

Supporting Statement A

NPS Preservation Values for Individual Animals

OMB Control Number: 1024-NEW

Terms of Clearance: Not Applicable – New Collection.

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

From its founding more than a century ago, the National Park Service (NPS) has been authorized to collect information that will “improve the ability of the Service to provide state-of-the-art management, protection, and interpretation of, and research on, the resources of the System” (54 U.S.C. 100701). Furthermore, social science research in support of park planning and management is mandated in the NPS Management Policies 2006 (Section 8.11.1, “Social Science Studies”). The NPS pursues a policy that facilitates social science studies in support of the NPS mission to protect resources and enhance the enjoyment for present and future generations (National Park Service Act of 1916, 38 Stat 535, 16 USC 1, et seq.). NPS policy mandates that social science research be used to provide an understanding of park visitors, the non-visiting public, gateway communities and regions, and human interactions with park resources. Such studies are needed to provide a scientific basis for park planning and development.

The mission of the National Park Service (NPS) is, in part, to conserve the wildlife and natural processes within its units and provide for the enjoyment of these resources in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. When park wildlife is affected by incidents such as poaching and motor vehicle collisions, it is the responsibility of the NPS to characterize the loss in economic value to the public. Under the System Unit Resource Protection Act (SURPA), parks have the authority to seek compensation for the value of lost resources if those resources cannot be restored or replaced. Unfortunately, the economics literature has little to say about such values.

The NPS Environmental Quality Division needs economic value estimates focused on the preservation (avoided loss) of individual animals, such as elk, moose, and fox, for use in damage assessments and other policy contexts. Because much of the public’s value for wildlife is driven by passive use motivations, such as existence and bequest values, a stated preference study is needed. For instance, animals in parks may be illegally poached or accidentally killed in vehicle collisions. Further, oil spills or other contaminants can cause the loss of wildlife. The NPS does not have any valuation estimates when an individual animal is killed or injured due to such intentional or accidental actions. For the current collection, five parks are included with two to three species of interest within each park. Three parks include terrestrial animals: Yellowstone National Park (bison, wolf, and mountain lion), Ozark National Scenic Riverways (beaver and otter), and Olympic National Park (elk and fox). Two parks include aquatic animals: Padre Island National Seashore (plovers and sea turtles) and

Anacostia Park (geese and ducks). The data generated through the proposed information collection *NPS Preservation Values for Individual Animals* will provide theoretically sound and statistically defensible estimates of individual animal values for use in gauging required compensation for lost or damaged wildlife resources.

Legal and administrative justifications for this collection include:

- **The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916** (54 USC 100701.) Requires that the National Park Service (NPS) preserve the national parks for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. At the field level, this means resource preservation, public education, facility maintenance and operation, and physical developments that are necessary for public use, health, and safety.
- **SURPA (System Unit Resource Protection Act 54)** (54 USC 100721-100725) Gives parks the authority to seek compensation for the value of lost resources if those resources cannot be restored or replaced.
- **National Park Service Omnibus Management Act of 1998** (Pub. L. 105-391; Section 5911) Assures that the management of units of the National Park System is enhanced by the availability and utilization of a broad program of the highest quality science and information
- **NPS Management Policies 2006** (Section 8.11.1, "Social Science Studies") Outlines that the NPS will facilitate social science studies that support the NPS mission, including providing a scientific basis for park planning, operations, and management.

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 proposed collection and subsequent analysis will be used by the NPS to provide parks with defensible estimates of economic losses to park visitors associated with the accidental or intentional loss of individual animals. The Aquatic and Terrestrial surveys are designed to collect information at selected park units addressing different species. For each species, a value per animal will be estimated and used by the NPS to collect damages in relevant cases under SURPA (i.e., cases where the responsible party has been identified and the park would like to proceed with seeking damages). If compensation is successfully obtained, the money will then be used by park managers for restoration activities that have a nexus to the injury, such as habitat restoration or the installation of collision reduction structures (e.g., fences, bridges, culverts, etc.).

Further, while the goal of the collection is limited to estimating values for a small range of commonly killed or injured species, the data and analysis of this study will provide a basis for species-specific studies that the NPS may need in the future.

This study includes a short on-site, intercept survey and a follow-up mail-back/electronic survey. The intercept survey will also provide the metrics used to describe any potential non-response bias analysis in the follow-up survey. Section/Question justifications for the surveys are included in Table 2.1 and on the survey instruments.

