

Industrial Minerals Surveys

OMB Control Number 1028-0062 (39 forms)

Terms of Clearance: None.

General Instructions

Specific Instructions

Justification

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.**

The authorities for this collection are:

- *National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)*
- *National Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21(a))*
- *Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.)*
- *Defense Production Act (50 U.S.C. 2061 et seq.)*

The **U.S. Department of the Interior** (DOI) has policy responsibility for the Nation's mineral resources and their derived industries. The **National Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970** (30 U.S.C. 21(a)) and the **National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980** (30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) mandate that the Secretary of the Interior collect, evaluate, and analyze information concerning mineral occurrence, production, and use and to inform the Congress of important mining and minerals industry developments, including crisis. Many of the responsibilities regarding mineral resources are delegated to the **U.S. Geological Survey** (USGS) by Secretarial Order No. 3193, where they are discharged through a staff of mineral commodity specialists and statistical assistants that includes chemists, economists, engineers, geologists, and physicists.

Two fundamental activities—mining and agriculture—form the basis of the Nation's wealth because they furnish all the raw materials and most of the energy that are used in all other industries. Additionally, the mining industry supplies the raw materials to make fertilizers, pesticides, and soil conditioners that significantly enhance the performance of the agricultural sector. For those raw materials not produced domestically in sufficient quantities, supplies must be imported. This adversely affects the U.S. balance of trade and, for some materials, puts U.S. industries at risk of supply disruptions because of global political developments. Imports may also compete with domestic production, consequently jeopardizing U.S. jobs. Accordingly, the Government requires accurate, timely data on raw materials production and related industries to formulate policies that ensure national

security and economic well-being. The USGS canvass forms are the fundamental means by which data on nonfuel minerals, mining, and related materials production are obtained.

Industrial minerals are widely used and are essential materials in such sectors as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction. About 50 compounds, minerals, and rocks are classified as industrial minerals. Crushed stone and sand and gravel account for the largest tonnage of industrial minerals in use and in terms of industry size. Production of several industrial minerals, such as glauconite and wollastonite, are low in quantity, but are critical for some important applications. Other higher-value materials, such as iodine, iron oxide pigments, quartz crystal, and specialized zeolite forms are classified as industrial minerals. Some industrial minerals, such as iodine and boron, are extracted and (or) mined in only a few locations worldwide, and a few, such as crushed stone and sand and gravel, are mined nationwide and globally.

In general, industrial minerals are lower valued materials than metals, and fewer organizations track their production and consumption. Consequently, USGS publications are important sources for industrial minerals data. Production of industrial minerals, such as aggregates, cement, and gypsum, are factors used in gauging the state of the economy; others, such as nitrogen, phosphate rock, and potash, are critical to agricultural industries; and industrial minerals, such as bromine, fluorspar, salt, soda ash, and sulfur, are critical to chemical manufacturing. The gathering and publication of statistics on industrial minerals is critical to evaluating the availability of these materials for these, and many other applications, and highlights the need to continue canvasses of these industries.

The construction aggregates quarterly (Mineral Industry Surveys) is a periodic on-line statistical and economic publication designed to provide timely statistical data on production-for-consumption of construction sand and gravel and crushed stone. The information produced by the USGS quarterly canvass (USGS Form 9-9142-Q) on these important mineral commodities has become a significant indicator of construction activity at the national as well as State level. It is sent every quarter to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System along with other commodity data; other commodity data are sent monthly. This canvass generates production-for-consumption estimates by quarters for each State, except Alaska and Hawaii, and each U.S. Census Bureau region, based on information reported voluntarily by producing companies. This report is published at the end of the following quarter after the reporting quarter. The latest release of the quarterly Mineral Industry Surveys contains the most recent estimated totals and percentage changes and updates previously published similar information. This quarterly canvass and the affiliated report help fill the gap for current production data until the annual Minerals Yearbook chapters are published about 12 months after the end of the reporting year.

The USGS Mineral Resources Program is submitting this revision to add a new "Rare Gases Sold or Used" annual canvass (USGS Form 9-4146-A) to this **Information Collection** (IC). Based on technology advances, rare gases have become an important component of the U.S. supply chain with few suppliers and functional substitutes, a high risk of supply-chain-disruption, and fluctuation-sensitive markets. This canvass form was created to collect production and consumption data of rare gases which are critical to the manufacture of semiconductors, electronics, lighting and optics, magnetic resonance imaging, medical, aerospace, welding, and other scientific purposes. In many of these end uses, there are no functional substitutes for these commodities.

