

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
THE INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS OF
THE HYDROSTATIC TESTING PROVISION OF THE PORTABLE FIRE
EXTINGUISHERS STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.157(f)(16))¹
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB)
CONTROL NO. 1218-0218 (July 2017)**

A. JUSTIFICATION

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

The main objective of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (i.e., “the Act”) is to “assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” (20 U.S.C. 651). To achieve this objective, the Act authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651).

With regard to recordkeeping, the Act specifies that “[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act . . .” (29 U.S.C. 657). The Act states further that “[t]he Secretary . . . shall prescribe such rules and regulations as [he/she] may deem necessary to carry out [his/her] responsibilities under this Act, including rules and regulations dealing with the inspection of an employer’s establishment” (29 U.S.C. 657).

Under the authority granted by the Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (i.e., “OSHA” or “the Agency”) published at 29 CFR 1910.157 a safety standard for general industry regulating portable fire extinguishers (i.e., “the Standard”). The Standard includes a provision requiring hydrostatic testing of portable fire extinguishers at intervals specified by the Standard (§ 1910.157(f)(2) and Table L-1).

The hydrostatic testing provision (§ 1910.157(f)(16)) requires employers to certify that portable fire extinguishers have been hydrostatically tested as prescribed by the Standard by preparing a certification record upon completion of the test. The record must be maintained on file and made available to OSHA compliance staff.

¹ The purpose of this Supporting Statement is to analyze and describe the burden hours and costs associated with the hydrostatic testing provision of the Standard on Portable Fire Extinguishers; the Supporting Statement does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or how to enforce, the Standard.

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- 2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the Agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

The following section describes who uses the information in the certification record, as well as how they use it. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce workers' risk of death or serious injury by ensuring that portable fire extinguishers are in safe operating condition.

Test records (§ 1910.157(f)(16))

Paragraph (f)(16) requires employers to develop and maintain a certification record of hydrostatic testing of portable fire extinguishers. The certification record must include the date of inspection, the signature of the person who performed the test, and the serial number (or other identifier) of the fire extinguisher that was tested.

Disclosure of Test Certification Records

The certification record must be made available to the Assistant Secretary or his/her representative upon request. The certification record provides assurance to employers, workers, and OSHA compliance officers that the fire extinguishers have been hydrostatically tested in accordance with and at the intervals specified in § 1910.157(f)(16); thereby, ensuring that they will operate properly in the event workers need to use them. Additionally, these records provide the most efficient means for the compliance officers to determine that an employer is complying with the hydrostatic testing provisions.

- 3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

Employers may use automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological information collection techniques, or other forms of information technology (e.g., electronic submission of responses) when establishing and maintaining the required records. The Agency wrote the paperwork requirements of the provision in performance-oriented language (i.e., in terms of what data to collect, not how to record the data).

- 4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purpose(s) described in A.2 above.**

The requirement to collect and maintain information is specific to each employer and employee involved, and no other source or agency duplicates the requirement or can make the required information available to OSHA (i.e., the required information is available only from employers).

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5. **If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe the methods used to reduce the burden.**

The information collection requirement specified by the provision does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

6. **Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is or is not conducted less frequently, and any technical or legal obstacles to reducing the burden.**

The Agency believes that the information collection frequency required by the provision is the minimum frequency necessary to fulfill its mandate “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” as specified in the Act at 29 U.S.C. 651. Accordingly, if employers do not perform the required information collection, or delay in providing this information, employees may inadvertently attempt to operate fire extinguishers that are not in proper working order, thus increasing their risk of death or serious injury.

7. **Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:**
- **Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
 - **Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
 - **Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
 - **Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
 - **In connection with a statistical survey that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
 - **Requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
 - **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
 - **Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can prove that it has instituted procedures to protect the information’s confidentially to the extent permitted by law.**

Paragraph (f)(16) of 1910.157 requires employers to keep the most recent certification record verifying that hydrostatic testing of fire extinguishers has been performed at intervals specified in Table L-1 of the Standard. Table L-1 requires testing of fire extinguishers at intervals varying between 5 to 12 years, depending on the type of fire extinguisher. Employers who test fire

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extinguishers only at these intervals will be required to retain testing certification records for longer than 3 years.

- 8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the *Federal Register* of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection before submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to those comments specifically address comments received on cost and hour burdens.**

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, revealed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every three years – even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that mitigate against consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a notice in the Federal Register on May 23, 2017 (82 FR 23609)(Docket No. OSHA-2010-0025) soliciting comments from the public and other interested parties on the information collection requirement contained in the Hydrostatic Testing Provision of the Portable Fire Extinguishers Standard (29 CFR 1910.157(f)(16)). The notice was part of a preclearance consultation program that provided interested parties with an opportunity to comment on OSHA's request for an extension by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of a previous approval of the information collection requirement found in the Hydrostatic Testing Provision of the Portable Fire Extinguishers Standard. The Agency received one comment in response to this request.

