

July 30, 2026

Supporting Statement for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

OMB Control Number: 1660-0080

**Title: Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit
Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use**

**Form Number(s): Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public
Benefit Conveyance, FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133 (Formerly 119-0-1)**

General Instructions

A Supporting Statement, including the text of the notice to the public required by 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(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.**

Excess Federal real property is defined as property that is no longer mission critical to the needs of the Federal government. The conveyance and disposal of excess real property is governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Property Act) as amended, 40 U.S.C. 541, et.seq, and applicable regulations (40 U.S.C. 553 and 41 CFR Parts 102-75.750

through 102-75.815). Under the sponsorship of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Act gives the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA) authority to convey Federal real and related surplus property (without monetary consideration) to units of State and local government for emergency management response purposes, including fire rescue services.

The scope and philosophy of GSA's real property policies are contained in 41 CFR Part 102-71.

Section 102-75.350 of the Code of Federal Regulations states that based on a highest and best use analysis, disposal agencies may make surplus real property available to State and local governments and certain non-profit institutions or organizations at up to 100 percent discount for public benefit purposes. Some examples of such purposes are education, health, parks and recreation, the homeless, historic monuments, public airports, highways, correctional facilities, ports, and wildlife conservation, and emergency management.

Section 102-75.760 of the CFR stipulates that FEMA must send notices of availability to the appropriate State and local public agencies. The notices must state that FEMA must coordinate and approve any planning involved in developing a comprehensive and coordinated plan of use and procurement for the property for emergency management response use. The notice must also state that public agencies may obtain application forms and preparation instructions from FEMA.

According to 102-75.780 of the CFR, FEMA must notify the disposal agency within 30 calendar days after the date of the surplus notice, if there is an eligible applicant interested in acquiring the property. After that 30-calendar day period expires, FEMA then has another 30 days to review and approve an appropriate program and notify the disposal agency of the need for the property. If no application is approved, then FEMA must notify the disposal agency that there is no requirement for the property within the 30-calendar day period allotted for review and approval.

In addition, CFR 102-75.785 provides that any determination that FEMA submits to the disposal agency must provide complete information concerning the emergency management response use, including—

- (a) Identification of the property;
- (b) Certification that the property is required for emergency management response use;
- (c) A copy of the approved application that defines the proposed plan of use; and
- (d) The environmental impact of the proposed emergency management response use.

According to 102-75.810 of the CFR, when information is presented that indicates a change in the use of the property has occurred, the recipient must provide information regarding the change in use so that a determination of continued appropriateness of use can be made.

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.**

Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance, FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133 – The information obtained on the form will be used to determine eligibility and need. Moreover, the information will certify a unit's financial capability to improve, restore, and/or maintain the properties. Use of the Surplus Federal Real Property Application for Public Benefit Conveyance, FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133 is necessary to implement the processes and procedures for the successful, lawful, and expeditious conveyance of real property from the Federal Government to public entities such as state, local, county, city, town, or other like government bodies, as it relates to Emergency Management Response and Fire and Rescue use. Utilization of this application will ensure that properties will be fully positioned for use at their highest and best potentials as required by Federal Law, Executive Orders, and the Code of Federal Regulations.

The information will be used by GSA (disposal agency), FEMA (sponsoring agency), Department of Defense (DOD) / Department of War (DOW) and Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) (BRAC properties) to fulfill their obligations under the law to fully utilize designated surplus properties for emergency management purposes.

In accomplishing these tasks, the collection of the appropriate data from the applicants cited above is essential. Such data will be used to answer the following questions used in the review process.

Did the applicant –

- 1) Provide a completed copy of the FEMA FF-119-FY-22-133 application form with appropriate signatures, titles, and date?
- 2) Send a complete copy of the PBC (Public Benefit Conveyance)/BRAC announcement including the announcement number and date of the announcement?
- 3) Forward the completed application within 30 days of the announcement notice?
- 4) Identify the property including address, city, state, (town or county) and zip code?
- 5) Provide substantial evidence they have the financial means to complete the project and the financial means to maintain the property?
- 6) Certify that the property is required for emergency management use only?
- 7) Clearly define the proposed plan of use?
- 8) Note that the property WILL be used and maintained in its entirety (100%) for emergency management response purposes in perpetuity?

- 9) Attest that the environmental impact of the identified use will be none to minimal?
- 10) Provide all locality contact information including e-mail address?

