

Registrant's registration, the burden shifts to the registrant to show why it can be entrusted with the responsibility carried by a registration. *Garret Howard Smith, M.D.*, 83 FR 18882, 18910 (2018). When a registrant has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest, it must both accept responsibility and demonstrate that it has undertaken corrective measures. *Holiday CVS, L.L.C., dba CVS Pharmacy Nos 219 and 5195*, 77 FR 62316, 62339 (2012) (internal quotations omitted). Trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on individual circumstances; therefore, the Agency looks at factors such as the acceptance of responsibility, the credibility of that acceptance as it relates to the probability of repeat violations or behavior, the nature of the misconduct that forms the basis for sanction, and the Agency's interest in deterring similar acts. *See, e.g., Robert Wayne Locklear, M.D.*, 86 FR 33738, 33746 (2021).

Here, Registrant did not request a hearing, submit a corrective action plan, respond to the OSC/ISO, or otherwise avail itself of the opportunity to refute the Government's case. As such, Registrant has made no representations as to its future compliance with the CSA nor made any demonstration that it can be entrusted with registration. Moreover, the evidence presented by the Government clearly shows that Registrant violated the CSA, further indicating that Registrant cannot be entrusted. Accordingly, the Agency will order the revocation of Registrant's registration.

#### Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. FB4121327 issued to Blue Mint Pharmacy. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of Blue Mint Pharmacy, to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Blue Mint Pharmacy, for additional registration in Texas. This Order is effective December 4, 2023.

#### Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on October 25, 2023, by Administrator Anne Milgram. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA **Federal Register** Liaison Officer has been

authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

**Heather Achbach,**

*Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2023–24150 Filed 11–1–23; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410–09–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Notice of Lodging of Proposed First Modification To Consent Decree Under the Clean Water Act

On October 25, 2023, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed first modification to the consent decree ("First Modification") with the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts in the lawsuit entitled *United States and Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. City of Revere, Massachusetts*, Civil Action No. 1:10–cv–11460 (D. Mass.).

The United States filed this lawsuit in 2010 under the Clean Water Act ("Act"). The complaint sought injunctive relief and civil penalties for violations of the Act in connection with the City of Revere's operation of its sewage collection system and municipal separate storm sewer system ("MS4"). The allegations in the Complaint were resolved in a consent decree entered on November 17, 2010 ("Consent Decree") in which the City of Revere agreed, among other things, to develop and implement a Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan and Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan ("CWMP/CSMP") to ensure identification and implementation of capital projects necessary to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows ("SSOs") and bring its MS4 into compliance with National Pollutant Elimination System ("NPDES") permit requirements.

The proposed First Modification replaces the Consent Decree CWMP/CSMP provisions with new provisions that require the City of Revere to update portions of its CWMP/CSMP by December 31, 2026. This update must include a summary of work completed pursuant to the Consent Decree, assessment of the City of Revere sewer system current service level and associated review of capacity-related SSOs, development and assessment of alternatives to achieve the goal of the Consent Decree to prevent collection system surcharges or capacity-related

SSOs events, and a recommended plan and implementation schedule identifying projects to attain the target level of sewer system service of a ten-year design storm. The new provisions also extend the deadline for completion of all work proposed under Revere's CWMP/CSMP to December 31, 2038.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the First Modification. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States and Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. City of Revere, Massachusetts*, Civil Action No. 1:10–cv–11460, D.J. Ref. No. 90–5–1–1–09299. 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, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the First Modification may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the First Modification 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 \$4.50 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury.

**Henry Friedman,**

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

[FR Doc. 2023–24168 Filed 11–1–23; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410–15–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Notice of Availability; Service Contract Inventory

**AGENCY:** Justice Management Division, Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The Justice Management Division (JMD), Department of Justice (DOJ) is publishing this notice to advise

the public of the availability of its FY 2021 Service Contracts Inventory and Inventory Supplement.

