

faith-based or religious organizations to make reasonable efforts to identify and refer beneficiaries requesting referrals to alternative service providers.

5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The Department acknowledges that estimating the number of faith-based or religious organizations that provide services or benefits under Department programs is challenging. To obtain this estimate, the Department relied upon information from two of its grantmaking components: The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OVW estimates that there are approximately 100 grantees and subgrantees that would have to provide the notice to beneficiaries. OJP estimates that there may be fewer than 50 grantees and subgrantees subject to the notice requirement, based on three years of information related to legal name, application for funding, and use of special conditions that is maintained in its Grants Management System. Accordingly, the Department estimates that the total number of organizations that must give notice will be equal to 150. It is further estimated, as stated below, the total hours per year for respondents to give notice is estimated to be 60.

6. *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated public burden associated with this collection is 60 hours per year. It is estimated that respondents will take 1 minute to provide the notice. The burden hours for providing a beneficiary referral request was calculated as follows: (150 faith-based or religious organizations × 1/60 hour (the time needed to give the notice) × 12 per year (the number of annual requests for a referral) = 60 hours).

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE., 3E.405B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: August 11, 2015.

**Jerri Murray,**

*Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.*

[FR Doc. 2015-20162 Filed 8-13-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-18-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Model Toxics Control Act, Clean Water Act, the Washington Water Pollution Control Act, and the Oil Pollution Act**

On August 5, 2015, The United States of America filed a complaint and lodged a proposed Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington in the lawsuit entitled *United States of America, et al. v. Advance Ross Sub Company, et al.*, Civil Action 3:15-cv-05548, Dkt #'s 1-9.

The United States Department of Commerce, acting through NOAA; the United States Department of the Interior; the Washington Department of Ecology on behalf of the State of Washington; the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (collectively, "the Trustees" and, individually, a "Trustee"), under the authority of section 107(f) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 U.S.C. 9607(f), section 1321(f)(5) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), section 1006(b) of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 2706(b), and 40 CFR part 300, subpart G, of the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) and the Washington Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA), serve as trustees for natural resources for the assessment and recovery of damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources under their trusteeship.

Investigations conducted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the Trustees, and others have detected hazardous substances in the sediments, soils and groundwater of the Commencement Bay environment, including but not limited to arsenic, antimony, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, lead, zinc, bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The Trustees have documented the presence of over 23 hazardous substances in the marine sediments of Commencement Bay's Thea Foss and Wheeler-Osgood Waterways.

Plaintiffs have filed a complaint pursuant to section 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607; MTCA, chapter 70.105D RCW; CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; and OPA, 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, seeking recovery from Defendants of damages for injury to, destruction of, and loss of natural resources resulting from releases

of hazardous substances from the Thea Foss and Wheeler-Osgood waterway and into Commencement Bay, including the costs of assessing the damages.

The Trustees allege that Defendants each are the current or past owners and/or operators of facilities from which hazardous substances have been discharged to Commencement Bay. The Trustees further allege that those hazardous substances caused injury to, destruction of, and loss of natural resources, including fish, shellfish, invertebrates, birds, marine sediments, and resources of cultural significance.

Under the proposed settlement, the Defendants will fund and take responsibility for the development of a habitat restoration project on the White River; Monitor and adaptively manage the project for ten years to ensure stable acreage; preserve a portion of the Wheeler Osgood Waterway for use as a future habitat restoration project; pay \$50,000 to fund Trustee oversight of the restoration projects; reimburse \$833,705 in Trustees' assessment costs; and contribute \$188,000 to the Trustees' permanent restoration site stewardship fund.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the Proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States, et al. v. Advance Ross Sub Company et al. Aluminum Corporation*, Civil Action No. 3:15-cv-05548, D.J. Ref. No. 90-11-2-1049/16. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

| <i>To submit comments:</i> | <i>Send them to:</i>   |
|----------------------------|--|
| By email .....             | <i>pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov</i>   |
| By mail .....              | Assistant Attorney General,<br>U.S. DOJ-ENRD, P.O. Box<br>7611, Washington, D.C.<br>20044-7611 |

During the public comment period, the Proposed Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department Web site: <http://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the proposed consent decree upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and payment to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ-ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044-7611.

