

June 18, 2014

Supporting Statement for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

OMB Control Number: 1660 - 0057

**Title: Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)
Evaluation and Customer Satisfaction Survey.**

**Form Number(s): FEMA Form 008-0-9, Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey; FEMA
Form 008-0-3INT, Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey; FEMA Form 008-0-4, Pueblo
City Residential Survey; FEMA Form 008-0-5, Pueblo EPZ Business Survey; and
FEMA Form 008-0-7, Blue Grass EPZ Residential Survey.**

General Instructions

A Supporting Statement, including the text of the notice to the public required by 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(i)(iv) and its actual or estimated date of publication in the Federal Register, must accompany each request for approval of a collection of information. The Supporting Statement must be prepared in the format described below, and must contain the information specified in Section A below. If an item is not applicable, provide a brief explanation. When Item 17 or the OMB Form 83-I is checked "Yes", Section B of the Supporting Statement must be completed. OMB reserves the right to require the submission of additional information with respect to any request for approval.

Specific Instructions

A. Justification

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information. Provide a detailed description of the nature and source of the information to be collected.

1) Pursuant to the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986, Title 14, Part B, Section 1412, Public Law 99-145, 50 U.S.C. § 1521, the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a partnership between FEMA and the U.S. Department of the Army that provides emergency preparedness assistance and resources to communities surrounding the Army's chemical warfare agent stockpiles.

2) Pursuant to the Stafford Act at 42 U.S.C. § 5131, the Administrator of FEMA is charged with the responsibility to develop and implement plans and programs of disaster preparedness that utilizes services of all appropriate agencies and includes: (1) preparation of disaster preparedness plans for mitigation, warning, emergency operations, rehabilitation, and recovery; (2) training and exercises; (3) post disaster critiques and evaluations; (4) annual review of programs; (5) coordination of Federal, State, and local preparedness programs; (6) application of science and technology; (7) research. See 42 U.S.C. § 5131(a). The management of programs to establish, maintain, and enhance the capabilities of Federal, State, and local governments to prepare for, respond to, recover from a broad range of emergencies, including such programs as CSEPP is a principal function of this authority.

3) The Government Performance Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), Public Law 103-62.

4) The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010, Public Law 111-352.

5) Executive Order 12862 “Setting Customer Service Standards;” and its March 23, 1995 Memorandum addendum, “Improving Customer Service.”

6) Executive Order 13571 “Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service;” and its June 13, 2011 Memorandum “Implementing Executive Order 13571 on Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service.”

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection. Provide a detailed description of: how the information will be shared, if applicable, and for what programmatic purpose.

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a branch of the Technological Hazards Division under the [National Preparedness Directorate](#). It is a unique multi-jurisdictional partnership with participants – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Army, state and local emergency management agencies -- that provide emergency preparedness assistance and resources to communities surrounding the Army’s chemical warfare agent stockpiles.

CSEPP’s mission is to enhance existing local, installation, State, and Federal capabilities to protect the health and safety of the public, work force, and environment from the effects of a chemical accident or incident involving the U.S. Army chemical stockpile.

CSEPP's mission aligns with FEMA and Army goals by protecting people who live and work near one of the two remaining Army chemical depots in the unlikely event of a chemical accident or incident. The Army is fulfilling its mission to eliminate aging chemical munitions and warfare materials. This objective is in accordance with international treaties and national policy. CSEPP will remain in place until the two stockpiles are completely destroyed.

The program's goal is to improve preparedness to protect the people of these communities in the unlikely event of an accident involving these stockpiles of obsolete chemical munitions. The U.S. Army provides funding (grants) for the Program and FEMA provides training, guidance, technical support and expertise to State and local governments to improve their capabilities to prepare for and respond to this type of incident. Application and reporting forms for CSEPP grants are covered under information collection number OMB 1660-0025.

In 2000, the CSEPP Public Affairs Integrated Process Team (PA IPT) was established to identify, develop, and implement concepts and techniques to help prepare the public to act appropriately in the event of an emergency at a chemical installation, and ensure an effective emergency public information capability in these communities. The PA IPT consists of members from FEMA, the Army and CSEPP communities.