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.

Usability Testing has been conducted on this collection. As result, there is no change to this collection at this time. GSA, via *gsa.gov* and other electronic communications, notifies state, local, and tribal governments of surplus properties that are available for Public Benefit Conveyance. The notices also contain FEMA contact information to respondents to address questions pertaining to surplus properties. Once determined that governments are interested in properties they are provided with FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133 via an e-mail attachment which is completed and returned via attachment to an e-mail to *PBC-BRAC-Coordinator@fema.dhs.gov*.

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 elsewhere, and therefore is not a duplication.

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

No methods are used to minimize the impact on small businesses or entities because the entirety of the collection meets legislative or regulatory requirements previously noted. Additionally, this grant program is a competitively administered discretionary grant. Due to the competitive nature of the program, consistent application requirements are necessary to ensure fair and reasonable administration of awards.

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.

If this information is not collected, the potential life preserving benefits are not realized and properties left to languish in an unattended and unmaintained state would also lose value and the Federal government incurs the burden. Also, FEMA would lose an opportunity to assist States in

their preparedness efforts. Properties approved for use for emergency management purposes fulfill an essential need that could have life-threatening implications and devastating consequences if they are not made available for fire and rescues use (for example) to the citizens of those respective local government entities.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner (See 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2)):

a. Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly.

This information collection does not require respondents to report information more than quarterly.

b. Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it.

This information collection does not require respondents to prepare a written response in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it.

c. Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document.

This information collection does not require 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.

Respondents will be required to maintain records regarding the use, status, and condition of the properties in order to substantiate compliance for as long as they retain possession/ownership of the properties for the designated purpose.

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.

This information collection does not include a statistical survey

f. Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB.

This information collection does not use 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.**

This information collection does not include a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by established authorities or policies.

- 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.**

This information collection does not require respondents to submit trade secrets or other confidential information.

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 February 11, 2026, at 91 FR 6235. FEMA received two comments. Both comments discussed the Public Benefit Conveyance Program itself and while those comments are beyond the scope of the extension of this information collection, FEMA appreciates the input and engagement and is incorporating that feedback into the Program. One of the comments received also discussed the burden placed on the public, which FEMA appreciates as they recognize the efforts undertaken as part of this continual information collection renewal process where our usability testing led to an overall 9.33% decrease in the annual burden hours for respondents in our previous renewal in 2023. FEMA thanks both commentors for their time and feedback that will be used to continue our process improvements.

Comment 1 (FEMA-2025-0212-0002): The anonymous commentor stated:

“PROPIN CONFIDENTIAL

FEMA-2025-0212

LMB 1660-0080

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection, Comment Request;
Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC
Program for Emergency Management Use

Title: Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and
BRAC Program for Emergency Use

I am requesting for the Approval of the regulations and for an Exemptions for
Applications, on behalf of myself, Director of Independent Office of Personnel
Management and for my family members, under the Federal Emergency Management
Agency and FEMA Property Act, the American Relief Act of 2025, the United States
Postal Service Property Management Act as amended, and the Federal Property and
Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended, to allow for the implementations for
Federal real property for related emergency management response purposes by the
General Services Administration, the Department of War regulations, and the Code of
Federal Regulations for Personnel Service requirements for the Supplemental Disaster
Relief Plan and the Emergency Livestock Relief Program for the cons that occurred in
2023 and 2024. Effective 03/07/2026 by my Oath of judicial form of affirmation by
reference of association and import.

The United States Postal Service shall maintain adequate inventory controls and
accountability systems for Postal Property and shall develop current and future work
force projections and plans for a five year management template.

I am requesting the enactments for the General Provisions Act for the Rules of
Construction Acts and Resolutions, the Implementation Trade Agreement Act, the Rules
of House of Representatives and Senate Act, the Appropriate Congressional Committee
Act, the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, the Approving
Commercial Agreements with Communist Countries Act, the Board of Collectors and
Appraisers Act as amended, the Board of General Appraisers Act as amended, and the
All Acts of Congress Act as amended, shall determining the meaning of any Act or
resolution of Congress words importing number may extend and applied to several
persons or things, such as marriage, country, parish, insane person, spouse, vessel,
vehicle, importing masculine gender, company, association, applied to partnership or
corporation, successor, and assigns of such company or association for all purposes of
meanings or definitions of their words related to the Acts.