Please enclose a check or money order for \$44.75 (25 cents per page

reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury.

**Susan M. Akers,**

*Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.*

[FR Doc. 2015-19982 Filed 8-13-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-15-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

#### Comment Request for Information Collection for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs Gold Standard Evaluation (WIA Evaluation); Extension Request Without a Change to an Existing Collection

**AGENCY:** Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor (Department), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that required data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed.

The Department notes that a Federal agency cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it is approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB control number, and the public is not required to respond to an information collection request unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Also, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if the collection of information does not display a currently valid OMB control number (see 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6).

This information collection request is to obtain extended clearance for Mathematica Policy Research, under contract to ETA, to continue to administer a follow-up survey to WIA

customers participating in the WIA Evaluation for an additional six months. The customers are being surveyed 30 months after they were randomly assigned.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addresses section below on or before on or before October 13, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to Eileen Pederson, Office of Policy Development and Research, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave. NW., Room N-5641, Washington, DC 20210. Telephone number: (202) 693-3647 (this is not a toll-free number). Email address: [pederson.eileen@dol.gov](mailto:pederson.eileen@dol.gov). Fax number: (202) 693-2766 (this is not a toll-free number).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

Passage of WIA (Pub. L. 105-220) led to a major redesign of the country's workforce system. WIA programs serve more than 6 million people annually at a cost of over \$3 billion (U.S. Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 2012 Budget in Brief). Among its goals, WIA aims to bring formerly fragmented public and private employment services together in a single location within each community, make them accessible to a wider population than did prior employment services and training, empower customers with greater ability to choose from services and training options, and provide localities greater local flexibility in using funds and greater accountability for customers' employment outcomes. In July 2014, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA) was signed into law, superseding the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. Although WIOA makes some important changes to the public workforce investment system, the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs continue to exist and offer job seekers a similar set of services. Lessons learned from the WIA Evaluation can inform policymakers and program administrators as WIOA is implemented.

Congress mandated in section 172 of the WIA legislation that the Secretary of Labor conduct at least one multi-site control group evaluation. Accordingly, the Department has undertaken the WIA Evaluation to provide rigorous, nationally representative estimates of the net-impacts of WIA intensive and training services. Intensive services involve substantial staff assistance and include assessments, counseling, and job placement. Training services include

education and occupational skills building. This evaluation will offer policymakers, program administrators, and service providers information about the relative effectiveness of services, including training, how the effectiveness varies by target population, and how the services are provided. The study will also produce estimates of the benefits and costs of WIA intensive and training services. The Department contracted with Mathematica Policy Research and its subcontractors—Social Policy Research Associates, MDRC, and the Corporation for a Skilled Workforce—to conduct this evaluation.

Random assignment occurred in 28 randomly-selected Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIAs) between November 2011 and April 2013. The length of the intake period was determined in consultation with the Local Workforce Investment Board and/or LWIA administrators. WIA customers who were eligible for intensive services were randomly assigned to one of three groups: (1) The full-WIA group—adults and dislocated workers in this group could receive any WIA service for which they are eligible; (2) the core-and-intensive group—adults and dislocated workers in this group could receive any WIA core and intensive services for which they are eligible, but not training; and (3) the core-only group—adults and dislocated workers in this group could receive only core services and no WIA intensive or training services. Customers who did not consent to participate in the study were allowed to receive core services only for the duration of the study intake period in the respective LWIA.

About 36,000 WIA adult and dislocated worker customers were randomly assigned to the evaluation—about 32,000 customers to the full-WIA group and about 2,000 customers to each of the restricted-service groups. All 4,000 members of the restricted-service groups and a random sample of 2,000 customers in the full-WIA group are being asked to complete two follow-up surveys.

The WIA Evaluation will address the following research questions:

1. Does access to WIA intensive services, alone or in conjunction with WIA-funded training, lead adults and dislocated workers to achieve better educational, employment, earnings, and self-sufficiency outcomes than they would achieve in the absence of access to those services?

2. Does the effectiveness of WIA vary by population subgroup? Is there variation by sex, age, race/ethnicity, unemployment insurance receipt, prior education level, previous employment history, adult and