There are very few global suppliers of the rare gases and the risk of disruption to the U.S.

manufacturing sector is large. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine highlighted the vulnerability to the United States since these two countries supply 90 percent of imports. There have been limited supply of these commodities and prices for rare gases are reported by some stakeholders to have increased by 500 percent – 1,000 percent since the beginning of the conflict.

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. Be specific. If this collection is a form or a questionnaire, every question needs to be justified.

The data obtained from this IC are used by Government agencies, Congressional offices, educational institutions, research organizations, financial institutions, consulting firms, industry, and the public. With this IC, the USGS collects and analyzes data on production, consumption, stocks, and value of industrial minerals—several which have traditionally been considered as strategic and critical. Each company reports commodity data consistent with industry standards and as mutually agreed upon by the company and the USGS mineral commodity specialists.

Information gathered from this IC is used by the Secretary of the Interior in the annual report to the Congress on the state of domestic mining and mineral industries as required by 30 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* Two of the basic provisions of the Act are “the availability of materials is essential for national security, economic well-being, and industrial protection” and the “extraction, production, processing, use, recycling, and disposal of materials are closely linked with natural concerns for energy and the environment.” The data also provide ways of identifying industry trends; making supply and demand analyses on varying time cycles; assembling meaningful conclusions concerning such important indicators as industry vitality; and formulating appropriate recommendations for the Government on such important matters as stockpiling, tariffs, research and development, and production incentives. The availability, production, supply, and value of some of the minerals are highly variable and must be analyzed each month to furnish information and data for reports and indexes that are prepared more frequently than on an annual basis.

The USGS routinely uses this information to provide analyses and data for decision-making purposes to the Congress and various Presidential councils and commissions. The **National Security Council**, in particular, has frequently used USGS data in relation to materials mobilization studies and sustainability analyses.

The canvasses in this IC cover production and consumption in the entire nonfuel industrial minerals mining industry. The data collected are analyzed and used by the USGS to issue, as promptly as possible, various publications that provide essential information while carefully protecting trade secrets and privileged or proprietary commercial or financial information. These data form a substantial part of the internal USGS **Minerals Information Data System** (MIDS), which the USGS uses in legislative programs, research programs, economic studies, analyses, and land use and environmental impact studies. These data are also used to respond to nationwide and global requests for minerals information.

Furthermore, the **Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act** (50 U.S.C. 98 *et seq.*) requires the Secretary to collect data on strategic and critical materials to assist in determining **Defense National Stockpile Center** (DNSC) stockpile goals. The Secretary delegated this responsibility for data collection to the **U.S. Bureau of Mines** (USBM) and transferred the responsibility to the USGS after the USBM was

abolished in 1996.

Uses of the information

The U.S. **Department of Commerce** (DOC) uses these USGS data in studies of minerals mobilization, to recommend trade policy and to resolve disputes under the purview of the **International Trade Administration**, to assist in export development, to develop materials research, to develop annual data on the output of U.S. industries, to develop global mineral production and trade data, and to derive gross domestic product estimates by industry and by State under the purview of the **Bureau of Economic Analysis**.

The U.S. **Department of State** uses USGS data to support global commodity negotiations, to analyze relations with foreign mineral producers, to recommend tariffs and quotas, and to develop a global minerals database.

The U.S. **Agency for International Development** uses USGS data to assist in determining which minerals are of interest to the United States for development in developing nations.

The **Federal Trade Commission** and the U.S. **International Trade Commission** (USITC) use USGS data in studies of antitrust activities, unfair trade practices, and false advertising or misrepresentation of mineral goods or commodities.

The U.S. **Department of Defense** (DOD) uses USGS data to conduct research on materials and minerals within research laboratories of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force, to identify sea lanes that must be protected; for **Defense Production Act** Title III projects; for DNSC goals and specifications; for details of procurement, storage, and disposal; and to identify suppliers of mineral commodities.

The **Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System** uses USGS data to develop periodic (monthly, quarterly, and annual) indicators of industrial production and capacity and capacity utilization.

The **National Science Foundation**, the **National Academy of Sciences**, the **National Academy of Engineering**, and the **National Research Council** use USGS data to ensure maximum benefits from all mineral research.

The U.S. **Department of Transportation**, the **Interstate Commerce Commission**, and the U.S. **Army Corps of Engineers** use USGS minerals data to determine national and State transportation requirements.

