

New York Codes, Rules and Regulations

SubPart 67-5 - Targeted Rental Registry and Proactive Lead Hazard Inspections

Effective Date: 04/08/2026

67-5.1 Purpose. The purpose of this regulation is to establish administrative requirements for the implementation of the State rental registry for residential dwellings built prior to 1980 with two or more units, located in communities identified by the department as having a disproportionately high prevalence of children with elevated blood lead levels, pursuant to the requirements of Public Health Law sections 1370-a, 1373 and 1377.

67-5.2 Definitions. As used in this Subpart, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings:

- (a) “Abatement” means actions necessary to permanently discontinue a lead-based paint hazard such as removal or replacement of lead-based paint components.
- (b) “Approved laboratory” means the New York State Department of Health's Wadsworth Center, or a laboratory certified by the New York State Department of Health pursuant to its Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP).
- (c) “Commissioner” means the State Commissioner of Health.
- (d) “Community of Concern” means an area within the State which the New York State Department of Health has designated as having a disproportionately high prevalence of children with elevated blood lead levels, pursuant to the requirements of section 1370-a(3) of the Public Health Law.
- (e) “Department” means the New York State Department of Health.
- (f) “Designated representative” means the health commissioner or health officer of a city with a population of 50,000 or more, or the health commissioner or health officer of a county health district as described in section 351 of the Public Health Law, the State regional health director, State regional environmental health director or district director having jurisdiction, or any individual so designated by the commissioner pursuant to section 206(8) of the Public Health Law.
- (g) “Dust-wipe sampling” is a method of collecting settled dust from surfaces like floors and windowsills to test for the presence of lead in a manner acceptable to the department.

- (h) “Dwelling” means all buildings, structures, or portions thereof that are certified for occupancy and are or may be so occupied in whole or in part as the home, residence, abode, or domicile, for one or more human beings.
- (i) “Encapsulation” is an alternative to paint film stabilization in which lead-based paint is covered by a specialized material expressly made to prevent the spread of lead-based paint chips or particles in an affected space. Encapsulants must be applied by appropriately certified individuals. Encapsulation is intended to address lead hazards for at least 10 years, and shall not be regarded as a permanent abatement method.
- (j) “Enclosure” means covering surfaces with durable rigid materials permanently affixed to the surface and sealed or caulked to prevent lead-based paint or any other material containing lead on such surfaces from becoming accessible to people.
- (k) “Inspector” means a person who is qualified to identify and assess lead-based paint and visual lead soil hazards and risks and is certified or trained in a manner acceptable to the department.
- (l) “Interim controls” means a set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards. Interim controls include, but are not limited to, temporary containment, specialized cleaning, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, and the establishment and operation of management and resident education programs.
- (m) “Lead-based paint” is paint, plaster, or other surface coating material containing more than one-half of one percent of metallic lead based on the total weight of the contained solids or dried film of the paint or plaster or other similar surface coating material, or which exceeds 1.0 milligram per square centimeter of lead.
- (n) “Lead-based paint hazard” is the presence of lead-based paint or other similar surface coating where peeling, cracking, blistering, flaking, chipping, or powdering of such paint or similar surface coating material occurs or is likely to occur, and/or the presence of lead dust hazards. The presence of lead-based paint is presumed based on the age and location of housing, therefore visual observation of damaged, decayed or otherwise defective paint will constitute prima facie evidence of a lead-based paint hazard.
- (o) “Lead dust hazard” is the presence of dust which, when sampled in a manner acceptable to the department and analyzed by an approved laboratory, indicates the

presence of lead in concentrations exceeding action levels established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR 745.65, as published in 89 FR 89416, Nov. 12, 2024.

(p) “Lead hazard inspection” means an environmental investigation to identify lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards conducted by a qualified inspector.

(q) “Lead hazard inspection report” means a record of environmental lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards identified during a lead hazard inspection. To be accepted into the rental registry, a lead hazard inspection report must be submitted in a format or template approved by the department.

(r) “Lead paint analyzer” means any instrument approved by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to measure lead concentrations in milligrams per square centimeter either by emission of x-ray photons or other means of measurement.

