

INFORMATION COLLECTION BUDGET

**OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**



2016

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

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Executive Summary

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA)¹, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is required to report to Congress on the paperwork burden² imposed on the public by the Federal Government and efforts to reduce this burden. For over 35 years, since the enactment of the original Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, OMB has complied with this reporting requirement by issuing an Information Collection Budget (ICB). The 2016 ICB reports on the paperwork burden imposed on the public during fiscal year (FY) 2015, and explores other issues pertaining to the implementation of the PRA.

For the seventh consecutive year, OMB is issuing an Electronic-ICB, instead of the traditional hard copy. The 2016 ICB is available on OMB's website at:

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

Total Paperwork Burden

In FY 2015, the public spent an estimated 9.78 billion hours responding to Federal information collections. This total represents a net increase of 350 million burden hours, or about 3.7 percent, from the estimated 9.43 billion hours that the public spent responding to Federal information collections in FY 2014.

Sources of Paperwork Burden Changes

OMB classifies changes in paperwork burden into four categories: (1) adjustments, or re-estimates of burden that result from more accurate estimates of the population affected or the time required to comply with an existing collection of information; (2) discretionary agency actions; (3) lapses in renewal or discontinuation³; and (4) new statutory requirements, which involve expirations and reinstatements of collections.

Adjustments to agency burden estimates were the largest source of the net increase in FY 2015, reducing estimated burden by about 449 million hours. The “adjustments” category differs from other sources of burden change, in the sense that the true burden imposed on actual respondents for individual information collections does not change, but rather the estimate has been revised to update the burden. For example, an agency may change the estimated burden of a collection if there has been a change in the number of individuals or entities that the agency estimates will

¹ See 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35; see 5 C.F.R. Part 1320.

² As defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), “burden” refers to “time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, or provide information to or for a Federal agency, including the resources expended for: (A) reviewing instructions; (B) acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems; (C) adjusting the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; (D) searching data sources; (E) completing and reviewing the collection of information; and (F) transmitting, or otherwise disclosing the information.” The PRA also recognizes that information collections have value. In practice, agencies and OIRA review all information collection requests to help ensure information collections yield the greatest possible public benefit. As this report documents, the Administration is redoubling efforts—including the retrospective review of existing information collections and regulations—to make reporting and paperwork less burdensome, and more valuable, to the government and the public.

³ In past years, some ICBs used the term “lapses in OMB approval” to describe this category of burden change. Renewals and discontinuations require OMB approval, so the term “lapses in renewal or discontinuation” has the same meaning.

respond to the collection, perhaps due to economic or demographic changes. In addition, an agency may re-evaluate a prior burden estimate for the collection, conclude that the prior estimate could be improved based on their experience administering the collection, and revise the estimate accordingly.

In FY 2015, the largest such adjustment was the Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service collection entitled, "U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation." This rule resulted in a net increase of 468.4 million burden hours due to an increase of estimated responses from 15 million to 28.3 million. To note, this request was submitted in FY 2014 and concluded on in FY 2015. Also, the information collection and associated burden has been moved to the collection entitled, "U.S. Business Income Tax Return," thus, this collection has been discontinued.

Discretionary agency actions in FY 2015 resulted in a net burden decrease of about 69.0 million hours, or less than 0.75 percent of total government-wide burden. OMB considers discretionary agency actions as the category most indicative of agencies' management of the PRA.

Lapses in renewal in FY 2015, arising from expirations of approval periods for collections, results in a net decrease of about 31.8 million burden hours. Under the PRA, agencies need their ongoing information collections reviewed and renewed by OMB at least every three years, unless they intend to no longer collect the information. Burden changes of this type occur when an agency neither renews nor discontinues a collection before its OMB approval period has expired. When an agency does not renew, the burden associated with these collections is removed from OMB's accounting system. If the agency truly meant to discontinue the collection, then the burden total is correct. If they meant to renew and need to reinstate the collection, however, OMB's accounting system shows a burden increase. A lapse in renewal does not necessarily mean that an agency has stopped collecting information, so any increase or decrease in this category involves agency submission and accounting issues; it does not always imply actual burden changes for the general public.

The majority of the burden increase due to lapses in renewal or discontinues is attributed to the Department of Defense collection entitled, "Health Insurance Claim Form."

New statutory requirements in FY 2015 resulted in decreasing estimated burden by about 7.7 million hours from FY 2014. The largest contributor to the 7.7 million hour net decrease due to new statutory requirements was the Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service collection entitled "W-8 BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8EIC, W-8EXP, W-8IMY, W-8 MOU Program." The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (the HIRE act), which added chapter 4 of Subtitle A (chapter 4) to the Code, consisting of sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and commonly referred to as "FATCA" or "chapter 4" resulted in no change in response and an estimated decrease in burden of 18 million burden hours.

This report is separated into three Chapters:

Information collection burden for FY 2015 (Chapter 1). The principal contributor to the decrease paperwork burden in FY 2015 was the “adjustments” category. These adjustments primarily resulted from improved estimates of burden on the general public. Chapter 1 discusses adjustments and sources of burden changes in detail.

Agency compliance with the PRA (Chapter 2). OMB is reporting 283 violations of the Paperwork Reduction Act and related business processes during FY 2015 that is an increase of 58 violations—from 225 to 283—over the previous fiscal year. Many of these violations were largely attributable to business process issues, such as not submitting a discontinuation notice. As explained further below, OMB is working with agencies to identify and address such situations.

Reducing burden (Chapter 3). In response to Executive Order 13610, Identifying and Reducing Regulatory Burdens, agencies have produced significant paperwork burden reduction initiatives. In the first iteration of periodic reports implementing Executive Order 13610, Executive Department and Agencies identified more than 100 initiatives producing an estimated annual paperwork burden reduction of more than 100 million hours. OMB references the retrospective review submittals that are updated twice a year and expands upon that by providing submissions from Independent Agencies. As shown in detail on agencies’ OpenGov websites and on OMB’s website at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/oira/regulation-reform>, agencies continue to identify and implement initiatives to save time and money for small businesses, as well as taxpayers, manufacturers, and others. OMB continues to encourage agencies to develop and implement practical initiatives aimed at improving efficiency and reducing public burden.

Chapter 1: Information Collection Burden

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA),⁴ the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) oversees agencies' information collection activities and reports to Congress annually on the effectiveness of the PRA's implementation. The Information Collection Budget (ICB) is OMB's annual report to Congress, providing a detailed accounting of the information collection activities of the Federal Government in a given fiscal year. This report presents the overall paperwork burden that the Federal Government imposed on the American public in FY 2015, and identifies efforts that the Federal agencies are making to reduce burden and collect information more efficiently and effectively.⁵

Information collections are defined by the PRA as “the obtaining, causing to be obtained, soliciting, or requiring the disclosure to third parties or the public, of facts or opinions by or for an agency, regardless of form or format, calling for either answers to identical questions posed to, or identical reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on, ten or more persons, other than agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States; or answers to questions posed to agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States which are to be used for general statistical purposes.”⁶ The terms “paperwork” and “information collection(s)” have the same meaning for the purposes of this report.

Burden is represented as hours spent by the public responding to Federal information collections. When an agency estimates and seeks to reduce the paperwork burden it imposes on the public, the agency must consider the time that an individual or entity spends reading and understanding a request for information, as well as the time spent developing, compiling, recording, reviewing, and providing the information. Consequently, paperwork burden includes more than just the time necessary to file a tax form or fill out a benefits application.

Although this report focuses on paperwork burden and PRA compliance issues, the PRA involves more than just the minimization of burden and adherence to specified processes. OMB engages in substantive efforts to help ensure that information collections by the Federal Government yield the greatest possible public benefit. Consistent with a 2012 memorandum⁷ issued by OMB, the PRA seeks to enhance the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of government programs by improving the quality and use of data. Information collection can strengthen decision-making, accountability, and openness in government and society. Chapter 2 includes more information about OMB's efforts to enhance the utility of Federal information collections.

⁴44 U.S.C. Chapter 35; see 5 CFR Part 1320.

⁵ The Federal Government's information collection activities are also addressed in OMB's annual report on *Statistical Programs of the United States Government*. In addition, OMB issues a separate annual report on the information security provisions in subchapter III of Chapter 35, which were enacted in the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002.

⁶ 44 U.S.C. § 3502.

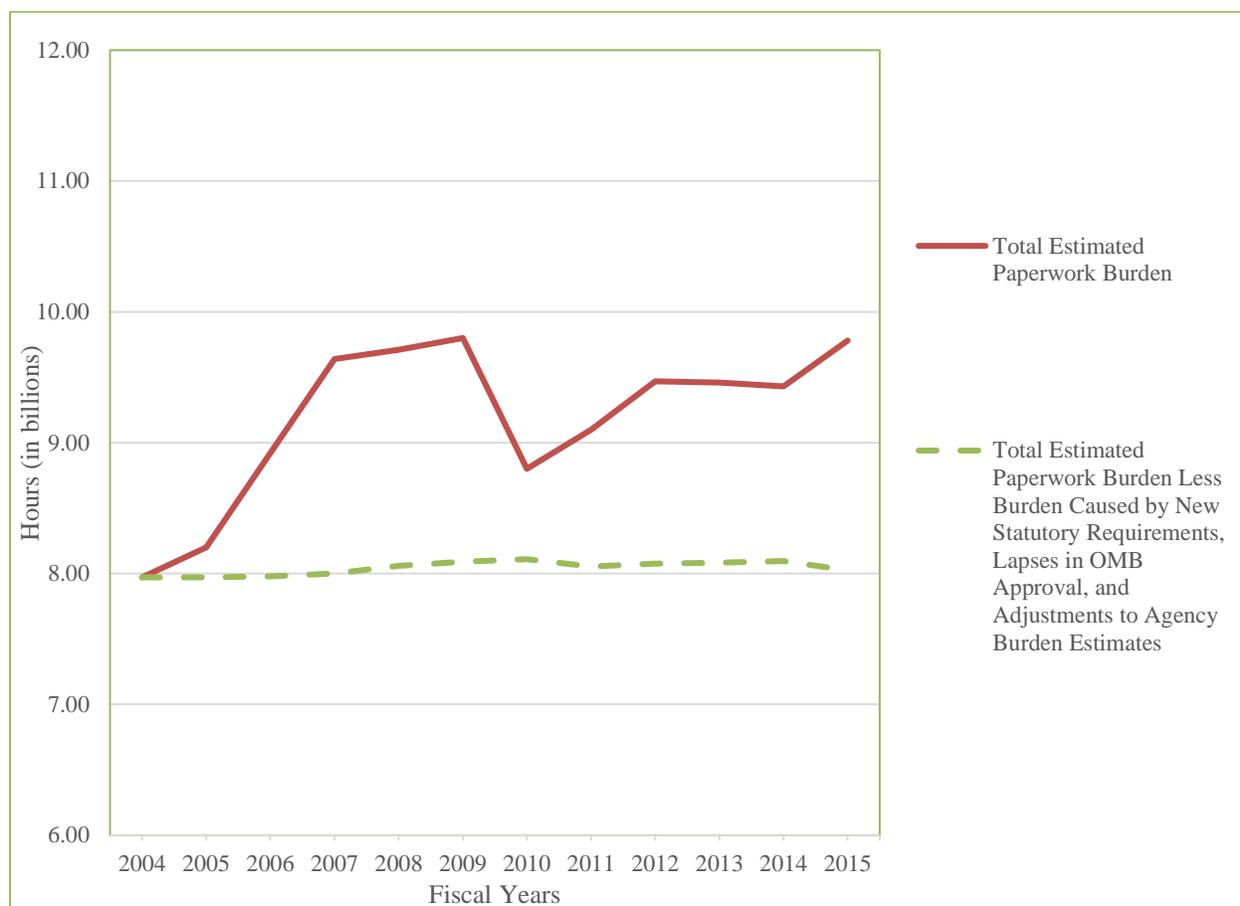
⁷ See OMB M-12-14, “Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Use of Evidence and Evaluation in the 2014 Budget,” May 18, 2012, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-14.pdf>.

1.1. Total Paperwork Burden

According to agency estimates of paperwork burden in FY 2015, the public spent 9.78 billion hours responding to or complying with Federal information collections.

Figure 1 shows the trend in total estimated Federal paperwork burden between FY 2004 and FY 2015. As the solid red line in the figure shows, estimated paperwork burden grew over this period, though it declined significantly in FY 2010 and slightly in FY 2014.

Figure 1: Total Estimated Paperwork Burden Hours (FY 2004 to FY 2015)⁸



1.2. Sources of Paperwork Burden Changes, FY 2004 to FY 2014

OMB classifies changes in paperwork burden into four categories: (1) new statutory requirements; (2) discretionary agency actions; (3) adjustments, or re-estimates of burden, which result from changes in the population affected by a collection or from more accurate estimations of the time required to comply with a collection of information; and (4) lapses in renewal or discontinuation, which involve expirations and reinstatements of collections. OMB considers discretionary agency actions and lapses in renewal or discontinuation to be the best measures of agencies' effectiveness in managing their paperwork burden, because those categories are within

⁸ As explained in Section 1.2, the trend with the dashed green line represents changes due to agency discretionary action since FY 2004. The gap between the solid blue line and the dashed red line represents additional burden due to the three other factors that are largely not within agencies' direct control. The dashed green line is set to equal total Federal government burden purely for illustrative purposes; the intent of this graph is to show agency discretionary action changes over the past ten years.