Please accept my Final Decision and Rule Making Policy for My Final Decision and
Opinion for My Final Judgement and Decision of Record to allow for the Mandates,
Presidential Executive Orders and Congressional Authority to Enforce the Constitution of
the United States for the benefit of the United States Commerce and Economic Strength
of our Federal Government of the United States in the United Nations. For immediate

action upon review and release, and expedited implementation and notifications, consistent with applicable law. THANK YOU!!”

FEMA Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comments regarding the Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use. FEMA values input from stakeholders and applicants as it is essential to the ongoing improvement and effectiveness of our programs.

We appreciate your detailed references to various statutes and legislative acts. However, the purpose of the 60-day Federal Register Notice is to solicit public comment on the application form used by FEMA when excess Federal real property is made available through a surplus announcement from the GSA. This notice does not pertain to the sale or transfer of any specific land or property, nor does it address broader statutory or regulatory frameworks outside the scope of the Public Benefit Conveyance Program.

Excess Federal real property is defined as property that is no longer mission critical to the needs of the Federal government. The conveyance and disposal of excess real property is governed by the Property Act and applicable regulations. Under the sponsorship of FEMA, the Property Act gives the Administrator of the GSA authority to convey Federal real and related surplus property (without monetary consideration) to units of state and local government for emergency management response purposes, including fire and rescue services. The scope and philosophy of GSA’s real property policies are contained in 41 CFR Part 102-71.

Thank you again for your input and engagement. Your feedback helps FEMA fulfill its mission and better serve State, local, Tribal and territorial governments.

Comment 2 (FEMA-2025-0212-0003): The Conservative Political Action Coalition (CPAC) Foundation Center for Regulatory Freedom stated:

“Attached are comments from the CPAC Foundation Center for Regulatory Freedom.”

CPAC’s attachment reads:

“M E M O R A N D U M

**To: Hon. Markwayne Mullin, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security
Hon. Karen Evans, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management
Agency
From: Andrew Langer, Director, Center for Regulatory Freedom, CPAC
Foundation
Date: April 13, 2026**

Re: Comments on United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency Information Collection Request, “Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use,” Docket #FEMA-2025-0212, Fed. Reg. 2026-02678, Published February 11, 2026

Below are comments of the American Conservative Union Foundation's (d/b/a. Conservative Political Action Coalition Foundation) (hereinafter “CPAC Foundation”) Center for Regulatory Freedom (hereinafter “CRF”), in response to the United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency Information Collection Request, “Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use,” Docket #FEMA-2025-0212, Fed. Reg. 2026-02678, published February 11, 2026.

CRF is a project of the CPAC Foundation, a non-profit, non-partisan 501(c)(3) research and education foundation. Our mission is to inject a common-sense perspective into the regulatory process, to ensure that the risks and costs of regulations are fully based on sound scientific and economic evidence, and to ensure that the voices, interests, and freedoms of Americans, and especially of small businesses, are fully represented in the regulatory process and debates. Finally, we work to ensure that regulatory proposals address real problems, that the proposals serve to ameliorate those problems, and, perhaps most importantly, that those proposals do not, in fact, make public policy problems worse.

Introduction

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is to be commended for continuing to evaluate and refine the administrative processes governing the conveyance of surplus Federal real property for emergency management use. The Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC) framework plays a critical role in ensuring that underutilized Federal assets are repurposed in a manner that advances public safety, strengthens local response capacity, and promotes efficient stewardship of taxpayer resources.

At its core, this program reflects a sound and necessary policy objective: aligning dormant or excess Federal real property with the operational needs of State, local, and Tribal governments responsible for frontline emergency management. When executed effectively, these conveyances convert static Federal assets into dynamic, mission-oriented infrastructure that supports fire, rescue, and disaster response functions in communities across the country. More broadly, this effort implicates a fundamental principle that should guide Federal property policy: the Federal government owns and maintains an expansive real property portfolio that exceeds its core mission needs.

Systematic, disciplined divestment of surplus property—particularly where there is a clear public safety use—represents both sound fiscal management and effective intergovernmental coordination.

Executive Summary

This comment supports FEMA’s continued administration and extension of the information collection associated with the Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use. The underlying program advances critical policy goals by facilitating the transfer of underutilized Federal assets to entities that can deploy them for immediate and sustained public benefit.

