

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSION

Extension of OMB Approval FR-3482:

“Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally-Owned Residential Properties and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance”

A. Justification

1. Authority for Information Collections

Sections 1012 and 1013 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, which is Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4822 *et seq.*) and set forth new requirements concerning lead-based paint hazard notification, evaluation and reduction for Federally-owned residential properties and for housing receiving Federal assistance. On September 15, 1999, HUD promulgated regulations at 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts B – R, also known as the Lead Safe Housing Rule, to implement Sections 1012 and 1013. HUD received approval for the paperwork requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Rule in ICR No. FR-3482 (OMB Control No. 2539-0009, August 26, 1999), which was submitted with the final rule. The approval of the current collection expires March 31, 2016.

At this time, HUD requests an extension of this collection. HUD has increased the hourly rates from those presented previously in the ICR Supporting Statement that accompanied the final rule and as modified in the current 2013 extension.

2. Requirements

For this current extension request, the same Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements pertain to paperwork burden as before: provision of a pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention to tenants and purchasers, provision of a notice to occupants on the results of hazard evaluation and hazard reduction activities, special reporting requirements for a child with an environmental intervention blood lead level residing in the unit, and record keeping and periodic summary reporting requirements. These requirements were previously described and are repeated in the following paragraphs.

a. Lead Hazard Information Pamphlet. The Lead Safe Housing Rule requires a designated party (i.e., residential property owner, housing agency, Federal grantee, tribally designated housing entity or participating jurisdiction, as applicable) to distribute the lead hazard information pamphlet entitled, “Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home,” developed by HUD, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Consumer Product Safety Commission,¹ to all purchasers and occupants of pre-1978 housing receiving Federal assistance. This is a statutory requirement (§ 302(a)(1)(A) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act). The provider and recipient of the pamphlet are stipulated in the relevant subpart of the rule, based upon the type of assistance provided. The rule does not require that the pamphlet be

¹ The pamphlet is currently available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic, and Somali, at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes/enforcement/disclosure/.

provided if one has already been provided in compliance with the lead-based paint disclosure regulation (at 24 CFR part 35, subpart A), issued jointly by HUD and EPA in 1996, to implement Section 1018 of Title X (42 U.S.C. 4852d).

b. Notice of Evaluation, Hazard Reduction, and Clearance Activities. The Lead Safe Housing Rule requires the provision of notice to occupants of pre-1978 housing receiving Federal assistance describing the nature and scope of any evaluation or hazard reduction activities undertaken. This is a statutory requirement (§ 302(a)(1)(F) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act). For multifamily properties, the rule provides owners an option of whether to distribute such notices to dwelling units or to post them in centrally located places within the property. For this burden estimate HUD is assuming that 25 percent of the multifamily units receive notices through direct distribution and 75 percent receive notice through central posting.

c. Child with an Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. For four types of housing assistance programs, the Lead Safe Housing Rule requires additional evaluation and hazard reduction activities be conducted when a child under 6 years old is identified as having a blood lead level above a specified amount. The term “environmental intervention blood lead level” (EIBLL) is defined in the rule.² The Rule also requires compliance with state and local laws (24 CFR 35.150(b)); some jurisdictions use a lower blood lead level, the “elevated blood lead level” (EBL), based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) “reference value”³ or a similar definition (typically a fixed lower value than the EIBLL). As part of these activities, the designated party is required to report the name and address of a child with an EIBLL to the State or local health agency, if the case was originally reported to the owner by a source other than the public health department. The purpose of this requirement is to assure that health departments are informed of lead-poisoned children and can perform follow-up investigations and case management.

d. Recordkeeping and Periodic Summary Reporting Requirements. Under the Lead Safe Housing Rule, designated parties are responsible for keeping a copy of each notice, evaluation, clearance, or abatement report for at least three years. If ongoing lead-based paint maintenance and/or reevaluation is required, such records must be kept and made available for HUD review until at least three years after such ongoing activities are no longer required. In order to ensure proper use of housing assistance funds, the HUD funding offices collect summary information on performance of lead hazard evaluations and, if hazards are identified, lead hazard reduction actions. Owners and managers may keep records in whatever format they prefer, and so there is no requirement for electronic collection of data by HUD.