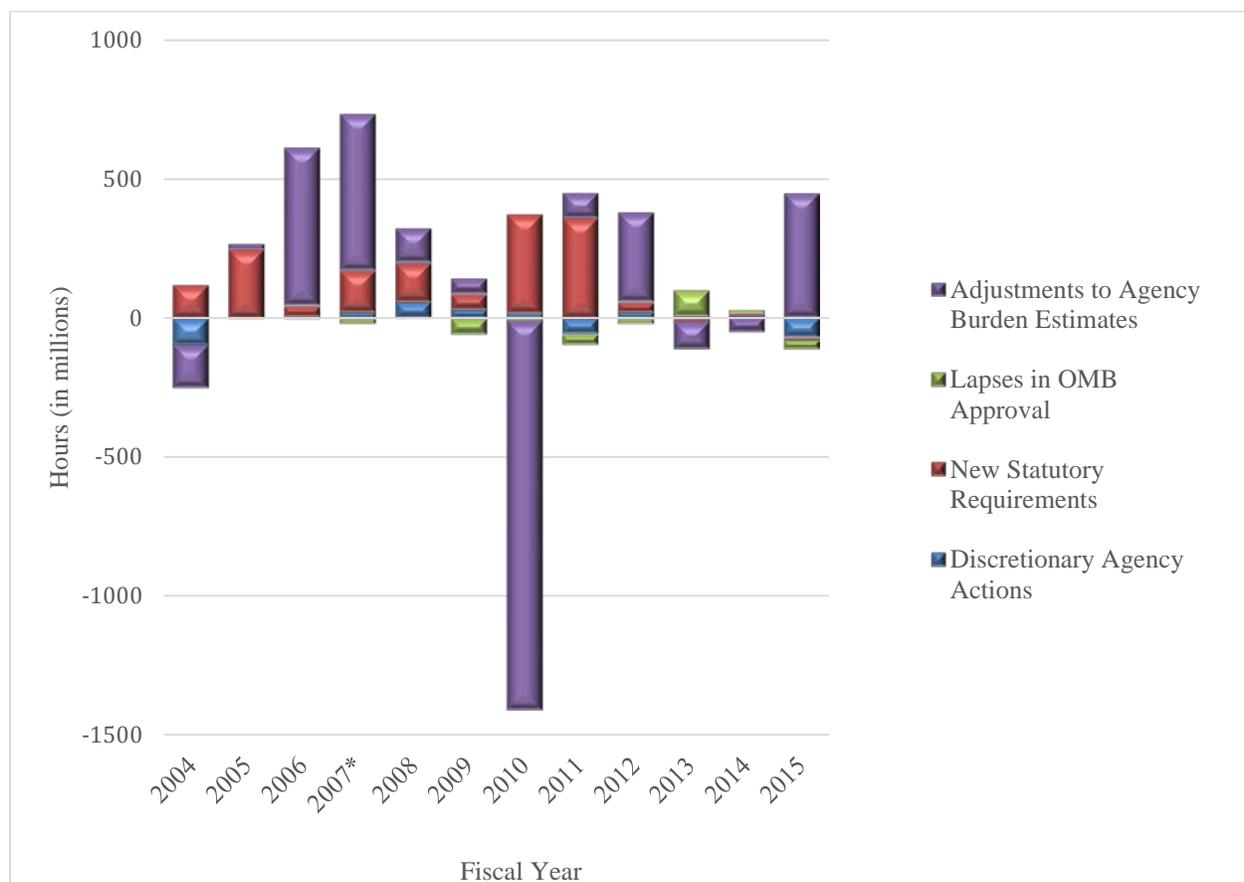
direct control of the control agency. Significant burden reductions might occur with improved management of discretionary agency actions.

In addition to showing the recent historical trend in total paperwork burden, Figure 1 shows the recent trend – represented by the dashed green line – in the growth in burden associated with discretionary agency actions, equal to the total burden less additional burden due to new statutory requirements, lapses in renewal or discontinuation, and adjustments to agency burden estimates.⁹ As indicated by the relatively flat dashed green line, since FY 2004 discretionary agency actions have not comprised a major source of burden increase over the past twelve fiscal years.

The gap between the solid red line and the dashed green line represents additional burden due to factors that are largely not within agencies' direct control. The point of distinguishing between the two lines is to demonstrate an important point: the additional paperwork burden in recent years has been the result of factors that are largely outside of agencies' direct control, such as new statutory requirements.

Figure 2 illustrates the yearly changes in paperwork burden across the four sources of burden change as tracked by OMB since 2004.

Figure 2: Sources of Paperwork Burden Change (FY 2004 - FY 2015)



⁹ This is also calculated by using the 2004 overall burden and adding the change in burden due to discretionary agency actions for each year.

*Almost one half of the change indicated for FY 2007 as due to statute resulted from new IRS Form 8913 (Credit for Federal Telephone Excise Tax Paid), which allows taxpayers to receive telephone excise tax refunds. IRS was required to refund this tax because of court decisions that interpreted tax legislation. Accordingly, OMB classified the program change as due to statute, since the burden is legislatively driven.

Notably, almost all of the estimated net increase in paperwork burden during this period was associated with new statutory requirements. New statutes account for an estimated increase of 1.5 billion paperwork hours since FY 2004. These changes in burden occur when new laws are enacted that require agencies to collect new information.

Discretionary agency actions provided a net decrease in paperwork hours since FY 2004, contributing an estimated 42 million hour burden decrease during this period. These actions occur when agencies make a decision to alter the burden that an existing collection imposes on the public (for example, by adding or reducing the number of questions on a survey).

The category of burden change that contributed the greatest change per year since FY 2004 is “adjustments” to agency burden estimates. Standing by themselves, adjustments have accounted for an increase in the estimated overall paperwork burden of approximately 480 million hours since FY 2004. An “adjustment” to a burden estimate can be made for a variety of reasons, but most often it is made in one of two situations: (1) changes in the number of individuals or entities responding to an information collection as a result of factors outside an agency’s control (e.g. changes in demographics or in the level of economic activity); and (2) re-estimates of the amount of burden that a collection imposes (e.g. improvements in the methodology for estimating the burden that a collection imposes). In either situation, the agency has not made any change to the collection itself, thus there has been no real change in the burden that the collection imposes on any particular respondent.

The fourth source of change in net burden since FY 2004 was the lapses in renewal or discontinuation category, accounting for a net decrease of 63 million hours. The lapses occur when (1) OMB’s approval of a collection expires without an agency discontinuing or renewing it, which decreases burden, and (2) an expired collection is reinstated, which increases burden. If, for example, the approval for a collection expires in a given year, overall burden during that year decreases by the collection’s total burden. If the collection is reinstated in the subsequent year, overall burden during that year increases by the collection’s total burden. However, when a collection enters expiration status, the agency might not cease using the collection, meaning that even though the burden associated with the collection is removed from OMB’s inventory of approved collections, the burden might still be imposed on the public. OMB is addressing this situation through its reporting of business process issues and its training sessions with agency staff, as explained in Chapter 2.

1.3. Discussion of Paperwork Burden Changes in FY 2015

OMB is reporting that the public spent an estimated 9.78 billion hours responding to Federal information collections in FY 2015. This represents an increase of 350 million burden hours, or 3.7 percent, from the estimated 9.43 billion hours that the public spent responding to Federal information collections in FY 2014. OMB identifies the following sources of changes in paperwork burden during FY 2015 (in order of effect):

1. Adjustments to existing burden estimates – often as a result of demographic changes and other outside forces (estimated increase of 449 million hours);

2. Lapses in renewal or discontinuation – as a result of the expiration of burden producing activities or lapses in approval of such activities (estimated decrease of 31.8 million hours);
3. Discretionary agency actions (estimated decrease of 69.0 million hours);
4. New statutory requirements (estimated decrease of 7.7 million hours).

Each of these sources of estimated paperwork burden change is discussed in the pages that follow. They are also summarized in Table 1. Data on the specific collections of information that underlie the sources of the paperwork change is explained in Appendix A.

1) Adjustments to Agency Burden Estimates (estimated increase of 449 million hours)

Burden changes associated with adjustments to agency burden estimates were the largest source of net increase in FY 2015. The “adjustments” category differs from other sources of burden change in the sense that the burden imposed on actual respondents for individual information collections does not change. Consider program eligibility and information collection requirements for receiving Social Security benefits. Although the reporting requirements for receiving such benefits may not change year-over-year, the burden for the collection may increase as greater numbers of Baby Boomers age and apply for benefits; the burden estimate is therefore “adjusted.”

There are two common types of adjustments in burden:

- a) *Agency Re-estimation of Burden*: An agency may re-evaluate a prior burden estimate for the collection, conclude that its prior estimate was inaccurate, and revise the estimate accordingly. Importantly, the agency has not changed the requirements of the collection, or added to or subtracted from the category of people who are required to respond to the collection.
- b) *Burden Changes from Demographic, Economic, and Other External Factors*: An agency may change the estimated burden of a collection if there has been a change in the number of individuals or entities that the agency estimates will respond to the collection – and this change is due to factors outside an agency’s control. As above, the agency has not changed the requirements of the collection or the category of people required to respond to the collection.

A typical example of such an adjustment is when demographic changes result in more (or fewer) people applying for a Federal benefit, and thus results in more (or fewer) applications being filled-out and submitted. Another example of such an adjustment is when economic changes result in changes in the number of businesses being created (and thus more tax forms are submitted). In both of these types of situations, the agency has not changed the requirements of the collection, and the agency has not redefined who has to respond to the collection. Instead, the changes in external factors either increase or decrease the number of individuals or entities that will respond to the collection.

The largest impact of the 449 million hour net increase from adjustments was the Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service collection entitled, “U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation.” This rule resulted in a net increase of 468.4 million burden hours due to an increase of estimated responses from 15 million to 28.3 million. To note, this request was submitted in FY 2014 and concluded on in FY 2015. Also, the

information collection and associated burden has been moved to the collection entitled, "U.S. Business Income Tax Return," thus, this collection has been discontinued.

2) Lapses in Renewal or Discontinuation (estimated decrease of 31.8 million hours)

In FY 2015, estimated paperwork burden was decreased by 31.8 million hours because collections went into expiration status as a result of a lapse of renewal or discontinuation.

The majority of the burden increase due to lapses in renewal or discontinues is attributed to the Department of Defense collection entitled, "Health Insurance Claim Form."

3) Discretionary Agency Actions (estimated decrease of 69.0 million hours)

In some areas, agencies have considerable discretion in managing their information collection activities and the burden associated with those activities. For example, in administering a grant program where performance reporting is statutorily required, an agency may have discretion in deciding the frequency or depth of grantee reporting. For burden tracking purposes, OMB classifies these types of changes as "Due to Agency Discretion." Given that agencies have control over these actions, OMB considers actions within this category of burden change to be the most appropriate measure of agency performance with respect to information collection.

In total, 17 agencies had net increases in burden from discretionary agency actions. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) had the largest absolute increase in burden from agency actions with a 58.11 million hour increase (equal to 9.3 percent of HHS burden). The agency with the largest percentage increase in burden due to agency actions was the Small Business Administration with 30.7 percent (0.33 million hours).

4) New Statutory Requirements (estimated decrease of 7.7 million hours)

Each year laws are enacted that create new programs for Federal agencies to implement. Quite frequently, these new programs require collection, use, and dissemination of information. Typically, new legislative initiatives and amendments require more data collection. Among other reasons, these statutory changes were designed to improve public health and the quality of life for veterans and low and middle income Americans.

The largest contributor to the 7.7 million hour net decrease due to new statutory requirements was the Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service collection entitled "W-8 BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8EIC, W-8EXP, W-8IMY, W-8 MOU Program." The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (the HIRE act), which added chapter 4 of Subtitle A (chapter 4) to the Code, consisting of sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and commonly referred to as "FATCA" or "chapter 4" resulted in no change in response and an estimated decrease in burden of 18 million burden hours.