At the same time, the effectiveness of this framework will be determined not by the existence of the application process itself, but by whether that process is structured to maximize participation, minimize administrative friction, and ensure timely, predictable outcomes. The current information collection should therefore be evaluated through the lens of burden-to-utility alignment, process efficiency, and interagency coordination.

First, FEMA should ensure that the application collects only information that is strictly necessary to evaluate eligibility, feasibility, and intended use, avoiding duplicative or low-value data elements that do not materially inform decision-making. Second, FEMA should reassess the estimated respondent burden to ensure that it reflects the full scope of compliance activities, including legal, environmental, and intergovernmental coordination costs.

Third, FEMA should prioritize clarity, standardization, and usability in the application itself, ensuring that applicants can readily understand requirements and provide information in a structured, decision-relevant format. Fourth, FEMA should continue to explore opportunities to minimize burden through electronic submission, data interoperability, and alignment with processes administered by the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense.

Finally, FEMA should view this information collection not as a static administrative requirement, but as a critical gateway in a broader disposition pipeline. Streamlining this gateway is essential to advancing the larger policy objective of reducing the Federal real property footprint while strengthening local emergency management capacity.

The Importance of Making Surplus Federal Property Conveyance As Simple As Possible

The conveyance of surplus Federal real property for emergency management use represents a clear instance in which administrative efficiency and public benefit are directly aligned. Properties that are no longer mission-critical to Federal agencies impose ongoing carrying costs and opportunity costs, while simultaneously remaining unavailable for productive use at the State and local level. Accelerating their transfer is therefore both fiscally responsible and operationally prudent.

From a fiscal perspective, divestment of surplus property removes assets from the Federal balance sheet that would otherwise require maintenance, security, and administrative oversight. These costs, while often diffuse and underreported, accumulate over time and represent a form of structural inefficiency in Federal asset management. Conveyance to State and local entities eliminates these liabilities while preserving the public character of the asset.

From the perspective of State and local governments, the benefits are equally clear. Emergency management infrastructure—fire stations, training facilities, logistics hubs, and emergency operations centers—requires substantial capital investment. The availability of surplus Federal property reduces or eliminates the need for new expenditures, allowing jurisdictions to allocate limited resources more effectively across other critical priorities. The information collection at issue should therefore be evaluated not only as a compliance instrument under the Paperwork Reduction Act, but as a key determinant of how efficiently these mutually reinforcing benefits are realized. Any unnecessary complexity, ambiguity, or delay embedded in the application process directly undermines the program’s effectiveness. In this regard, FEMA should ensure that the application is tightly aligned with core decision criteria. Each data element should serve a clear and demonstrable purpose in assessing eligibility, intended use, and compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. Data elements that do not materially inform these determinations should be eliminated or consolidated.

Particular attention should be paid to avoiding duplication across Federal agencies involved in the disposition process. Because these conveyances operate within a broader interagency framework involving GSA and, in some cases, DOD, applicants may face overlapping or redundant information requests. FEMA should work to harmonize its requirements with those of partner agencies, with the goal of enabling a single, coherent submission process wherever feasible.

The estimated respondent burden should also be revisited to ensure that it reflects the full scope of activities required to complete the application. While the form itself may be relatively straightforward, applicants often must engage in internal coordination, legal review, property assessment, and compliance verification. These activities represent real costs that should be captured in FEMA’s burden analysis. Improving the clarity and

structure of the application will further reduce burden and enhance data quality. Clear definitions, standardized response formats, and explicit instructions can significantly reduce the likelihood of incomplete or inconsistent submissions, thereby reducing the need for follow-up requests and accelerating the review process. FEMA should also continue to prioritize electronic submission and data management capabilities. Digital platforms can streamline data entry, enable validation checks, and facilitate information sharing across agencies. These tools are particularly important in ensuring that smaller jurisdictions—often with limited administrative capacity—are able to participate effectively in the program.

Beyond the application itself, FEMA should consider how process design can support more predictable and timely outcomes. While not strictly within the scope of the information collection, the efficiency of downstream review and approval processes is closely linked to the structure and completeness of the initial submission. Clear timelines, transparent status tracking, and defined points of contact can enhance the overall functionality of the system.

A related consideration is the standard governing evaluation of proposed uses, including the concept of “highest and best use.” While this standard is well-established in property management, its application should be transparent and grounded in objective criteria. Applicants should have a clear understanding of how their proposals will be evaluated and what factors may influence approval decisions.

