

within 2 miles each side of the 270° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.4-mile radius to 10.2 miles west of the airport.

\* \* \* \* \*

**AGL WI E5 Eagle River, WI [Amended]**

Eagle River Union Airport, WI  
(Lat. 45°55'56" N., long. 89°16'06" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.5-mile radius of Eagle River Union Airport, and within 2 miles each side of the 225° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.5-mile radius to 9.2 miles southwest of the airport.

\* \* \* \* \*

**AGL WI E5 Hayward, WI [Amended]**

Sawyer County Airport, WI  
(Lat. 46°01'31" N., long. 91°26'39" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.6-mile radius of Sawyer County Airport, and within 2 miles each side of the 025° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.6-mile radius to 8.5 miles northeast of the airport.

\* \* \* \* \*

**AGL WI E5 Wausau, WI [Amended]**

Wausau Downtown Airport, WI  
(Lat. 44°55'35" N., long. 89°37'37" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.8-mile radius of Wausau Downtown Airport.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on December 28, 2016.

**Thomas L. Lattimer,**

*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group,  
ATO Central Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2017-00287 Filed 1-12-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Food and Drug Administration**

**21 CFR Part 870**

**Cardiovascular Devices**

*CFR Correction*

■ In Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 800 to 1299, revised as of April 1, 2016, on page 371, § 870.5800 is reinstated to read as follows:

**§ 870.5800 Compressible limb sleeve.**

(a) *Identification.* A compressible limb sleeve is a device that is used to prevent pooling of blood in a limb by inflating periodically a sleeve around the limb.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (performance standards).

[FR Doc. 2017-00796 Filed 1-12-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1301-00-D**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**24 CFR Part 35**

[Docket No. FR-5816-F-02]

**RIN 2501-AD77**

**Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance; Response to Elevated Blood Lead Levels**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, HUD.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule amends HUD's lead-based paint regulations to reduce blood lead levels in children under age six (6) who reside in federally-owned or -assisted pre-1978 housing, formally adopting a revised definition of "elevated blood lead level" (EBLL) in children under the age of six (6), in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance. It also establishes more comprehensive testing and evaluation procedures for the housing where such children reside. This final rule also addresses certain additional elements of the CDC guidance pertaining to assisted housing and makes technical corrections and clarifications. This final rule, which follows HUD's September 1, 2016, proposed rule, takes into consideration public comments submitted in response to the proposed rule.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* February 13, 2017.

*Compliance Date:* July 13, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Warren Friedman, Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Room 8236, Washington, DC 20410; telephone number 202-402-7698 (this is not a toll-free number). Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service, toll-free at 800-877-8339.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

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**I. Background**

*A. HUD's Long-Term and Ongoing Efforts To Reduce Lead Poisoning in Children*

Childhood lead poisoning has long been documented as causing reduced intelligence, low attention span, and reading and learning disabilities; it has additionally been linked to juvenile delinquency, behavioral problems, and many other adverse health effects.<sup>1</sup> Despite public health efforts successfully reducing toxic lead exposure in children nationwide, blood lead monitoring continues to reveal children with elevated blood lead levels due to exposure in their specific housing environments. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has consistently affirmed its position that lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust are the most hazardous sources of lead for U.S. children.<sup>2</sup> Over the past decade, HUD has dramatically reduced housing-based lead exposure among children through lead paint abatement and interim controls.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, a considerable number of children under age six (6) currently reside in HUD-assisted housing units that contain lead-based paint.

<sup>1</sup> See HUD's proposed rule and the accompanying regulatory impact assessment, available at [www.regulations.gov/document?D=HUD-2016-0096](http://www.regulations.gov/document?D=HUD-2016-0096).

<sup>2</sup> See CDC, *Lead: Prevention Tips*, <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., HUD's lead hazard control grant programs and the lead hazard control work required of landlords under settlements HUD has reached in enforcing the Lead Disclosure Statute and related regulations at 42 U.S.C. 4852d and 24 CFR part 35, subpart A.