Table 1: FY 2015 Paperwork Burden Changes by Agency (in millions of hours)¹⁰

	FY 2014 Total Paperwork Burden	FY 2015 Due to Agency Discretion		FY 2015 Changes Due to New Statutes		FY 2015 Changes Due to Lapses in Renewal or Discontinuation		FY 2015 Adjustments		FY 2015 Total Paperwork Burden		
			% change from '14		% change from '14		% change from '14		% change from '14		% change from '14	Total hour change from '14
Total	9,433.15	-68.96	-0.01	-7.74	0.00	-31.83	0.00	448.69	0.05	9,777.76	0.04	344.61
DHS	195.07	4.75	2.40%	0.09	0.00%	-0.67	-0.30%	3.99	2.00%	203.39	4.27%	8.32
DOC	32.16	-0.13	-0.40%	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	0.09	0.30%	32.13	-0.09%	-0.03
DOD	60.95	-0.51	-0.80%	0.00	0.00%	-15.05	-24.70%	-0.55	-0.90%	44.84	-26.43%	-16.11
DOE	2.83	-0.03	-1.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	-0.20%	-0.41	-14.60%	2.38	-15.90%	-0.45
DOI	11.88	-0.16	-1.30%	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.10%	0.71	5.90%	12.44	4.71%	0.56
DOJ	30.20	0.20	0.70%	0.05	0.20%	-0.77	-2.50%	-0.74	-2.50%	28.98	-4.04%	-1.22
DOL	168.49	0.55	0.30%	0.04	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-24.37	-14.50%	144.71	-14.11%	-23.78
DOT	319.14	-56.89	-17.80%	0.01	0.00%	-1.29	-0.40%	-46.76	-14.70%	214.21	-32.88%	-104.93
ED	82.94	10.54	12.70%	0.08	0.10%	0.83	1.00%	-3.55	-4.30%	90.84	9.52%	7.90
EGOV	1.41	0.00	-0.20%	0.00	0.00%	-1.20	-84.80%	0.00	0.00%	0.21	-85.11%	-1.20
EPA	161.89	-4.12	-2.50%	0.00	0.00%	-0.25	-0.20%	-0.64	-0.40%	156.89	-3.09%	-5.00
FAR	34.74	-1.14	-3.30%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	33.61	-3.25%	-1.13
FCC	83.21	1.46	1.80%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-0.12	-0.10%	84.55	1.61%	1.34
FDIC	12.21	-0.05	-0.40%	-0.05	-0.40%	0.26	2.10%	-0.03	-0.30%	12.34	1.06%	0.13
FERC	11.76	0.18	1.60%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-0.13	-1.10%	11.81	0.43%	0.05
FTC	71.73	0.00	0.00%	0.04	0.10%	0.00	0.00%	63.59	88.70%	135.37	88.72%	63.64
HHS	627.48	58.11	9.30%	1.20	0.20%	5.56	0.90%	3.49	0.60%	695.88	10.90%	68.40
HUD	58.94	-14.06	-23.90%	0.10	0.20%	-4.00	-6.80%	-0.04	-0.10%	45.15	-23.40%	-13.79
NASA	0.77	0.15	19.10%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-0.65	-84.10%	0.27	-64.94%	-0.50
NRC	10.82	0.04	0.40%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.19	1.70%	11.05	2.13%	0.23
NSF	8.31	-0.47	-5.70%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	7.83	-5.78%	-0.48
SBA	1.07	0.33	30.70%	0.00	0.00%	0.03	3.00%	0.00	0.00%	1.43	33.64%	0.36
SEC	231.72	-2.70	-1.20%	7.35	3.20%	0.00	0.00%	-11.48	-5.00%	224.89	-2.95%	-6.83
SSA	42.16	-0.31	-0.70%	0.00	0.00%	-0.15	-0.40%	2.21	5.20%	43.91	4.15%	1.75
STATE	45.42	-0.20	-0.40%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-1.56	-3.40%	43.66	-3.87%	-1.76
TREAS	6,989.39	-67.33	-1.00%	-16.66	-0.20%	-15.24	-0.20%	467.06	6.70%	7,357.22	5.26%	367.83
USDA	128.03	1.12	0.90%	0.00	0.00%	0.08	0.10%	-1.69	-1.30%	127.55	-0.37%	-0.48
VA	8.42	1.71	20.30%	0.00	0.00%	-0.01	-0.10%	0.10	1.20%	10.23	21.50%	1.81

¹⁰ As a result of round and other anomalies, columns of some agencies may not sum.

Chapter 2: Paperwork Reduction Act Compliance

The PRA assigns each agency's Chief Information Officer with the responsibility for ensuring that his or her agency complies with the Act. OMB's OIRA is responsible for approving information collection requests under the PRA. To help the public and the agencies monitor compliance with the information collection provisions of the PRA, OMB publishes a list of violations in the ICB (see Appendix B). These violations are collected by OMB through the use of a data call to both executive departments and agencies and independent agencies.¹¹

OMB reports two categories of violations of the Paperwork Reduction Act: (1) collections in use without OMB approval and (2) lapses in renewal or discontinuation. Violations falling under the first category, collections in use without OMB approval, occur when the agency fails to submit the information collection request to OMB before it begins to collect information. Violations falling under the second category, lapses in renewal or discontinuation, occur when the agency fails to submit its request to OMB to renew or discontinue its approval for a collection prior to the expiration date.

Although both categories are violations of the PRA, OMB considers the number of lapses in renewal or discontinuation to be the better indicator of effective agency management of PRA. A high number of agency collections in use without OMB approval could indicate that the agency is effectively identifying violations and bringing them into compliance. On the other hand, a high number of lapses in renewal or discontinuation could indicate that the agency should improve its process for submitting renewals or discontinuations. Therefore, without understating the seriousness of collections in use without OMB approval, OMB uses only violations due to lapses in renewal or discontinuation as the strongest way to measure individual agency compliance with the PRA. OMB uses both categories to measure total violations for the entire Federal government.

OMB continues its use of an enhanced search process for lapses in renewal or discontinuation in FY 2015. Prior to FY 2011, OMB would identify all collections that expired during the fiscal year and were reinstated after the expiration date during the fiscal year. This previous process would identify only some of the collections comprising the other two types of lapses in renewal or discontinuation: (1) collections that expired in previous fiscal years and were reinstated during the fiscal year and (2) collections that expired during the fiscal year and were not renewed or discontinued before the expiration date in the fiscal year. As a result, prior to FY 2011, some agencies may not have considered the failure to submit a discontinuation notice before a collection expires to be a violation.

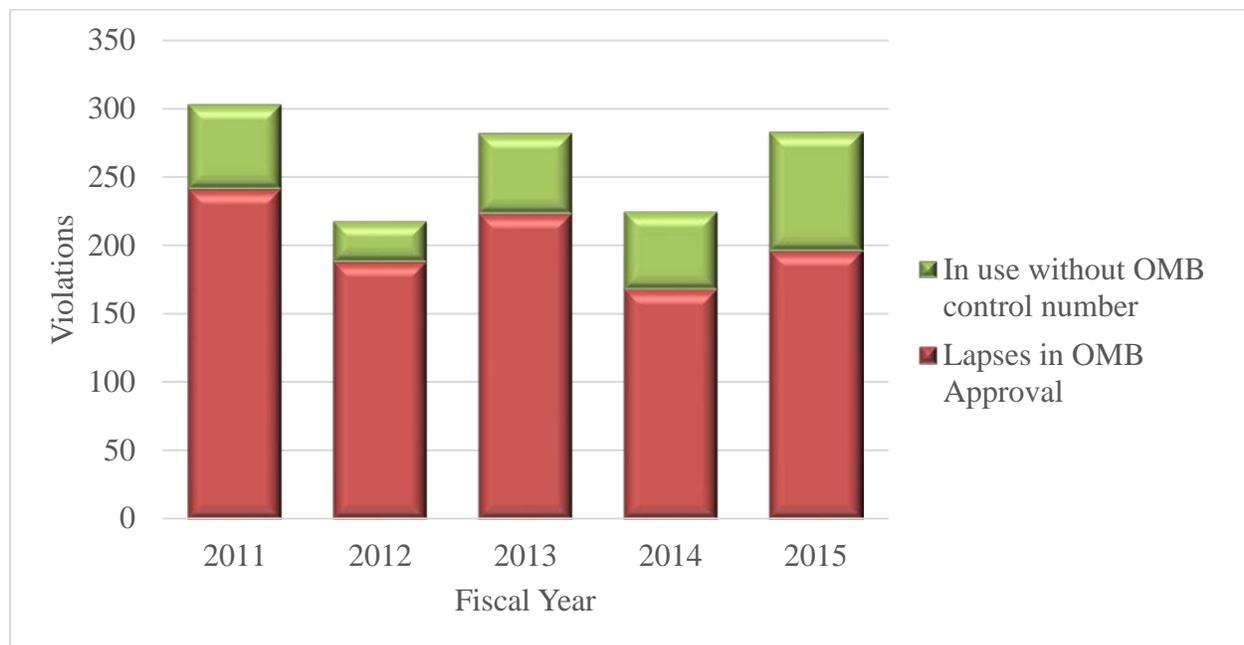
By taking action before a collection expires, agencies can better inform the public of its intended activities and improve the reporting of burden under the PRA. Thus, OMB continues to report all of the collections comprising the other two types of lapses as violations, because OMB considers the submissions of discontinuation notices—good government actions associated with avoiding these lapses—as business processes that support compliance with the PRA.

¹¹ See Memorandum for Chief Information Officers, "Minimizing Paperwork and Reporting Burdens; Data Call for the 2016 Information Collection Budget," June 22, 2016, *available at* https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/icb/icb_data_call_06_22_16_signed.pdf.

2.1. Total Violations

As a result of its enhanced search process, OMB reports 283 violations of the PRA and related business processes during FY 2015; however, agencies may have rectified these violations. Prior to FY 2010, OMB only used the total number of lapses in renewal or discontinuation to measure total violations for the entire Federal Government. Since FY 2010, OMB has reported total violations inclusive of both lapses in renewal or discontinuation and uses without an OMB control number. In addition, since 2011, OMB reports as violations all business process issues arising when agencies have not submitted a notice of discontinuation or renewal prior to a collection's expiration of OMB approval. As discussed above, a change in its search process enables OMB to report all such business process issues, and some of these issues are carried over from previous fiscal years. Accordingly, compared to the violations reported in FY 2009, the total number of violations in FY 2015 includes two additional sources: (1) collections in use without an OMB control number and (2) collections that had business process issues. For these reasons, violations in FY 2015 can only be validly compared against violations after FY 2010 (i.e., FY 2011 to FY 2014). Figure 3 shows the changes from FY 2011 to FY 2015. From FY 2014 to FY 2015, violations increased by 58—from 225 to 283.

Figure 3: Total Violations (FY 2011 to FY 2015)



For FY 2015, OMB is reporting 87 collections in use without OMB control numbers and 199 violations due to lapses in renewal or discontinuation. All violations that are not collections in use without OMB control numbers are violations due to lapses in renewal or discontinuation.

Of the lapses in renewal or discontinuation, 63 violations reported in this year's total expired in FY 2014 or FY 2015 years and were reinstated in FY 2015. In addition, 136 violations due to lapses due to renewal or discontinuation resulted from collections that expired in FY 2015 and were not renewed or discontinued in FY 2015.

To put the 283 violations total in perspective, agencies maintain about 9,000 active OMB control numbers in the inventory of approved information collections. Moreover, in FY 2015 OIRA desk officers review and concluded on over five thousand information collection requests. The vast majority of collection of existing collections are renewed or discontinued before their expiration dates.

2.2. Achieving Zero Violations

Table 2 rates 46 agencies and sub-agencies¹² for their compliance. As mentioned, when rating individual agencies, OMB excludes collections in use without OMB control numbers and only considers lapses in renewal or discontinuation during the fiscal year. This year, four agencies¹³ received a “Poor” rating, meaning that they had twenty-five or more violations due to lapses in renewal or discontinuation in FY 2015. Those agencies were the Department of Defense, with 29 violations due to a lapse in renewal or discontinuation, the Department of Health and Human Services, with 32 such violations, the Department of Homeland Security, with 30 such violations, and the Internal Revenue Service with 29 such violations.

OMB rates 26 agencies as “Need Improvement,” defined as having between 1 and 10 violations in FY 2015. OMB rates 3 agencies as “Need Significant Improvement,” defined as having between 11 and 25 violations in FY 2015. Thirteen agencies achieved a rating of “Good” by having no violations in FY 2015, due to lapse in renewal or discontinuation.

OMB is committed to working with agencies to reduce violations. OMB continues to work with agencies to submit renewals and discontinuations for collections on a timely basis and to seek OMB approval when agencies collect information from ten or more persons or from all or a substantial majority of an industry. OMB offers an electronic system that enables agencies to generate reports of collections that have approvals nearing expiration, and, as part of its day-to-day operations, OMB regularly answers questions from agencies about the appropriate action for collections that have approvals nearing expiration.

¹² The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is being treated as a separate sub-agency for this ICB report due to the significant number of violations from the IRS as a portion of the Department of Treasury’s lapses in renewal or discontinuation. To note, the IRS has been historically treated as part of the Department of Treasury.

¹³ The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is being treated as a separate sub-agency for this ICB report due to the significant number of violations from the IRS as a portion of the Department of Treasury’s lapses in renewal or discontinuation. To note, the IRS has been historically treated as part of the Department of Treasury.

Table 2: Total Number of FY 2015 Violations Due to Lapses in Renewal or Discontinuation¹⁴

Good	Need Improvement	Need Significant Improvement	Poor
0 (Zero) Violations	1 to 10 Violations	11 to 24 Violations	25 or More Violations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Product Safety Commission • Equal Employment Opportunity Commission • Federal Acquisition Regulation • Federal Energy Regulation Commission • Federal Housing Finance Agency • Federal Trade Commission • General Services Administration • Merit Systems Protection Board • National Endowment for the Arts • National Mediation Board • National Science Foundation • Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation • Security and Exchange Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodity Futures Trading Commission • Consumer Financial Protection Bureau • Department of Commerce • Department of Education • Department of Energy • Department of Housing and Urban Development • Department of Interior • Department of Justice • Department of Labor • Department of State • Department of Transportation • Environmental Protection Agency • Export-Import Bank • Federal Communications Commission • Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Grants.gov • National Aeronautics and Space Administration • National Archives and Records Administration • National Credit Union Administration • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Office of Personnel Management • Peace Corps • Railroad Retirement Board • Small Business Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture • Department of Treasury (excl. IRS) • Department of Veteran Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Defense • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of Homeland Security • Internal Revenue Service

¹⁴ Any Executive Departments or Agencies or Independent Agencies not listed within this chart are assumed to have zero violations and fall within the “good” category.

