



Insight

A \$42 Billion Error

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As part of its responsibility under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) maintains [a running database](#) of all the “information collection requirements” (ICRs) – forms, basically – that the public has to file in order for agencies to carry out their regulatory missions. Part of the data OIRA maintains are the cumulative estimates of annual paperwork burden hours and costs. This database covers thousands of such ICRs and their individual estimates, and given that volume it is not surprising that errors do creep into the data.

This past week brought a particularly significant error to light. An adjustment to a [health care cost reporting requirement](#) dialed back its cost estimate from nearly \$42 billion to \$0, saying that the previous projection was “submitted in error.” Such an instance highlights need for greater transparency and scrutiny in agencies’ development of these paperwork requirements.

This instance is problematic both on its face and as one digs into some of the supporting documentation. At \$41,875,085,608, the original estimate exceeded the gross domestic product of [Serbia](#). Now it is at zero. Here is the full rationale for the change: “Cost Estimates aren’t normally reported for OMB submission. Cost estimates were submitted in error on previous approval.” How often do ICRs actually include a cost estimate? For perspective, as of last week, there were 9,370 active ICRs. Out of those, 7,117 reported a cost estimate of zero (roughly 76 percent).

Your search returned 9370 results. The allowed maximum number of results is 1000. Please narrow down your search criteria and try your search again.

Search of Information Collection Review

[Information Collection Review Data on RegInfo.gov](#)

OMB Control Number

ICR/RCF Reference Number

Agency Tracking Number

Agency

Sub Agency

Text (Majority of Text Boxes)

Type of Request

Date Type

Date Range:(mm/dd/yyyy)

From

To

Conclusion Action

Certification

(a) It is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions
(b) It avoids unnecessary duplication

Burden Range:

Hours: Between and

Dollars: Between and

Responses: Between and

Respondents: Between and

Respondents- Small Entities: Between and

Obligation to Respond

Form Number

Burden Due To

Line of Business

ICR Status

Active
Received in OIRA
Historical Inactive
Historical Active

Type of Review

ICR Ended Due To

ICRs That

- Are generic
- Are preapproved
- Received public comments
- Employ statistical methods
- Sponsor common form(s)
- Include collections available electronically
- Include collections that can be submitted electronically
- Relate to other documents for OIRA review
- Relate to the Affordable Care Act [Pub. L. 111-148 & 111-152]
- Relate to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, [Pub. L. 111-203]
- Relate to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)
- Request any personally identifiable information [OMB Circular No. A-130]
- Include a form that requires a Privacy Act Statement [5 U.S.C. §552a(e)(3)]
- Privacy impact assessment
- Affect small entities
- Relate to proposed rulemaking
- Relate to interim/final rulemaking
- Include form(s)

Form Name

Affected Public

Subfunction

Search

Your search returned 7117 results. The allowed maximum number of results is 1000. Please narrow down your search criteria and try your search again.

Search of Information Collection Review

[Information Collection Review Data on RegInfo.gov](#)

OMB Control Number <input type="text"/>	ICR/RCF Reference Number <input type="text"/>	Agency Tracking Number <input type="text"/>
Agency <input type="text"/>		
Sub Agency <input type="text"/>		
Text (Majority of Text Boxes) <input type="text"/>		
Type of Request <input type="text"/>		
Date Type <input type="text"/>	Date Range:(mm/dd/yyyy) From <input type="text"/> To <input type="text"/>	
Conclusion Action <input type="text"/>		
Certification <input type="text"/> (a) It is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions (b) It avoids unnecessary duplication		
Burden Range:		
Hours:	Between <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	
Dollars:	Between <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	
Responses:	Between <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	
Respondents:	Between <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	
Respondents- Small Entities:	Between <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	
Obligation to Respond <input type="text"/>		
Form Number <input type="text"/>		
Burden Due To <input type="text"/>		
Line of Business <input type="text"/>		
ICR Status <input type="text"/> Active Received in OIRA Historical Inactive Historical Active		
Type of Review <input type="text"/>		
ICR Ended Due To <input type="text"/>		
ICRs That		
<input type="checkbox"/> Are generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Privacy impact assessment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Are preapproved	<input type="checkbox"/> Affect small entities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Received public comments	<input type="checkbox"/> Relate to proposed rulemaking	
<input type="checkbox"/> Employ statistical methods	<input type="checkbox"/> Relate to interim/final rulemaking	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor common form(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Include form(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Include collections available electronically		
<input type="checkbox"/> Include collections that can be submitted electronically		
<input type="checkbox"/> Relate to other documents for OIRA review		
<input type="checkbox"/> Relate to the Affordable Care Act [Pub. L. 111-148 & 111-152]		
<input type="checkbox"/> Relate to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, [Pub. L. 111-203]		
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Form Name <input type="text"/>		
Affected Public <input type="text"/>		
Subfunction <input type="text"/>		

Search

These totals can fluctuate from day to day, but the variance is often minimal. Thus, only roughly a quarter of the federal government’s paperwork estimates include an easily accessible estimate of the costs they impose on affected entities. Therefore, while it may not be “normal,” estimating costs still happens and there is a section in each ICR entry dedicated to such an endeavor. Indeed, this raises the very important question of why such a practice is not the norm.

A deeper examination of the supporting documentation behind such [an estimate](#) yields even more questions than answers. First, on the input side, there does not appear to be any insight gleaned from the public on the matter as no comments were filed on the entry during its approval stage. Second, the official reason given for the change in this ICR entry neglects to address the cost question at all, merely stating: “The change in burden is due to a change in the number of respondents from 14,185 in May 2014 to 14,398 in October 2014.” Considering the version of the ICR immediately prior to it had a cost estimate of zero, there seems to be nearly 42 billion reasons for greater clarity. Finally, looking to the [“supporting statement”](#) that lays out the agency’s calculations, one finds an estimate of only \$113.6 million in costs – roughly 0.3 percent of the more public-facing estimate. The commensurate [statement](#) for this more recent edition sees only a \$30 million increase in that figure. Simply put, there appears to have been no rhyme or reason for including \$41.9 billion in projected costs. Assuming this was simply an error in perhaps data entry, it is still a sizable one.

Unfortunately, as egregious as this error was and as opaque as the process seems, this is hardly the first time it has been an issue. In 2013, AAF found an erroneous hour estimate that amounted to [5.2 million years](#) of paperwork. We have also previously examined the [discrepancy](#) – often quite large – between the “official” estimate and that provided in the supporting documentation. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has also recently found [numerous examples](#) of dissonance between these estimates. GAO includes 11 recommendations to various agencies to institute better vetting processes in this area.

There is a touch of irony that this error in cost reporting comes from an ICR that asks skilled nursing facilities (SNFs) *“to report the health care costs [emphasis added] to determine the amount of reimbursable costs for services rendered to Medicare beneficiaries.”* If one of these SNFs had included an inexplicably incorrect cost figure on the scale of billions of dollars in their report, that would likely raise several red flags. Granted, the ICR clearance and burden estimate process is ultimately a more academic exercise than that. Nevertheless, if we are to charge government agencies with producing such estimates in the interest of transparency and sound data, there ought to be greater scrutiny upon how they arrive at such estimates and increased focus on the public’s ability to access accurate projections easily. Errors such as the one apparently corrected this past week stand as important examples of this.