

the number of firms and workers affected by the Standard.

The Agency will summarize the comments submitted in response to this notice and will include this summary in the request to OMB.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Title: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for General Industry (29 CFR part 1910, subpart I).

OMB Control Number: 1218–0205.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profits; Federal Government; State, Local, or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 3,500,000.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Average Time per Response: Varies from one minute (.02 hour) to maintain a training certification record to 29 hours to perform a hazard assessment.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 1,696,991.

Estimated Cost (Operation and Maintenance): \$0.

IV. Public Participation—Submission of Comments on this Notice and Internet Access to Comments and Submissions

You may submit comments in response to this document as follows:

(1) Electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov>, which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal; (2) by facsimile (fax); or (3) by hard copy. All comments, attachments, and other material must identify the Agency name and the OSHA docket number for the ICR (Docket No. OSHA–2013–0004). You may supplement electronic submissions by uploading document files electronically. If you wish to mail additional materials in reference to an electronic or facsimile submission, you must submit them to the OSHA Docket Office (see the section of this notice titled **ADDRESSES**). The additional materials must clearly identify your electronic comments by your name, date, and the docket number so the Agency can attach them to your comments.

Because of security procedures, the use of regular mail may cause a significant delay in the receipt of comments. For information about security procedures concerning the delivery of materials by hand, express delivery, messenger, or courier service, please contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350, (TTY) (877) 889–5627).

Comments and submissions are posted without change at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and dates of birth. Although all submissions are listed in

the <http://www.regulations.gov> index, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through this Web site. All submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection and copying at the OSHA Docket Office. Information on using the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site to submit comments and access the docket is available at the Web site's "User Tips" link. Contact the OSHA Docket Office for information about materials not available through the Web site, and for assistance in using the Internet to locate docket submissions.

V. Authority and Signature

David Michaels, Ph.D., MPH, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506 *et seq.*) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 1–2012 (77 FR 3912).

David Michaels,

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2013–01860 Filed 1–29–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

2012 Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act Annual Report

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This report is being published as required by the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Act of 2010, 2 U.S.C. 931 *et seq.* The Act requires that OMB issue (1) an annual report as specified in 2 U.S.C. 934(a) and (2) a sequestration order, if necessary.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Locke. 202–395–3672.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This report and additional information about the PAYGO Act can be found at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/paygo_default.

Authority: 2 U.S.C. 934.

Courtney Timberlake,

Assistant Director for Budget.

This Report is being published pursuant to section 5 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Act of 2010, Public Law 111–139, 124 Stat. 8, 2 U.S.C. 934, which requires that OMB issue an annual PAYGO report, including a sequestration order if

necessary, no later than 14 working days after the end of a congressional session.

This Report describes the budgetary effects of all legislation enacted during the second session of the 112th Congress and presents the 5-year and 10-year PAYGO scorecards maintained by OMB. Because neither the 5-year nor 10-year scorecard shows a debit for the budget year, which for purposes of this Report is fiscal year 2013,¹ a sequestration order under subsection 5(b) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 934(b), is not necessary.

There was no legislation designated as emergency legislation under section 4(g) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(g) enacted during the second session of the 112th Congress. In addition, the scorecards include no current policy adjustments made under section 4(c) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(c), for legislation enacted during the second session of the 112th Congress. For these reasons, the Report does not contain any information about emergency legislation or a description of any current policy adjustments.

I. PAYGO Legislation with Budgetary Effects

PAYGO legislation is authorizing legislation that affects direct spending or revenues; and appropriations legislation that affects direct spending in the years beyond the budget year or affects revenues in any year.² For a more complete description of the Statutory PAYGO Act, see the OMB Web site, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/paygo_description, and Chapter 14, "Budget Process," of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2013 Budget, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-2013-PER/pdf/BUDGET-2013-PER.pdf>.

The 5-year PAYGO scorecard shows that PAYGO legislation enacted in the second session of the 112th Congress was estimated to have PAYGO budgetary effects that decreased the deficit by \$839 million each year from 2013 through 2017.³ Balances carried

¹ References to years on the PAYGO scorecards are to fiscal years.

² Provisions in appropriations acts that affect direct spending in the years beyond the budget year (also known as "outyears") or affect revenues in any year are scorable for the purposes of the PAYGO scorecards except if the provisions produce outlay changes that net to zero over the current year, budget year, and the four subsequent years. As specified in section 3 of the Statutory PAYGO Act, off-budget effects are not counted as budgetary effects. Off-budget effects refer to effects on the Social Security trust funds (Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance) and the Postal Service.