² 24 CFR 35.110. EIBLL - “a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood equal to or greater than 20 µg/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter) for a single test or of 15-19 µg/dL in two tests taken at least 3 months apart.”

³ CDC concurred in principle that it “should use a childhood BLL reference value based on the 97.5th percentile of the population BLL in children ages 1-5 (currently 5 µg/dL) to identify children and environments associated with lead-exposure hazards. The reference value should be updated by CDC every four years based on the most recent population based blood lead surveys among children.” CDC. CDC Response to Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Recommendations in “Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call of Primary Prevention.” Atlanta, June 7, 2012. (Erratum corrected.)
www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/cdc_response_lead_exposure_recs.pdf.

3. Methods for Conducting Information Collections

The methods for conducting the required information collections are described below:

a. Notice of Evaluation, Hazard Reduction, and Clearance Activities. The notification requirements of 42 U.S.C. 4822(a)(1)(F) do not specify the manner in which the notices must be distributed. The rule provides the option of “posting and maintaining it in centrally located common areas” or “distributing it to each occupied dwelling unit affected.” (24 CFR 35.125(c)(4)).

b. Hazard Reduction Plan. The rent adjustment requests submitted by multifamily rental property owners for reimbursement under the Department's Section 8 programs are not automated. Because the hazard reduction plan is part of an owner's rent adjustment request, the plan will be submitted in the same format as the rest of the rent adjustment request. The rule does not specify how the certification requirement for owners who do not need a rent adjustment to complete lead hazard reduction activities must be provided to the Department. Typically, such certifications are written by the Department and signed by the property owner.

c. Child with an Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level (EIBLL). Again, with the requirement that a residential property owner, PHA or Federal grantee report the address of a child residing in housing assisted by a covered program who is identified as having an EIBLL to the State or local health agency, HUD did not specify how reports shall be made. HUD intended to leave format and distribution up to the property owners, PHAs and Federal grantees, depending upon their electronic capabilities and those of the State or local health agency in their community. See above for the accommodation in the reporting burden, requirements for reporting at the lower EBL in this information collection request if the jurisdiction uses the EBL rather than the EIBLL.

d. Summary Information on Performance of Lead Hazard Evaluation and Reduction Actions. Under their individual assistance programs, the Department's offices that provide assistance for target housing are responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the rule for lead hazard evaluation and, if hazards are identified, hazard reduction, are met. Again, HUD did not specify in the rule how reports shall be made. Typically, the reporting on lead actions is through the Department's program reporting systems.

4. Nonduplication

The Lead Safe Housing Rule repealed and replaced all of HUD's previous (i.e., pre-1999) lead-based paint requirements (including the collection of information) for the disposition of federally-owned housing and for housing receiving Federal assistance, thereby eliminating the possibility of duplicate information collections.

5. Burden on Small Entities

The information collection requirements of the rule do not have a significant impact on residential property owners, PHAs or Federal grantees. Further, the information collection requirements of the proposed rule are not overly burdensome and do not discourage small entities from applying for Federal housing assistance. As indicated below, the Lead Safe Housing Rule has 62,295 respondents, some of them other-than-small businesses (e.g., State and local governments, and large businesses), and the average burden per respondent is 2.3 hours.

6. Consequences to Federal Program or Policy Activities

If HUD did not conduct the above-mentioned information collections, it would fail to comply with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, specifically, its sections 1012 and 1013. To conduct the information collections with less frequency would directly jeopardize the health and safety of families living in housing receiving Federal assistance. For example, provision of the EPA lead information pamphlet is critical to educating tenants and owner-occupants living in housing constructed before 1978 about the potential dangers of lead-based paint hazards. In HUD-assisted dwelling units where lead-based paint hazard evaluation activities have occurred, tenants must be notified of the outcome of the evaluation as soon as possible in order to ensure their protection from potential hazards. Where a child under 6 years old residing in certain categories of assisted property is identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level (EIBLL), additional evaluation and hazard reduction activities must be conducted; the reporting ensures that HUD program staff are aware of the case and can provide technical support as needed or requested.

