

opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95). This program helps to ensure that requested 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. Currently, the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is soliciting comments concerning the proposed collection: Pharmacy Billing Requirements. A copy of the proposed information collection request can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the addresses section of this Notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addresses section below on or before April 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by mail, delivery service, or by hand to Ms. Yoon Ferguson, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Room S-3323, Washington, DC 20210; by fax (202) 354-9647; or email to ferguson.yoon@dol.gov. Please use only one method of transmission for comments (mail/delivery, fax, or email). Please note that comments submitted after the comment period will not be considered.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background: The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) is the agency responsible for administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), 5 U.S.C. 8101 *et seq.*, the Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA), 30 U.S.C. 901 *et seq.*, and the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA), 42 U.S.C. 7384 *et seq.* All three of these statutes require that OWCP pay for covered medical treatment provided to beneficiaries; this medical treatment can include medicinal drugs dispensed by pharmacies. In order to determine whether amounts billed for drugs are appropriate, OWCP must receive the required data elements, including the name of the patient/beneficiary, the National Drug Code (NDC) number of the drugs prescribed, the quantity provided, the prescription number and the date the prescription was filled. The regulations implementing these statutes require the collection of information needed to enable OWCP to determine if bills for drugs submitted directly by pharmacies, or reimbursement requests submitted by claimants, should be paid. There is no standardized paper form for

submission of the billing information collected in this Information Collection Request (ICR). Over the past several years, almost all pharmacy bills submitted to OWCP have been submitted electronically using one of the industry-wide standard formats for the electronic transmission of billing data through nationwide data clearinghouses devised by the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP). None of the electronic billing formats have been designed by or provided by OWCP; they are billing formats commonly accepted by other Federal programs and in the private health insurance industry for drugs. Nonetheless, the three programs (FECA, BLBA and EEOICPA) provide instructions for the submission of necessary pharmacy bill data elements in provider manuals distributed or made available to all pharmacies enrolled in the programs. This information collection is currently approved for use through May 31, 2019.

II. Review Focus: The Department of Labor is particularly interested in comments which:

- * 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; and
- * 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.

III. Current Actions: The Department of Labor is seeking public comments on the extension of this currently approved information collection.

Type of Review: Extension.

Agency: Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

Title: Pharmacy Billing Requirements.

OMB Number: 1240-0050.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Total Respondents: 4,146.

Total Responses: 1,381,903.

Time per Response: 1–5 Minutes.

Frequency: On Occasion.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 24,203.

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 will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: February 22, 2019.

Yoon Ferguson,

Agency Clearance Officer, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, US Department of Labor.

[FR Doc. 2019-03618 Filed 2-28-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-CR-P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Notice; 2018 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. The Act requires that OMB issue an annual report and a sequestration order, if necessary.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin O'Brien. 202-395-3106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This report can be found at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/paygo/>.

Authority: 2 U.S.C. 934.

Kelly Kinneen,

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.¹

This Report describes the budgetary effects of all PAYGO legislation enacted during the second session of the 115th 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 2019,² a sequestration order under subsection

¹ This Report is being issued after the statutory date due to the lapse in appropriations that occurred on December 22, 2018, which was resolved on January 25, 2019.

² References to years on the PAYGO scorecards are to fiscal years.

5(b) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 934(b) is not necessary.

The budget year balance on each of the PAYGO scorecards is zero because two laws, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–123), and the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (Pub. L. 116–5), directed changes to the balances of the scorecards. Public Law 115–123 removed all balances included on the scorecards at the time of enactment, and Public Law 116–5 shifted the debits on both scorecards from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2020. The changes directed by these laws are discussed in more detail in section IV of this report.

During the second session of the 115th Congress, one law was enacted with emergency requirements under section 4(g) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(g) that had PAYGO effects. Six laws had estimated budgetary effects on direct spending and revenues that were excluded from the calculations of the PAYGO scorecards due to provisions excluding all or part of the law from section 4(d) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(d).