Good	Need Improvement	Need Significant Improvement	Poor
0 (Zero) Violations	1 to 10 Violations	11 to 24 Violations	25 or More Violations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Security Administration• Surface Transportation Board		

2.3. Steps to Improve Agency Compliance

In addition to routine efforts to inform agency staff of the steps they can take to meet PRA requirements efficiently and effectively¹⁵, OIRA has continued to reinforce lessons imparted during PRA training sessions held for agency PRA clearance officers. OIRA staff continues to highlight the importance of minimizing duplication, simplification, reducing burden through the use of technology, and focusing on the practical utility of information collected.

¹⁵ See Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies and Independent Regulatory Agencies, “Flexibilities under the Paperwork Reduction Act for Compliance with Information Collection Requirements,” July 22, 2016, *available at* https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/pra_flexibilities_memo_7_22_16_final.pdf.

Chapter 3: Reducing Burden

As discussed in Chapter 1, paperwork burdens have grown over the past decade.

3.1. Retrospective Review of Paperwork and Regulatory Requirements

President Obama has emphasized the importance of streamlining and eliminating outdated and burdensome paperwork and regulatory requirements. In 2011, President Obama issued Executive Order 13563, *Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review*¹⁶ (January 18, 2011), setting forth new cost-saving, burden-reducing requirements for federal regulations and requiring a government wide “lookback” at existing regulations. He directed agencies and departments to produce plans to eliminate red tape and to streamline current requirements. In response to the Executive Order, more than two-dozen agencies identified more than 500 reforms. A number of these reforms involve the reduction or elimination of paperwork or reporting burdens.¹⁷

Agencies continued progress into 2012, not only producing billions of dollars in monetary savings, but also eliminating tens of millions of hours in annual paperwork burdens.¹⁸ A general theme that is present in many of the plans is the need to shift from paper to electronic reporting. Another theme is the elimination of redundant, unnecessary, or counterproductive requirements. Consistent with Presidential Memorandum¹⁹ of January 18, 2011, “Regulatory Flexibility, Small Business, and Job Creation,” many of the resulting initiatives will be particularly helpful to small businesses.

Executive Order 13610, *Identifying and Reducing Regulatory Burdens*²⁰ (May 10, 2012), institutionalizes the regulatory lookback and specifically requires agencies to prioritize “initiatives that will produce significant quantifiable monetary savings or significant quantifiable reductions in paperwork burdens.” Executive Order 13610 also requires agencies to “give special consideration to initiatives that would reduce unjustified regulatory burdens or simplify or harmonize regulatory requirements imposed on small businesses.” Finally, Executive Order 13610 requires agencies to focus on “cumulative burdens” and to “give priority to reforms that would make significant progress in reducing those burdens.” As detailed below, OMB has already seen large results from this effort.

In addition to promoting the retrospective review of paperwork and regulatory requirements, OMB regularly works with agencies to minimize the burden of individual information collections on the public. Many of these efforts take the form of day-to-day efforts to ensure that

¹⁶ See Executive Order 13563. January 18, 2011, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/01/18/executive-order-13563-improving-regulation-and-regulatory-review>.

¹⁷ See the OMBlog post “Final Regulatory Reform Plans Will Save Money, Reduce Waste,” August 23, 2011, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2011/08/23/final-regulatory-reform-plans-will-save-money-reduce-waste>.

¹⁸ For examples of reforms, see the WhiteHouse.gov blog post “‘Lookback’ Progress” available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/06/04/lookback-progress>.

¹⁹ See “Presidential Memoranda – Regulatory Flexibility, Small Business, and Job Creation,” January 18, 2011, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/01/18/presidential-memoranda-regulatory-flexibility-small-business-and-job-cre>.

²⁰ See Executive Order 13610. May 10, 2012, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/10/executive-order-identifying-and-reducing-regulatory-burdens>.

burdens are justified and to identify ways for agencies to promote their statutory missions and goals while significantly reducing burdens. Some of these efforts have been more formal and systemic, including data calls for new initiatives.

3.2. Burden Reduction Initiatives

To help implement Executive Order 13610, OIRA issued a memorandum²¹ cataloguing a wide range of burden-reducing strategies and directing agencies to take strong short-term steps to reduce burdens. As part of this effort, Executive Departments and Agencies were directed to attempt to identify at least one initiative, or combination of initiatives, that would eliminate at least 50,000 hours in annual burden. Agencies that now impose the highest paperwork burdens²² were directed to identify at least one initiative, or combination of initiatives, that would eliminate two million hours or more in an annual burden.

This memorandum sought to enhance and expand ideas resulting from previous Data Calls to the Information Collection Budget and—importantly—generates altogether new initiatives. As in the previous years' data calls, the OMB memorandum asked agencies to give particularly serious consideration to burden reduction initiatives that provide relief to small businesses or recipients of Federal benefits. Note that there is an overlap between the two areas that OMB is emphasizing: in some cases, small businesses may experience excessive reporting or paperwork requirements in connection with federal programs.

OMB recommended consideration of initiatives that eliminate unnecessary complexity, standardize inconsistent processes and requirements, and eliminate duplicative or otherwise unnecessary reporting requirements. OMB suggested agencies give extra scrutiny to their ten largest information collections. OMB also asked agencies to consider synthesis of reporting platforms within and across agencies. Of course, agencies were not limited in their burden reduction ideas, but OMB requested that they consider these areas in particular:

- **Eliminating redundant or unnecessary collections.** In some cases, information collections are not necessary, and in other cases they are redundant. Agencies should eliminate unnecessary and redundant collections. They should also, where appropriate, streamline existing collections (as, for example, by reducing the number of questions and increasing simplicity).
- **Use of "short form" options.** Significant burden reductions can be achieved by providing respondents the option of using streamlined short forms for situations of lesser complexity or importance. This step is particularly useful for applications to receive a Federal benefit. By adopting short forms similar in concept to the IRS Tax Form 1040EZ, agencies can eliminate unnecessary burden and complexity.

²¹ See "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, "Reducing Reporting and Paperwork Burdens," June 22, 2012, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/memos/reducing-reporting-and-paperwork-burdens.pdf>.

²² The eight agencies that imposed the highest paperwork burdens were the Department of Treasury, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Labor, and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). SEC and FTC, Independent Agencies, were not subject to the memorandum.

- **Exemptions or streamlining for small entities (including small businesses).** Because of economies of scale, a collection may be disproportionately more burdensome for a small entity than a large one. Important burden reduction efforts may involve exemptions of small entities from reporting requirements, or streamlined requirements for such entities (as in the case of short or simplified forms).
- **Simplified applications.** The process of renewing or applying for federal licenses or approvals, or for participation in federal programs, can be time-consuming, confusing, and unnecessarily complex. Undue complexity may discourage applications and participation. Sometimes agencies collect data that are unchanged from prior applications; in such circumstances, they might be able to use, or to give people the option to use, pre-populated electronic forms. It is also worth considering whether it might be appropriate and possible, in certain circumstances, to dispense with forms entirely and to rely on more automatic or direct approval.
- **Use of sampling.** Sampling may be useful when it is not possible or desirable to collect data from every member of the population of interest. Respondent burden, cost, and operational feasibility may justify sampling. When the benefits of collecting information from an entire population do not justify the costs, agencies should consider whether it is appropriate to use sampling for program evaluations and research studies.
- **Use of electronic communication and "fillable fileable" forms (or data systems).** Electronic communication can substantially reduce burdens on respondents and simultaneously increase efficiency in data collection and processing. In particular, OMB sought initiatives that implement "fillable fileable" approaches where feasible, appropriate, and consistent with law. By reducing or even eliminating the use of paper, such initiatives allow entirely electronic communication between agencies and the private sector. They may include the pre-population of appropriate forms, particularly those imposing high burdens.
- **Reducing frequency of information collection.** Administrative record retention requirements can often be costly, as regulated entities must set aside valuable storage space, time, and human resources to maintain records. Simply reducing the amount of time that entities must retain records (to the extent consistent with law) could result in significant reductions in paperwork burden.
- **Maximizing the re-use of data that are already collected.** Administrative²³ or program data can sometimes be re-used or shared to reduce the paperwork burdens imposed on the public. Such administrative or program data may be held either within the agency asking

²³ This focus area is consistent with a memorandum issued by OMB on May 18, 2012. The memorandum noted that agencies can often use administrative data (such as data on wages, emergency room visits, or school attendance) to conduct rigorous program evaluations without using additional data collection instruments. See OMB M-12-14, "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Use of Evidence and Evaluation in the 2014 Budget," May 18, 2012, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-14.pdf>.

for the new information or by other agencies, including statistical agencies. OMB encouraged agencies to share data to the extent practical, appropriate, and consistent with law.²⁴

New burden reduction initiatives vary greatly across Federal agencies. However, all such initiatives are designed to achieve one or more important goals, including (1) improving program performance by reducing the cost or enhancing the efficiency of agency information collections, (2) reducing the burden overall or per response on the public, or (3) leading to a comprehensive review of an entire program, including regulations and procedures.

In response to Executive Order 13610 and its implementing memorandum, “Reducing Reporting and Paperwork Burdens,” all 23 Executive Departments and Agencies subject to the memorandum and 1 Independent Agency identified more than 100 initiatives producing an estimated paperwork burden reduction of more than 100 million hours, vastly exceeding the 15 million hour target set by the memorandum. These initiatives are available on agencies’ OpenGov websites, will save time and money for small businesses, taxpayers, veterans, manufacturers, and many other U.S. citizens.

This chapter contains references to Executive Departments and Agencies’ retrospective review lists that are updated twice a year that include initiatives to reduce reporting and paperwork burdens.²⁵ To limit unnecessary burden on Executive Departments and Agencies and to encourage participation, OMB will no longer include a summary of the reduction initiatives provided in reports in response to Executive Order 13610. However, this chapter offers an updated list of initiatives from Independent Agencies that did not provide updated initiatives under Executive Order 13610.

3.3.List of Independent Agency Burden Reduction Initiatives²⁶

3.3.1. Federal Communications Commission

Agency: Federal Communications Commission		Status: Complete
Office(s):	Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau	
Initiative Title:	Elimination of a Reporting Requirement for IP Captioned Telephone Service providers.	
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	

²⁴ See OMB M-11-02, “Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Sharing Data While Protecting Privacy,” November 3, 2010, *available at* <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2011/m11-02.pdf>.

²⁵ The initial Executive Department and Agency submittals, as well as the periodic updates, are available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/oir/regulation-reform>.

²⁶ While the 2016 ICB is published around the same time as the 2015 ICB, due to the 2015 ICB Data Call being issued on August 3, 2015, the burden reduction initiatives within the 2015 ICB reflect the submittals in response to the 2015 ICB Data Call and do not reflect any updates provided within the 2016 ICB Data Call.

Description:	The Commission eliminated the requirement that Internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service providers file annual reports regarding the Telecommunications Relay Service mandatory minimum standards.
Collection(s) Affected:	OMB Control Number 3060-1053, Two-Line Captioned Telephone Order and IP Captioned Telephone Service (CTS) Declaratory Ruling; and Internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service Reform Order, CG Docket Nos. 13-24 and 03-123
Estimated Reduction:	29,172 total burden hours \$774,000 total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Completed in August, 2014
Challenges:	None

Agency: Federal Communications Commission		Status: Complete
Office(s):	Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	
Initiative	Streamlined licensing requirements in the 800 MHz Cellular Radiotelephone Service	
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	The Commission amended Parts 1 and 22 of its rules to change the licensing model for the 800 MHz Cellular Radiotelephone Service from site-based to geographic-based, and to delete obsolete provisions associated with the legacy site-based regime. It also streamlined application content requirements and certain other filing requirements that remain in place, reflecting technological changes and increased competition among Cellular Service providers.	
Collection(s)	OMB Control Number 3060-0508, Part 1 and Part 22 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements	
Estimated Reduction:	900 total burden hours \$371,250 total cost burden	
Date of Completion:	Completed in April, 2015	
Challenges:	None	

Agency: Federal Communications Commission		Status: Complete
Office(s):	International Bureau	
Initiative	Simplification of Reporting Requirements for International Section 214 Respondents	
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	

	The new functionality included electronic forms for use by outside counsel. The use of electronic forms by outside counsel is encouraged but is currently optional; outside counsel may still submit paper forms. In 2014, additional electronic forms will be made available for use by outside counsel. The electronic forms save time and money for outside counsel and the FDIC. Data quality is also improved.
Collection(s)	3066-0122 Forms: 5210/11 Legal Invoice for Fees and Expenses 5210/08 Expert Budget 5000/35 Litigation Budget 5210/12 Firm Travel Voucher 5210/12A Firm Travel Voucher (Continuation Sheet) 5000/26 Non-Litigation Budget Form 5000/31 Amended Litigation Budget 5000/33 Amended Non-Litigation Budget 5210/04 Agreement for Services (Expert/Legal Support Services (LSS) Provider) Rate Schedule 5210/04A Agreement for Services (Expert/Legal Support Services (LSS) Provider) Rate Schedule (Continuation Sheet) 5210/14 Oral Representations and Certifications for Expert Legal Support Services 5210/15 Legal Support Services (LSS) Provider Budget Form 5210/02 Legal Support Services (LSS) Provider Invoice for Fees and Expenses 5210/03 Agreement for Services (Expert/ Legal Support Services (LSS) Provider) Amendment 5210/03A Agreement for Services (Expert/Legal Support Services Provider) Amendment (Continuation Sheet)
Estimated Reduction:	Utilization of electronic forms by outside counsel is anticipated to effect a significant reduction in their paperwork burden of more than 25%, or more than 600 hours.
Date of Completion:	Completed in 2013. Previous estimated completion date was December 2014 to allow for additional electronic forms for use by outside counsel. A decision was made not to create any additional electronic forms in 2014, however.
Challenges:	The adoption of electronic filing has been a financial challenge for some small outside counsel firms.