The comment was submitted on May 31, 2017, from Ms. Kathy Burrows , a private citizen. She stated that that "Documentation for hydrostatic testing of portable fire extinguishers is required for compliance with the Life Safety Code. I don't think maintaining documentation for OSHA purposes is burdensome"

Response: The Agency appreciates such comments as that of Ms. Burrows who does not find OSHA's requirement to maintain documentation required by the Standard to be burdensome. Thus, the Agency has no reason to revise the burden hours associated with the Standard.

- 9. Explain any decision to provide any payments or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.**

The Agency will not provide payments or gifts to the respondents.

- 10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.**

The paperwork requirements specified by the provision do not involve confidential information.

- 11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.**

The provision does not involve collection of sensitive information.

- 12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:**
 - **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity,, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**
 - **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimate for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.**
 - **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collection of information, identifying and using appropriate wage-rate categories.**

Burden-Hour and Cost Determination

The number of portable fire extinguishers covered by the ICR is based on the number of establishments covered. The Agency used the Field's Fire Protection manual thus estimating that there is, on average, one portable fire extinguisher for every 11,250 square feet of building space. Based on that, OSHA estimates in Table 1 that there are 39,132,742 fire extinguishers in service in the United States.

The Agency determined average wage rates from mean hourly wage earnings to represent the cost of employee time. For the relevant occupational category, OSHA adjusted the earnings reported in the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2016, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (OES data is available at: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>. To access a wage rate, select the year, "Occupation Profiles," and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code.)

To account for fringe benefits, the Agency used the benefit rate reported in the Economic News Release, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation – March 2017, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor (<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>). BLS reported that for private industry, fringe benefits accounted for 31.7 percent of total compensation and wages accounted for the remaining 68.3 percent. To calculate the loaded

hourly wage for each occupation, thus the Agency divided the mean hourly wage by 68.3 percent.

- Precision Instrument and Equipment Repairer (49-9069) \$27.20/.683 \$39.82

Generating and/or Maintaining the Certification Record of the Hydrostatic Testing of Portable Fire Extinguishers - §1910.157(f)(16).

Paragraph (f)(16) requires employers to assure that the required hydrostatic testing of fire extinguishers (the “extinguisher”) has been performed in accordance with, and at the time intervals, specified in Table L-1 of the Standard. The evidence must be in the form of a certification record which includes the date of the test, the signature of the person who performed the test, and the serial number, or other identifier, of the extinguisher that was tested. The records must be kept until the extinguisher is hydrostatically retested as specified by Table L-1 of the Standard or until the extinguisher is taken out of service.

OSHA estimates that 85 percent of all extinguishers (33,262,831) are sent to an outside contractor for the necessary testing. The Agency estimates that it will take 1 minute (.02 hour) to maintain each record. OSHA estimates the remaining units (5,869,912) are tested in the workplace where they are used. There is a cost for the contracted maintenance service listed in Item 13 below.

For the extinguishers tested at the workplace, OSHA estimates the time involved is 30 minutes (.50 hour) plus an additional 3 minutes (.05 hour) to generate and maintain the record. Based on Table L-1 below, OSHA is using an average test interval of 7.5 years for each extinguisher (105 years divided by 14 types of extinguishers = 7.5 years). Therefore, the total annual burden hours and cost estimates for this paperwork requirement are:

Burden hours: 33,262,831 extinguishers/7.5 years x .02 hour = 88,701

Cost: 88,701 hours x \$39.82= \$3,532,074

Burden hours: 5,869,912 extinguishers/7.5 years x .55 hour =430,460

Cost: 430,460 hours x \$39.82= \$17,140,917

Disclosure of Test Certification Records

OSHA determined that employers disclosing information to OSHA during an inspection is outside the scope of the PRA. See 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2).

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14.)

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- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component annualized over its expected useful life; and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of service component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.**
- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondent (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.**
- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.**

The cost to hydrostatically test a portable fire extinguisher ranges from \$10.00 to \$22.50² depending on the type of test and the size of the extinguisher. Therefore, for calculating costs the Agency is using an average of \$16.25. As discussed in Item 12 above, about 33,262,831 extinguishers are tested through contract with a fire extinguisher maintenance service. Using the same time interval of 7.5 years for testing, the cost per year is estimated at \$72,069,467 annually (33,262,831/7.5 years x \$16.25).

