
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

SALE OF MINERAL MATERIALS (43 CFR PART 3600)

**1SUPPORTING STATEMENT A
OMB CONTROL NUMBER 1004-0103**

Terms of Clearance: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provided the following Terms of Clearance when it last approved these collections of information in February 2021. See OMB Notice of Action dated February 25, 2021:

[T]he agency should update Form 3600-9 to reflect the current expiration date.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) updated the expiration date of the Form 3600-9 upon the last approval of OMB. The Form 3600- provided with this request to renew this OMB Control Number displays the current expiration as assigned by OMB.

Abstract: The BLM is required by the Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601 and 602) and Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1732) to manage the sale and free use of mineral materials that are not subject to mineral leasing or location under the mining laws (e.g., common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, clay, and rock). The Materials Act authorizes the BLM to sell these mineral materials at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to government agencies and nonprofit organizations. To obtain a sales contract or free-use permit, an applicant must submit information to identify themselves, the location of the site, and the proposed method to remove the mineral materials. The BLM uses the information to process each request for disposal, determine whether the request to dispose of mineral materials meets statutory requirements, and whether to approve the request. This OMB Control Number is currently scheduled to expire on February 29, 2024. The BLM request that OMB renew this OMB Control Number for an additional three (3) years.

Justification

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

This collection of information pertains to the sale and free use of mineral materials that are not subject to mineral leasing or location under the mining laws (e.g., common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, clay and rock). The Materials Act (30 U.S.C. 601 and 602) authorizes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to sell these mineral materials at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to government agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Other relevant statutory authorities are:

- Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLMPA) (43 U.S.C. 1732), which authorizes the BLM to manage the use, occupancy, and development of public lands;
- Section 304 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1734), which authorizes the BLM to establish reasonable filing and service fees with respect to applications and other documents pertaining to public lands; and

- The Independent Offices Appropriation Act (31 U.S.C. 9701), under which the BLM may prescribe regulations establishing a charge for a service or thing of value provided by the BLM.

The BLM has promulgated regulations at 43 CFR part 3600 in order to administer the Materials Act. To obtain a sales contract or free-use permit, an applicant must submit information to identify themselves, the location of the site, and the proposed method to remove the mineral materials. The BLM uses the information to process each request for disposal, determine whether the request to dispose of mineral materials meets statutory requirements, and whether to approve the request.

- 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.**

Pre-Application Sampling and Testing (43 CFR 3601.30)

The BLM may authorize sampling and testing of mineral materials before issuing a sales contract or free-use permit. In order to obtain such authorization, a prospective permittee or purchaser must submit:

- The name and address of the entity seeking the authorization;
- The location of the desired testing site;
- The kind of material to sample or test for; and
- A description of the sample or test method.

The BLM uses this information to determine whether or not sampling and testing are consistent with all applicable statutes and regulations.

All sampling and testing findings must be submitted to the BLM. The BLM uses this information to determine the volume and quality of materials present in a subject area. If the BLM failed to collect this information, it could lead to faulty appraisals and loss of revenues.

Request for Sale within a Community Pit or Common Use Area & Request for Sale not within a Community Pit or Common Use Area (43 CFR 3602.11)

The BLM requires that a written request be submitted to the BLM office with jurisdiction over the site containing the minerals. No particular form is required. The request must include:

- The applicant's name, mailing address, and telephone number;
- The amount and nature of material the applicant desires to purchase; and
- The location of the site.

This information enables the BLM to determine whether or not to authorize a requested sale.

The applicant must pay a processing fee if the request is for mineral materials that are not from a community pit or common use area. The terms "community pit" and "common use area" are defined at 43 CFR 3601.5 as follows:

Community pit means a relatively small, defined area from which BLM can make disposals of mineral materials to many persons. The surface disturbance is usually extensive in the confined area.

Common use area means a generally broad geographic area from which BLM can make disposals of mineral materials to many persons, with only negligible surface disturbance. The use is dispersed throughout the area.

We have analyzed the two categories of Requests for Sale separately in this information collection request because of the processing fee that applies to Requests for Sale not within a community pit or common use area. Otherwise, the estimated burdens are the same for each category.

Mining and Reclamation Plans (Simple and Complex) (43 CFR 3601.40 through 3601.43)

The BLM may require applicants to submit mining and reclamation plans before the BLM begins any environmental review or issues a contract. Most of the plans are simple and consist of a map or sketch of the location, the area to be disturbed, existing and proposed access, and the proposed methods of operation and reclamation. In community pits and common-use areas that involve multiple purchasers, the BLM may prepare the mining and reclamation plans to facilitate processing of applications. The BLM uses this information to evaluate the proposal, minimize and mitigate environmental damage, and ensure the most expeditious action possible on each request.