CSEPP is renewing its OMB approval and authority to provide assistance conducting public surveys and collecting data within the affected Kentucky and Colorado communities. To comply with the paperwork reduction act we must prepare a Federal Register Notice for public comments. This information collection constitutes the assessment tools that measure public knowledge of emergency preparedness and response actions in the event of a chemical emergency affecting any of the two remaining CSEPP sites and surrounding communities.

Below is a detailed explanation of how each form will be utilized:

- a. **FEMA Form 008-0-7, Blue Grass EPZ Residential Survey** – This form is the telephone questionnaire used in conducting the residential telephone survey regarding emergency preparedness for the CSEPP site in Blue Grass, Kentucky. This survey was designed to measure the specific knowledge of protective actions and the level of preparedness of residents in the immediate response zone (IRZ) and the protective action zone (PAZ) of Blue Grass Chemical Depot in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency.
- b. **FEMA Form 008-0-9, Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey** – This form is the telephone questionnaire used in conducting the residential telephone survey regarding emergency preparedness for the CSEPP site in Pueblo, Colorado. This survey was designed to measure the specific knowledge of protective actions and the level of preparedness of residents in the immediate response zone (IRZ) and the protective action zone (PAZ) of Pueblo Chemical Depot in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency.

- c. **FEMA Form 008-0-3INT, Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey** – This form is the web-based questionnaire used in conducting the residential telephone survey regarding emergency preparedness for the CSEPP site in Pueblo, Colorado. This survey was designed to measure the specific knowledge of protective actions and the level of preparedness of residents in the immediate response zone (IRZ) and the protective action zone (PAZ) of Pueblo Chemical Depot in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency.
- d. **FEMA Form 008-0-4, Pueblo City Residential Survey** – This form is the telephone questionnaire used to assess the awareness level of residents living in the city of Pueblo, Colorado, a community that participates in the CSEP program. This survey is part of a continuing effort to measure the knowledge of residents living in the city of Pueblo regarding CSEPP and also to assess which actions these residents would take in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency at the Pueblo Chemical Depot.
- e. **FEMA Form 008-0-5, Pueblo EPZ Business Survey** – This telephone form includes the questions for the survey of businesses within the emergency planning zones of the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Pueblo County, Colorado. This survey is part of a continuing effort to measure the knowledge of businesses within the immediate response zone (IRZ) and the protective action zone (PAZ) regarding the CSEP program and their current levels of preparedness for a chemical emergency. The survey also assesses which actions these businesses would take in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency at the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

The goal of the overall survey concept is to design and implement a public survey strategy to support the development of public outreach and education efforts that will improve the emergency preparedness of citizens living in the Immediate Response Zones (IRZ) and Protective Action Zones (PAZ) surrounding stockpile sites.

Program managers use survey data findings to evaluate public awareness of protective actions at CSEPP sites, identify outreach weaknesses and strengths to develop effective outreach and education campaigns.

Results from this information collection are shared with State, local, and other FEMA officials for subsequent action plans addressing program-wide and stockpile site-specific issues. Results are also shared with other Federal agencies that lend expertise in specific areas of the program.

As part of continuing efforts to better serve CSEPP communities, an assessment of the survey initiative was performed to assess the continuing need for the ongoing measurement of public outreach efforts.

Annual surveys allow CSEPP sites to assess the effectiveness of ongoing outreach and document areas of improvement. The survey tool provides an accurate measurement of public awareness and knowledge of appropriate protective actions that citizens will take during an emergency.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

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- b. **FEMA Form 008-0-9, Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey** – This form is the telephone questionnaire used in conducting the residential telephone survey regarding emergency preparedness for the CSEPP site in Pueblo, Colorado. This survey was designed to measure the specific knowledge of protective actions and the level of preparedness of residents in the immediate response zone (IRZ) and the protective action zone (PAZ) of Pueblo Chemical Depot in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency.
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- e. **FEMA Form 008-0-5, Pueblo EPZ Business Survey** – This telephone form includes the questions for the survey of businesses within the emergency planning zones of the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Pueblo County, Colorado. This survey is part of a continuing effort to measure the knowledge of businesses within the immediate response zone (IRZ) and the protective action zone (PAZ) regarding the CSEP program and their current levels of preparedness for a chemical emergency. The survey also assesses which actions these businesses would take in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency at the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

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As part of continuing efforts to better serve CSEPP communities, an assessment of the survey initiative was performed to assess the continuing need for the ongoing measurement of public outreach efforts.