In addition to the use of USGS data by most Federal Government departments, reports and information are in demand by many types of organizations, including the following:

- Participating companies
- Industrial marketing groups
- Industrial and agricultural sectors
- Electric utilities
- Financial institutions
- The general public, especially academic, consulting, and legal organizations
- Export associations
- Global industry associations
- Minerals management

- State governments
- Domestic trade associations

Sectors of the public that use the data collected by the USGS include, but are not limited to the agricultural, concrete, construction, ceramics, chemical, coal, electric utilities, electronic engineering, metals, paper, plastics, refractories, and rubber industries. The USGS customer base (recipients of these data) is extensive (over 7 million Web hits annually).

The **Department of Energy**, the **Department of Homeland Security**, the **World Bank**, the **Federal Highway Administration**, and most of our sister agencies within the DOI also rely on these data. The data collected are used to determine the economic health of the Nation, factored into the gross domestic product, and used in forecasts and trend projections in the building and construction industries, which are closely linked to the issue of rebuilding the infrastructure of the country. This information is not available from any other source.

It is important that production and consumption of the rare gases included in this revision are tracked to understand how fluctuations in rare gas markets will affect manufacturing and the U.S. economy. Currently, there are no government or private organizations that formally track or report on rare gas markets in the United States or globally.

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 and specifically how this collection meets GPEA requirements.

On-line electronic forms, which collect the same data as the paper forms, are available to registered users at the MIDS Web site (<https://mids.er.usgs.gov>). Immediate on-line registration is available where new users are granted immediate access. For security purposes, additional new users (two or more) for the same operation will be notified automatically by email if another user signs up for the same operation.

We expect that 11.1 percent of potential respondents for this **Information Collection Request** (ICR) will continue to be registered to respond electronically—which, in turn, represent 19.3 percent of potential responses because some canvasses are conducted monthly, quarterly, or semiannually. Paper forms will remain an option for submission because not all industry respondents are able to or wish to transmit their data to the USGS by electronic means. The quarterly construction sand and gravel and crushed and broken stone data (amount per operation) can be reported via telephone and over the Web on USGS Form 9-4142-Q. All respondents for the Quarterly Construction Sand and Gravel and Crushed and Broken Stone canvass are notified of the e-forms option at the time that their data are collected over the phone.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

Comprehensive data are not collected by any other Federal or State agency, trade association, or other public sources. To avoid duplication, the USGS compares and coordinates data collection practices with other agencies, including the U.S. **Department of Labor**, DOC, and USITC, as well as industry associations such as the Gypsum Association.

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

These canvass forms are designed to minimize the burden to all respondents by only requesting essential data. The format is common to the reporting industry.

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

The USGS provides information necessary for sound Federal, State, and industry decision-making. If data are not made available as soon as possible, or canvasses were conducted less frequently, the monitoring of stockpile materials for national defense would be impeded by the gap in statistics. The level of domestic and foreign productivity and economic fluctuation would be much less apparent or missed, and that data simply would not be timely enough to be reliable for decisions that affect minerals vulnerability, potential environmental impacts, current economic trends, and future needs. These decisions, in turn, influence such aspects of our economy as taxes, royalty payments, tariffs, land use, environmental regulations, water use, and transportation.

Collection of monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual data allows economic analysis that can capture variations that a longer time interval could not. Collection of these data on a biennial basis would not be practical because the industry respondents do not normally have the data in convenient format except on an annual basis. A 2-year canvass, for example, would require respondents to alter their accounting procedures or manually add 2 years of data. This would increase their reporting burden. Also, multiyear data are less meaningful and less convenient for analysis by industry and other Government agencies.

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 a 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 secrets, or other confidential information, unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

The data collected by the monthly canvasses are necessary if the USGS is to meet the demands for current, reliable information for industry and Government mineral analysts who prepare monthly and bimonthly indexes and commodity reports to analyze the industry. Additionally, the data are necessary if the USGS is to meet the requirements of 30 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* and 30 U.S.C. 21(a) for the minerals that have erratic supply, demand, value, availability, or seasonal production patterns; therefore, users of the published information are able to track trends on a monthly basis. Collecting data on a monthly basis, rather than at less frequent intervals, such as quarterly, semiannually, or annually allows important trends to be detected earlier.