We estimated burden hours and costs to the public for simple and complex plans separately (separate ICs) in Item 12 of this document to capture the difference between the two (instead of providing an average for all mining or reclamation plans).

Contract for the Sale of Mineral Materials (43 CFR subpart 3602), Form 3600-9

The BLM uses Form 3600-9, Contract for the Sale of Mineral Materials, to authorize sales in accordance with 43 CFR subpart 3602 and to identify the legal contractual obligations of the purchaser, the amount and type of material purchased, the location of the sale removal area, the duration and terms of the sale.

The form includes the following information:

- (1) Contract Area, including County, State, Township, Range, Section, Aliquot Parts, Meridian, Acreage, and Pit Name (if any);
- (2) Amount and Price of Materials, including Kind of Materials, Quantity (Units Specified), Price Per Unit, and Total Price;
- (3) Payments, Title, and Reappraisal Provisions;
- (4) Risk of Loss;
- (5) Liability for Damage to Materials Not Sold to the Respondent;
- (6) Stipulations and Reserved Terms (if any);
- (7) Notice of Operations Requirements;
- (8) Financial Guarantee Provisions;
- (9) Assignments;
- (10) Modification of the Approved Mining or Reclamation Plan;
- (11) Expiration of Contract;
- (12) Renewal of Renewable Competitive Contract
- (13) Violations and Cancellations;

- (14) Responsibility for Damages Suffered or Costs Incurred by the United States;
- (15) Extensions of Time;
- (16) Time for Removing Personal Property;
- (17) Equal Opportunity Clause;
- (18) Effective Date; and
- (19) Appeals.

The BLM uses this information to:

- (1) Determine whether the sale of mineral materials is in the public interest;
- (2) Mitigate the environmental impacts of mineral materials development;
- (3) Get fair market value for materials sold;
- (4) Prevent trespass removal of the materials;
- (5) Identify the precise location where the BLM has authorized the disposal of mineral materials;
- (6) Identify the amount and price of the mineral materials sold; and
- (7) Address any necessary stipulations and mining or reclamation plans.

Except for the contract holder's signature and corporate seal (if applicable), the BLM fills out this form. The 30 minutes of estimated industry burden captured in Item 12 below (See Table 12-2) is for the to review and sign and seal the form.

Performance Bond (43 CFR 3602.14)

A performance bond is required for a mineral materials sales contract valued at greater than \$2,000, unless the contract is for materials from a community pit or common-use area and the respondent pays a reclamation fee. The BLM may require a bond for disposals valued at less than \$2,000.

A performance bond may be one of the following:

- (1) Bond of a corporate surety shown on the approved list (Circular 570) issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, including surety bonds arranged or paid for by third parties;
- (2) Certificate of deposit that is issued by a financial institution whose deposits are federally insured, does not exceed the maximum insurable amount set by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is made payable or assigned to the United States, grants the BLM authority to demand immediate payment if the respondent fails to meet the terms and conditions of the contract, states that no party may redeem it before the BLM approves its redemption, and otherwise conforms to the BLM's instructions as found in the contract terms;
- (3) Cash bond, with a power of attorney to the BLM to convert it upon the respondent's failure to meet the terms and conditions of the contract;

- (4) Irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or financial institution organized or authorized to transact business in the United States, with a power of attorney to the BLM to redeem it upon the respondent's failure to meet the terms and conditions of the contract; or
- (5) Negotiable Treasury bond of the United States of a par value equal to the amount of the required bond, together with a power of attorney to the BLM to sell it upon the respondent's failure to meet the terms and conditions of the contract.

The bond serves as insurance to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract and the reclamation standards required for the site. If the purchaser does not comply with the contract terms, the BLM uses the bond money to perform the required work. Without bonding, the U.S. Government is liable for the cost of reclamation work at the mine sites and can incur losses.

Report of Mineral Materials Mined or Removed (43 CFR 3602.29)

The BLM requires contract holders to report production of mineral materials at least annually, and may require more frequent reporting if it is found to be necessary. For small sales of \$2,000 or less, purchasers must pay the full amount before the BLM signs the contract. For larger contracts, the contract holder may make monthly payments based on the production of the previous month. The BLM uses this information to monitor production and payments, and to prevent loss of Federal revenues.

Records Maintenance (43 CFR 3602.28)

The BLM may require contract holders to maintain and preserve for 6 years records, maps, and surveys relating to production verification and valuation, identifying the quantity, types, and value of the commodities the purchaser moved, processed, sold, delivered, or used. The BLM uses this information to monitor production and payment to prevent loss of Federal revenues on contracts that can have terms that can extend up to 10 years or longer. If the BLM failed to collect this information, it could lead to faulty appraisals and loss of Federal revenues.

