanson Schlachter, Ph.D., at (202) 948-7407 or by email to [LSchlachter@cns.gov](mailto:LSchlachter@cns.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of CNCS, 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;
- Propose ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Propose ways to 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.

**Comments**

A 60-day Notice requesting public comment was published in the **Federal Register** on Thursday, March 30, 2023 at 88 FR 19094. This comment period ended May 30, 2023. Four public comments were received from this Notice. Commenters' primary concerns were related to the reduction in the

number of questions regarding formal volunteering activity in the CEV relative to the previous volunteering supplement. AmeriCorps agrees that reinstating questions about types of volunteer organizations and activities would generate valuable knowledge. Although Census policy does not allow AmeriCorps to add these kinds of lengthy questions to the CEV at this time, we have included them in this clearance package in the event that Census recommendations change and resources allow them to be reinstated in future rounds of data collection.

*Title of Collection:* Current Population Survey Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement.

*OMB Control Number:* 3045-0139.  
*Type of Review:* Revision of an Existing Collection.

*Respondents/Affected Public:* Individuals and Households.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses:* 30,000.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:* 3,335.

*Abstract:* AmeriCorps is soliciting comments concerning proposed revision of its Current Population Survey Volunteering and Civic Engagement Supplement. Since 2002, AmeriCorps has partnered with the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect data and produced annual volunteering reports, and is mandated by the Serve America Act of 2009 to produce an annual civic health assessment in partnership with the National Conference on Citizenship. Reports, tables, and data for Volunteering and Civic Life in America (VCLA) are made public on [americorps.gov](http://americorps.gov), and specialized tables are made available upon request.

The proposed survey will be the only source of nationally representative data on the number of Americans who are active in their communities, through volunteering, social interactions, and civic behaviors. These measures include formal volunteering in an organization; a person's interactions with family, friends and neighbors; participation in community events; informal interactions; communication with one another on issues of public concern; and interactions with public and private institutions.

AmeriCorps seeks to renew the current information collection with revisions that are intended to enhance the survey. The information collection will otherwise be used in the same manner as the existing collection. AmeriCorps also seeks to continue using the current survey until the revised survey is approved by OMB. The

current survey is due to expire on November 30, 2023.

Mary Hyde,

Director, Office of Research and Evaluation.

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BILLING CODE 6050-28-P

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### Applications for Selection as a Performance Partnership Pilot; Performance Partnership Pilots for Disconnected Youth

**AGENCY:** Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Education (ED or Department) is issuing a notice inviting applications for selection as a performance partnership pilot for fiscal year (FY) 2023 under the Performance Partnership Pilots for Disconnected Youth (P3) authority. This notice relates to the approved information collection under OMB control number 1830-0575.

**DATES:**

*Deadline for Transmittal of Applications:* September 5, 2023.

*Deadline for Intergovernmental Review:* November 6, 2023.

*Deadline for Requests for Technical Assistance (optional):* August 7, 2023.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Braden Goetz, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Room 10401, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: 202-245-7405. Email:

*DisconnectedYouth@ed.gov.* Or Corinne Sauri, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Room 10362, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: 202-245-6412.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and wish to access telecommunications relay services, please dial 7-1-1.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Full Text of Announcement**

**I. Pilot Opportunity Description**

*Purpose of Program:* P3 was first authorized by Congress in FY 2014 by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (2014 Act), and the authority has been included by Congress in appropriations acts each year since FY 2014, most recently in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328) (2023 Act). The FY 2023 P3 authority enables pilot sites to blend FY 2023 Federal funds and obtain waivers of program requirements, including

statutory, regulatory, and administrative requirements that are barriers to achieving improved outcomes for youth-serving programs included in the authority. Under P3, pilots can test innovative strategies to achieve significant improvements in educational, employment, and other key outcomes for disconnected youth using the flexibility provided by P3.

*Background:* Reengaging the more than 4.8 million young people in the United States who are neither working nor enrolled in school—and preventing other young people from joining them—is a national concern because their disconnection can have severe, long-term consequences.