³ As provided in section 4(d) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(d), budgetary effects on the PAYGO

over from prior sessions of the Congress further increase the savings being shown on the 5-year scorecard in years 2013 through 2015 but would increase the deficit in 2016. The 10-year PAYGO scorecard shows that PAYGO legislation for the second session of the 112th Congress decreased the deficit by \$1,134 million each year from 2013 through 2022. Balances from prior sessions further increase the savings in years 2013 through 2021.

In the second session of the 112th Congress, 56 laws were enacted that were determined to constitute PAYGO legislation. Of the 56 enacted PAYGO laws, two laws were estimated to have PAYGO budgetary effects (costs or savings) in excess of \$500 million over one or both of the 5-year or 10-year PAYGO windows. These were:

- An Act to extend the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes, Public Law 112–123; and
- National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, Public Law 112–239.

In addition, 8 laws were enacted that were estimated to have PAYGO budgetary effects (costs or savings) greater than zero but less than \$500 million over one or both of the 5-year or 10-year PAYGO windows. These acts were:

- FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, Public Law 112–95;
- St. Croix River Crossing Project Authorization Act, Public Law 112–100;
- Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012, Public Law 112–154;
- An Act to amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act to extend the third-country fabric program and to add South Sudan to the list of countries eligible for designation under that Act, to make technical corrections to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States relating to the textile and apparel rules of origin for the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, to approve the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes, Public Law 112–163;
- Lions Clubs International Century of Service Commemorative Coin Act, Public Law 112–181;
- Medicare IVIG Access and Strengthening Medicare and Repaying Taxpayers Act of 2012, Public Law 112–242;
- Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2012, Public Law 112–260; and
- An Act to amend title 5, United States Code, to make clear that accounts in the Thrift Savings Fund are subject to

certain Federal tax levies, Public Law 112–267.

Finally, in addition to the laws identified above, 46 laws enacted in the second session were estimated to have negligible budgetary effects. The budgetary effects of these laws were estimated to fall below \$500,000 in each year and in the aggregate from 2013 through 2022.

II. Budgetary Effects Excluded From the Scorecard Balances

Three laws enacted in the second session of the 112th Congress had estimated budgetary effects on direct spending and revenues that are not included in the calculations for the PAYGO scorecards due to exclusions required by law. Public Law 112–96, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012; Public Law 112–141, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act; and Public Law 112–240, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, all contain provisions that state “[t]he budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.” For this reason, the budgetary effects of these laws are not included in the PAYGO scorecards.

III. PAYGO Scorecards

STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARDS

[in millions of dollars, negative amounts portray decreases in deficits]

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017					
Second Session of the 112th Congress	– 839	– 839	– 839	– 839	– 839					
Balances from Previous Sessions	– 9,155	– 9,155	– 9,155	1,880	0					
Five-year PAYGO Scorecard	– 9,994	– 9,994	– 9,994	1,041	– 839					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Second Session of the 112th Congress	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134	– 1,134
Balances from Previous Sessions	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 7,081	– 710	0
Ten-year PAYGO Scorecard	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 8,215	– 1,844	– 1,134

The total net budgetary effects of all PAYGO legislation enacted during the

second session of the 112th Congress on the five-year scorecard reduces the

deficit by \$4,196 million. This total is averaged over the years 2013 to 2017 on

scorecards are based on congressional estimates for bills including a reference to a congressional estimate in the Congressional Record, and for which such a reference is indeed present in the Record.

Absent such a congressional cost estimate, OMB is required to use its own estimate for the scorecard. Only one bill enacted during the second session of the 112th Congress (Pub. L. 112–154) had such a

congressional estimate and therefore OMB was required to provide an estimate for all other PAYGO laws enacted during the session.

the 5-year PAYGO scorecard, resulting in a savings of \$839 million in each year. Balances carried over from prior sessions of the Congress add to these savings in 2013 through 2015, resulting in a savings of \$9,994 million each year in 2013 through 2015. However, the balance carried over for 2016 reduces the 2016 savings by \$1,880 million, which results in a net cost on the 5-year PAYGO scorecard in 2016 of \$1,041 million. The five-year PAYGO window extended only through 2016 in the first session of the 112th Congress, so there were no five-year balances to carry over into 2017.