In all of these respects, the guiding principle should be facilitation rather than friction. The objective of the program is not to impose procedural hurdles, but to enable the efficient transfer of assets to entities that can deploy them in service of public safety. Administrative design should reflect that objective at every stage.

Conclusion

FEMA’s administration of the Public Benefit Conveyance program for emergency management use represents an important mechanism for aligning Federal asset management with local operational needs. The extension of the associated information collection is appropriate and necessary to support this function.

At the same time, the success of this framework will depend on the degree to which the application process is structured to minimize burden, eliminate redundancy, and provide clear, actionable guidance to applicants. By focusing on necessity, proportionality, and process efficiency, FEMA can ensure that the information collection serves its intended purpose without imposing unnecessary constraints.

More fundamentally, this program should be understood as part of a broader effort to rationalize the Federal government's real property portfolio. Divesting surplus assets—particularly where they can be repurposed for emergency management—advances both fiscal responsibility and public safety objectives.

The effectiveness of FEMA's approach will not be determined by the volume of information collected or the procedural completeness of the application process, but by whether the system facilitates timely, predictable, and efficient transfers that place underutilized Federal assets into the hands of State and local entities capable of putting them to immediate and sustained public use.

Sincerely,
Andrew M. Langer
Director
CPAC Foundation Center for Regulatory Freedom”

FEMA Response to Comment 2: Thank you for your comments regarding the Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use. FEMA values input from stakeholders and applicants as it is essential to the ongoing improvement and effectiveness of our programs.

The conveyance and disposal of excess real property is governed by the Property Act and applicable regulations. Under the sponsorship of FEMA, the Property Act gives the Administrator of the GSA authority to convey Federal real and related surplus property (without monetary consideration) to units of state and local government for emergency management response purposes, including fire and rescue services. The scope and philosophy of GSA's real property policies are contained in 41 CFR Part 102-71.

We appreciate your recommendations to streamline the application process and reduce administrative burden on respondents. FEMA is committed to these objectives and routinely reviews and, when applicable, adjusts our procedures based on feedback received from applicants, public comments, and partner agencies. FEMA works closely with the GSA and consults with applicants to ensure that the process is clear, efficient, and user-friendly.

Usability testing has been conducted on the application form, and electronic submission options are available to further minimize burden and facilitate participation, especially for smaller jurisdictions with limited administrative capacity. We continually assess the application to ensure that only essential information is collected and that requirements are harmonized with our partner agencies.

During the last revision to the Application form, FEMA implemented minor changes that resulted in an overall 9.33% decrease in the estimated annual burden hours for respondents. This reduction reflects our ongoing commitment to simplifying the process and reducing unnecessary complexity, while maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the program.

FEMA will continue to prioritize process improvements that support timely and efficient conveyance of surplus federal property for emergency management use. We recognize the importance of facilitating access to these assets, which play a critical role in supporting public safety and local emergency management capabilities.

Thank you again for your input and support. Your feedback is instrumental in helping FEMA fulfill its mission and better serve state, local, tribal and territorial governments.

A 30-day Federal Register Notice inviting public comments was published on July 30, 2026, at 91 FR 48174. The 30-Day public comment period closes on August 31, 2026.

- 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.**

FEMA continuously consults with GSA to efficiently convey property to qualified applicants. GSA is the government's manager of property and an expert in the field of property acquisition, conveyance, sale, etc. Their expertise has provided FEMA with the most efficient method of providing instructions to applicants, obtaining the required information and how to properly act upon information provided.

- 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.**

Respondents have, via e-mail, telephone calls and occasionally via USPS provided feedback on the requirements for FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133. Since the last renewal, no request for changes to the collection have been made.

- 9. Explain any decision to provide any payments 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.

An updated Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTA) was approved on December 19, 2025, and remains in effect until December 19, 2028.

Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) coverage is provided by Department of Homeland Security General Contact Lists, DHS/All/PIA-006, approved by DHS on June 15, 2007.

System of Records Notice (SORN) coverage is not required as information is not retrieved by unique identifier.

There are no assurances of confidentiality provided to the respondents for this information collection.

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 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 sensitive nature.

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.**

FEMA Form FF-119- FY-22-133 (formerly 119-0-1), Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use is estimated to have 15 respondents times 1 response(s) per year for 15 total annual responses 15 x 1= 15). It is estimated that each response will require 4.5 burden hours to complete, therefore 15 responses times 4.5 hours equals 68 total annual burden hours (15 x 4.5= 68).

