

e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL—Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title of Collection: Claim for Reimbursement of Benefit Payments and Claims Expense under the War Hazards Compensation Act.

Form: CA-278.

OMB Control Number: 1240-0006.

Affected Public: Business or other for profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,264.

Frequency: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 1,264.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 632.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: \$2,427.00.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

Anjanette Suggs,

Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023-01781 Filed 1-27-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-CH-P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Notice; 2022 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 117th

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 2023,² 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 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328) shifted the debits on both scorecards from fiscal year 2023 to fiscal year 2025. The change directed by Public Law 117-328 is discussed in more detail in section IV of this report.

During the second session of the 117th 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 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 2023 President's Budget, found on the website of the U.S. Government Printing Office (<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget/2023/BUDGET-2023-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 117th Congress began with balances of \$741,265 million in 2023 and \$370,633 million per year for 2024-2026. The 10-year PAYGO scorecard for the second session of the 117th Congress began with balances of \$374,039 million in 2023 and \$187,020 million per year for 2024-2031.

Laws enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress created balances on the 5- and 10-year scorecards of \$72,505 million and \$55,709 million in each year, respectively. Public Law 117-328 shifted the fiscal year 2023 debits on both scorecards to fiscal year 2025. Therefore, the 2023 balance on both the 5- and 10-year scorecards is zero. There are balances on the 5-year scorecard of \$443,138 million in 2024, \$1,256,908 million in 2025, \$443,138 million in 2026, and \$72,505 million in 2027. There are balances on the 10-year scorecard of \$242,729 million in 2024, \$672,477 million in 2025, \$242,729 million per year for 2026-2031, and \$55,709 million in 2032.

In the second session of the 117th Congress, 55 laws were enacted that were determined to constitute PAYGO legislation. Of the 55 enacted PAYGO laws, 15 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 117-103, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022;
- Public Law 117-108, Postal Service Reform Act of 2022;
- Public Law 117-109, Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act;
- Public Law 117-110, Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act;
- Public Law 117-128, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022;
- Public Law 117-139, RECA Extension Act of 2022;
- Public Law 117-158, Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022;
- Public Law 117-160, Formula Act;
- Public Law 117-168, Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022;
- Public Law 117-169, To provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S.

¹ This report encompasses laws enacted between January 3, 2022 at noon and January 3, 2023 at 11:57 a.m. (Pub. L. 117-82 through Pub. L. 117-328).

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.

Con. Res. 14 (Inflation Reduction Act);

- Public Law 117–172, Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022;
- Public Law 117–180, Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023;
- Public Law 117–225, First Responder Fair Return for Employees on Their Initial Retirement Earned Act;
- Public Law 117–263, James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023; and
- Public Law 117–328, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.

In addition to the laws identified above, 40 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

No laws were enacted in the second session of the 117th Congress with an emergency designation under the Statutory PAYGO Act.

B. Statutory Provisions Excluding Legislation From the Scorecards

Seven laws enacted in the second session of the 117th Congress had estimated budgetary effects on direct spending and revenues that were excluded from the calculations for the PAYGO scorecards due to provisions in law excluding all or part of the law from section 4(d) of the PAYGO Act.

All of the budgetary effects in 4 laws were excluded from the scorecards:

- Public Law 117–86, Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act;

- Public Law 117–159, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act;
- Public Law 117–264, Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023; and
- Public Law 117–167, Making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

In addition, certain portions of the budgetary effects in 3 laws were excluded from the scorecards:

- Public Law 117–103, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022;
- Public Law 117–229, Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023; and
- Public Law 117–328, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.

III. PAYGO Scorecards

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STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARDS

(In millions of dollars; negative amounts portray decreases in deficits)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Second Session of the 117 th Congress	72,505	72,505	72,505	72,505	72,505					
Balances from Previous Sessions	741,265	370,633	370,633	370,633	0					
Change in balances pursuant to Sec. 1001(d)(1) of Division O of P.L. 117-328	-813,770	0	813,770	0	0					
5-year PAYGO Scorecard	0	443,138	1,256,908	443,138	72,505					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Second Session of the 117 th Congress	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709	55,709
Balances from Previous Sessions	347,039	187,020	187,020	187,020	187,020	187,020	187,020	187,020	187,020	0
Change in balances pursuant to Sec. 1001(d)(1) of Division O of P.L. 117-328	-429,748	0	429,748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-year PAYGO Scorecard	0	242,729	672,477	242,729	242,729	242,729	242,729	242,729	242,729	55,709

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IV. Legislative Revisions to the PAYGO Scorecards

Section 1001(d)(1) of division O of Public Law 117-328, the Consolidated

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2023, 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 117th 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 scorecards in 2023 and added to such scorecards in 2025.” Accordingly, both the 5- and 10-year scorecards deduct the debit from 2023 and add that debit to 2025.