Annual surveys allow CSEPP sites to assess the effectiveness of ongoing outreach and document areas of improvement. The survey tool provides an accurate measurement of public awareness and knowledge of appropriate protective actions that citizens will take during an emergency.

The data the interviewer enters into a spreadsheet as the respondent speaks are entered electronically on the CSEPP portal which can be accessed by select staff granted access for data entry or report generation at the following web site:

<https://www.cseppportal.net>.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

This information is not collected in any form, and therefore is not duplicated elsewhere.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe any methods used to minimize.

This information collection does not have an impact on small businesses or small entities.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal/FEMA program or policy activities if the collection of information is not conducted, or is conducted less frequently as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Failure to collect this information will hamper the program's ability to document strengths and weaknesses at each individual site, forcing managers to rely on intuitive rather than factual decision-making, with no objective basis to quantify program performance, a requirement of GPRA. Current national conditions of increased risk for man-made and/or accidental chemical disasters create great demand for the constant

monitoring of preparedness-related activities. Since CSEPP is a cooperative effort among local, State, and Federal governments working closely with the public in communities surrounding fixed hazards, documenting performance at each of these levels is vital for program planning and management in each of the CSEPP sites. Further, since no preparedness program can be successful without the public's understanding and cooperation, input from the residents and businesses of immediate and/or surrounding areas is vital for program managers to design custom-tailored strategies to educate and communicate risks and recommended actions at the local level.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- (a) Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly.**
- (b) Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it.**
- (c) Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document.**
- (d) Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years.**
- (e) In connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study.**
- (f) Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB.**
- (g) That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use.**
- (h) Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

The special circumstances contained in item 7 of the supporting statement are not applicable to this information collection.

8. Federal Register Notice:

a. Provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency’s notice soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

A 60-day Federal Register Notice inviting public comments was published on August 1, 2014, 79 FR 44817]. **No comments were received.**

A 30-day Federal Register Notice inviting public comments was published on October 16, 2014, 79 FR 62170. **No comments were received.**

b. Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Determination of data collection needs have been made in close consultation with State, and local governments and refined accordingly to support program objectives and changing realities at CSEPP sites. As the program has evolved, key issues that are of importance to individual CSEPP sites have also evolved. To facilitate an understanding of key issues among sites at the present time, feedback was gathered from the local officials like the local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Directors and Public Information Officers (PIOs) on the current survey tool.

Based on real real-life emergencies, lessons learned, information sharing, and best practices, the program has been able to adjust accordingly to enhance response to emergencies. This is largely due to strategic planning and coordinated response with proactive media campaigns focused on demographics and locality to the chemical sites. Site responses provided support the use of yearly public awareness surveys as a means to assess the impact and validity of the CSEPP program. Annual surveys allow CSEPP sites to assess the effectiveness of ongoing outreach campaigns and note areas of improvement. Issues related to survey design and methodologies are handled by Innovative Emergency Management, Inc., (IEM) a contractor with extensive experience in the field. As technical advisor to the PA IPT, IEM assisted in developing the survey, and provided analysis of the survey results.

c. Describe consultations with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records. Consultation should occur at least once every three years, even if the collection of information activities is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

As part of its continuing efforts to better serve the CSEPP sites, the program office had hired IEM to perform a detailed investigation of previous survey efforts in 2008, at the site level, in order to assess the continuing need for ongoing measurement, analysis, and implementation of best practices observed from those from whom information is to be obtained, the public, in previous survey efforts. The purpose of this evaluation was to examine the effectiveness of the survey tool and to make recommendations to the program for enhancements and modifications to the survey tool to support the changing landscape of CSEPP at the various sites.