(s) “Lead-safe work practices” are ways to perform lead-based paint-disturbing work so that occupants, workers, workers’ families and the environment are protected from exposure to, or contamination from, lead in dust, debris, and residue generated by such work.

(t) “Lead safety certification” is an attestation by a qualified inspector that a rental unit and all common interior and exterior areas of a dwelling have received a satisfactory lead hazard inspection result, and they do not pose a lead-based paint hazard or visual lead soil hazard to the occupants in the dwelling’s current condition. The lead safety certification must be received in a format approved by and in a manner acceptable to the department.

(u) “Owner” includes the owner or owners of the freehold of the premises or a lesser estate therein, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, assignee of rents, receiver, executor, trustee, agent, or any other person, firm, organization or corporation directly or indirectly in control of a dwelling.

(v) “Paint film stabilization” means repairing deteriorated paint by safely removing loose fragments and applying a smooth surface coating to reduce the volume of new lead-based paint chips and lead dust.

(w) “Property class designation” means the property class code used to provide a statewide uniform classification system for assessment as designated by the Department of Taxation and Finance.

(x) “Remediation” includes actions necessary to discontinue lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards and may include paint film stabilization, encapsulation, enclosure, or abatement activities such as replacement or removal.

(y) “Removal” means a method of abatement that results in the dislocation, stripping, or scraping of paint or plaster or other coating material from a surface.

(z) “Rental registry” is the central statewide data system managed by the department and used to identify residential dwellings built prior to 1980 with two or more units in communities of concern; generate notices to said owners; track lead hazard inspections, violations, and remediation of lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards; and facilitate the issuance of a lead safety certificate.

(aa) “Rental unit” is a residential dwelling or portion thereof, built prior to 1980, which by virtue of its property class designation is potentially eligible for rent, lease, let, or hiring out as an abode or domicile. For the purposes of inspection, remediation, and certification, the rental unit includes the tenant’s individual unit as well as all common interior and exterior areas of the dwelling that tenants can access.

(ab) “Replacement” means a method of abatement that involves removing components such as doors, windows, and trim that contain lead-based paint and installing new or de-lead components.

(ac) “Third-party inspector” means a person or firm other than the department or its designated representative who is certified as an EPA Lead Risk Assessor. For the purposes of this Subpart, the owner may be the third-party inspector if certified as an EPA Lead Risk Assessor.

(ad) “Visual lead soil hazard” is any area of bare soil near the dwelling where a person is likely to spend time and may be subject to lead exposure.

(ae) “Workplan” means a plan intended to outline all lead-based paint hazards requiring remediation, as well as proposed actions to address the hazards, and a timeline in which the remediation will occur.

67-5.3 Applicability. The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to dwellings built prior to 1980 with two or more units located in communities of concern, except:

(a) dwellings located in cities with a population of one million residents or more;

(b) dwellings which are operated under permit as temporary residences, campgrounds, mass gatherings, children's camps, or other temporary types of residences which are not intended for occupancy as a person's primary dwelling;

(c) dwellings which are operated as correctional facilities, hospitals, medical facilities, nursing or convalescent homes, or which otherwise offer residential or custodial care to individuals who are physically or mentally unable to completely care for themselves;

(d) a multi-family dwelling used as a school or college dormitory that is owned by an academic institution approved under the New York State Education Law;

(e) any other type of dwelling which the department or its designated representative, based upon consideration of the nature, duration, and continuity of its occupancy, the degree of occupant control over the use and nature of the property's facilities, the purpose of the property's occupancy, and the extent to which the property may be subject to regulation by other agencies, reasonably determines not to be implicated by the relevant provisions of the Public Health Law as referenced in section 67-5.1 of this Subpart.

67-5.4 Rental Registry Registration Requirements. Within communities of concern:

(a) No later than May 1, 2026, existing owners of all properties classified as residential dwellings built before 1980 with two or more units, as reflected in a property deed duly filed with the appropriate municipal authority, property tax records issued by the appropriate municipal authority or in a valid certificate of occupancy shall register their units in the rental registry, or confirm the accuracy of such information as it may already exist in the registry, as directed by the department or its designated representative in a format specified by the department. All units in eligible dwellings must be included in the registry regardless of occupancy status.