Table L-1³

Type of Extinguishers	Test interval (years)
Soda acid (stainless steel shell)	5
Cartridge operated water and/or antifreeze	5
Stored pressure water and/or antifreeze	5
Wetting agent	5
Foam (stainless steel)	5
Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)	5
Loaded stream	5
Dry chemical with stainless steel	5
Carbon dioxide	5

² SOURCE: <https://sterlingfireassoc.wordpress.com/author/sterlingfireassoc/>

³ Table has been modified to remove soda acid (soldered brass shells) and foam (soldered brass shells). These extinguishers should have been removed from service on January 1, 1982.

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Dry chemical, stored pressure, with mild steel, brazed brass or aluminum shells	12
Dry chemical, cartridge or cylinder operated, with mild steel shells	12
Halon 1211	12
Halon 1301	12
Dry powder, cartridge or cylinder operated with mild steel shells	12

- 14. Provide estimates of the annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Item 12, 13, and 14 into a single table.**

Agency has no annualized cost associated with enforcing the Standard. OSHA would only review records in the context of an investigation of a particular employer to determine compliance with the Standard. These activities are outside the scope of the PRA. See 5 CFR 1320.4(a)(2).

- 15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.**

OSHA is requesting an adjustment increase in the burden hours for the collections of information in the Standard from 125,986 hours to 519,161 hours, for a total adjustment increase of 393,175 burden hours. In the 2014 ICR, the Agency estimated the number of establishments in the 329 largest counties and assumed one extinguisher per establishment. The Agency has changed the methodology to calculate the number of fire extinguishers. This ICR uses the Field's Fire Protection manual to estimate that there is one portable fire extinguisher for every 11,250 square feet of building space. As a result of the new methodology, the number of portable fire extinguishers increased from 9.205 million to 39 million (See Tables 1 through 3). The Agency is also requesting an -3,866 burden hour reduction, as a result of OSHA determining that employers disclosing information to OSHA during an inspection is outside the scope of the PRA.

As a result of an increase in the number of portable fire extinguishers, there was an increase in the total cost for employers to hydrostatically test a portable fire extinguisher from \$16,952,542 to \$72,069,467 annually.

Table A: Requested Burden-Hour Adjustments

Information Collection Requirement	Current Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustment	Requested Cost Under Item 12	Requested Cost Under Item 13	Total Responses	Explanation of Adjustment
Generating and/or Maintaining the Certification Record	20,865	88,701	67,836	\$3,532,074,	\$72,069,467	4,435,044	OSHA changed the methodology to calculate the number

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Information Collection Requirement	Current Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustment	Requested Cost Under Item 12	Requested Cost Under Item 13	Total Responses	Explanation of Adjustment
(Outsourced Testing)							of fire extinguishers resulting in an increase from 9.205 million to 39 million fire extinguishers.
Generating and/or Maintaining the Certification Record (In-House)	101,255	430,460	329,205	\$17,140,917	0	782,655	
Disclosure of Test Certification Records	3,866	0	-3,866	0	0	0	OSHA determined that employers disclosing information to OSHA during inspections is not covered by the PRA.
Totals	125,986	519,161	393,175	\$20,672,991	\$72,069,467	5,217,699	

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

OSHA will not publish the information collected under the provision.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be appropriate.

OSHA lists current valid control numbers in §§1910.8, 1915.8, 1917.4, and 1926.5 and publishes the expiration date in the Federal Register notice announcing OMB approval of the information-collection requirement. (See 5 CFR 1320.3(f)(3).) OSHA believes that this is the most appropriate and accurate mechanism to inform interested parties of these expiration dates.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

OSHA is not seeking an exception to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This Supporting Statement does not contain any collection of information requirements that employee statistical methods.

Table 1: Total Number of Portable Fire Extinguishers (Estimated)

Source	No. of Fire Extinguishers
Non-Manufacturing Establishments	37,917,943
Manufacturing Establishments ⁹	1,214,799
Total	39,132,742

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Using Field's Fire Protection manual, the Agency estimates that there is, on average, one portable fire extinguisher for every 11,250 square feet of building space. Based on that, OSHA estimates in Table 1 that there are 39,132,742 fire extinguishers in service in the United States.

Table 1 was derived from Tables 2 and 3. As demonstrated in Table 2, the Agency estimates that there are 37,917,943 extinguishers in non-manufacturing establishments, based on the Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey. OSHA estimates that there are an additional 1,214,799 extinguishers, as shown in Table 3, in manufacturing establishments, based on information from the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Consumption and Efficiency Statistics. These two numbers were derived by multiplying the average square foot per building (for each type of building), as reported by the aforementioned surveys, times the estimated 11,250 sq. ft. per extinguisher estimate, to determine the total number of fire extinguishers present, on average, per building. That number is multiplied by the total number of buildings (for non-manufacturing), or the total number of establishments (for manufacturing), to determine the total number of portable fire extinguishers needed for each sector.

