

Controlled substance	Schedule
4-Anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine (8333)	II
Phenylacetone (8501)	II
Cocaine (9041)	II
Opium, raw (9600)	II
Poppy Straw Concentrate (9670)	II

The company plans to import the listed controlled substances for internal use, and to manufacture bulk intermediates for sale to its customers.

Dated: January 21, 2015.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,
Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2015-01587 Filed 1-27-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-392]

Importer of Controlled Substances Registration: Research Triangle Institute

ACTION: Notice of registration.

SUMMARY: Research Triangle Institute applied to be registered as an importer of a certain basic class of narcotic controlled substance. The DEA grants Research Triangle Institute registration as an importer of this controlled substance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By notice dated April 21, 2014, and published in the **Federal Register** on April 28, 2014, 79 FR 23373, Research Triangle Institute, Kenneth S. Rehder, Ph.D., Hermann Building, East Institute Drive, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, applied to be registered as an importer of a certain basic class of narcotic controlled substance. No comments or objections were submitted for this notice.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has considered the factors in 21 U.S.C. 823, 952(a) and 958(a) and determined that the registration of Research Triangle Institute to import the basic class of controlled substance is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on May 1, 1971. The DEA investigated the company's maintenance of effective controls against diversion by inspecting and testing the company's physical security systems, verifying the company's compliance with state and local laws, and reviewing the company's background and history.

Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 952(a) and 958(a), and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34, the above-named company is granted registration as an importer of noroxymorphone (9668), a basic class of narcotic controlled substance listed in schedule II.

The company plans to import small quantities of the listed controlled substance for the National Institute on Drug Abuse for research activities.

Dated: January 21, 2015.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,
Deputy Assistant Administrator.
[FR Doc. 2015-01578 Filed 1-27-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-392]

Bulk Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Application: Rhodes Technologies

ACTION: Notice of application.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic classes, and applicants therefore, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33(a) on or before March 30, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/ODW, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. Request for hearings should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: Hearing Clerk/LJ, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Attorney General has delegated his authority under the Controlled Substances Act to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), 28 CFR 0.100(b). Authority to exercise all necessary functions with respect to the promulgation and implementation of 21 CFR part 1301, incident to the registration of manufacturers, distributors, dispensers, importers, and exporters of controlled substances (other than final orders in connection with suspension, denial, or revocation of registration) has been redelegated to the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the DEA Office of Diversion Control ("Deputy Assistant Administrator") pursuant to section 7 of 28 CFR part 0, appendix to subpart R.

In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33(a), this is notice that on March

13, 2014, Rhodes Technologies, 498 Washington Street, Coventry, Rhode Island 02816, applied to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the following basic classes of controlled substances:

Controlled substance	Schedule
Tetrahydrocannabinols (7370)	I
Methylphenidate (1724)	II
Codeine (9050)	II
Dihydrocodeine (9120)	II
Oxycodone (9143)	II
Hydromorphone (9150)	II
Hydrocodone (9193)	II
Levorphanol (9220)	II
Morphine (9300)	II
Oripavine (9330)	II
Thebaine (9333)	II
Oxymorphone (9652)	II
Noroxymorphone (9668)	II
Tapentadol (9780)	II
Fentanyl (9801)	II

The company plans to manufacture the listed controlled substances in bulk for conversion and sale to dosage form manufacturers.

In reference to drug code 7370 the company plans to bulk manufacture a synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol. No other activity for this drug code is authorized for this registration.

Dated: January 21, 2015.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,
Deputy Assistant Administrator.
[FR Doc. 2015-01598 Filed 1-27-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-392]

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Registration: Johnson Matthey, Inc.

ACTION: Notice of registration.