Some commodity data are needed monthly because of the importance of these industries to the industrial economy, such as for the transportation, construction, and electronics sectors. DOD planners use these data to evaluate purchase and disposal plans for the DNSC. The mining and metal products industries regularly use these data to evaluate production and consumption plans. Minerals policy planners need the most up-to-date information in making decisions concerning these industries.

This ICR is consistent with the above provisions; however, under the terms of the USGS standard for handling proprietary data included in the supplementary documents (see the USGS brochure entitled "Proprietary Data—How They are Protected at the U.S. Geological Survey"), companies can and usually do specify that the data they supply be shared only in aggregated form. These terms ensure that the USGS will continue to receive proprietary data in confidence.

If a company receives a monthly canvass, then it will not receive an annual canvass of the same type for those commodities. Most canvasses that are conducted annually are done so for two reasons: (1) because of the small size of the companies involved, and (2) the desire to limit reporting burden on them. Although the number of small companies canvassed annually is large, the aggregate data collected is small, thus permitting monthly estimates based on the previous year's data without significant impact on the overall accuracy of monthly production or consumption. Another reason for instituting an annual reporting basis in these circumstances relates to the willingness or capability of a company to complete a monthly canvass. On a few occasions, exceptions have been made to allow a company to voluntarily report annually on a temporary basis.

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 prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and in response to the Paperwork Reduction Act statement associated with the collection over the past three years, and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically

address comments received on cost and hour burden.

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, disclosed, 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 may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

The 60-day Federal Register Notice was published 03/03/2023 at 88 FR 13458-13459. Public comments were solicited for 60 days ending 09/07/2021. We did not receive any public comments in response to that Notice.

These canvass forms are designed to collect only the required data, thus minimizing the individual response time, and to ensure that respondents are not required to maintain or provide data in a format other than that in which the data are customarily maintained. As part of the routine canvassing process, respondents are regularly asked to comment on the design of these forms and to make recommendations that help maintain consistency with industry's methods of accounting. USGS mineral commodity specialists are routinely contacted by Federal and State agencies, Members of Congress, trade associations, the financial community, private companies, universities, and private citizens who request general and specific data and information.

When persons outside the USGS submit requests for information, the USGS mineral commodity specialists and statistical assistants respond in a timely manner. The USGS receives and responds to several hundred e-mail and telephone inquiries each month. During these discussions and interactions, views are exchanged on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, reporting format, data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported, burden estimate and other aspects of this ICR. These views help the USGS to improve its data collection and publications.

Based on such feedback, information-use patterns are established commodity by commodity. Once patterns are determined, canvass forms are revised to collect data and to meet the information needs. As information request patterns change, the data collected and reported are modified. Within the last 3 years of the **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** approval for this IC, we consulted with the individuals listed (Table 1 below) to obtain their views on the information and burden estimates presented in our canvass forms. These industry contacts had no suggested changes to the canvass forms and no changes are requested to these collection instruments or to the burden estimates due to these contacts.

Table 1: Collaboration on Design

Interstate Brick Company	Drake Cement LLC
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Finance Manager West Jordan, UT Date of contact: 01/24/2023	Sales Manager Scottsdale, AZ Date of contact: 01/24/2023
Vulcan Materials Co. Director of Economic Analysis Birmingham, AL Date of contact: 01/24/2023	Kyanite Mining Corp. Treasurer Dillwyn, VA Date of contact: 01/31/2023

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts are made to respondents.

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

30 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* ensures the confidentiality of all data reported by persons or firms engaged in any phase of mineral or mineral-material production or large-scale consumption.

To implement 30 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*, the USGS withholds all data reported as “Company Proprietary Data,” and such data will be disclosed only in the aggregate so as not to reveal the data from a single respondent. USGS policy states that absent specific company permission, aggregated data can be reported only if it represents three or more companies and if no one company accounts for more than 75 percent of the total or if no two companies account for more than 90 percent of the total. Except in response to requests by Congress or by Federal defense agencies for appropriate purposes and in some instances to a State government under a cooperative agreement (Memorandum of Understanding), proprietary data will never be disclosed without the specific permission of the company as represented in the disclosure query. The disclosure statement and query are printed on the canvass forms.

The USGS standard for handling proprietary canvass data included in the supplementary brochure, "Proprietary Data—How They are Protected at the U.S. Geological Survey," further discusses protections for USGS proprietary data including penalties associated with violations.

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.

This ICR does not ask for information of a sensitive nature.

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 estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.
- * Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here.