Once determined that state, local, or tribal governments are interested in properties they are provided with FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133 via an e-mail attachment which is completed and returned via attachment to an e-mail to *PBC-BRAC-Coordinator@fema.dhs.gov*.

- 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.**

Not applicable

- 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 1.45 (1.62 for State and local government employees)¹ and this total should be entered in the cell for “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate.” The cost to the respondents of contracting out to paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead this cost should be included in Item 13.**

Estimated Annualized Burden Hours and Costs								
Type of Respondent	Form Name / Form Number	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total No. of Responses	Avg. Burden per Response (in hours)	Total Annual Burden (in hours)	Avg. Hourly Wage Rate	Total Annual Respondent Cost
State, local and Tribal Governments	Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use / FEMA Form FF-119-	15	1	15	4.5	68	\$65.24	\$4,436

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, Table 1. Available at https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03202026.pdf. Accessed May 15, 2026. The national wage multiplier is calculated by dividing total compensation for all workers of \$48.78 by wages and salaries for all workers of \$33.45 per hour yielding a benefits multiplier of approximately 1.45. For State and local government employees the wage multiplier is calculated by dividing total compensation for State and local government workers of \$65.68 by Wages and salaries for State and local government workers of \$40.49 per hour yielding a benefits multiplier of approximately 1.62

	FY-22-133							
Total		15		15		68		\$4,436

Instruction for Wage-rate category multiplier: Take each non-loaded “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate” from the BLS website table and multiply that number by 1.62. For example, a non-loaded BLS table wage rate of \$42.51 would be multiplied by 1.62, and the entry for the “Avg. Hourly Wage Rate” would be \$68.87.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, the wage rate for Buyers and Purchasing Agents (SOC 13-1020) state and local governments is \$40.27 per hour.² Including the wage rate multiplier of 1.62, the fully loaded wage rate is \$65.24. Therefore, the estimated burden hour cost to respondents is estimated to be \$4,436 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.)

² Information on the May 2025 National mean wage rate from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is available online at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>. Accessed May 13, 2026

Annual Cost Burden to Respondents or Recordkeepers				
Data Collection Activity/Instrument	*Annual Capital Start-Up Cost (investments in overhead, equipment, and other one-time expenditures)	*Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs (such as recordkeeping, technical/professional services, etc.)	Annual Non-Labor Cost (expenditures on training, travel, and other resources)	Total Annual Cost to Respondents
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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 systems and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred.

There are no operation or maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

- 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.

There are no capital or start-up 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:	\$0
Staff Salaries: 1 GS 13 Step 5 (\$138,024) spending 2 percent of time $\times$ 1.45 load factor = \$4,003	\$4,003
Facilities [cost for renting, overhead, etc. for data collection activity]	\$0
Computer Hardware and Software [cost of equipment annual lifecycle]	\$0
Equipment Maintenance [cost of annual maintenance/service agreements for equipment]	\$0
Travel (not to exceed)	\$0
Total	\$4,003
¹ Office of Personnel Management 2026 Pay and Leave Tables for the Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA locality. Available online at https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2026/DCB.pdf . Accessed January 09, 2026. ² Wage rate includes a 1.45 multiplier to reflect the fully-loaded wage rate.	

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of 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 a Federal Government regulation 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 collection 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).*

*An “**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
Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use / FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133				68	68	0
Total	0	0	0	68	68	0

Explain: There are no changes with the burden hours associated with this collection.

Itemized Changes in Annual Cost Burden						
Data Collection Activity/Instrument	Program Change (cost currently on OMB inventory)	Program Change (new)	Difference	Adjustment (cost currently on OMB inventory)	Adjustment (new)	Difference
Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use / FEMA Form FF-119-FY-22-133				\$5,291	\$4,436	-\$855
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,291	\$4,436	-\$855

Explain: There is a decrease in annual costs due to a change in the occupational category used for respondents from Management Analysts (SOC 13-1111) 2023 to Buyers and Purchasing Agents (SOC 13-1020) in 2026; mitigated by a general increase in hourly wages.

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.

FEMA does not intend to employ the use of statistics or the publication thereof 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.

FEMA does not request an exception to the certification of this information collection.

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

This collection does not seek exception to Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act submissions.

Choose an item.