3.3.3. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Agency:	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Status:	Complete
Office(s):	Office of Energy Market Regulation		
Initiative	RM14-11-000 (Open Access and Priority Rights on Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities)		
	Blanket waivers, providing open access and establishing priority rights		

Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Description:	<p>FERC-582: The Commission has jurisdiction over all facilities used for the transmission of electrical energy in interstate commerce under Section 201(b) of the Federal Power Act (FPA). Any person who owns or operates facilities subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction is a public utility. The Commission is charged with the responsibility to ensure that a public utility’s rates, charges, and classifications of services are just and reasonable and not unduly discriminatory or preferential under Sections 205 and 206 of the FPA.</p> <p>FERC-582: Providing Open Access and Establishing Priority Rights to ICIF through FPA Sections 210 and 211. This process results in the reduction in burden associated with avoided petitions for declaratory order, which have been used by ICIF owners to secure priority rights to ICIF capacity for future phased generation development. There will be a reduction in burden overall for ICIF owners, some of whom may be small entities. The reduction will result from a blanket waiver of OATT), OASIS, and Standards of Conduct filing requirements, and thus an avoidance of both individual filings to request waiver as well as OATT filings. The Commission also believes that the regulations will reduce the need for eligible ICIF owners to file petitions for declaratory order to pre-emptively seek priority rights. These reductions will undoubtedly affect small entities.</p> <p>FERC-917: In Order No. 888 relying upon its authority under Sections 205 and 206 of the FPA, the Commission established nondiscriminatory open access to electric transmission service as the necessary foundation to develop competitive bulk power markets in the United States. Order No. 888 requires that all public utilities that own, control, or operate facilities must offer transmission service to all eligible customers under standard terms and conditions. Order No. 888 (codified in 18 CFR Section 35.28) requires that any public utility that owns, controls, or operates facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce must file an (OATT) and comply with other related requirements.</p> <p>FERC-917: Granting Blanket Waivers to Eligible Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities Owners. These blanket waivers result in the reduction in burden associated with avoided OATT filings and OATT waiver filings. These filings have been used to clarify the rights and obligations of owners of transmission facilities.</p>
Collection(s)	FERC-582 (OMB Control No.: 1902-0132) FERC-917 (OMB Control No.: 1902-0233)
Estimated Reduction:	232 total burden hours \$21,961 total cost burden FERC-582 reduction of 30 burden hours and \$2,840 cost burden reduction. FERC-917 reduction of 202 burden hours and \$19,121 cost burden reduction.
Date of Completion:	Expected in March, 2015 Final Rule Issued March 19, 2015.

Challenges:	None
Agency: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	
Status: New	
Office(s):	Office of Electric Reliability
Initiative	RM14-7-000 Modeling, Data, and Analysis Reliability Standard – Proposal to retire other MOD Reliability Standards
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Description:	<p>NERC developed the currently effective Reliability Standards MOD-001-1a, MOD-004-1, MOD-008-1, MOD-028-2, MOD-029-1a and MOD-030-2 (Existing MOD A Standards) based on the obligation for transmission service providers to determine available transfer capability (ATC) and available flowgate capability (AFC), as those terms were introduced in Order Nos. 888 and 889. In seeking to prohibit transmission providers from potentially using their monopoly power over transmission to unduly discriminate against others, the Commission directed transmission providers to calculate ATC, describe their methodology for such calculations in their open access transmission tariffs (OATT), and post those calculations on their Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS).</p> <p>The Commission proposes to approve Reliability Standard MOD-001-2 along with its associated violation severity levels. The Commission also proposes the retirement of the Existing MOD A Standards effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter that is 18 months after the date that the proposed standard is approved by the Commission.</p> <p>Proposed Reliability Standard MOD-001-2 will ensure that ATC calculations are determined in a manner that supports the reliable operation of the Bulk-Power System and that the methodology and data underlying those determinations are disclosed to those registered entities that need such information for reliability purposes.</p>
Collection(s)	FERC-725A (OMB Control No. 1902-0244)
Estimated Reduction:	4,629 total burden hours \$275,980 total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published June 19, 2015. Final Rule date to be determined.
Challenges:	None

Agency: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	
Status: Complete	
Office(s):	Office of Electric Reliability
Initiative	Elimination of requirements contained within Reliability Standards covered under FERC-725A, FERC-725B, and FERC-725D. UPDATE from New to Complete

Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Description:	<p>A Final Rule in Docket RM13-8-000 was issued on 11/21/2013, which eliminated requirements contained within Reliability Standards covered under FERC-725A, -725B, and -725D. NERC initially requested that FERC approve the retirement of 34 requirements within 19 reliability standards (listed below). It was stated that the 34 requirements were redundant and unnecessary. NERC also stated that retiring the 34 requirements will allow for an increase in efficiency by allowing stakeholders to focus resources on more appropriate areas. The retirement of the 34 requirements will have a burden reduction on entities both large and small because it is eliminating unnecessary and/or redundant Reliability Standard Requirements.</p> <p>The following 34 requirements within 19 Reliability Standards were retired:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAL-005-0.2b, Requirement R2 – Automatic Generation Control • CIP-003-3, -4, Requirement R1.2 – Cyber Security – Security Management Controls • CIP-003-3, -4, Requirements R3, R3.1, R3.2, and R3.3 – Cyber Security – Security Management Controls • CIP-003-3, -4, Requirement R4.2 – Cyber Security – Security Management Controls • CIP-005-3a, -4a, Requirement R2.6 – Cyber Security – Electronic Security Perimeter(s) • CIP-007-3, -4, Requirement R7.3 – Cyber Security – Systems Security Management • EOP-005-2, Requirement R3.1 – System Restoration from Blackstart Services • FAC-002-1, Requirement R2 – Coordination of Plans for New Facilities • FAC-008-3, Requirements R4 and R5 – Facility Ratings • FAC-010-2.1, Requirement R5 – System Operating Limits Methodology for the Planning Horizon • FAC-011-2.1, Requirement R5 – System Operating Limits Methodology for the Operations Horizon • FAC-013-2, Requirement R3 – Assessment of Transfer Capability for the Near-term Transmission Planning Horizon • INT-007-1, Requirement R1.2 – Interchange Confirmation • IRO-016-1, Requirement R2 – Coordination of Real-Time Activities between Reliability Coordinators • NUC-001-2, Requirements R9.1, R9.1.1, R9.1.2, R9.1.3, and R1.9.4 – Nuclear Plant Interface Coordination • PRC-010-0, Requirement R2 – Assessment of the Design and Effectiveness of Undervoltage Load Shedding Programs • PRC-022-1, Requirement R2 – Under-Voltage Load Shedding Program Performance
Collection(s)	FERC-725A, FERC-725B, FERC-725D

Estimated Reduction:	8,637 total burden hours \$518,220 total cost burden FERC-725A, reduction of 4,667 burden hours and \$280,020 cost burden reduction. FERC-725B, reduction of 1,950 burden hours and \$117,000 cost burden reduction. FERC-725D, reduction of 2,020 burden hours and \$121,200 cost burden reduction.
Date of Completion:	Completed in September, 2013
Challenges:	None

Agency:	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Status:	Complete
Office(s):	Office of Energy Market Regulation		
Initiative	Annual Charge Filing Procedures for Natural Gas Pipelines.		
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Description:	In RM12-14-000, a Final Rule effective May 2013, the Commission amended its regulations at 18 C.F.R. 154.402 to revise the filing requirements for natural gas pipelines that choose to recover Commission-assessed annual charges through an annual charge adjustment (ACA) clause. Currently, natural gas pipelines utilizing an ACA clause must make an annual tariff filing to reflect a revised ACA unit charge authorized by the Commission for that fiscal year. To reduce the regulatory burden on these pipelines, the Commission eliminated this annual filing requirement. In its place, the Commission required natural gas pipelines utilizing an ACA clause to incorporate the Commission-authorized annual charge unit rate by reference to that rate, as published on the Commission's website located at http://www.ferc.gov .		
Collection(s)	FERC-542 (1902-0070) – 290 burden hour reduction, \$17,110 cost burden reduction		
Estimated Reduction:	290 total burden hours \$17,110 total cost burden		
Date of Completion:	Completed in May, 2015		
Challenges:	None		

Agency:	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Status:	Complete
Office(s):	Office of Energy Market Regulation		
Initiative	RM12-15-000, Filing, Indexing and Service Requirements for Oil Pipelines – Update from New to Complete		

Reduction Area(s): (<i>Check all that apply</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Description:	<p>In May 2013, the Commission amended Part 341 of its regulations to rewrite, remove and update portions governing the form, composition, and filing of rates and charges by interstate oil pipelines for transportation in interstate commerce. The Commission revised Section 341.0(a)(7) to replace the paper posting requirement with a requirement for pipelines to post tariffs on public websites. Revisions to Section 341 also eliminated the requirement for “loose-leaf” tariffs. In addition, the Commission revised Section 341.2(a) to eliminate the requirement for service of tariff publications. This elimination will create a more uniform service requirement for all Commission-regulated entities. Finally, the Commission eliminated the requirement that pipelines make tariff filings setting forth an index of all effective tariffs to which it is party.</p> <p>Final Rule issued and NOA received from OMB on 8/6/2013</p>	
Collection(s)	FERC-550 (1902-0089)—1,089 burden hour reduction, \$59,895 cost burden reduction	
Estimated Reduction:	1,089 total burden hours	
	\$59,895 total cost burden	
Date of Completion:	Completed in May, 2015	
Challenges:	None	

3.3.4. Federal Trade Commission

Agency:	Federal Trade Commission	Status:	In-Progress
Office(s):	Premerger Notification		
Initiative	Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements		
Reduction Area(s): (<i>Check all that apply</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	<p>The Federal Trade Commission modified the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act Rules and corresponding Premerger Notification and Report Form for Certain Mergers and Acquisitions. Most of the changes, which became effective August 18, 2011, streamline the Notification and Report Form by eliminating sections deemed obsolete or unnecessary to staff in their initial review of a transaction.</p>		
Collection(s)	<i>Streamlining Form (3084-0005): 2,856 hour burden reduction, \$1,313,760 cost burden reduction; e-Filing the Form (3084-0005): 2,856 hour burden reduction, \$1,313,760 cost burden reduction.</i>		
Estimated Reduction:	5,712 total burden hours		
	\$2,627,520 total cost burden		

Date of Completion:	Not completed as expected in September, 2015
Challenges:	Technical aspects to implementation and related cost considerations will influence the outcome regarding previously contemplated electronic filing options. Budgetary restrictions are delaying the continuation of the project.

3.3.5. National Science Foundation

Agency:	National Science Foundation	Status:	New
Office(s):	National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics		
Initiative	Eliminating questions from surveys		
Reduction Area(s): (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		
Description:	<p>Beginning with the FY 2015 data collection for 3145-0100, the question regarding federal R&D expenditures funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was eliminated.</p> <p>Beginning with the FY 2015 data collection, the computing and networking (cyberinfrastructure) portion of 3145-0101 was discontinued because the data was no longer useful.</p>		
Collection(s)	<p>"Higher Education Research and Development Survey" (3145-0100) – 54 hours burden reduction</p> <p>"Survey of Science and Engineering Research Facilities" (3145-0101) – 8,098 burden hour reduction</p>		
Estimated Reduction:	8,152 total burden hours		
	total cost burden		
Date of Completion:	November, 2015		
Challenges:	N/A		

3.3.6. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Agency: Nuclear Regulatory Commission		Status: Unsuccessful
Office(s):	Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation	
Initiative	Web based on-line submittal of Licensee Event Reports with automatic submittal into ADAMS and NRC publicly available database.	
Reduction Area(s): (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	Automation of Licensee Event Reporting would reduce burden on the public and NRC contracts. The on-line submittal would provide superior improvement in efficiency of information for the NRC, NRC contracts, Licensee and public. Power reactors have issued over three thousand Licensee Event Reports in the past ten years. The current NRC Form 366 is never returned in the version downloaded on the public website. Each licensee modifies Form 366 to prevent editing and adds a cover sheet increasing the burden.	
Collection(s)	Licensee Event Reporting Requirements 10 CFR 50.73 (3150-0104)	
Estimated Reduction:	Licensee Burden: 300 LERs per year x (1 week to process) = 12,000 total burden hours	
Estimated Cost Burden	300 LERs per year x (1 week process) x \$50 hourly rate = \$600,000 Licensee total cost; NRC Burden 300 LERs per year x (Document Control Center Burden and collection of LER data) 3 weeks x \$50 = \$1,800,000 NRC Cost	
Total Cost	\$2,400,000	
	Note: NRC/RES contracts: code 300 LERs per year for various contracts.	
Date of Completion:	Not completed as expected	
Challenges:	This initiative as included in employee suggestion 2014-28 was reviewed by the Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response and as a result this initiative was rejected on 1/26/14 and will not be implemented.	