(b) Registrations are not considered valid until approved by the department or its designated representative.

(c) Owner information, including but not limited to mailing address, corporate title, e-mail address, phone number, and any designated contact person, must be reported to the rental registry at the time of initial registration and subsequently within 30 days of any change to said information.

(d) After the initial registration period by existing owners as described in this section, all new owners, upon purchase or transfer of ownership of a residential dwelling built before

1980 with two or more units in a community of concern must register the change of ownership in the rental registry within 30 days.

(e) Rental registrations are not transferable to new owners.

67-5.5 Lead Hazard Inspections & Dust Wipe Sampling. For rental units subject to the Rental Registry:

(a) Lead hazard inspections must be conducted in a manner acceptable to the department, and the results of said inspections recorded on a lead hazard inspection report.

(b) Satisfactory lead hazard inspection reports and satisfactory dust wipe sample results are due by the date specified by the department or its designated representative, but inspection and dust wipe sampling at a minimum must occur at a frequency of once every three years unless exempted in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart.

(c) A lead hazard inspection shall include, at minimum, a visual assessment of paint condition in each rental unit, all common interior and exterior areas of the dwelling, and exterior soil conditions on the property as defined by boundaries recorded in a registered deed or survey. Both the interior and exterior painted surfaces shall be examined for the presence of deteriorated paint and visible chips, debris, or residue. In cases of a visual assessment, the presence of lead shall be assumed for painted surfaces for structures built prior to 1980 and any deteriorated paint surfaces shall be cited as hazards. The department or its designated representative may also require an environmental investigation using a lead paint analyzer to identify lead-based paint hazards.

(d) Visual assessment will determine the presence of lead soil hazards. Areas of bare soil on the property as defined by boundaries recorded in a registered deed or survey, and determined by the inspector to be accessible to tenants and a potential hazard, will be classified as a visual lead soil hazard. Remediation will include covering the area(s) of bare soil with a durable and appropriate material acceptable to the department or its designated representative. Owners who contest that exposed soil is not a lead hazard are responsible for obtaining soil samples taken by an EPA-certified Lead Risk Assessor. Results within the standards established by the EPA in 40 CFR 745.65 for residential soil-lead hazard limits and analyzed at an approved laboratory must be submitted to the department or its designated representative to relieve the owner of the requirement to remediate the area(s) of bare soil. All lead safety certificates will be contingent on visual

assessment of soil. In times of snow cover, lead soil hazards are not accessible and cannot be assessed. Therefore, visual soil hazards will not be cited when the ground is covered by snow, but this condition will be explained on the lead safety certificate.

(e) The department, its designated representative, or a third-party inspector may perform a lead hazard inspection and associated sampling. A qualifying third-party inspector, including but not limited to property managers, landlords or property owners, must be certified by the EPA as a Lead Risk Assessor.

(f) Satisfactory dust wipe sample results are required to be submitted as part of the lead safety certificate. If lead-based paint hazards are identified during the lead hazard inspection, dust wipe samples shall be collected after the lead-based paint hazards are remediated and the unit is thoroughly cleaned in accordance with the requirements of section 67-5.7(d)(l)(iv) of this Subpart. Visible dust or debris in outdoor living areas must be thoroughly cleaned and visible lead-based paint chips on the ground must be completely removed before final inspection.

(g) Dust wipe samples shall be collected from floors (excluding open porches), and, where practicable, interior windowsills and/or window troughs using a procedure acceptable to the department.

(h) When a lead dust wipe sample exceeds EPA dust lead action levels, the rental unit must be properly cleaned before dust wipe sampling is repeated. In cases with more than one failed round of clearance dust wipe sampling, all painted friction surfaces, including windows, shall be assessed for rubbing or binding and shall be cited as a lead-based paint hazard if they do not open or close easily. The lead-based paint hazard(s) shall be remediated or abated in a manner acceptable to the department or its designated representative prior to further dust wipe sampling.