Youth who drop out and never earn a high school credential have higher rates of unemployment, lower earnings, poorer health, and higher rates of mortality, and are more likely to be dependent on public assistance than those who earn a high school credential.<sup>1</sup> Interrupted or delayed schooling and employment also can have long-lasting consequences. Youth whose completion of high school is delayed are significantly less likely to enroll in postsecondary education after they do earn their high school credential.<sup>2</sup> Youth whose enrollment in postsecondary education is delayed after high school graduation are considerably more likely to drop out than peers who enter college immediately following high school.<sup>3</sup> They also earn less as young adults, with one study estimating that those who delay entry into postsecondary institutions earn \$41,000 less during the first 13 years after high school graduation than young adults who enrolled in college the semester after high school graduation.<sup>4</sup> A prolonged

<sup>1</sup> Belfield, C. and Levin, H.M. Eds. (2007). *The price we pay: Economic and social consequences of inadequate education*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press. Retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/book/the-price-we-pay/>.

<sup>2</sup> Fogg, N.P. and Harrington, P.E. (2015). *From Diplomas to Degrees: A Longitudinal Study of the College Enrollment and Graduation Outcomes of High School Graduates from the School District of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia, PA: Drexel University Center for Labor Markets and Policy. Retrieved from: [https://drexel.edu/~media/Files/clmp/diplomas\\_to\\_degrees\\_full\\_report\\_2015.pdf](https://drexel.edu/~media/Files/clmp/diplomas_to_degrees_full_report_2015.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, and Scott, M.A., and Kennedy, B.B. (2005). Pitfalls in Pathways: Some Perspectives on Competing Risks Event History Analysis in Education Research. *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, Winter, 2005, Vol. 30, No. 4 (Winter, 2005), pp. 413-442. Retrieved from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3701297>.

<sup>4</sup> Yuxin Lin, Y. and Ting Liu, V.Y. (2019). *Timing Matters: How Delaying College Enrollment Affects Earnings Trajectories*, CCRC Working Paper No. 105. New York, NY: Community College Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/publications/delaying-college-enrollment-earnings-trajectories.html>.

period of unemployment experienced by a young adult can have an enduring negative consequence on his or her earnings that lasts as long as 9 years after he or she finds work.<sup>5</sup>

P3 may be a useful tool in preventing and effectively addressing youth disconnection. It gives ED, the Departments of Labor (DOL), Health and Human Services (HHS), and Justice (DOJ),<sup>6</sup> the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), and the Institute of Museum and Library Services (collectively, the Agencies) authority, provided certain conditions and requirements are met, to waive Federal statutory and regulatory requirements that inhibit access to assistance and effective service delivery for disconnected youth.

P3 authorizes the Agencies to enter into Performance Partnership Agreements (performance agreements) with State, local, or Tribal governments. The performance agreements provide pilots with additional flexibility in the use of certain discretionary funds administered by the Agencies,<sup>7</sup> including competitive and formula grant funds. Pilots must include two or more Federal programs (at least one of which is administered in whole or in part by a State, local, or Tribal government) that target disconnected youth or are designed to prevent youth from disconnecting from school or work, and that provide education, training, employment, and other related social services. Entities that seek to participate in these pilots must commit to achieving significant improvements in outcomes for disconnected youth in exchange for flexibility permitted under P3. The authorizing statute states that improving outcomes for disconnected youth means increasing the rate at which those individuals between the ages of 14 and 24 who are low-income

<sup>5</sup> Mroz, T.A. and Savage, T.H. (2006). The Long-Term Effects of Youth Unemployment. *The Journal of Human Resources*, Spring, 2006, Vol. 41, No. 2 (Spring, 2006), pp. 259-293. Retrieved from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40057276>.

<sup>6</sup> DOJ's Office of Justice Programs was first authorized to enter into performance agreements by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> For the purposes of P3, discretionary funds are funds that Congress appropriates on an annual basis, rather than through a standing authorization. They exclude "entitlement" (or mandatory) programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, most Foster Care IV-E programs, Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. Pell Grant funding, which is supported through a combination of discretionary and mandatory funding, is also excluded for the purposes of P3. Discretionary programs administered by the Agencies support a broad set of public services, including education, workforce development, health and mental health, and other low-income assistance programs.