Agency: Nuclear Regulatory Commission		Status: New
Office(s):	Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response	
Initiative	Granting of enforcement discretion for non-submittal of changes to nuclear power plant emergency plans and implementing procedures.	
Reduction Area(s): (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	Through the issuance of an enforcement guidance memorandum, the NRC will grant enforcement discretion to nuclear power plant licensees for non-submittal of changes to emergency plans and implementing procedures per Appendix E.V to 10 CFR Part 50. This enforcement discretion will remain in place until	

	rulemaking (eliminating the language in Section V requiring any change to be submitted) is complete, which will provide final resolution of this issue.
Collection(s)	10 CFR Part 50, Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities (3150-0011)
Estimated Reduction:	3,500 total burden hours \$938,000 total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Expected in December, 2015
Challenges:	None

Agency: Nuclear Regulatory Commission		Status: New
Office(s):	Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation	
Initiative	Incorporation by Reference of Edition and Addenda to American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Codes and New and Revised ASME Code Cases into 10 CFR 50.55a	
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	The NRC believes that this regulatory action would improve the effectiveness of future licensing actions. This final action would allow licensees to apply the Code Cases listed in the RGs as alternatives to requirements in the ASME BPV Code and ASME OM Code for the design, construction, in-service inspection (ISI), and in-service testing (IST) of nuclear power plant components without a request for the use of alternatives or an exemption. This would help ensure that NRC actions are effective, efficient, realistic, and timely by eliminating the need for the NRC review of plant specific requests for alternatives in accordance with 10 CFR 50.55a (z).	
Collection(s)	3150-0011	
Estimated Reduction:	14,440 total burden hours \$3,869,920 total cost burden	
Date of Completion:	Expected in October, 2016	
Challenges:	None	

Agency: Nuclear Regulatory Commission		Status: Complete
Office(s):	Office of Investigations	
Initiative	OI Monthly Report Submission	
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Description:	Reduce the frequency of the Investigations Report from monthly to quarterly.
Collection(s)	Monthly calculation and production of reports for investigations opened and closed during the period of performance.
Estimated Reduction:	350 total burden hours \$25,476 total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Completed in January, 2014
Challenges:	None

Agency: Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Status: Suspended
Office(s):	Office of Investigations
Initiative	Electronic submission of Transcripts
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Description:	Investigation interview transcripts will be submitted electronically through a secure SharePoint site.
Collection(s)	FedEx shipping costs
Estimated Reduction:	150 total burden hours \$3,000 total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Not completed as expected in March, 2016
Challenges:	Initiative suspended due to security concerns of site. In process of confirming security of site to protect privacy information that would be included.

3.3.7. Securities and Exchange Commission

Agency: Securities and Exchange Commission	Status: In-Progress
Office(s):	Enterprise-wide
Initiative	Consolidated Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Description:	The SEC has embarked on a program to reduce technology-related complexities. This multi-year effort began in FY 2012. A consolidated enterprise data warehouse is being implemented that will allow external users to access the “right data at the right time” and perform data analysis. The SEC has many systems containing disparate sets of data that exist in “silos”. This

	<p>requires external users to traverse multiple sources to access desired data. The EDW will facilitate enhanced collaboration across offices, agencies and the public.</p> <p>Benefits: Facilitate access to information for investors to make informed investment decisions</p> <p>Generate more efficient regulatory filing review process and the value-added decision support for the SEC mission.</p> <p>Reduce the data duplication across the enterprise by eliminating identical data.</p> <p>Completed in FY 2014: Created and implemented the best practices and standards for an EDW foundation</p> <p>Scheduled for FY 2015-2016: Provision data from SEC EDGAR data to the EDW; Continue to integrate data, mature ETL processing and manage data at the enterprise level</p> <p>Provision unstructured documents (EDGAR filings) to the EDW platform and enhance the analytic capacities of handling unstructured data (xml and pdf files to enhance the public's ability to view and utilize the data</p>
Collection(s)	Approximately 47% of the 313 information collections are filed using EDGAR. Over 36 million hours are currently devoted to EDGAR related forms
Estimated Reduction:	50,000 total burden hours total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Expected in May, 2017
Challenges:	Rule changes, technology integration

Agency: Securities and Exchange Commission		Status: In-Progress	
Office(s):	Division of Trading and Markets		
Initiative	Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) Electronic Form Initiative		
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements	<input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	The Commission continues to improve its systems for information gathering, storage, and retrieval through increased use of computer technology. Some of these improvements, such as increased use of email in correspondence between the Commission and the SRO and other regulated entities, have improved the efficiency of the Commission's oversight role. However, the process of compiling, preparing, and filing of the data required in response to regulatory		

requirements for information collection reflects the complexity of the regulated entities businesses. Currently, the Electronic Form Filing System (“EFFS”) is used by SROs to file proposed rule changes electronically with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 19(b), and SRO Rule Tracking System (“SRTS”) is the internal Commission system used to process and manage SRO proposed rule changes.

The Commission will be using the EFFS and SRTS, which makes the form filing processes efficient by utilizing the existing information technology, for the filing of additional regulatory filings of SROs, SCI entities, and ATSS, thereby conserving both regulated entities and Commission resources.

The Electronic Filing System (“EFFS”) utilizes the existing information technology for the filing of proposed rule changes, thereby conserving both clearing agency and Commission resources.

Completed FY 2014
Form 19b-4

Scheduled to be available November 2015
Form SCI

Scheduled for FY 2016-2018

- Form ATS/Form ATS-R
- Form 1
- Form 1-N
- Form CA-1
- Form 19b-4(e)
- Form X-15AJ-2 (Currently under PRA threshold)
- Form X-17A-19

Collection(s)	Form 19b-4 (3435-0045 140,431 hours), Form SCI (3235-0703 185,975 hours) Form ATS/ATS-R (3235-0509 2873 hours), Form 1 (3235-0017 2,041 hours) Form 1-N (3235-0554 182 hours) Form CA-1 (3235-0195 130 hours) Form 19b-4(e) (3235-0504 3,879 hours), Form X-17A-19 (3235-0133 200 hours)
Estimated Reduction:	75,000 total burden hours total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Expected in September, 2018
Challenges:	Information technology integration, Rule changes

Agency:	Securities and Exchange Commission	Status:	In-Progress
Office(s):	All SEC Division/Offices		
Initiative	SEC.gov Modernization		
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> “Short Form” options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic “fillable fileable” forms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		

Description:	<p>This multi-year effort began in FY 2013. The investor community relies on the SEC.gov to search and gather information about public companies and make investment decisions.</p> <p>Benefits: Improved efficiency and accommodate emerging investor needs. It will also provide complex, predictive analytical capabilities to search data using interactive data visualization tools.</p> <p>Provide a simple interchange between filers and the SEC to reduce filer burdens by continuing to improve current technology, methodology, and dissemination through modernization.</p> <p>Completed in FY 2013: Enhanced accessibility for the public to provide tips and complaints. (3235-0672- Electronic Data Collection System-TCR Database)</p> <p>Completed in FY 2014/2015: Overall site was redesigned; the re-architecting of the SEC.gov databases improved the performance. A central staging area for all structured and unstructured data that is collected by the SEC was implemented. The system currently stores the last 15 years of filings, which total more than 21 million records.</p>
Collection(s)	Approximately 47% of the 313 information collections are filed using EDGAR and searched by the public using SEC.gov
Estimated Reduction:	5,000,000 total burden hours
	total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Expected in May, 2016
Challenges:	Technology integration

Agency:	Securities and Exchange Commission	Status:	In-Progress
Office(s):	Division of Corporate Finance, Investment Management Division, Division of Trading and Markets		
Initiative	EDGAR Modernization		
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	<p>The SEC has embarked on a multi-year program to reduce technology-related complexities. Standardization will improve the SEC's ability to carry out its core mission and lead to greater customer satisfaction. The EDGAR Filer System allows companies and individuals to file periodic reports and provide regulatory information to the SEC.</p> <p>Benefits: Facilitate access to information for investors to make informed investment decisions</p>		

	<p>Reduce filer burden by providing a professional path and a novice path based on filers knowledge</p> <p>Decrease the operational and maintenance cost by than more than 45% Improve data capture by moving to more structured formats for EDGAR filed form types</p> <p>Single source of timely & accurate data managed as an enterprise asset</p> <p>Scheduled for FY 2015-FY 2017</p> <p>The contract was awarded 9/2014. The first phase of modernization, is documenting the As-Is and To-Be processes that are envisioned for the future EDGAR system that will simplify the rules process. The output of this task will be the input of the next phase of modernization, which is outlining the functional requirements of the new system.</p>
Collection(s)	Approximately 47% of the 313 information collections are filed using EDGAR and searched by the public using SEC.gov
Estimated Reduction:	5,000,000 – 10,000,000 total burden hours total cost burden
Date of Completion:	Expected in May, 2017
Challenges:	Rule changes, technology integration

Agency: Securities and Exchange Commission		Status: New
Office(s):	Division of Trading and Markets	
Initiative	Form 17H Electronic Submission	
Reduction Area(s): <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Short Form" options <input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of information collection <input type="checkbox"/> Record retention requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of already collected data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic "fillable fileable" forms <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Description:	This project is to implement a replacement solution for the current legacy BDRA application being used by the Risk Management Program in the Division of Trading and Markets. The replacement solution provide TM Risk Management Program staff with the capability to track, collect, review, and analyze the financial data related to the form 17H that will be filed by the Broker Dealers electronically through the EDGAR system.	
Collection(s)	Form 17-H (3235-0410 7,300 hours)	
Estimated Reduction:	We are unable to determine specific burden reduction at this time. total cost burden	
Date of Completion:	Expected in May, 2016	

Challenges:	Technology integration
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Appendix A: Burden Reductions and Increases

Reginfo.gov gives the public access to current and historical data on information collection reviews (ICRs) by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Since the summer of 2006, OIRA has been using a new, enhanced computer system, replacing a 20-year-old mainframe computer, to support the information collection review process. As mentioned in Chapter 1, this system, named ROCIS,²⁷ allows Federal agencies to submit materials for review electronically. ROCIS also allows OIRA to track the entire review process automatically. The new system also gives the public the ability to view and search information collection reviews on Reginfo.gov.

All data previously available in the old mainframe system have now been moved to Reginfo.gov. The old system contained records from as far back as the 1970s. Occasionally, the old system was modified, including several instances of adding more data to the information submitted by agencies and retained in the system about each submission. The most recent major system redesign occurred in 1995. One of the biggest changes introduced at that time was saving data about the original agency request, in addition to what was actually approved by OIRA. Previously, only the approved numbers for burdens and expiration dates were maintained in the system.

Under the review process, approved information collection requests are assigned OMB control numbers. A single control number may apply to several related information collections. The new system gives the public the ability to see the electronic documents associated with the submission, including documents for the related information collections.

These technological advances allow OIRA to offer information on PRA activities online and in more detail. In addition to the detailed information available for every collection, Reginfo.gov lists a regularly updated collection of PRA inventory, PRA review, and burden reduction and increase reports in XML format (Extensible Markup Language), a language to describe structured data. In keeping with OIRA's policy of transparency and accessibility, XML reports constitute a machine-readable format. For this data, please visit the "XML Reports" page at Reginfo.gov: <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAXML>.

²⁷ ROCIS is an acronym for the RISC and OIRA Consolidated Information System. RISC – Regulatory Information Services Center – is managed by the General Services Administration (GSA) and facilitates access to information collection data. OIRA – Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs – reviews agencies' information collections under the PRA.

Appendix B: Violations

As discussed in Chapter 2, OMB reports two categories of violations of the Paperwork Reduction Act: (1) collections in use without OMB approval and (2) lapses in renewal or discontinuation. Violations falling under the first category, collections in use without OMB approval, occur when the agency fails to submit the information collection request to OMB before it begins to collect information. Violations falling under the second category, lapses in renewal or discontinuation occur when the agency fails to submit its request to OMB to renew (or discontinue) its approval for a collection prior to the expiration date.

OMB continues its use of an enhanced search process for lapses in renewal or discontinuation in FY 2013. Prior to FY 2011, OMB would identify all collections that expired during the fiscal year and were reinstated after the expiration date during the fiscal year. This previous process would identify only some of the collections comprising the other two types of lapses in renewal or discontinuation: (1) collections that expired in previous fiscal years and were reinstated during the fiscal year and (2) collections that expired during the fiscal year and were not renewed or discontinued before the expiration date in the fiscal year. As a result, prior to FY 2011, some agencies may not have considered the failure to submit a discontinuation notice before a collection expires to be a violation.

OMB now more effectively identifies all three types of lapses in renewal or discontinuation: (1) all collections that expired during FY 2015 and were reinstated after the expiration date during FY 2015; (2) collections that expired in previous fiscal years and were reinstated during FY 2015; and (3) collections that expired during FY 2015 and were not renewed or discontinued before the expiration date in FY 2015. OMB reports the list of FY 2015 Violations below.