(i) All samples of painted surfaces, paint, dust, soil, or other potential lead sources collected during a lead hazard inspection must be analyzed by an approved laboratory.

(j) To avoid conflicts of interest regarding lead hazard inspections and dust wipe sampling, all lead risk assessment activities described herein must be performed by a person or entity independent of those performing lead hazard remediation activities.

(k) Lead-based paint and visual lead soil hazard reduction, remediation, abatement, or interim controls must be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

(l) Lead hazard inspections that identify lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards will be considered unsatisfactory and a lead safety certification will not be issued for such properties. Third-party lead hazard inspection reports with unsatisfactory findings must be submitted by the owner to the department or its designated representative within 15 days of the inspection taking place. Unsatisfactory dust wipe sample results must be submitted to the department or designated representative within seven days of receipt by the third-party inspector or the owner of the rental unit or the owner's representative.

(m) Third-party inspections and associated lead safety certifications are subject to audit by the department or its designated representative, including confirmatory inspection(s) pursuant to subdivision 5 of section 1377 of the Public Health Law, as well as document review. The owner or representative of the owner of a registered property subject to audit shall facilitate timely access to all areas of the property by the department or its designated representative, and shall produce all such records that the department or its designated representative may request in the conduct of said audit.

(n) Rental unit(s) subject to the requirements of this Subpart may be exempted from lead hazard inspections and dust wipe sampling. However, rental units exempted from inspection by the provisions of this section shall not be exempted from the registration requirements of this Subpart and are subject to resumption of inspection requirements at the discretion of the department or its designated representative. Rental units may be exempted from inspections as follows:

(1) Where the rental unit is determined to be free of lead-based paint, as evidenced by a surface-by-surface lead paint analyzer inspection and dust wipe samples, which are confirmed by the department or its designated representative via an onsite audit.

(2) Where the department or its designated representative confirms that lead-based paint has been abated by removal or replacement, as evidenced by a surface-by-surface lead paint analyzer inspection and dust wipe samples conducted by the department or its designated representative via an onsite audit.

(3) Where the rental unit is not rented and is instead occupied by the owner or the immediate family of the owner, and the owner provides a written attestation, signed and

submitted under penalty of perjury, that they occupy the rental unit as their primary domicile. Attestations must be submitted to the department or its designated representative at least once every three years. Failure to submit the required attestation shall render a lead hazard inspection and dust wipe sampling exemption invalid.

Section 67-5.6 - Lead Safety Certification Requirements.

(a) Any property subject to registration under this Subpart which does not qualify for an exemption must pass an interior and exterior inspection for lead hazards conducted by a qualified inspector, which shall be subject to review and confirmation for authenticity and completeness by the department or designated representative. Interior inspections may be conducted either with consent of the property owner, property manager, or tenant(s), or pursuant to an inspection warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Once a rental unit has a satisfactory lead hazard inspection and satisfactory dust wipe samples, a lead safety certification must be submitted by the owner to the department or its designated representative in a format and manner acceptable to the department. Such lead safety certifications shall be submitted to the rental registry by the date specified by the department or its designated representative, but at a minimum at least once every three years unless exempted in accordance with provisions of this Subpart.

(c) The lead safety certification must indicate that, at the time of attestation, the rental unit was free of lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards. The lead safety certification is to be signed by a qualified inspector and, if conducted by a third-party, must be submitted by the owner following a satisfactory lead hazard inspection and subsequent satisfactory dust wipe sampling of the unit and common interior areas of the dwelling.

67-5.7 Notice and demand and remediation of hazards. In communities of concern:

(a) Whenever the department or its designated representative determines or is notified by a third-party inspector that any lead-based paint hazards or visual lead soil hazards exist at a registered dwelling, a written notice and demand (or equivalent notification) for discontinuance of the lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards will be issued in accordance with section 1373(2) of the Public Health Law.

(b) Following issuance of a notice and demand (or equivalent notification) by the department or its designated representative for discontinuance of lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards, the owner of the dwelling is required to remediate

such conditions. The proposed remediation method(s) shall be reviewed and approved by the department or its designated representative in advance.