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 after the budget year or affects revenues in any year.³ For a more complete description of the Statutory PAYGO Act, see Chapter 8, “Budget Concepts,” of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2019 President’s Budget, found on the website of the U.S. Government Printing Office (<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2019-PER/pdf/BUDGET-2019-PER.pdf>).

The 5-year and 10-year PAYGO scorecards for each congressional session begin with the balances of costs or savings carried over from previous sessions and then tally the costs or savings of PAYGO laws enacted in the most recent session. The 5-year PAYGO scorecard for the second session of the 115th Congress began with balances of savings of \$2,515 million in 2019 and

\$1,889 million in 2020 and with costs of \$1,567 million in 2021 and \$1,089 million in 2022. Section 30102 of Public Law 115–123 eliminated those balances, resetting each year of the scorecards to zero. The completed 5-year scorecard for the session shows that PAYGO legislation enacted during the session was estimated to have PAYGO budgetary effects that increased the deficit by an average of \$1,646 million each year from 2019 through 2023.⁴ Section 104 of Public Law 116–5 deducted the costs from the scorecard in 2019 and added those costs to the scorecard in 2020. Therefore, the 2019 column of the scorecard is zero and the 2020 column reflects a debit of \$3,293 million.

The 10-year PAYGO scorecard for the second session of the 115th Congress began with balances of savings of \$13,815 million in 2019 and 2020, \$7,444 million in 2021, \$6,734 million in 2022, \$5,599 million in 2023, \$5,606 million in 2024, and \$4,085 million in 2025, and with costs of \$1,633 million in 2026 and \$653 million in 2027. Section 30102 of Public Law 115–123 eliminated those balances. The completed 10-year scorecard for the session shows that PAYGO legislation for the session increased the deficit by an average of \$1,032 million each year from 2019 through 2028. Section 104 of Public Law 116–5 deducted the costs from the scorecard in 2019 and added those costs to the scorecard in 2020. Therefore, the 2019 column of the scorecard is zero and the 2020 column reflects a debit of \$2,064 million.

In the second session of the 115th Congress, 64 laws were enacted that were determined to constitute PAYGO legislation. Of the 64 enacted PAYGO laws, 14 laws were estimated to have PAYGO budgetary effects (costs or savings) in excess of \$500,000 over one or both of the 5-year or 10-year PAYGO windows. These were:

- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115–123;
- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115–141;
- Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 115–174;

- Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018, Public Law 115–218;
- Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018, Public Law 115–239;
- Tribal Social Security Fairness Act of 2018, Public Law 115–243;
- Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 115–244;
- Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 115–245;
- Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2018, Public Law 115–251;
- FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–254;
- Orrin G. Hatch-Bob Goodlatte Music Modernization Act, Public Law 115–264;
- America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, Public Law 115–270;
- Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, Public Law 115–334; and
- To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend through 2023 the authority of the Federal Election Commission to impose civil money penalties on the basis of a schedule of penalties established and published by the Commission, Public Law 115–386.

In addition to the laws identified above, 50 laws enacted in this session were estimated to have negligible budgetary effects on the PAYGO scorecards—costs or savings of less than \$500,000 over both the 5-year and 10-year PAYGO windows.

II. Budgetary Effects Excluded From the Scorecard Balances

A. Legislation Designated as Emergency Requirements

As shown on the scorecards, one law was enacted in the second session of the 115th Congress with an emergency designation under the Statutory PAYGO Act:

- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115–123.

The effects of the provisions in this law that are designated as emergency requirements are also excluded from the PAYGO scorecards as described below, so do not appear on the scorecards.

B. Statutory Provisions Excluding Legislation From the Scorecards

Six laws enacted in the second session of the 115th Congress had estimated budgetary effects on direct spending and revenues that were excluded from the calculations for the

³ Provisions in appropriations acts that affect direct spending in the years after the budget year (also known as “outyears”) or affect revenues in any year are considered to be budgetary effects 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 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.