- 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.**

The BLM uses no automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques to collect the information. No standard form is required for an application to purchase mineral materials. The narrative application is a clear, concise method of obtaining the information we need to examine requests for purchase of federally owned mineral materials.

The only form required is contract Form 3600-9, which is available in electronic format to BLM personnel as part of overall efforts to automate all frequently used forms. The form is prepared by the BLM and signed by the purchaser at the time of the sale authorization by the BLM.

In accordance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), the public can download forms from the BLM's forms website for review of the standard wording. They cannot submit Form 3600-9 to the BLM electronically because it is a contract that is prepared by the BLM. Locations and details of the sales that are authorized by the BLM may change from the initial requests in purchase applications.

- 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.**

No duplication of information occurs in the information we collect. The requested information is unique and is not available from any other data source. No similar information is available or able to be modified. The information is required to receive a benefit.

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

The information we request is the minimum required from those seeking to use mineral materials from public lands. If the BLM did not collect this information, we could not process the request for a mineral materials sales contract. The collection of information does not have a significant impact on small entities.

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.

If applications were not filed, the BLM could not process the applications to dispose of federally owned mineral materials under the Mineral Materials Act. If the BLM did not collect this information, the BLM would be unable to: determine whether the sale of mineral materials is in the public interest; mitigate the environmental impacts of mineral materials development; get fair market value for materials sold; and prevent trespass removal of the materials. If annual production reports are not filed, the BLM's ability to monitor production and payments is reduced and unauthorized use and loss of Federal revenues will occur.

Less frequent collection would impair the BLM's ability to ensure that the sale is in the public interest. Consequences would include a substantial increase in trespass removal of mineral materials, resulting in a loss of fair market value and increased environmental impacts.

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.**

There are two special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d). If the applicant seeks to have the BLM begin processing the application in less than 30 days, the applicant must respond to information collection requirements and provide payment in less than 30 days. In accordance with 43 CFR 3602.28, the BLM may require contract holders to maintain and preserve records for 6 years. This requirement is necessary to ensure fair market value of mineral materials over the life cycle of long-term contracts. As noted in Item 1 above, the Materials Act authorizes the BLM to sell mineral materials at fair

market value.

- 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 PRA 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.

On April 27, 2023, the BLM published a *Federal Register* notice soliciting comments for a period of 60 days on this collection of information (88 FR 25685). The comment period closed on June 26, 2023. No comments were received in response to this notice.

Additionally, as required by 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(iv), BLM published a notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the submission of this request to OMB and allowing the public 30 days to send comments on the proposed extension of this OMB number to OMB.

The BLM attempted to contact a number of clients throughout the field offices for feedback on this information collection. However, responses have not been received as of this time.

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

We do 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.**

There is no pledge of confidentiality. We protect the information to the extent consistent with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).

Under the privacy provisions of the E-Government Act of 2002, individuals/respondents are informed as to whether or not providing the information is mandatory to obtain a benefit. The BLM provides no promises that the application will be protected under the Privacy Act.

- 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.**

We do not require respondents to answer questions 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. Instead, this cost should be included under “Annual Cost to Federal Government.”**

Table 12-1, below, shows our estimate of the hourly cost burdens for respondents. The mean hourly wages for Table 12-1 were determined using national Bureau of Labor Statistics data for “all occupations” at: http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm. We chose the hourly rate for all occupations because the respondents vary widely in terms of the type of business they are in, how they choose to perform the information collection, the circumstances of each operation, and the proportions of personnel performing the work (e.g., managerial, technical, administrative). The benefits multiplier of 1.4 is supported by information at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>.

Table 12-1 – Hourly Cost Calculation

Occupational Category	Mean Hourly Wage	Benefits Multiplier	Total Mean Hourly Wage
All Occupations: 00-0000	\$28.01	1.4	\$39.21

Table 12-2, below, details the individual components and respective hour burden estimates of this information collection request.

Table 12-2 - Estimates of Hour and Cost Burdens

Information Collection	Number of Responses	Time Per Response Time (hours)	Total Hours	Hourly Rate	Dollar Equivalent
Pre-Application Sampling and Testing 43 CFR 3601.30	10	.5	5	\$39.21	\$196
Request for Sale within a Community Pit or Common Use Area 43 CFR 3602.11	981	.5	491	\$39.21	\$19,233
Request for Sale not within a Community Pit or Common Use Area CFR 3602.11	155	.5	78	\$39.21	\$3,039
Mining and Reclamation Plans (Simple) 43 CFR 3601.40	150	2	300	\$39.21	\$11,763
Mining and Reclamation Plans (Complex) 43 CFR 3601.40	5	30	150	\$39.21	\$5,882
Contract for the Sale of Mineral Materials 43 CFR subpart 3602 Form 3600-9	155	1	155	\$39.21	\$6,078
Performance Bond 43 CFR 3602.14	155	.5	78	\$39.21	\$3,039
Report of Mineral Materials Mined or Removed 43 CFR 3602.29	2,743	1.5	4,115	\$39.21	\$161,349

