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Non-confidential meeting materials will be made available in electronic format at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting on the LSC website, at <http://www.lsc.gov/board-directors/meetings/board-meeting-notices/non-confidential-materials-be-considered-open-session>.

ACCESSIBILITY: LSC complies with the American's with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act. Upon request, meeting notices and materials will be made available in alternative formats to accommodate individuals with disabilities. Individuals who need other accommodations due to disability to attend the meeting in person or telephonically should contact Katherine Ward, at (202) 295-1500 or FR_NOTICE_QUESTIONS@lsc.gov, at least 2 business days in advance of the meeting. If a request is made without advance notice, LSC will make every effort to accommodate the request but cannot guarantee that all requests can be fulfilled.

Katherine Ward,

Executive Assistant to the Vice President for Legal Affairs, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020-01409 Filed 1-23-20; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7050-01-P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

2019 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 first session of the 116th 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 2020,¹ a sequestration order under subsection 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 2019 (Pub. L. 116-37), and the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Pub. L. 116-69), directed changes to the balances of the scorecards. Public Law 116-37 removed all balances included on the scorecards at the time of enactment, and Public Law 116-69 shifted the debits on both scorecards from fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2021. The changes directed by these laws are discussed in more detail in section IV of this report.

During the first session of the 116th 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). Six 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.² For a more complete description of the Statutory PAYGO Act, see Chapter 11, "Budget Concepts," of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2020 President's Budget, found on the

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

² 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/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-PER/pdf/BUDGET-2020-PER.pdf>).

This PAYGO Act's requirement of deficit neutrality is based on two cumulative 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 first session of the 116th Congress began with balances of costs of \$3,293 million in 2020 and \$1,646 million in 2021 through 2023. Added to those balances were the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation through Public Law 116-36. Section 102 of Public Law 116-37 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 \$514 million each year from 2020 through 2024.³ Section 1801 of Public Law 116-69 deducted the costs from the scorecard in 2020 and added those costs to the scorecard in 2021. Therefore, the 2020 column of the scorecard is zero and the 2021 column reflects a debit of \$1,028 million.

The 10-year PAYGO scorecard for the first session of the 116th Congress began with balances of costs of \$2,064 million in 2020 and \$1,032 million in 2021 through 2028. Added to those balances were the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation through Public Law 116-36. Section 102 of Public Law 116-37 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 \$657 million each year from 2020 through 2029. Section 1801 of Public Law 116-69 deducted the costs from the scorecard in 2020 and added those costs to the scorecard in 2021. Therefore, the 2020 column of the

³ 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. Eleven of the bills enacted during this session had such a congressional estimate and therefore OMB was required to provide an estimate for the remaining PAYGO laws enacted during the session.

scorecard is zero and the 2021 column reflects a debit of \$1,314 million.

In the first session of the 116th Congress, 33 laws were enacted that were determined to constitute PAYGO legislation. Of the 33 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:

- Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019, Public Law 116–3;
- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116–6;
- Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018; Public Law 116–8;
- John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, Public Law 116–9;
- Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019, Public Law 116–16;
- Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, Public Law 116–20;
- Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019, Public Law 116–23;
- Taxpayer First Act, Public Law 116–25;

- To provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes, Public Law 116–29;

- Sustaining Excellence in Medicaid Act of 2019, Public Law 116–39;
- Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act, Public Law 116–91;
- National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Public Law 116–92;
- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Public Law 116–93; and
- Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Public Law 116–94.

In addition to the laws identified above, 19 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

Six laws enacted in the first session of the 116th 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. Two laws were excluded entirely from the scorecards:

- Never Forget the Heroes: James Zadroga, Ray Pfeifer, and Luis Alvarez Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Act, Public Law 116–34; and
- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, Public Law 116–37.

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

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116–6;
- Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019, Public Law 116–59;
- Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019, Public Law 116–69; and
- Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Public Law 116–94.

III. PAYGO Scorecards

STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARDS

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					
First Session of the 116th Congress	408	408	408	408	408					
Balances from Previous Sessions	3,293	1,646	1,646	1,646	0					
Elimination of balances pursuant to Sec. 102 of Public Law 116–37	– 3,187	– 1,540	– 1,540	– 1,540	106					
Deduction of the budget year debit pursuant to Sec. 1801 of Public Law 116–69	– 514	514	0	0	0					
5-year PAYGO Scorecard	0	1,028	514	514	514					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
First Session of the 116th Congress	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
Balances from Previous Sessions	2,064	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	0
Elimination of balances pursuant to Sec. 102 of Public Law 116–37	– 1,803	– 771	– 771	– 771	– 771	– 771	– 771	– 771	– 771	261
Deduction of the budget year debit pursuant to Sec. 1801 of Public Law 116–69	– 657	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-year PAYGO Scorecard	0	1,314	657	657	657	657	657	657	657	657

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

Section 102 of Public Law 116–37, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (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.