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Table 2: Fire Extinguishers in Non-Manufacturing Establishments

Principal Building Activity	Avg. Sq. Footage per Building (a)	Square feet per Extinguisher (b)	No. of Fire Extinguishers per Building	Total Buildings (a)	Total No. of Fire Extinguishers
Education	85,623	11,250	7.6	388,659	2,958,046
Enclosed mall	893,735	11,250	79.4	1,379	109,517
Food sales	16,216	11,250	1.4	176,739	254,755
Food service	6,349	11,250	0.6	379,711	214,293
Inpatient health care	597,148	11,250	53.1	9,579	508,443
Laboratory	180,327	11,250	16.0	15,505	248,530
Lodging	175,865	11,250	15.6	128,389	2,007,042
Nonrefrigerated warehouse	107,284	11,250	9.5	787,169	7,506,752
Nursing	90,604	11,250	8.1	29,535	237,867
Office	138,745	11,250	12.3	1,012,373	12,485,527
Other	76,598	11,250	6.8	109,260	743,923
Outpatient health care	63,741	11,250	5.7	147,155	833,761
Public assembly	141,541	11,250	12.6	352,014	4,428,823
Public order and safety	119,609	11,250	10.6	83,841	891,386
Refrigerated warehouse	180,714	11,250	16.1	8,499	136,523
Religious worship	21,806	11,250	1.9	411,799	798,188
Retail other than mall	38,045	11,250	3.4	438,261	1,482,117
Service	16,835	11,250	1.5	618,544	925,593
Strip shopping mall	79,307	11,250	7.0	162,687	1,146,859
Grand Total					37,917,943

(a) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) building characteristics public use microdata files (2012 data released June 2015)

(b) Field's Fire Protection Inc. (2017). How Many Extinguishers are Required? Available at <http://www.fieldsfire.com/how-many-extinguishers-are-required> (Accessed March 9, 2017).

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2010 MANUFACTURING ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY (MECS) Survey Data

[Source: DOE EIA, 2017](#)

Table 3: Fire Extinguishers in Non-Manufacturing Establishments

NAICS Code	Subsector and Industry	Average Enclosed Floorspace per Establishment (sq ft) (a)	Square feet per Extinguisher (b)	No. of Fire Extinguishers per Establishment	Establishments (c)	Total No. of Fire Extinguishers
311	Food Beverage and	107,293.7	11,250	9.5	13,271	126,568
312	Tobacco Products	129,956.5	11,250	11.6	2,093	24,178
313	Textile Mills	192,402.3	11,250	17.1	1,341	22,934
314	Textile Product Mills	49,465.6	11,250	4.4	3,531	15,526
315	Apparel Leather and	33,989.3	11,250	3.0	4,194	12,671
316	Allied Products	56,567.1	11,250	5.0	452	2,273
321	Wood Products	69,308.6	11,250	6.2	7,727	47,604
322	Paper Printing and	180,654.8	11,250	16.1	3,734	59,961
323	Related Support Petroleum and	31,952.6	11,250	2.8	15,313	43,492
324	Coal Products	59,244.8	11,250	5.3	2,024	10,659
325	Chemicals	126,400.6	11,250	11.2	8,289	93,132
326	Plastics and Rubber Products	116,972.6	11,250	10.4	8,268	85,967
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	48,443.2	11,250	4.3	11,997	51,660
331	Primary Metals	209,580.1	11,250	18.6	3,196	59,539
332	Fabricated Metal Products	52,974.8	11,250	4.7	32,368	152,417
333	Machinery	73,206.0	11,250	6.5	14,370	93,508
334	Computer and Electronic Products	96,182.9	11,250	8.5	6,685	57,154
335	Electrical Equip., Appliances, and Components	90,124.9	11,250	8.0	3,294	26,389
336	Transportation	244,986.4	11,250	21.8	6,270	136,539

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	Equipment Furniture and Related Products	71,534.2	11,250	6.4	8,258	52,509
337						
339	Miscellaneous	33,443.8	11,250	3.0	13,495	40,118
	Total					1,214,799

(a) Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Consumption and Efficiency Statistics, Form EIA-846, '2010 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey.'

(b) Field's Fire Protection Inc. (2017). How Many Extinguishers are Required? Available at <http://www.fieldsfire.com/how-many-extinguishers-are-required> (Accessed March 9, 2017).

(c) U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). County Business Patterns - 2014 (Released April 24, 2016). Available at <http://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2014/econ/cbp/2014-cbp.html> (Accessed July 13, 2016).