B.1. List of Violations

Table 3: Collections in use without an OMB control number

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	3170-0052	Consumer and College Credit Card Agreements
Department of Agriculture	0579-0429	Approval of Laboratories for Conducting Aquatic Animal Tests for Export Health Certificates
	0579-0430	National Veterinary Services Laboratories Request Forms
	0579-0438	Brucellosis Class Free States and Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds; Revisions to Testing and Certification Requirements
	0579-0104	Gypsy Moth Identification Worksheet
	0579-0131	Importation of Tomatoes from France, Morocco, Western Sahara, Chile, and Spain
	0579-0207	Bees and Related Articles
	0579-0234	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy; Importation of animals and Animal Products

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	0579-0274	Importation of Peppers from Certain Central American Countries
	0579-0282	Importation of Peppers from the Republic of Korea
	0579-0322	Pale Cyst Nematode
	0579-0327	Animal Disease Traceability
	0579-0346	Revision of the Hawaiian and Territorial Fruits and Vegetables Regulations
	0579-0350	Importation of Eggplant from Israel
	0579-0378	Importation of Fresh Pitaya Fruit from Central America into the Continental United States
Department of Defense		
	0702-0125	Automated Installation Entry (AIE) System
	0702-0127	Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)
	0703-0061	Navy Enabler Framework
	0704-0489	Defense Industrial Base Cyber Security/Information Assurance (DIB CS/IA) Cyber Incident Reporting
	0704-0490	Defense Industrial Base Voluntary Cyber Security/Information Assurance (DIB CS/IA) Points of Contact (POC) Information
	0704-0510	Physical Access Control System - G-BADGE
	0704-0511	Physical Access Control System - Diamond II
	0704-0512	Physical Access Control System - Honeywell
	0704-0513	Physical Access Control System - Lenel
	0704-0514	Police Center Records (POLC)
	0704-0515	DoD Child Development Program (CDP) - Background Investigations and Program Request
	0704-0528	Military OneSource Case Management System (CMS) - Intake
	0702-0129	Exchange Official Personnel Folder - Privilege Card
	0702-0130	Exchange Retail Sales Transaction Data Surveys
	0702-0131	Employee Travel Files
	0702-0132	Application for Temporary Food Establishment
	0702-0133	Exchange Employment Applications
	0702-0134	Department of Defense (DoD) Passport and Passport Agent Services, Authorization to Apply for a "No-Fee" Passport and/or Request for Visa
	0702-0135	Exchange Security Clearance Process for Contractor/Vendor Personnel
	0704-0530	Global Air Transportation Execution System (GATES)
	0704-0531	Tender of Service for Personal Property Household Goods and Unaccompanied Baggage Shipments (DPS)
	0704-0534	Defense Materiel Disposition Procedures for the Sale of DoD Material
	0704-0536	Central Registry: Child Maltreatment and Domestic Abuse Incident Reporting System
	0704-0537	Joint Services Support (JSS) System

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	0704-0540	Transporter Proof of Delivery (TPD)
	0704-0546	Defense User Registration System (DURS) Records
	0704-0548	DISAM Information Technology Mission System (DISM)
	0704-0551	Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Confidential Conflict-of-Interest Statement for Advisory Committee Members
	0704-0555	Security Assistance Network
	0720-0058	Department of Defense Suicide Event Report (DoDSer)
Department of Health and Human Services		
	0920-0020	National Coal Workers' Health Surveillance Program (CWHSP)
	0920-1061	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
	0920-1066	Emergency Submission for Active Monitoring of Travelers Coming from Ebola-affected Countries and Their Contacts Currently Residing in State, Territorial, and Local Jurisdictions
	0925-0474	Generic Clearance for Satisfaction Surveys of Customers (CSR)
	0925-0716	Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics (DCEG) Fellowship Program and Summer Student Applications
	0925-0723	Neurobiobank Tissue Access Request (NBB) NIMH
	0938-1080	MEDICAL NECESSITY DISCLOSURE UNDER MHPAEA AND CLAIMS DENIAL DISCLOSURE UNDER MHPAEA
	0938-1264	Health Plan Monitoring System Level I and Level II Data Entry for the Program of all-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (CMS-10525)
	0970-0454	Trafficking Victims Tracking System
	0920-1090	Formative and Summative Evaluation of the National Diabetes Prevention Program
	0920-XXXX	Vessel Sanitation Program
	0920-XXXX	Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (Tracking Network)
	0920-XXXX	Assessment of Elevated Blood Lead Levels among Refugees in the United States
	0920-XXXX	Occupational Traumatic Injuries Among Workers in Health Care Facilities — United States, 2012–2014
	0920-XXXX	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) among children less than five years of age: Use of TAC multiple pathogen detection platform in international influenza program sites (TAC-KID)
	0920-XXXX	Occupational Health Safety Network (OHSN)
	0920-XXXX	Wilder Collaboration Factors Inventory
Department of Homeland Security		
	1615-0130	Record of Abandonment of Lawful Permanent Resident Status

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	1625-0120	U.S. Coast Guard Non-Appropriated Fund Employment Application
	1625-0121	United States Coast Guard Academy Introduction Mission Program Application and Supplemental Forms
	1652-0063	Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Request
	1670-0028	Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) User Registration
Department of Interior		
	1028-0111	The National Map Corps
Department of Justice		
	1110-0060	FBI Name Checks For Fingerprint Submissions Rejected Twice Due To Image Quality / 1-791
	1110-0061	Federal Bureau of Investigation Interstate Identification Index (III), Next Generation Identification (NGI), Request to Change III/NGI Base Identifier(s) (1-542)
Department of State		
	1405-0218	Government, Corporate or Foundation, and Individual Donor Form Application (DS-4271, DS-4272, DS-4273)
	None	AGOA Forum Act Registration (DS-4178)
Department of Transportation		
	2127-0008	Consumer Compliant Information
Department of Treasury (excl. IRS)		
	1557-0329	Domestic Credit Card Data
	1557-0330	Domestic Residential Home Equity Lending Data
	1557-0331	Domestic First Lien Residential Mortgage Data
Federal Communications Commission		
	3060-1209	Section 73.1216, Licensee-Conducted Contests
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		
	2700-0156	NASA Astronaut Candidate Selection Qualifications Inquiry
	2700-0157	NASA Human Exploration Rover Challenge (former NASA Great Moonbuggy)
	2700-0158	Personal Identity Validation for Routine and Intermittent Access to NASA Facilities, Sites, and Information Systems
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
	3150-0217	Solicitation of information from Agreement States as part of Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP) audit.
	None	Solicitation of information from test reactors

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	3150-0226	Request for Information Related to the Filtering Strategies and Severe Accident Management of Boiling Water Reactors with Mark I and Mark II Containments Rulemaking
Office of Personnel Management	3206-0265	White House Fellows Commission Application
Peace Corps	0420-0555	Interview Rating Tool
	0420-0556	Peace Corps Response Interview Assessment Form
Social Security Administration	0960-0801	Authorization for the Social Security Administration to Obtain Personal Information

Table 4: Collections that expired and were reinstated in FY 2015 (lapses in renewal or discontinuation)

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	3038-0013	Exemptions from Speculative Limits
Department of Commerce	0607-0013	Annual Retail Trade Report
	0607-0110	Survey of Housing Starts, Sales, and Completions
	0607-0195	Annual Wholesale Trade Survey (AWTS)
	0607-0350	Survey of Residential Building or Zoning Permit Systems
	0648-0419	STORMREADY® , TSUNAMIREADY, STORMREADY/TSUNAMIREADY™, AND STORMREADY® SUPPORTER APPLICATION FORMS
	0648-0449	Data Collection on Marine Protected and Managed Areas
	0651-0009	Applications for Trademark Registration
	0651-0077	National Summer Teacher Institute
	0648-0500	An Observer Program for At-Sea Processing Vessels in the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery
Department of Education	1850-0761	School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2010 and 2012
Department of Health and Human Services	0925-0538	Health Information National Trends Survey 4 (HINTS 4) (NCI)
	0925-0616	STAR METRICS (OD)
	0925-0651	Genetic Testing Registry (OD)
	0935-0143	Patient Safety Organization Certification Forms and Patient Safety Confidentiality Complaint Form

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	0938-1187	Initial Plan Data Collection to Support QHP Certification and other Financial Management and Exchange Operations
	0970-0155	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants
	0990-0322	Safe Harbor for Federally Qualified Health Centers Arrangements
	0990-0391	The Hospital Preparedness Program
	0970-0265	ANA Consultant and Evaluator Qualifications Form
Department of Homeland Security		
	1625-0012	Certificate of Discharge to Merchant Mariner
	1625-0013	Plan Approval and Records for Load Lines
	1625-0032	Vessel Inspection Related Forms and Reporting Requirements Under Title 46 U.S. Code
	1625-0037	Certificates of Compliance, Boiler/Pressure Vessel Repairs, Cargo Gear Records, and Shipping Papers
	1625-0043	Ports and Waterways Safety -- Title 33 CFR Subchapter P
	1625-0044	Outer Continental Shelf Activities - - Title 33 CFR Subchapter N
	1625-0045	Adequacy Certification for Reception Facilities and Advance Notice - - 33 CFR Part 158
	1625-0081	Alternate Compliance Program
	1625-0094	Ships Carrying Bulk Hazardous Liquids
	1625-0096	Report of Oil or Hazardous Substance Discharge and Report of Suspicious Maritime Activity
	1625-0097	Plan Approval and Records for Marine Engineering Systems - - 46 CFR Subchapter F
	1625-0101	Periodic Gauging and Engineering Analyses for Certain Tank Vessels Over 30 Years Old
	1625-0109	Drawbridge Operation Regulations
	1625-0113	Crewmember Identification Documents
	1651-0103	Passenger List-Crew List
	1625-0005	Application and Permit to Handle Hazardous Material
	1625-0006	Shipping Articles
	1625-0100	Advance Notice of Vessel Arrival
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
	2528-0276	2012 Rental Housing Finance Survey (RHFS)
	2501-0011	Report of Additional Classification and Wage Rate and Maintenance Wage Rate Recommendation and Maintenance Wage Survey
	2535-0113	Standardized form for Race and Ethnicity
	2577-0272	Public Housing Authority Executive Compensation Information
Department of Labor		
	1235-0018	Records to be kept by Employers - Fair Labor Standards Act
Department of State		

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	1405-0036	Grant Request Automated Submissions Program (GRASP) (DS-0573, DS-0574, DS-0575, DS-0576)
	0412-0520	Information Collection Elements in the USAID Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR)
	0412-0577	Petting Vetting System (PVS) Form
Department of Transportation		
	2126-0049	Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery
	2127-0008	Consumer Compliant Information
Department of Treasury (excl. IRS)		
	1513-0005	Letterhead applications and notices filed by brewers. TTB REC 5130/2
	1513-0007	Brewer's Report of Operations and Brew pub Report of Operations
	1513-0014	Power of Attorney
	1513-0110	Recordkeeping for Tobacco Products Removed in Bond from a Manufacturer's Premises for Experimental Purposes -- 27 CFR 40.232(e)
	1513-0119	Certification of Proper Cellar Treatment for Imported Natural Wine
Department of Veterans Affairs		
	2900-0004	Application for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), Death Pension and Accrued Benefits by a Surviving Spouse or Child (Death Compensation...); Application for DIC by a... (21-534,534a &534EZ)
	2900-0085	Appeal to Board of Veterans' Appeals, VA Form 9; Withdrawal of Services by a Representative; Requests for Changes in Hearing Date; Motions for Reconsideration
	2900-0822	RIN 2900-AO79 Reimbursement of Certain Medical Expenses for Camp Lejeune Family Members
	2900-0838	Veterans Transportation Service Data Collection
Export-Import Bank of the United States		
	3048-0037	Co-Financing with Foreign Export Credit Agency
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)		
	1545-0939	Form 8404--Interest Charge on DISC-Related Deferred Tax Liability
	1545-1597	Revenue Procedure 2000-12, Application Procedures for Qualified Intermediary Status Under Section 1441; Final Qualified Intermediary Withholding Agreement
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	2700-0089	NASA acquisition process, reports required for contracts with an estimated value more than \$500,000
National Archives and Records Administration	3095-0016	Researcher Application
National Credit Union Administration	3133-0121	Notice of Change of Officials and Senior Executive Officers
	3133-0183	Golden Parachute and Indemnification Payments under 12 CFR Part 750
Office of Personnel Management	3206-0234	Claim for Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Civilian Employee
Surface Transportation Board	2140-0006	Application to Open an Account for Billing Purposes

Table 5: Collections that expire and were not reinstated in FY 2015 (lapses in renewal or discontinuation)

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
Department of Commerce	0648-0645	User Engagement Survey for Water Resources Forecasts and Climate Information
Department of Defense	0710-0009	Description of Vessel, Description of Operation
	0710-0014	Estuary Habitat Restoration Program Project Application
	0702-0128	Army Sex Offender Information
	0704-0480	Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Business Systems - Definition and Administration; 245, Contractors Property Management System
	0704-0536	Central Registry: Child Maltreatment and Domestic Abuse Incident Reporting System
	0704-0501	Postsecondary Education Complaint Intake System
	0704-0006	Request for Verification of Birth
	0704-0382	End Use Certificate
	0704-0456	DoDEA Sure Start Parent Questionnaire
	0704-0453	Application for Review by the Physical Disability Board of Review
	0704-0478	Enhanced Safeguarding and Cyber Incident Reporting of Unclassified DoD Information Within Industry