To gauge public perception and knowledge, as well as provide corrective action strategy, the surveys provide public outreach recommendations designed to measure buy-in, information retention, and protective actions. In doing so, it has been routine to note discrepancies from the previous survey, provide an area(s) of focus, and offer suggestions for improvements to the process. It was noted that the survey and recommendations should more reflect changing issues, the program's maturation, and site staff feedback. A major improvement in the process was the addition of regular and consistent feedback from the CSEPP site staff.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

FEMA does not provide payments or gifts to respondents in exchange for a benefit sought.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents. Present the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

A Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTA) was approved on.

11. Provide additional justification for any question of a sensitive nature (such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs and other matters that are commonly considered private). This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

There are no questions of a sensitive nature required for this collection of information.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- a. Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated for each collection**

instrument (separately list each instrument and describe information as requested). Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desired. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.

It is anticipated that 826 individuals residing in the area surrounding the Blue Grass Army Depot will answer the survey questions listed under FEMA Form 008-0-1. Each respondent will only take the survey once and each response will require 0.25 (15 minutes) hours to complete the form. The total annual hour burden is 826×0.25 hours = 206.5 annual hours.

It is anticipated that 804 individuals residing in the area surrounding the Pueblo Chemical Depot will answer the survey questions listed under FEMA Form 008-0-9. This includes 50 individuals for pilot test of this, FEMA Form 008-0-3INT, that can be used depending on the response rate. The sample size for the actual survey is 754. Each respondent will only take the survey once and each response will require 0.25 (15 minutes) hours to complete the form. The total annual hour burden is 804×0.25 hours = 201 annual hours.

It is anticipated that 382 individuals residing in the Pueblo City area will answer the survey questions listed under FEMA Form 008-0-4. Each respondent will only take the survey once and each response will require 0.17(10 minutes) hours to complete the form. The total annual hour burden is 382×0.17 hours = 64.94 annual hours.

It is anticipated that 86 businesses residing in the area surrounding the Pueblo Chemical Depot will answer the survey questions listed under FEMA Form 008-0-5. Each respondent will only take the survey once and each response will require 0.25 (15 minutes) hours to complete the form. The total annual hour burden is 86×0.25 hours = 21.5 annual hours.

b. If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.

c. Provide an estimate of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. NOTE: The wage-rate category for each respondent must be multiplied by 1.4 and this total should be entered in the cell for “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate”. The cost to the respondents of contracting out or paying outside parties for

information collection activities should not be included here. Instead this cost should be included in Item 13.

Note: The “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate” for each respondent includes a 1.4 multiplier to reflect a fully-loaded wage rate. “Type of Respondent” should be entered exactly as chosen in Question 3 of the OMB Form 83-I

Instruction for Wage-rate category multiplier: Take each non-loaded “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate” from the BLS website table and multiply that number by 1.4. For example, a non-loaded BLS table wage rate of \$42.51 would be multiplied by 1.4, and the entry for the “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate” would be \$59.51.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics website (www.bls.gov) the wage rate category for All Occupations for the State of Kentucky is estimated to be ($\$14.78 \times 1.4 =$) \$20.69 per hour including the wage rate multiplier, therefore, the estimated burden hour cost to respondents All Occupations is estimated to be $206.5 \text{ hours} \times \$20.69 = \$4272.90$ annually.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics website (www.bls.gov) the wage rate category for All Occupations for the State of Colorado is estimated to be ($\$17.84 \times 1.4 =$) \$24.98 per hour including the wage rate multiplier, therefore, the estimated burden hour cost to respondents All Occupations is estimated to be $(188.5 + 64.94 + 12.5 = 265.94) \text{ hours} \times \$24.98 = \$6642.17$ annually.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics website (www.bls.gov) the wage rate for the Business or Other For-profits is estimated to be ($\$30.7 \times 1.4 =$) \$42.98 per hour. Estimated burden hour for the businesses is $21.5 \text{ hours} \times \$42.98 = \$924.07$ annually.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14.)

The cost estimates should be split into two components:

a. Operation and Maintenance and purchase of services component. These estimates should take into account cost associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred.

b. Capital and Start-up-Cost should include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software, monitoring sampling, drilling and testing equipment, and record storage facilities.