7. Special Circumstances for Information Collections

There are no special circumstances that would cause the information collection to be conducted in a manner that was contrary to the general information collection guidelines provided by OMB.

8. Public Input on Information Collection Requirements

On January 27, 2016, HUD invited comments from the public through March 28, 2016, regarding this information collection request (Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Comment Request; 81 *Federal Register* 4636). No comments or questions were received.

9. Payment or Gifts to Respondents

HUD will make no payments or gifts to respondents.

10. Confidentiality

No assurance of confidentiality was made in the Lead Safe Housing Rule.

11. Collection of Sensitive Information

No questions of a sensitive nature were posed in the information collections.

12. Hour Burden Estimate

The total number of respondents is 62,295, the number of unique properties covered by the rule (for conservative estimating purposes, the estimate assumes each property is owned by a unique respondent) with varying numbers based on the specific requirement (pamphlet, notice of reevaluation, notice of reduction or clearance, recordkeeping, and EIBLL report). The frequency of response is not always a whole number because there are both single family and multifamily properties. The burden is based on the time to handle a form document that has very few entries, except in the case of a lead-poisoned child, which can become complicated. The hourly labor cost for simply giving someone a pamphlet, putting something in a file or retrieving something from a file and sending summary information from it to the Department is rated at \$10.61 per hour, while processing notices as well as cases of lead-poisoned children is valued at \$16.97 per hour. (These labor rates have been escalated by 3% from 2013 based on the Census Bureau's constant quality housing construction price index, since the work is in the housing trades.) The revised hour burden estimates are presented in Exhibit 1.

13. Cost Burden Estimate

As noted above, HUD has minimally updated and revised the paperwork cost burden estimates. The costs for pamphlets, paper, copies, file folders, and mailing are reflected in the cost burden estimates for each requirement. The revised cost burden estimates are presented in Exhibit 1.

14. Costs to the Federal Government

None; all costs are described in 12 and 13, above.

15. Reasons for Program Changes or Adjustments

This is an extension of a currently approved collection. In some jurisdictions, an adjustment is made for reporting being done at or above the EBL rather than at or above the higher EIBLL. As in item 12 above, the labor rates have been escalated by 3% from 2013 based on the Census Bureau's constant quality housing construction price index, since the work is in the housing trades. This increase is reflected in the cost burden calculations in Exhibit 1.

16. Publication of Information Collections

No reports based on the information collections in the Lead Safe Housing Rule will be published. The program summary information reports will be used for analytical purposes, e.g., assessing the thoroughness of implementation of the Lead Safe Housing Rule, or assessing the fraction of housing that has certain lead hazards, such as deteriorated paint or deteriorated paint

known to be lead-based paint (the former of which is presumed, and the latter of which is known, to be a hazard to children), for use in improving program monitoring effectiveness.

17. Display of Expiration Date

HUD expects to fully comply with the requirement to display a valid OMB control number for this information collection.

18. Exceptions to the Certification Statement

HUD expects to fully comply with the Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions (OMB 83-I).

[Note: Part B of the ICR Supporting Statement does not apply to this information collection.]

EXHIBIT 1. HOUR and COST BURDEN ESTIMATES

Requirement	Responses	Hours	Total Cost	Labor Cost	Startup Cost	O&M Cost
Notice of Evaluation	365,527	63,994	\$849,127	\$568,396	\$255,144	\$25,587
Notice of Reduction Summary Reporting	242,543	24,918	\$420,032	\$293,353	\$78,171	\$48,508
Recordkeeping	249,180	26,974	\$316,965	\$290,793	\$0	\$26,172
EIBBL Report	608,070	20,066	\$502,863	\$238,491	\$0	\$264,372
	6,886	6,905	\$84,819	\$69,904	\$0	\$14,915
Total	1,472,206	142,857	\$2,173,806	\$1,460,937	\$333,315	\$379,555
Total cost			\$2,173,806			
Total hours			142,857			
Total respondents			62,295			
Hours/respondent			2.3			
Total responses			1,472,206			