⁴ As provided in section 4(d) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(d), budgetary effects on the PAYGO 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. None of the bills enacted during this session had such a congressional estimate and therefore OMB was required to provide an estimate for all PAYGO laws enacted during the session.

PAYGO scorecards due to provisions in law excluding all or part of the law from section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010. Two laws were excluded entirely from the scorecards:

- VA Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–182, also called the VA MISSION Act); and

- Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (Pub. L. 115–271).

In addition, budgetary effects in four laws were excluded by provisions excluding certain portions of those laws from the scorecards:

- Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending

September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, Public Law 115–120;

- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115–123, including emergency funding discussed above;
- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115–141; and
- FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–254.⁵

III. PAYGO Scorecards

STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARDS

[In millions of dollars; negative amounts portray decreases in deficits]

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023					
Second Session of the 115th Congress ...	1,646	1,646	1,646	1,646	1,646					
Balances from Previous Sessions	–2,515	–1,889	1,567	1,089	0					
Elimination of balances pursuant to Sec. 30102 of Public Law 115–123	2,515	1,889	–1,567	–1,089	0					
Change in debit pursuant to Sec. 104 of Public Law 116–5	–1,646	1,646	0	0	0					
5-year PAYGO Scorecard	0	3,293	1,646	1,646	1,646					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Second Session of the 115th Congress ...	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
Balances from Previous Sessions	–13,815	–13,815	–7,444	–6,734	–5,999	–5,606	–4,085	1,633	653	0
Elimination of balances pursuant to Sec. 30102 of Public Law 115–123	13,815	13,815	7,444	6,734	5,999	5,606	4,085	–1,633	–653	0
Change in debit pursuant to Sec. 104 of Public Law 116–5	–1,032	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-year PAYGO Scorecard	0	2,064	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032

IV. Legislative Revisions to the PAYGO Scorecards

Two laws were enacted prior to issuance of this report that required direct adjustments to the totals on the PAYGO scorecards.

A. Elimination of Balances

Public Law 115–123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA), includes a provision that states, “Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the balances on the PAYGO scorecards established pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)) shall be zero.” Accordingly, these scorecards show the removal of the balances on the scorecards from laws enacted prior to the BBA. The PAYGO effects of the BBA are included in the subsequent balances.

B. Deduction of Budget Year Debit From the 5- and 10-Year Scorecards

Public Law 116–5, Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, includes a provision that states, “For the purposes of the annual report issued pursuant to section 5 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C.

934) after adjournment of the second session of the 115th Congress, and for determining whether a sequestration order is necessary under such section, the debit for the budget year on the 5-year scorecard, if any, and the 10-year scorecard, if any, shall be deducted from such scorecard in 2019 and added to such scorecard in 2020.” Accordingly, both the 5- and 10-year scorecards deduct the debit from 2019 and add that debit to 2020.

V. Sequestration Order

As shown on the scorecards, the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the second session of the 115th Congress, combined with section 104 of Public Law 116–5, resulted in zero costs on both the 5-year and the 10-year scorecard in the budget year, which is 2019 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.⁶

The totals shown in 2020 through 2028 will remain on the scorecards that

are used to record the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the first session of the 116th Congress, and will be used in determining whether a sequestration order will be necessary in the future. On the 5-year scorecard for the first session of the 116th Congress, 2020 through 2023 will show balances of costs. On the 10-year scorecard, 2020 through 2028 will show balances of costs.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: (19–005)]

NASA Advisory Council Aeronautics Committee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announces a meeting of the Aeronautics

⁵ While the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 held certain amounts off of the PAYGO scorecards, the amounts in division I were instead counted as adjustments for emergency spending under the discretionary caps established under section 251 of

the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for purposes of budget enforcement.

⁶ Joint Committee reductions for 2019 were calculated and ordered in a separate report and are

not affected by this determination. See: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Sequestration_Report_February_2018.pdf.