Variations can be expected in the reporting burden for completion of these forms because of the differences in operation size and accounting systems. The data sought are those routinely maintained in the course of business. For some companies with more than one plant, the submission takes the form of a consolidated report covering all company operations. This greatly reduces the reporting burden.

Based on our previous experience and consultation with industry contacts as summarized in response 8, we estimate the total annual burden for this ICR (including the time for reviewing instructions, searching data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information) to be approximately 17,073 potential responses totaling 11,736 hours (Tables 2 and 3 below). Approximately 14,630 potential respondents will report data monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually. The average completion time ranges from 10 minutes to 5 hours per form.

Table 2: Consolidated estimates of annual burden (private sector) ¹

			PRIVATE SECTOR			
	Form No.	Frequency	Number of Potential Respondents	Potential Responses	Completion Time	Burden Hours
1	9-4001-A	Annually	92	92	90 min	138
2	9-4004-A	Annually	11	11	60 min	11
3	9-4005-A	Annually	21	21	30 min	11
4	9-4006-A	Annually	66	66	30 min	33
5	9-4007-A	Annually	4,278	4,278	30 min	2,139
6	9-4008-A	Annually	7,514	7,514	45 min	5,636
7	9-4009-A	Annually	268	268	45 min	201
8	9-4010-A	Annually	311	311	90 min	467
9	9-4011-A	Annually	31	31	30 min	16

10	9-4012-A	Annually	30	30	90 min	45
11	9-4013-A	Annually	68	68	30 min	34
12	9-4014-A	Annually	12	12	30 min	6
13	9-4015-A	Annually	160	160	90 min	240
14	9-4016-A	Annually	48	48	90 min	72
15	9-4017-A	Annually	30	30	90 min	45
16	9-4018-A	Annually	10	10	45 min	8
17	9-4020-A	Annually	10	10	30 min	5
18	9-4021-A	Annually	18	18	30 min	9
19	9-4022-A	Annually	75	75	15 min	19
20	9-4023-A	Annually	23	23	30 min	12
21	9-4024-A	Annually	10	10	20 min	3
22	9-4025-A	Annually	63	63	60 min	63
23	9-4026-A	Annually	46	46	30 min	23
24	9-4027-A	Annually	136	136	120 min	272
25	9-4028-A	Annually	343	343	15 min	86
26	9-4029-M	Monthly	99	1,188	15 min	297
27	9-4030-M	Monthly	12	144	15 min	36
28	9-4031-S	Semiannually	21	42	45 min	32
29	9-4032-A	Annually	16	16	30 min	8
30	9-4033-Q	Quarterly	12	48	15 min	12
31	9-4035-S	Semiannually	16	32	60 min	32
32	9-4036-A	Annually	14	14	15 min	4
33	9-4039-M	Monthly	81	972	30 min	486
34	9-4041-A	Annually	167	167	300 min	835
35	9-4112-A	Annually	22	22	15 min	6
36	9-4115-A	Annually	15	15	30 min	8
37	9-4142-Q	Quarterly	64	256	10 min	42
38	9-4144-S	Semiannually	52	104	60 min	104
39	9-4146-A	Annually	20	20	30 min	10
TOTALS			14,285	16,714		11,506

¹ Based on 100% response rate. Actual response rate is lower.

Table 3: Consolidated estimates of annual burden (State, local or tribal government sector) ¹

			STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR			
	Form No.	Frequency	Number of Potential Respondents	Potential Responses	Completion Time	Burden Hours
5	9-4007-A	Annually	154	154	30 min	77
6	9-4008-A	Annually	188	188	45 min	141

33	9-4039-M	Monthly	1	12	30 min	6
34	9-4041-A	Annually	1	1	300 min	5
37	9-4142-Q	Quarterly	1	4	10 min	1
TOTALS			345	359		230

¹ Based on 100% response rate. Actual response rate is lower.

We estimate the total dollar value of this ICR to be

We estimate the total dollar value of this ICR to be \$468,868 (Table 4 below). We arrived at this figure by multiplying the estimated burden hours for the sector by the current dollar value (including benefits and overtime) of burden hours for that sector. This wage figure is based on the **Bureau of Labor Statistics** (BLS) news release USDL-22-2307 for Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—September 2022.