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	0704-0495	Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) Student Registration
	0704-0496	Joint Personnel Adjudication System (JPAS)
	0704-0486	DoD Information Assurance and Scholarship Program (IASP)
	0710-0003	Application for a Department of Army Permit
	0710-0012	Customer Service Survey - Regulatory Program, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
	0710-0015	Assessing Human Response to Military Impulse Noise
	0720-0013	Health Insurance Claim Form, HCFA 1450
	0720-0031	TRICARE: Standard Survey of Civilian Providers
	0720-0041	Defense Medical Human Resources System Internet (DMHRSi)
	0720-0049	TRICARE Young Adult Application
	0720-0001	Health Insurance Claim Form
	0720-0003	Statement of Personal Injury - Possible Third Party Liability Campus
	0720-0015	TRICARE Retiree Dental Program Enrollment Application
	0720-0017	Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG) Reimbursement (Two Parts)
	0720-0053	Active Duty Dental Program Claim Form
	0720-0054	ACAM2000® Myopericarditis Registry
	0790-0006	Application for Investment Assistance
	0790-0004	Revitalizing Base Closure Communities, Economic Development Conveyance Annual Financial Statement
Department of Energy		
	1910-5155	Historic Preservation for Energy Efficiency Programs
	1905-0196	Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey and Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey
	1905-0165	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
Department of Health and Human Services		
	0910-0184	Filing Objections and Requests for a Hearing on a Regulation or Order
	0915-0294	HRSA AIDS Drug Assistance Quarterly Report
	0920-0922	Monitoring Outcomes of the Enhanced Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan (ECHPP) Project
	0920-1007	National Survey of Community-based Policy and Environmental Supports for Healthy Eating and Active Living
	0925-0417	Responsibility of Applicants for Promoting Objectivity in Research for which Public Health Service Funding is Sought (OPERA)
	0925-0424	National Institutes of Health Construction Grants
	0925-0656	Cancer Risk in U.S. Radiologic Technologists: Fourth Survey (NCI)
	0925-0659	The SSA-NIH Collaboration to Improve the Disability Determination Process: Validation of IRT-CAT Tools (CC)

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	0925-0662	Web-Based Assessment of the Clinical Studies Support Center (CSSC)
	0938-0269	Request for Accelerated Payments Supporting Regs in 42 CFR, section 412.116(f), 412.632(e), 413.64(g), 413.350(d) & 484.245
	0938-0802	Eligibility of Drugs, Biologicals, and Radiopharmaceutical Agents for Transitional Pass-Through Status Under the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS) in 42 CFR 419.64
	0938-0921	Manufacturer Submission of Average Sales Price (ASP) Data for Medicare Part B Drugs and Biological and Supporting Regulations
	0938-1029	Worksheet for Recording Results of Medicare Site Visits of Independent Diagnostic Testing Facilities (IDTFs)
	0938-1135	Medicare Registration Application
	0938-1140	Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Minimum Data Set (MDS) 3.0 Nursing Home and Swing Bed Prospective Payment System (PPS) Item Sets (NP, NO/SO, NS, NOD, NSD)
	0938-1145	State Balancing Incentive Payments Program (BIPP)
	0938-1160	CMS National Balancing Indicators Project (NBIP) Direct Service Workforce (DSW) Data Collection Effort
	0970-0043	Refugee Data Submission System for Formual Funds Allocations
	0970-0260	Extension to Head Start Transportation Requirements
	0970-0307	Court Improvement Program-New Grants
	0985-0033	Developmental Disabilities Council Program Performance Report
	0990-0378	Permanent Certification Program for Health Information Technology
	0990-0394	Teen Pregnancy Prevention Replication Evaluation: Baseline Data
Department of Homeland Security		
	1601-0005	REAL ID: Minimum Standards for Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards Acceptable by Federal Agencies
	1601-0016	Department of Homeland Security(DHS)Cybersecurity Education Office (CEO) National Initiative for Cybersecurity Careers and Studies (NICCS) Cybersecurity Training and Education Catalog
	1625-0004	USCG Academy Application and Supplemental Forms
	1625-0009	Oil Record Book for Ships
	1625-0018	Official Logbook
	1625-0041	Various International Agreement Pollution Prevention Certificates and Documents, and Equivalency Certificates
	1625-0042	Requirements for Lightering of Oil and Hazardous Material Cargoes
	1625-0067	Claims Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	1625-0083	Operational Measures for Existing Tank Vessels Without Double Hulls
	1640-0012	Protected Repository for the Defense of Infrastructure Against Cyber Threats (PREDICT)
	1640-0013	Biodefense Knowledge Center
	1640-0015	DHS S&T Project 25 (P25) Compliance Assessment Program (CAP)
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
	2577-0278	Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Application Form
Department of Justice		
	1105-0092	September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Claimant Registration Form
	1121-0325	Research to support the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
	1121-0335	National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS)
Department of State		
	0412-0577	Petting Vetting System (PVS) Form
Department of Transportation		
	2105-0537	Disclosure of Code Sharing Arrangements and Long-Term Wet Leases
	2105-0568	On-Line Complaint Form for Service-Related Issues in Air Transportation
	2138-0044	Confidential Close Call Transit Data
	2139-0010	Close Call Reporting System
Department of Treasury (excl. IRS)		
	1505-0250	Application and Reports for the Direct Component and the Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program of the Gulf RESTORE Program
	1535-0122	Voluntary Customer Satisfaction Survey to Implement Executive Order 12862
Department of Veterans Affairs		
	2900-0208	Daily Log (Contract Progress Report - Formal Contract), Architect-Engineer Fee Proposal and Contract Progress Report
	2900-0785	Certificate Requirement to Receive Service Dog Benefits Under 38 CFR 17.148
	N/A	PACT: Evaluating Peer Notifications to Improve StatinMed Adherence
	N/A	PACT: Helping Veterans
	N/A	PACT: Telehealth
	N/A	PACT: From War to Home
	2900-0840	PACT: Using Peer Mentors to Support Efforts to Improve Diabetes

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
Environmental Protection Agency		
	2060-0170	Recordkeeping and Periodic Reporting of the Production, Import, Export, Recycling, Destruction, Transshipment, and Feedstock Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances (Renewal)
	2060-0249	Air Pollution Regulations for Outer Continental Shelf Activities (Renewal)
	2060-0373	Control Technology Determination for Constructed or Reconstructed Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR part 63, subpart B) (Renewal)
	2060-0532	Federal Supplier (Small Business) Greenhouse Gas Inventory Pilot (Renewal)
	2060-0611	PM 2.5 NAAQS Implementation Rule (Renewal)
	2060-0675	Recordkeeping and Reporting Related to E15 (Final Rule)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		
	3064-0029	Notification of Performance of Bank Services
Grants.gov		
	4040-0014	Federal Financial Report
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)		
	1545-0216	International Boycott Report
	1545-0819	Instructions for Requesting Rulings and Determination Letters (T.D. 9006)
	1545-1002	Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund
	1545-1029	Low-Income Housing Credit Disposition Bond or Treasury Direct Account Application
	1545-1146	Applicable Conventions Under the Accelerated Cost Recovery System PS-54-89 (TD 8444 -Final)
	1545-1221	EE-147-87 (Final) Qualified Separate Lines of Business Final (T.D. 9436) Tax Return Prep/IA-38-90 Final Regulations (T.D. 8382) Penalty on Income Tax Return Preparers Who Understate Taxpayer's Liability on a Federal Income Tax Return or a Claim for Refund
	1545-1231	EE-43-92 (Final) Direct Rollovers and 20-Percent Withholding Upon Eligible Rollover Distributions from Qualified Plans
	1545-1341	Credit for Employer Social Security and Medicare Taxes Paid on Certain Employee Tips
	1545-1414	T.D. 8697 Simplification of Entity Classification Rules
	1545-1486	TD 8834 (final) - Treatment of Distributions to Foreign Persons Under Sections 367(e)(1) and 367(e)(2)
	1545-1487	REG-209826-96 (NPRM) Application of the Grantor Trust Rules to Nonexempt Employees' Trusts
	1545-1498	T.D. 8873 New Technologies in Retirement Plans
	1545-1632	

Agency	OMB Control #	Title
	1545-1641	Rev. Proc. 99-17--- Mark to Market Election for Commodities Dealers and Securities and Commodities Traders
	1545-1660	Notice 99-43 Nonrecognition Exchanges under Section 897
	1545-1675	REG-122450-98 (Final) Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits; REG-100276-97; REG-122450-98 (NPRM) Financial Asset Securitization Investment Trusts; Real Estate Mortgage Investment (TD 9004)
	1545-1726	Practice Before the Internal Revenue Service
	1545-1767	T.D. 8976 Dollar-Value LIFO Regulations; Inventory Price Index Computation Method
	1545-1783	TD 8989, Guidance Necessary to Facilitate Electronic Tax Administration
	1545-1788	Taxpayer Advocacy Panel (TAP) Membership Application Process; Forms 13013, 13013-D, 14388
	1545-1799	Notice 2002-69, Interest Rates and Appropriate Foreign Loss Payment Patterns For Determining the Qualified Insurance Income of Certain Controlled Corporations under Section 954(f)
	1545-1856	Consent To Disclosure of Return Information
	1545-1936	Revenue Procedure 2005-24, Waiver of Spousal Election
	1545-1950	Return by a Shareholder Making Certain Late Elections To End Treatment as a Passive Foreign Investment Company
	1545-2086	Notice 2008-113, Relief and Guidance on Corrections of Certain Failures of a Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan to Comply with Â§ 409A(a) in Operation.
	1545-2144	Form 13997, Validating Your TIN and Reasonable Cause
	1545-2159	Form 56-F, Notice Concerning Fiduciary Relationship of Financial Institution
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		
	2700-0092	Cooperative Agreements with Commercial Firms
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
	3150-0181	NRC Form 590 expired and was not renewed or discontinued
Railroad Retirement Board		
	3220-0012	Employer's Quarterly Report of Contributions Under the RUIA
Small Business Administration		
	3245-0084	Disaster Home/Business Loan Inquiry Record
Social Security Administration		
	0960-0059	Work Activity Report--Employee
	0960-0425	Coverage of Employees of State and Local Governments
	0960-0648	Credit Card Payment Form

Appendix C: Additional Agency Burden

Deviating from previous years, the Data Call for this ICB requested burden reduction initiatives and violation lists from all Executive Departments and Agencies and all Independent Agencies.²⁸ OMB has historically listed the burden of these 28 “ICB agencies” in Chapter 1 of this ICB, and it continues that practice this year. However, given legislative and programmatic developments in recent years, OMB has added this appendix to show all agencies with paperwork burdens greater than one million hours. Table 6 lists the eight additional agencies with paperwork burdens that had greater than one million hours in FY 2013 for consistency with previous ICBs. Though including these agencies in the baseline total affects comparability across ICBs, OMB intends to improve reporting completeness by at least officially including the agencies with greater than one million burden hours in its baseline total for the 2017 ICB.²⁹ This Appendix serves as a notice of this future change.

In total, these eight agencies add about 87.0 million hours to the total amount of time the public spent responding to Federal information collections. Thus, adding these agencies outside of the group of 28 “ICB agencies” historically presented in Chapter 1 account for about one percent of the total paperwork burden imposed by the Federal government; these agencies’ totals would increase the FY 2015 total from about 9.78 billion to 9.87 billion hours.

Table 6: Paperwork Burden of Additional Agencies (in millions of hours)

Agency	FY 2014 Total Paperwork Burden	FY 2015 Total Paperwork Burden	% Change from FY '14
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	7.43	7.49	0.80%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	39.16	37.18	-5.1%
Consumer Product Safety Commission	7.42	7.42	0.0%
Corporation for National and Community Service	0.85	0.48	-43.5%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	11.9	7.59	-36.2%
Federal Reserve System	15.97	13.19	-17.4%
General Services Administration	2.18	2.22	1.83%
Office of Personnel Management	11.53	11.4	-1.13%

²⁸ As this is the process deviated significantly from previous data calls, OIRA has decided to keep the formatting for the ICB the same as if it was submitting the ICB Data Call to only the 22 Executive Departments and Agencies and 6 Independent Agencies. In future ICB, the paperwork burden and violations lists will be reported for all Executive Departments and Agencies and Independent Agencies, as appropriate.

²⁹ While the 2014 ICB mentioned that this would be updated in the 2015 ICB, due to the publicly available data files not including these 8 additional agencies, OMB has determined that it could raise confusion to include them in this or the concurrently produced report.

About OIRA

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. No. 96-511) and its successor, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. No. 104-13), established the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget to oversee agency information resources management, information collection, and use of information technology. Under this authority, OIRA develops policies and guidelines to promote the management, dissemination, privacy, and security of government information. OIRA also coordinates Federal statistical policies and resources and is responsible for the review of agency rulemaking activity under Executive Orders 13563 and 12866. The Administrator of OIRA is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Principal contributors to this report were Aaron Szabo, Arthur Laciak, and Michael Johnson. If you have questions about any of the information collections discussed in this report, please visit our website at www.RegInfo.gov. OIRA's Records Management Center is also open to the public by appointment. Please call, write, or fax to arrange an appointment:

OIRA Records Management Center
Office of Management and Budget
New Executive Office Building, Room 10102
Washington, DC 20503
Phone: (202) 395-6880
Fax: (202) 395-5806

Please include the OMB numbers of the collections about which you inquire.