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

Section 1801 of Public Law 116–69, Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 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 first

session of the 116th 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 2020 and added to such scorecard in 2021.” Accordingly, both the 5- and 10-year scorecards deduct the debit from 2020 and add that debit to 2021.

V. Sequestration Order

As shown on the scorecards, the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the first session of the 116th

Congress, combined with section 102 of Public Law 116–37 and section 1801 of Public Law 116–69, resulted in zero costs on both the 5-year and the 10-year scorecard in the budget year, which is 2020 for the purposes of this Report. Because the costs for the budget year, as shown on the scorecards, were deducted from the budget year and added to the subsequent 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.⁴

The totals shown in 2021 through 2029 will remain on the scorecards that are used to record the budgetary effects of PAYGO legislation enacted in the second 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 second session of the 116th Congress, 2021 through 2024 will show balances of costs. On the 10-year scorecard, 2021 through 2029 will show balances of costs.

[FR Doc. 2020–01290 Filed 1–24–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

OMB Final Sequestration Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2020

AGENCY: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the OMB Final Sequestration Report to the President and Congress for FY 2020.

SUMMARY: OMB is issuing the *OMB Final Sequestration Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2020* to report on status of 2020 discretionary caps and compliance of enacted 2020 discretionary appropriations legislation with those caps.

DATES: January 21, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The OMB Sequestration Reports to the President and Congress are available on-line on the OMB home page at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/sequestration-reports-orders/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Tobasko, 6202 New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503, Email address: ttobasko@omb.eop.gov,

telephone number: (202) 395–5745, FAX number: (202) 395–4768. Because of delays in the receipt of regular mail related to security screening, respondents are encouraged to use electronic communications.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 requires the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to issue a Final Sequestration Report 15 calendar days after the end of a congressional session. This report meets that requirement and finds that, for fiscal year 2020, enacted appropriations are at or below the defense and non-defense caps after accounting for cap adjustments. As a result, a sequestration of discretionary budget authority is not required in 2020.

Russell T. Vought,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 2020–01254 Filed 1–24–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice.

DATES: Comments should be received on or before February 26, 2020 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimates, or any other aspect of the information collections, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to (1) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for NCUA, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, or email at OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.gov and (2) NCUA PRA Clearance Officer, 1775 Duke Street, Suite 6032, Alexandria, VA 22314, or email at PRAComments@ncua.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the submission may be obtained by contacting Dawn Wolfgang at (703) 548–2279, emailing PRAComments@ncua.gov, or viewing

the entire information collection request at www.reginfo.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Number: 3133–0181.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Title: Registration of Mortgage Loan Originators.

Abstract: The Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act (S.A.F.E. Act), 12 U.S.C. 5101 *et seq.*, as codified by 12 CFR part 1007, requires an employee of a bank, savings association, or credit union or a subsidiary regulated by a Federal banking agency or an employee of an institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (FCA), (collectively, Agency-regulated Institutions) who engages in the business of a residential mortgage loan originator (MLO) to register with the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (Registry) and obtain a unique identifier. Agency-regulated institutions must also adopt and follow written policies and procedures to assure compliance with the S.A.F.E. Act. The Registry is intended to aggregate and improve the flow of information to and between regulators; provide increased accountability and tracking of mortgage loan originators; enhance consumer protections; reduce fraud in the residential mortgage loan origination process; and provide consumers with easily accessible information at no charge regarding the employment history of, and the publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions against MLOs.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 83,965.

By Gerard Poliquin, Secretary of the Board, the National Credit Union Administration, on January 22, 2020.

Dated: January 22, 2020.

Dawn D. Wolfgang,

NCUA PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–01266 Filed 1–24–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Proposal Review Panel for Cyberinfrastructure; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, as amended), the National Science Foundation (NSF) announces the following meeting:

Name and Committee Code: Proposal Review Panel for the Office of Advanced Cyberinfrastructure—IRIS—HEP

⁴ Joint Committee reductions for 2020 were calculated and ordered in a separate report and are not affected by this determination. See: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2020_JC_Sequestration_Report_3-18-19.pdf.