Table 4: Estimated Dollar Value of Respondent Annual Burden Hours

Activity	Sector	Annual Number of Potential Responses	Total Annual Burden Hours	Dollar Value of Burden Hours (Including Benefits)	Total Dollar Value of Annual Burden Hours
Completing canvass forms	Private	16,714	11,506	\$39.61	\$455,753
	State, Local or Tribal Govt	359	230	\$57.02	\$13,115
	All	17,073	11,736		\$468,868

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual non-hour cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected in item 12.)

*** 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 services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information (including filing fees paid for form processing). 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 respondents (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.**

There is no non-hour cost burden, recordkeeping, nor any fees associated with collection of this information.

14. Provide estimates of 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), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

The total annual cost to the Federal Government is \$2,555,177. This includes the operational expenses of \$497,822 (Table 4 below). Operational expenses include mailing, overhead, printing, processing, publication, and non-Federal support.

Table 4: Annualized Operational Expenses and estimated costs

Operational Expenses	Estimated Cost
Printing of canvass forms	\$1,766
Mailing lists compilation and maintenance	\$7,619
Mailing operation	\$16,124
Editing, coding, tabulation, analyzing	\$345,706
ADP processing	\$111,909
Electronic publication of results	\$14,698
Total	\$497,822

The total estimated cost to the Federal Government for processing and reviewing information received as a result of this ICR is \$2,057,355 (Table 5 below). This includes Federal employee salaries and benefits. The table below shows Federal staff and grade levels performing various tasks associated with this ICR. We used the Office of Personnel Management Salary Table 2023-DCB

(https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2023/DCB_h.pdf) for the Washington, D.C. – Baltimore Locality Pay Area to determine the hourly rate. We multiplied the hourly rate by 1.6 to account for benefits (as implied by the BLS news release USDL-22-2307).

Table 5: Federal Employee Salaries and Benefits

1 ¹	2	3	4 ²	5	6
Positions	Average grade and step	Estimated average hourly rate without benefits	Estimated Federal employee Hours (annualized)	Estimated average hourly rate including benefits (1.6 x average hourly rate)	Estimated Federal employee salary/benefit annualized costs
Mineral Commodity Specialists	GS-13/8	\$63.13	5,241	\$105.92	\$555,127
Statistical Assistants	GS-6/3	\$23.29	24,457	\$39.07	\$955,535
Computer Specialists	GS-13/8	\$63.13	1,747	\$105.92	\$185,042
Editors	GS-12/8	\$53.09	1,572	\$89.07	\$140,018
Mineral Records Administrator	GS-12/8	\$53.09	524	\$89.07	\$46,673
Management	GS-14/8	\$74.60	1,398	\$125.15	\$174,960

Totals **34,939** **\$2,057,355**

¹ The grades/steps in the table represent an average of several employees at several grades/steps—some of the employees may work full-time on the Information Collection, while other employees may work part-time.

² Column 6 / Column 5 (differences due to rounding)

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments in hour or cost burden.

We estimate that there will be 17,073 annual responses totaling 11,736 burden hours. This is a net increase of 20 responses and 10 burden hours. The difference represents a program change in estimated resources and corresponding burden hours based upon the addition of USGS Form 4146-A to this ICR.

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 of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

The MIDS system and off-the-shelf software packages such as spreadsheets are used to compile and tabulate the data and to prepare tables for publication. National, State, and regional tabulations are prepared and published annually at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center> in table format from data collected by these canvasses. Preliminary estimates are prepared and published in the Mineral Commodity Summaries (<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/mineral-commodity-summaries>) which is the earliest Government publication to furnish estimates covering the previous year's nonfuel mineral industry. Data are also published in the monthly, quarterly, and annual issues of the Mineral Industry Surveys (<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/mineral-industry-surveys>) series and the Annual Reports from the Minerals Yearbook (<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/publications>) and other USGS publications.

Tables present various aspects of commodities, such as consumption and production of products together with industry stocks. Economic changes are incorporated, and industry trends and activities are studied. Statistical data are processed and analyzed by the USGS National Minerals Information Center's Data Collection and Analysis Group, which also establishes timing for all key steps in the work.

Tabulation and publication of data are governed by the USGS standard for handling proprietary canvass data. Data are available via the Internet and in print for select publications in the USGS minerals information series.

Monthly, quarterly, and semiannual tables are generally published within 50 workdays from the end of the reporting month. Annual data are generally published within 9 months from the end of the reporting year. This publication schedule allows for a very high percentage of responses.

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

We will display the OMB control number and expiration date on each form in this ICR.

18. Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.