**ADDRESSES:** <https://www.justice.gov/jmd/service-contract-inventory>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tara M. Jamison, Office of Acquisition Management, Justice Management Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530; Phone: 202-616-3754; Email: [Tara.Jamison@usdoj.gov](mailto:Tara.Jamison@usdoj.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The inventory includes service contract actions over \$25,000 that were awarded in fiscal year (FY) 2020. Additionally, the inventory supplement includes information collected from contractors on the amount invoiced and direct labor hours expended for covered service contracts. The Department of Justice analyzes this data for the purpose of determining whether its contract labor is being used in an effective and appropriate manner and if the mix of federal employees and contractors in the agency is effectively balanced. The inventory and supplement do not include contractor proprietary or sensitive information.

*Authority:* Section 743 of Division C of the FY 2010 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 111-117.

Dated: October 27, 2023.

**Darwin Arceo,**

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

[FR Doc. 2023-24164 Filed 11-1-23; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Bureau of Labor Statistics

#### Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice of information collection; request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance 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. 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. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension without change of a currently approved collection for the “Producer Price Index” survey. A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the Addresses section of this notice.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the Addresses section of this notice on or before January 2, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to Nora Kincaid, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room G225, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20212. Written comments also may be transmitted by email to [BLS\\_PRA\\_Public@bls.gov](mailto:BLS_PRA_Public@bls.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Nora Kincaid, BLS Clearance Officer, at 202-691-7628 (this is not a toll-free number). (See **ADDRESSES** section.)

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is a Principal Federal Economic Indicator consisting of a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), that measure price change from the purchaser’s perspective. About 10,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. The PPI data are widely used by the business community as well as by government and academia. In particular, the data are used as an economic indicator playing a crucial role in market analysis, as a deflator of other economic series, the basis for the calculation of price adjustments for contracts and purchase agreements, and as an input to economic research. These uses highlight the necessity of the PPI in order to understand the economy.

PPI data meets a wide range of government needs by providing a description of the magnitude and composition of price changes within the economy. Government agencies view these indexes as sensitive indicators of the economic environment and closely follow each monthly release of statistics. PPI data are vital in helping the President and Congress set fiscal spending targets. The Federal Reserve

Board Open Market Committee monitors producer prices to help determine monetary policy. Federal policy makers at the Department of the Treasury and the Council of Economic Advisors utilize these statistics to help interpret the economic environment and make decisions based upon these interpretations. Many dollar-denominated measurements of economic performance, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), require accurate price data for the conversion of nominal dollars into real dollars. National income accounting figures must also be inflation free in order to remain relevant to fiscal and monetary policy makers setting objectives. Price adjustment clauses in government purchasing contracts commonly use one or more PPIs. According to a conservative estimate, hundreds-of-billions of dollars’ worth of contracts and purchase agreements employ PPIs as part of price adjustment clauses. Failure to calculate these price data would prolong the time frame needed for accurate recognition of and appropriate adaptation to economic events.

The private sector also makes extensive use of PPI data. Researchers commonly use producer prices to probe and measure the interaction of market forces. Private firms use PPIs for contract escalation and price adjustment. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) recommends using PPI data for certain kinds of tax related inventory accounting, such as Last-In-First-Out (LIFO). Private businesses extensively use PPIs for planning and operations. Firms often compare the prices they pay and receive with changes in appropriate PPIs.

Economic researchers and forecasters also put PPIs to regular use. They use PPI data to better understand market forces. Research topics requiring producer price data include studying elasticities, potential lead and lag structures within price changes, and the identification of prices that cause major influence throughout the economy. Policy-makers, businesses, and researchers all require complete descriptions of price change trends if they are to perform effectively.

The expansive coverage of PPIs makes them very valuable to the users described above as well as many others.

##### **II. Current Action**

Office of Management and Budget clearance is being sought for the extension of the PPI survey.

The PPI collection is not a one-time project with an end date. The purpose of the PPI collection is to accumulate