(c) The property owner shall follow lead-safe work practices including, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Lead hazard remediation is to be conducted in accordance with the notice and demand (or equivalent notification) and any associated workplans and must follow lead-safe work practices. This shall include pre-remediation actions as follows:

(i) furniture, rugs, carpets, bedding, drapes, dishware, and food shall either be removed or covered with plastic sheets with a minimum thickness of six mils and sealed; and,

(ii) room openings must be sealed with plastic sheets with a minimum thickness of six mils; and,

(iii) floors or in-place carpet must be covered with two sheets of plastic with a minimum thickness of six mils, secured to the wall or baseboard with duct tape; and,

(iv) clean-up shall be performed daily and consist of misting debris with water and carefully sweeping and placing it in double four-mils or six-mils plastic bags, followed by wet dusting or wet mopping of all surfaces in the work area. Final clean-up shall be performed a minimum of two hours after completion of active abatement and shall include, but not be limited to, high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuuming of all interior surfaces, including windowsills, followed by wet mopping of all surfaces with a heavy-duty household cleaning solution, followed by a second HEPA filtered vacuuming. In some instances, the department or its designated representative may determine that an alternative wet vacuum system may be used in place of the HEPA filter.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of the dwelling to comply with all Federal, State, and local laws governing building construction, housing, worker health and safety and disposal of lead-containing wastes, and ensure that any person or firm performing work on the dwelling possess certifications and/or training necessary to meet all Federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations. The owner of the dwelling must provide upon request to the department or its designated representative, such documentation as shall show that the owner has fully complied with these laws.

(3) For recurring lead-based paint hazard(s), a certified Lead Risk Assessor shall be consulted in development of a workplan, and abatement of friction surfaces shall be

prioritized. Any vacancy of the rental unit before remediation has been completed shall not relieve the owner of that dwelling from the obligation to comply with the notice and demand (or equivalent notification).

(d) Remediation activities may include, as deemed appropriate by the department or its designated representative, one or more of the following activities:

(1) Abatement. Abatement of lead-based paint hazards may include:

(i) Replacement of lead-containing components with lead-free materials.

(ii) Removal of lead-containing surface coating materials by one of more of the following methods after which a lead-free surface coating material shall be applied to the surface:

(a) wet wire brushing or hand scraping with or without the aid of a non-flammable solvent or wet abrasive compound;

(b) machine sanding, using a sander equipped with a HEPA filter device, to feather edges and prepare surfaces for repainting or sealing;

(c) when used with appropriate respiratory protection, a heat gun, which produces a temperature not exceeding 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit, with hand scraping;

(d) off-site paint removal;

(e) for exterior surfaces, confined abrasive blasting using a wet-misting technique or simultaneous vacuuming system. In addition, plastic sheets, with a minimum thickness of six mils, must be placed on the ground as close to the dwelling foundation as obstructions will allow, extend a minimum of six feet from the building for each story in height before blasting begins, and be left in place until cleanup is complete. All seams must be sealed with tape and outer edges raised to trap liquid waste.

(f) other procedures acceptable to the department or its designated representative.

(2) Encapsulation.

(i) Encapsulation of lead-based painted surfaces shall occur only after repair of water leaks caused by structural or plumbing deficiencies and the removal of chipping and peeling paint.

(ii) Surfaces must be coated with materials approved as an encapsulant of lead-based paint by the EPA, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, the American Society for Testing and Materials, or at the discretion of the commissioner.

(iii) Encapsulation requires application of materials in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(iv) Due to its recognized propensity to degrade, the department does not regard encapsulation as a form of permanent abatement warranting exemption of a unit from the inspection requirements of the registry.

(3) Paint film stabilization. Paint film stabilization must be conducted using safe removal of loose paint fragments and chips followed by application of a smooth surface coating to deter further paint deterioration.

(4) Enclosure.