The total 10-year net impact of legislation enacted during the second session of the 112th Congress was a savings of \$11,343 million. The 10-year PAYGO scorecard shows the total net impact averaged over the 10-year period, resulting in \$1,134 million in savings every year. Balances from prior sessions increase the savings to \$8,215 million in 2013 through 2020 and to \$1,844 million in 2021.

IV. Sequestration Order

As shown on the scorecards, the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the second session of the 112th Congress, combined with the balances left on the scorecard from previous sessions of the Congress, resulted in net savings on both the 5-year and the 10-year scorecard in the budget year, which is 2013 for the purposes of this Report. Because the costs for the budget year, as shown on the scorecards, do not exceed savings for the budget year, there is no "debit" on either scorecard under section 3 of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 932, and there is no need for a sequestration order.

The savings shown on the scorecards for 2013 will be removed from the scorecards that are used to record the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the first session of the 113th Congress. The totals shown in 2014 through 2022 will remain on the scorecards and will be used in determining whether a sequestration order will be necessary at the end of future sessions of the Congress.

[FR Doc. 2013-01896 Filed 1-29-13; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Records Schedules; Availability and Request for Comments

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed records schedules; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) publishes notice at least once monthly of certain Federal agency requests for records disposition authority (records schedules). Once approved by NARA, records schedules provide mandatory instructions on what happens to records when no longer needed for current Government business. They authorize the preservation of records of continuing value in the National Archives of the United States and the destruction, after a specified period, of records lacking administrative, legal, research, or other value. Notice is published for records schedules in which agencies propose to destroy records not previously authorized for disposal or reduce the retention period of records already authorized for disposal. NARA invites public comments on such records schedules, as required by 44 U.S.C. 3303a(a).

DATES: Requests for copies must be received in writing on or before March 1, 2013. Once the appraisal of the records is completed, NARA will send a copy of the schedule. NARA staff usually prepare appraisal memorandums that contain additional information concerning the records covered by a proposed schedule. These, too, may be requested and will be provided once the appraisal is completed. Requesters will be given 30 days to submit comments.

ADDRESSES: You may request a copy of any records schedule identified in this notice by contacting Records Management Services (ACNR) using one of the following means:

Mail: NARA (ACNR), 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001

Email: request.schedule@nara.gov.

FAX: 301-837-3698

Requesters must cite the control number, which appears in parentheses after the name of the agency which submitted the schedule, and must provide a mailing address. Those who desire appraisal reports should so indicate in their request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Hawkins, Director, Records Management Services (ACNR), National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Telephone: (301) 837-1799. Email: request.schedule@nara.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year Federal agencies create billions of records on paper, film, magnetic tape,

and other media. To control this accumulation, agency records managers prepare schedules proposing retention periods for records and submit these schedules for NARA's approval, using the Standard Form (SF) 115, Request for Records Disposition Authority. These schedules provide for the timely transfer into the National Archives of historically valuable records and authorize the disposal of all other records after the agency no longer needs them to conduct its business. Some schedules are comprehensive and cover all the records of an agency or one of its major subdivisions. Most schedules, however, cover records of only one office or program or a few series of records. Many of these update previously approved schedules, and some include records proposed as permanent.

The schedules listed in this notice are media neutral unless specified otherwise. An item in a schedule is media neutral when the disposition instructions may be applied to records regardless of the medium in which the records are created and maintained. Items included in schedules submitted to NARA on or after December 17, 2007, are media neutral unless the item is limited to a specific medium. (See 36 CFR 1225.12(e).)

No Federal records are authorized for destruction without the approval of the Archivist of the United States. This approval is granted only after a thorough consideration of their administrative use by the agency of origin, the rights of the Government and of private persons directly affected by the Government's activities, and whether or not they have historical or other value.

Besides identifying the Federal agencies and any subdivisions requesting disposition authority, this public notice lists the organizational unit(s) accumulating the records or indicates agency-wide applicability in the case of schedules that cover records that may be accumulated throughout an agency. This notice provides the control number assigned to each schedule, the total number of schedule items, and the number of temporary items (the records proposed for destruction). It also includes a brief description of the temporary records. The records schedule itself contains a full description of the records at the file unit level as well as their disposition. If NARA staff has prepared an appraisal memorandum for the schedule, it too includes information about the records. Further information about the disposition process is available on request.