SUMMARY: Johnson Matthey, Inc. applied to be registered as a manufacturer of certain basic classes of controlled substances. The DEA grants Johnson Matthey, Inc. registration as a manufacturer of those controlled substances.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By notice dated September 25, 2014, and published in the **Federal Register** on October 7, 2014, 79 FR 60498, Johnson Matthey, Inc., Custom Pharmaceuticals Department, 2003 Nolte Drive, West Deptford, New Jersey 08066-1742, applied to be registered as a manufacturer of a certain basic class of controlled substance. No comments or objections were submitted to this notice.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has considered the factors in 21 U.S.C. 823(a) and determined that the registration of Johnson Matthey, Inc. to manufacture the basic classes of controlled substances is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on May 1, 1971. The DEA investigated the company's maintenance of effective controls against diversion by inspecting and testing the company's physical security systems, verifying the company's compliance with state and local laws, and reviewing the company's background and history.

Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823(a), and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33, the above-named company is granted registration as a bulk manufacturer of marihuana (7360), a basic class of controlled substance listed in schedule I.

In reference to drug code 7360, the company plans to manufacture a synthetic version cannabidiol in bulk for sale to its customers, who are final dosage form manufacturers. No other activity for this drug code is authorized for this registration.

Dated: January 21, 2015.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2015-01602 Filed 1-27-15; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

2014 Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act Annual Report

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

ACTION: Notice.

Authority: 2 U.S.C. 934

SUMMARY: This report is being published as required by the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Act of 2010, 2 U.S.C. 931 *et seq.* The Act requires that OMB issue (1) an annual report as specified in 2 U.S.C. 934(a) and (2) a sequestration order, if necessary.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Locke. 202-395-3672.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This report and additional information about the PAYGO Act can be found at

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/paygo_default.

Courtney Timberlake,

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 and legislation designated as an emergency under section 4(g) of the PAYGO Act enacted during the second session of the 113th 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 2015,¹ a sequestration order under subsection 5(b) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 934(b), is not necessary.

The scorecards include no current policy adjustments made under section 4(c) of the PAYGO Act, 2 U.S.C. 933(c), for legislation enacted during the second session of the 113th Congress. The authority for current policy adjustments expired as of December 31, 2011. For these reasons, the Report does not contain any information about or descriptions of any current policy adjustments.

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 beyond the budget year or affects revenues in any year.² For a more complete description of the Statutory PAYGO Act, see the OMB Web site, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/paygo_description, and Chapter 9, "Budget Concepts," of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2015 Budget, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/>

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

² Provisions in appropriations acts that affect direct spending in the years beyond 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.

[default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/concepts.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/concepts.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 that session. The 5-year PAYGO scorecard for the second session of the 113th Congress began with balances of savings of \$9,969 million in 2015 and \$814 million in 2017, but with balances of costs of \$1,066 million in 2016 and \$25 million in 2018. The completed 5-year scorecard for the session shows that PAYGO legislation enacted during the session was estimated to have PAYGO budgetary effects that reduced the deficit by an average of \$626 million each year from 2015 through 2019.³ These new savings on the scorecard increased the balances of savings in 2015 and 2017, reduced the balance of costs in 2016, and eliminated the balance of costs in 2018.

The 10-year PAYGO scorecard for the second session of the 113th Congress began with balances of savings of \$8,209 million in each year from 2015 to 2020, savings of \$1,838 million in 2021, savings of \$1,128 million in 2022, and costs of \$7 million in 2023. The completed 10-year scorecard for the session shows that PAYGO legislation for the session reduced the deficit by an average of \$1,521 million each year from 2015 through 2024. These new savings increased the balances of savings on the 10-year scorecard from 2015 through 2022 and eliminated the costs on the scorecard for 2023.

In the second session of the 113th Congress, 54 laws were enacted that were determined to constitute PAYGO legislation. Of the 54 enacted PAYGO laws, 19 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:

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Public Law 113-76;
- Agriculture Act of 2014, Public Law 113-79;
- OPM IG Act, Public Law 113-80;
- An Act to ensure that the reduced annual cost-of-living adjustment to 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. None of the bills enacted during the second session of the 113th Congress had such a congressional estimate and therefore OMB was required to provide an estimate for all PAYGO laws enacted during the session.