Section 1001(d)(2) of division O of Public Law 117–328 directs that, at the end of the first session of the 118th Congress, any debits on the scorecards in 2024 be deducted from 2024 and added to 2025. That action will be reflected in next year’s report if such debits exist.

V. Sequestration Order

As shown on the scorecards, the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the second session of the 117th Congress, combined with section 1001(d)(1) of division O of Public Law 117–328, resulted in no costs on either the 5-year or the 10-year scorecard in the budget year, which is 2023 for the purposes of this Report. Because the costs for the budget year, as shown on the scorecards, were set to zero for the budget year, there is no “debit” on either scorecard under section 3 of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 932, and a sequestration order is not required.⁴

[FR Doc. 2023–01771 Filed 1–27–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: 23–001]

New Conflict of Interest and Conflict of Commitment Policy for Recipients of NASA Financial Assistance Awards

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment.

SUMMARY: To address undue foreign influence in NASA-supported research and ensure responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars, NASA has developed a new conflict of interest (COI) and conflict of commitment (COC) disclosure policy and an associated term and condition applicable to entities implementing NASA financial

assistance awards (*i.e.*, grants or cooperative agreements). Grants Policy and Compliance (GPC) in NASA’s Office of Procurement is soliciting public comment on the Agency’s proposed policy and term and condition. After obtaining and considering public comment, it is NASA’s intention to implement the new policy and term and condition through a revision to the *NASA Grant and Cooperative Agreement Manual* (GCAM).

DATES: Comments must be received by March 1, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Please address comments to Christopher Murguia, Senior Analyst, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Headquarters, 300 E Street SW, Rm. 5L32, Washington, DC 20546; telephone 202–909–5918; or email christopher.e.murguia@nasa.gov. We encourage respondents to submit comments via email to ensure timely receipt. We cannot guarantee that mailed comments will be received before the comment closing date. Please include “COI/COC Policy” in the subject line of email messages.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher Murguia, email: christopher.e.murguia@nasa.gov; telephone 202–909–5918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In response to U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations in the report GAO–21–130 *Federal Research: Agencies Need to Enhance Policies to Address Foreign Influence*, NASA is taking steps to address undue foreign influence in research and ensure responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. NASA is proposing a new policy that requires financial assistance award recipients to (1) maintain written and enforced policies that require covered individuals to disclose COI and COC to the recipient entity; (2) eliminate or, where appropriate, manage or reduce the disclosed conflict; and (3) disclose to NASA any conflict that cannot be eliminated, managed, or reduced. NASA’s policy also describes how the Agency will address disclosures and the enforcement actions the Agency may take if a covered individual knowingly fails to disclose required information. The policy is accompanied by a term and condition requiring award recipients to comply with the COI and COC disclosure requirements that will be placed into all NASA financial assistance awards after the policy is implemented.

The policy will be implemented as a revision to GCAM section 3.3, Conflicts of Interest Policy, and the term and condition will be implemented as an

addition to NASA’s standard grant and cooperative agreement terms and conditions template located in GCAM, Appendix D, Award Terms and Conditions. The full text of the policy and term and condition is provided below.

The GCAM, section 3.3, Conflicts of Interest Policy, will be revised in its entirety as follows:

[Begin Provision]

1. For the purposes of section 3.3, the following definitions apply:

a. The term “conflict of interest,” or “COI,” means a situation in which an individual, or the individual’s spouse or dependent children, has a significant financial interest or financial relationship, whether with a domestic or foreign entity, that could directly and significantly affect the design, conduct, reporting, or funding of research or other award-related activities. Examples of potential COI include, but are not limited to, holding an executive position, director position, or equity over a certain dollar amount in a company that stands to benefit from award-related activities, receiving financial compensation in the form of consulting payments or payment for services from a company that stands to benefit from award-related activities, or intellectual property rights or royalties from such rights whose value may be affected by the outcome of award-related activities.

b. The term “conflict of commitment,” or “COC,” means a non-financial conflict of interest in which an individual accepts or incurs conflicting obligations, whether domestic or foreign, between or among multiple employers or other entities. COC includes conflicting commitments of time and effort, including obligations to dedicate time in excess of institutional or funding agency policies or commitments. COC also includes obligations to improperly share information with, or to withhold information from, an employer or NASA, as well as other conflicting obligations that threaten research security and integrity. Examples of potential COC include, but are not limited to, current or pending employment; positions, appointments, or affiliations such as titled academic, professional, or institutional appointments, whether remuneration is received and whether full-time, part-time, or voluntary (including adjunct, visiting, or honorary positions); and participation in or applications to foreign government-sponsored talent recruitment or similar programs.

⁴ Sequestration reductions pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA) Section 251A for 2023 were calculated and ordered in a separate report and are not affected by this determination. See: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/BBEDCA_251A_Sequestration_Report_FY2023.pdf.