

Change of a Previously Approved Collection. The correct title for the 60-Day notice is Extension without Change of a Previously Approved Collection. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- 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/or
- 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 submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website 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 and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1117-0049. This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Extension without change of a currently Approved Collection.

2. *Title of the Form/Collection:* Recordkeeping for Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances.

3. *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* No Form number is associated with this collection. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Drug Enforcement Administration, Diversion Control Division.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:*

Affected public (Primary): Business or other for-profit.

Affected public (Other): Not-for-profit institutions; Federal, State, Local, and tribal governments.

Abstract: DEA is requiring that each registered practitioner apply to an approved credential service provider approved to obtain identity proofing and a credential. Hospitals and other institutional practitioners may conduct this process in-house as part of their credentialing. For practitioners currently working at or affiliated with a registered hospital or clinic, the hospital/clinic have to check a government-issued photographic identification. This may be done when the hospital/clinic issues credentials to new hires or newly affiliated physicians. For individual practitioners, two people need to enter logical access control data to grant permissions for practitioners authorized to approve and sign controlled substance prescriptions using the electronic prescription application. For institutional practitioners, logical access control data is entered by two people from an entity within the hospital/clinic that is separate from the entity that conduct identity proofing in-house. Similarly, pharmacies have to set logical access controls in the pharmacy application so that only authorized employees have permission to annotate or alter prescription records. Finally, if the electronic prescription or pharmacy application generates an incident report, practitioners, hospitals/clinics, and pharmacies have to review the incident report to determine if the event identified by the application represents a security incident.

5. *Obligation to Respond:* Mandatory.

6. *Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* 158,884.

7. *Estimated Time per Respondent:* 1.043 hours.

8. *Frequency:* 1 per year.

9. *Total Estimated Annual Time Burden:* 107,733 hours.

10. *Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:* \$0.

If additional information is required, contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W-218 Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: January 27, 2025.

Darwin Arceo,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-01959 Filed 1-29-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Partial Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

On January 17, 2025, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed Partial Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the lawsuit entitled *Government of Guam v. United States*, Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-2487.

The Government of Guam ("Guam") filed a lawsuit under Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9607, against the United States for recovery of past and future costs that Guam has incurred or will incur for response actions taken at or in connection with the Ordot Dump Superfund Site ("Site"), which was the only civilian municipal waste disposal area for the island of Guam from the early 1950s until September 2011. The United States filed a counterclaim under CERCLA Section 107 seeking to recover past costs incurred by the United States in responding to the release of hazardous substances at the Site and a declaratory judgment for entitlement to future costs. The proposed Partial Consent Decree requires Guam to pay \$3.9 million plus \$17,745.53 of accrued interest to resolve the United States' claims for response costs incurred on or before August 10, 2022. The United States' claims for response costs incurred or to be incurred after August 10, 2022 remain to be resolved in the lawsuit. Guam's CERCLA claims against the United States were previously resolved in Consent Decrees entered by the Court on September 25, 2023, and October 2, 2024.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the proposed Partial Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General,

Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *Government of Guam v. United States*, D.J. Ref. No. 90–5–1–1–06658/1. 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:

To submit comments:	Send them to:
By email	pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov .
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611

Any comments submitted in writing may be filed by the United States in whole or in part on the public court docket without notice to the commenter.

During the public comment period, the proposed Partial Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. If you require assistance accessing the proposed Partial Consent Decree you may request assistance by email or by mail to the addresses provided above for submitting comments.

Scott Bauer,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–01943 Filed 1–29–25; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Notice; 2024 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 A. 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.

This Report describes the budgetary effects of all PAYGO legislation enacted during the second session of the 118th Congress and presents the 5-year and 10-year PAYGO scorecards maintained by OMB.¹ 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 2025,² a sequestration order under subsection 5(b) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 934(b) is not required.

The budget year balance on each of the PAYGO scorecards is zero because the American Relief Act, 2025 (Public Law 118–158) set the balances on both scorecards to zero for all years. The change directed by Public Law 118–158 is discussed in more detail in section IV of this report.

During the second session of the 118th Congress, no laws with PAYGO effects were enacted with emergency requirements under section 4(g) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(g). Seven laws had estimated budgetary effects on direct spending and/or revenues that were excluded from the calculations of the PAYGO scorecards due to provisions excluding 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 PAYGO Act, see Chapter 4, “Budget Process,” of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2025 President’s Budget, found on the

¹ This report encompasses laws enacted between January 3, 2024 at noon and January 3, 2025 at 11:57 a.m. (Pub. L. 118–35 through Pub. L. 118–224).

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

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.

website of the U.S. Government Printing Office (<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget/2025/BUDGET-2025-PER>).

The PAYGO Act’s requirement of deficit neutrality is based on two scorecards that tally the cumulative budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation as averaged over rolling 5- and 10-year periods starting with the budget year. 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 118th Congress began with balances of \$1,697,668 million in 2025, \$441,949 million in 2026, \$71,317 million in 2027, and –\$1,188 million in 2028. The 10-year PAYGO scorecard for the second session of the 118th Congress began with balances of \$913,423 million in 2025, \$241,837 million per year for 2026–3031, \$54,818 million in 2032, and –\$891 million for 2033.

Laws enacted during the second session of the 118th Congress created balances on the 5- and 10-year scorecards of –\$230 million and –\$275 million in each year, respectively. Public Law 118–158 set the balances in all years of both scorecards to zero at the end of the second session of the 118th Congress.

In the second session of the 118th Congress, 46 laws were enacted that were determined to constitute PAYGO legislation. Of the 46 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:

- Public Law 118–38, Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2023;
- Public Law 118–44, Disaster Assistance Deadlines Alignment Act;
- Public Law 118–47, Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024;
- Public Law 118–50, Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes;
- Public Law 118–63, FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024;
- Public Law 118–124, Fiscal Year 2024 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act;
- Public Law 118–146, VSO Equal Tax Treatment Act;
- Public Law 118–148, Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2023;
- Public Law 118–159, Servicemember Quality of Life