Information Collection	Number of Responses	Time Per Response Time (hours)	Total Hours	Hourly Rate	Dollar Equivalent
Records Maintenance 43 CFR 3602.28	2,743	1.5	4,115	\$39.21	\$161,349
Totals:	7,097	----	9,487	----	\$371,985

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 are no capital or start-up costs, and there are no operational, maintenance, or purchase-of-services costs, other than what respondents incur in the normal course of business.

One processing fee is associated with this information collection. The regulation providing for requests of sale, 43 CFR 3601.11, requires a case-by-case analysis by the BLM of each request for an exclusive disposal because each request is unique.

As indicated at 43 CFR 3602.11, a processing fee is required for each application for an exclusive mineral materials disposal that is not from a community pit or common-use area. Prospectively estimating the value of the fee for such applications is difficult because some requests are subject to the exemption for community pits and common-use areas. Moreover, where the processing fee is applicable, there can be considerable variation in the processing cost, depending on the magnitude and nature of the application, the complexity of the mining plan proposed, the duration proposed, the location of the proposed removal area, the associated environmental effects at that location, and costs such as travel time to the site. The amount of recoverable cost is also limited by the value of the resource, as per FLPMA. Based on the BLM's recent experience with this processing fee, the BLM estimates that the projected 155 Requests for Sale not within a Community Pit or Common Use Area will be subject, on average, to an estimated \$534 per response. The estimated total non-hour cost to respondents is \$82,770 annually.

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.

Due to the variability among applications, the costs to the Federal Government can vary. This estimate is based on a calculation of hours and hourly wages involved in processing the responses. The hourly cost to the Federal Government is shown in Table 14-1 and based on data at:

https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2023/RUS_h.pdf. The benefits multiplier of 1.6 is implied by information at: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>. The Table 14-2 below shows the annualized Federal costs for each collection. The estimated time spent to process the information collections is based on the BLM's experience. The weighted average hourly wage associated with these information collections is shown at Table 14-1, above. The costs associated with these duties would not otherwise be incurred in whole or in part by BLM if not for the information collections covered by this OMB number.

Table 14 -1 — Hourly Cost Calculations

Position / Pay Grade	Hourly Pay Rate (\$/hour)	Benefits Multiplier	Hourly Rate with Benefits	Percent of the Information Collection Completed by Each Occupation	Weighted Avg. (\$/hour)
Clerical - GS-6, Step 6	\$23.49	1.6	\$37.58	20%	\$7.52
Technical - GS-11, Step 6	\$38.63	1.6	\$61.81	80%	\$49.45
Total Weighted Hourly Rate:				100%	\$56.97

Table 14-2 — Estimated Annual Cost to the Government

Information Collection	Number of Responses	Time Per Response (hours)	Total Staff Hours	Hourly Rate	Total Labor Cost
Pre-Application Sampling and Testing 43 CFR 3601.30	10	.5	5	\$56.97	\$264
Request for Sale within a Community Pit or Common Use Area 43 CFR 3602.11	981	.5	491	\$56.97	\$27,972
Request for Sale not within a Community Pit or Common Use Area 43 CFR 3602.11	155	.5	78	\$56.97	\$4,444
Mining and Reclamation Plans (Simple) 43 CFR 3601.40	150	2	300	\$56.97	\$17,091
Mining and Reclamation Plans (Complex) 43 CFR 3601.40	5	24	120	\$56.97	\$6,836
Contract for the Sale of Mineral Materials 43 CFR subpart 3602 Form 3600-9	155	.5	78	\$56.97	\$4,444
Performance Bond 43 CFR 3602.14	155	.5	78	\$56.97	\$4,444
Report of Mineral Materials Mined or Removed 43 CFR 3602.29	2,743	1.5	4,115	\$56.97	\$234,432
Records Maintenance 43 CFR 3602.28	2,743	1.5	4,115	\$56.97	\$234,432
Totals Federal Cost:					\$534,359

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

There are no program changes requested. The BLM has adjusted the number of responses based on updated program data for FY 2022. This net increase in estimated annual responses has resulted in a net adjustment increase in the estimated annual burden hours and non-hour cost burden.

- 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 BLM will not publish the results of this collection.

- 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.**

The BLM will display the OMB control number and expiration date of the OMB approval on the form included in this information collection. Additionally, the OMB control number and expiration date are available at www.reginfo.gov.

- 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 requirements outlined in 5 CFR 1320.9.

###