Annual Cost Burden to Respondents or Record Keepers				
Data Collection Activity/Instrument	*Annual Capital Start-Up Cost (investments in overhead, equipment, and other one-time expenditures)	*Annual Operations and Maintenance Cost (such as recordkeeping, technical/professional services, etc.)	Annual Non-Labor Cost (expenditures on training, travel and other resources)	Total Annual Cost to Respondents
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

There are no record keeping, capital, start-up or maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing and support staff), and any other expense that would have been incurred without this collection of information. You may also aggregate cost estimates for Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.

Annual Cost to the Federal Government	
Item	Cost (\$)
Contract Costs The task comes under “CSEPP Integrated Support” contract [Includes questionnaire development, survey field application, data analysis and final report] Contractor cost to field the survey is \$57,324.27. Contractor cost for data analysis and reporting is \$163,462.91. Travel cost for site visit is \$4,917.85. The total annual cost is \$225,705.03.	\$ 225,705.03
Staff Salaries*2 (GS-12 and GS-13) [(25% * (91,219.13 + 108,471.80=69,891.83) *1.4=65,015.65)] employees spending approximately 25 percent of their time providing site specific data such as the GIS maps of the area, telephone list for making the calls, and reviewing preliminary reports.	\$ 69,891.83
Facilities [cost for renting, overhead, etc. for data collection activity]	
Computer Hardware and Software [cost of equipment annual lifecycle]	
Equipment Maintenance [cost of annual maintenance/service agreements for equipment]	
Travel	
Total	\$ 295,596.86

* Note: The “Salary Rate” includes a 1.4 multiplier to reflect a fully-loaded wage rate.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I in a narrative form. Present the itemized changes in hour burden and cost burden according to program changes or adjustments in Table 5. Denote a program increase as a positive number, and a program decrease as a negative number.

A "**Program increase**" is an additional burden resulting from an federal government regulatory action or directive. (e.g., an increase in sample size or coverage, amount of information, reporting frequency, or expanded use of an existing form). This also includes previously in-use and unapproved information collections discovered during the ICB process, or during the fiscal year, which will be in use during the next fiscal year.

A "**Program decrease**", is a reduction in burden because of: (1) the discontinuation of an information collection; or (2) a change in an existing information collection by a Federal agency (e.g., the use of sampling (or smaller samples), a decrease in the amount of information requested (fewer questions), or a decrease in reporting frequency).

"**Adjustment**" denotes a change in burden hours due to factors over which the government has no control, such as population growth, or in factors which do not affect what information the government collects or changes in the methods used to estimate burden or correction of errors in burden estimates.

Itemized Changes in Annual Burden Hours						
Data Collection Activity/Instrument	Program Change (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Program Change (New)	Difference	Adjustment (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Adjustment (New)	Difference
Blue Grasas EPZ Residential Survey/FEMA Form 008-0-7			0	205	206.5	1.5
Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey/FEMA Form 008-0-3			0	184.25	188.5	4.25
Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-3INT (Pilot web-based)			0	12.5	12.5	0
Pueblo City Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-4			0	65.11	64.94	-0.17
Pueblo EPZ Business Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-5			0	21.5	21.5	0
Umatilla EPZ Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-6	203.5		-203.5			0
Deseret EPZ Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-8	203.5		-203.5			0

Explain: FEMA Form 008-0-7 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the CSEPP site in Kentucky and the current estimated annual hour burden is 206.5, resulting in an increase (adjustment) of 1 hours. The increase in burden hours results from an increase in annual responses due to increased population size in the EPZ at the Blue Grass site.

FEMA Form 008-0-8 will no longer be used by the program office, resulting in decrease (program change) of 205.75 hours. Reasons for the adjustments include the fact that as the demilitarization of chemical weapons progresses some CSEPP sites have completed program closeout and anticipate no need for future surveys.

FEMA Form 008-0-3 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the CSEPP site in Colorado and the current estimated annual hour burden is 188.5, resulting in an increase (adjustment) of 4.25 hours. The increase in burden hours results from an increase in annual responses due to increased population size in the EPZ at the Pueblo site.