(i) Enclosure of lead-containing surfaces with durable materials shall occur only after repair of water leaks caused by structural or plumbing deficiencies and the removal of chipping and peeling paint. Lead containing surfaces are rendered inaccessible with installation of durable barrier materials.

(ii) Due to the possibility of enclosure materials being easily removed or disturbed, the department does not regard enclosure as a form of permanent abatement warranting exemption of a rental unit from the inspection requirements of the registry.

(5) Other remediation methods acceptable to the department or its designated representative.

67-5.8 Protections for Tenants. In communities of concern:

(a) The owner must provide written notification to tenants of all eligible dwellings that their rental unit is recorded in the rental registry and information on the status of said rental unit and education regarding lead safety for tenants.

(b) When lead-based paint hazard(s) and/or visual lead soil hazard(s) are identified in a rental unit during a lead hazard inspection, the owner must provide a copy of the lead hazard inspection results to tenants renting affected units within 24 hours of receiving the inspection results.

(c) The owner shall take all necessary steps to protect tenants from exposure to lead-based paint hazards and visual lead soil hazards while remediation of such hazards is in progress, in a manner acceptable to the department. If only a portion of the units were inspected during initial inspections, it shall be presumed that the other units in the dwelling contain similar hazards to those identified and tenants in those additional units shall be similarly notified.

(d) Once lead-based paint hazards are identified in a unit, and that unit becomes vacant, the unit shall not be reoccupied until a lead safety certification is issued.

(e) The department or its designated representative may prohibit the presence of children and pregnant people in part or all of a registered dwelling or rental unit during remediation activities.

(f) The department or its designated representative may require relocation of occupants to temporary housing until remediation work has been successfully completed. If occupants must be relocated, it shall be the responsibility of the owner to provide suitable temporary housing until occupancy is permitted by the department or its designated representative.

(g) The department or its designated representative may placard the registered dwelling or rental unit with the statement that human habitation is prohibited until the department or its designated representative determines that active health hazards have been sufficiently remediated.

(h) It is unlawful for an owner, or any person or entity acting on behalf of an owner, to take any retaliatory action against a tenant who reports a suspected lead-based paint hazard to the owner, the department or its designated representative, or any municipal agency. Retaliatory actions include but are not limited to any actions that materially alter the terms of the tenancy (including but not limited to rent increases, fines, and non-renewals during remediation) or interfere with the occupants' lawful use of the property as defined in a lease, sublease, contract, or other document establishing said terms of use.

67-5.9 Enforcement.

(a) When an owner of a registered dwelling fails to comply with any requirement of this Subpart, including timely compliance with a written notice and demand (or equivalent notice) for discontinuance of a lead-based paint hazard and/or visual lead soil hazard, the

procedures for enforcement, including the conduct of formal hearings, shall be conducted in accordance with the Public Health Law and this Title.

(b) In the event that the department discovers evidence that erroneous or fraudulent information has been entered into the registry by any persons or entity, the commissioner shall have the discretion to take administrative action as authorized by Public Health Law and its related regulations.

(c) If the department or its designated representative determines through the annual inspection audit process, or by any other evidence or investigation, that a third-party lead hazard inspection or third-party lead safe certification failed to accurately identify and/or document lead-based paint hazards or visual lead soil hazard, the department in its sole discretion may refuse to allow submission of any lead hazard inspections or any lead safety certifications by that third party into the rental registry in the future.

(d) Procedures for enforcement, including administrative hearings, shall be followed in accordance with sections 1375 and 1377 of the Public Health Law and may involve cooperation and assistance from public officers, departments and agencies of the State and its political subdivisions.

67-5.10 - Incorporation by reference.

The provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations which have been incorporated by reference in Subpart 67-5 have been filed with the Office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, the publication so filed being the booklet entitled: Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 745, revised as of November 12, 2024, published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration. References to federally approved methods of lead paint analysis and encapsulation issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development have been filed with the Office of the Secretary of State, the publication so filed being entitled: Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, Second Edition, July 2012, published by the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control. The regulations and guidance incorporated by reference may be examined at the Records Access Office, New York State Department of Health, ESP Corning Tower, Albany, New York, 12237 or can be directly obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.