Table 2.1: Justification of Survey Questions/Sections

Question/Section	Justification
On-site Survey	
Terrestrial Intercept Survey	
Q1-Q3: questions relating to vehicle use in the park and prior experience regarding wildlife/vehicle collision.	These questions will be used to gather background information on respondent experiences with wildlife collisions.
Q4-Q6: demographic questions	These questions will be used in the non-response bias analysis.
Aquatic Intercept Survey	
Q1-Q3: questions relating to experiences seeing wildlife and evidence of oil spills.	These questions will be used to gather background information on respondent experiences with aquatic species and oil spills.
Q4-Q6: demographic questions	These questions will be used in the non-response bias analysis.
Follow-up Survey	
Terrestrial Mail-back Survey	
Q1: Did you personally drive or ride in a personal vehicle on your recent trip to <NPS UNIT> (either your own or one owned by someone else)?	The questions in this section serve as an introduction to the survey. These questions gather background information on the respondent's experiences with wildlife collisions.
Q2: Have you personally ever been driving or riding in a vehicle that has been in a collision with wildlife?	
Q3: Please check any of the following animals that you have personally hit with a vehicle or been in a vehicle that hit them.	
Further, these questions will also be used in conjunction with screening questions asked in the park(s) to allow for non-response bias analysis and corrections (e.g., individual fills out intercept survey and their spouse fills out the mail-back survey).	
Q4: Please place a check next to each of the animal species you saw while on your recent trip to <NPS UNIT>.	Responses to these questions will provide experience and ranking information to allow bracketing of species-specific values beyond those addressed in the current survey.
Q5: Now, please look at the list above and tell us which 3 species you most wanted to see on your <PARK UNIT> visit.	
Q6: Have you heard about any of these types of collision avoidance structures before reading this survey?	The questions in this section introduce the respondents to the concept of wildlife road-crossing structures. These questions will inform and set the stage for the hypothetical animal protection programs and the discrete choice questions on animal valuation.
Q7: Have you personally seen any of these types of structures while driving?	
Q8: Generally, are you in favor or opposed to use of these types of animal collision avoidance structures?	
Q9: Over the past 10 years, vehicles have collided with an estimated 200 elk and 50 foxes in <PARK UNIT>. Please ask yourself whether the reduced elk and fox collisions offered under Plan A (below) are worth the cost shown to your group in increased entrance fees to <PARK UNIT>. Current entrance fees to the park are <\$X> for a private vehicle for a 7-day pass.	This section uses a hypothetical program describing the construction of a wildlife-road crossing structures and potential benefits and costs associated within the park.
Q10: Over the past 10 years, vehicles have collided with an estimated 200 elk and 50 foxes in <NPS UNIT>. Please ask yourself whether the reduced elk and fox collisions offered under Plan B (below) are worth the cost shown to your group in increased entrance fees to <NPS UNIT>. Current entrance fees to the park are <\$> for a private vehicle for a 7-day pass.	

Q11: How certain do you feel about the choices you made above?	This question will be used to conduct sensitivity analysis of the discrete choice question responses to the respondent's self-reported certainty.
Q12: If you voted for the <i>No Collision Reduction Program</i> in either of the previous choices, please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement. [Three statements addressing potential reasons for not supporting the collision reduction plan are presented. Respondents are asked to rate their level of agreement with the statements on a 5-point scale from "Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree"]	These three statements are intended to help identify responses that have been based on rejecting the scenario presented rather than answering the questions based on an economic weighing of costs and benefits. If a person votes "NO" because they either believe it is the government's job alone to fund the program, or they do not believe the program, as presented, will work, then their responses should be further examined for potential exclusion from the analysis as "protest responses."
Q13: If you voted for PLAN A or PLAN B, please rate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. [Two statements are presented to further probe the underlying motivations for a respondent supporting the collision reduction plans. Respondents are asked to rate their level of agreement with the statements on a 5-point scale from "Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree"]	This question used to understand respondent motivations and help explain whether support for the collision reduction plan is more motivated by concern for the respondent and their family or by concern for animal welfare.
Q14: We are interested in learning how you feel about wildlife in general and protecting wildlife, specifically. [Three statements are presented to further probe concerns for animal welfare. Respondents are asked to rate their level of agreement with the statements on a 5-point scale from "Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree"]	This question used to understand respondent motivations and opinions on both their answers to the previous discrete choice questions and animal welfare, in general. The responses to these questions may be used as covariates in Willingness-to-Pay (WTP) modeling to further explain motivations for WTP.
Q15: Rather than paying for wildlife fences and crossing structures with increased entrance fees, another possible method of financing the structures would be through voluntary donations to a wildlife cross trust fund in <PARK UNIT>. If such a trust fund existed, what is the largest amount you would be willing to give in a one-time donation to fund a program if the program was predicted to prevent 50 elk-vehicle collisions over time?	These questions present an alternative WTP question framework which will act as a cross-verification/calibration tool for the previous discrete choice valuation question results. The "Payment Card" question format has advantages as an alternative valuation method because the respondent data can be modeled in a variety of ways, from using simple averages to using more complex parametric survival models. While the resulting analysis provides a robust method for estimating respondent WTP. The proposed payment card addresses the above considerations by providing a range of 9 potential choices to select from, ranging from \$0-\$250 or more.
Q16: Now please consider a trust fund to pay for fencing and crossings designed to prevent fox-vehicle collisions. If such a trust fund existed, what is the largest amount you would be willing to give in a one-time donation to fund a program if the program was predicted to prevent 20 fox-vehicle collisions over time?	
Q17-Q23: Demographic Questions	This data will be used both as explanatory covariates in WTP modeling and as possible non-response bias tests when compared with screening question responses from park intercepts and non-respondents.
Aquatic Mail-back Survey	
Q1: Did you personally see any sea turtles or piping plovers on your trip to <NPS UNIT>?	Serving as an introduction to the survey, these questions gather background information on respondent experience with aquatic species and oil spills. Further, these questions will also be used in conjunction with screening questions asked in the park(s) to allow for non-response bias analysis and corrections (e.g., individual fills out intercept survey and their spouse fills out the mail-back survey).
Q2: Have you personally ever been to a coastal area where contamination from an oil spill was evident?	
Q3: Please place a check next to each of the animal species you saw while on your recent trip to <NPS	