FEMA Form 008-0-3INT will continue to be used. This form is the Internet survey questionnaire for the CSEPP site in Colorado and the current estimated annual hour burden is 12.5, which is the same as the previously estimated annual hour burden.

FEMA Form 008-0-4 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the residential survey to be conducted in the Pueblo City area. The current estimated annual hour burden is 64.94, resulting in a decrease (adjustment) of 0.17 hours. The decrease in burden hours results from a decrease in annual responses due to reduced population size in the Pueblo City area.

FEMA Form 008-0-5 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the businesses near the CSEPP site in Colorado and the current estimated annual hour burden is 21.5, resulting in no change in the annual hour burden.

FEMA Form 008-0-6 will no longer be used by the program office, resulting in decrease (adjustment) of 203.5 hours. Reasons for the adjustments include the fact that as the demilitarization of chemical weapons progresses some CSEPP sites have completed program closeout and anticipate no need for future surveys.

Itemized Changes in Annual Cost Burden						
Data Collection Activity/Instrument	Program Change (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Program Change (New)	Difference	Adjustment (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Adjustment (New)	Difference
Blue Grasas EPZ Residential Survey/FEMA Form 008-0-7			\$ -	\$ 4,136.72	\$ 4,272.90	\$ 136.18
Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey/FEMA Form 008-0-3			\$ -	\$ 4,499.36	\$ 4,707.98	\$ 208.62
Pueblo EPZ Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-3INT (Pilot web-based)			\$ -	\$ 305.25	\$ 305.25	\$ -
Pueblo City Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-4			\$ -	\$ 858.07	\$ 924.07	\$ 66.00
Pueblo EPZ Business Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-5			\$ -	\$ 1,589.99	\$ 1,621.94	\$ 31.95
Umatilla EPZ Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-6	\$ 4,261.08	\$ -	\$ (4,261.08)			\$ -
Deseret EPZ Residential Survey/ FEMA Form 008-0-8	\$ 4,603.17	\$ -	\$ (4,603.17)			\$ -

Explain: FEMA Form 008-0-7 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the CSEPP site in Kentucky and the current estimated annual cost burden is \$4,272.90, resulting in an increase (program change) of \$136.18. The increase in cost burden results from an increase in annual responses due to increased population in the EPZ of the Kentucky site and increased wage rates in Kentucky.

FEMA Form 008-0-8 will no longer be used by the program office, resulting in decrease (adjustment) of \$4,261.08. Reasons for the adjustments include the fact that as the demilitarization of chemical weapons progresses some CSEPP sites have completed program closeout and anticipate no need for future surveys.

FEMA Form 008-0-3 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the CSEPP site in Colorado and the current estimated annual cost burden is \$4,707.98, resulting in an increase (program change) of \$208.62. The increase in cost burden results from an increase in annual responses due to increased population in the EPZ at the Colorado site and increased wage rates in Colorado.

FEMA Form 008-0-3INT will continue to be used. This form is the Internet survey questionnaire for the CSEPP site in Colorado and the current estimated annual cost burden is \$305.25, resulting in no change in the cost burden.

FEMA Form 008-0-4 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the residential survey to be conducted in the Pueblo City area. The current estimated annual cost burden is \$1,621.94, resulting in an increase (program change) of \$31.95. In spite of a decrease in annual responses, the increase in cost burden results from an increase in wage rates in Colorado.

FEMA Form 008-0-5 will continue to be used. This form is the telephone survey questionnaire for the businesses near the CSEPP site in Colorado and the current estimated annual cost burden is \$924.07, resulting in an increase (program change) of \$66.00. The increase in cost burden results from an increase in wage rates in Colorado.

FEMA Form 008-0-6 will no longer be used by the program office, resulting in decrease (adjustment) of \$4,603.17. Reasons for the adjustments include the fact that as the demilitarization of chemical weapons progresses some CSEPP sites have completed program closeout and anticipate no need for future surveys.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

There are no outline plans for tabulation and publication of data for this information collection.

17. If seeking approval not to display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain reasons that display would be inappropriate.

This collection does not seek approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19 “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions,” of OMB Form 83-I.

This collection does not seek exception to “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions”. This collection does use efficient statistical survey methodology or use of information technology.