UNIT>.	
Q4: Now, please look at the list above and tell us which 3 species you most wanted to see on your <PARK UNIT> visit.	values beyond those addressed in the current survey.
Q5: Have you heard about these types of oil spill containment measures before reading this survey?	The questions in this section introduce the respondents to the concept of water pollution abatement programs.
Q6: Have you personally seen any of these types of oil spill containment measures?	These questions will inform and set the stage for the following hypothetical animal protection programs and the discrete choice questions on animal valuation.
Q7: Over the past 5 years, oil spills near the park have resulted in an average of 200 sea turtle deaths and 50 piping plover deaths. Please ask yourself whether the reduced deaths from oil spills offered under <u>Plan A</u> (below) are worth the cost shown to your group in increased entrance fees to <NPS UNIT>. Current entrance fees to the park are <\$> for a private vehicle for a 7-day pass or \$10 for a 1-day pass. Please check ONE box at the bottom of the table to indicate whether you prefer Plan A, or no oil spill response program.	A hypothetical program to fund water pollution response and cleanup programs within the parks is described along with the potential benefits and costs associated with such a program
Q8: Over the past 5 years, oil spills near the park have resulted in an average of 200 sea turtle deaths and 50 piping plover deaths. Please ask yourself whether the reduced deaths from oil spills offered under <u>Plan B</u> (below) are worth the cost shown to your group in increased entrance fees to <NPS UNIT>. Current entrance fees to the park are <\$> for a private vehicle for a 7-day pass. Please check ONE box at the bottom of the table to indicate whether you prefer Plan B, or no oil spill response program.	These two discrete choice questions describe different costs and benefits associated with alternative plans to fund the animal protection programs in the park. These questions are the core valuation questions in the survey and are needed to establish per-animal valuation.
Q9: How certain do you feel about the choices you made above?	This question is used to conduct sensitivity analysis of the discrete choice question responses to the respondent's self-reported certainty.
Q10: If you voted for the No Oil Spill Impact Reduction Program in either of the previous choices, please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement. [Three statements addressing potential reasons for not supporting the collision reduction plan are presented. Respondents are asked to rate their level of agreement with the statements on a 5-point scale from "Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree."]	These three statements are intended to help identify responses that have been based on rejecting the scenario presented rather than answering the questions based on an economic weighing of costs and benefits. If a person votes "NO" because they either believe it is the governments job alone to fund the program, or they do not believe the program, as presented, will work, then their responses should be further examined for potential exclusion from the analysis as "protest responses."
Q11: We are interested in learning how you feel about wildlife in general and protecting wildlife, specifically. [Three statements are presented to further probe concerns for animal welfare. Respondents are asked to rate their level of agreement with the statements on a 5-point scale from "Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree"]	This question is used to understand respondent motivations and opinions on both their answers to the previous discrete choice questions and animal welfare, in general. The responses to these questions may be used as covariates in Willingness-to-Pay (WTP) modeling to further explain motivations for WTP.
Q12: Rather than paying for an oil spill response program with increased park entrance fees, another possible method of financing the structures would be through voluntary donations to a spill response trust fund in <NPS UNIT>. If such a trust fund existed, what is the largest amount you be willing to give in a one-time donation to fund a program if your donation was predicted to prevent 20 sea turtle deaths over time?	These questions present an alternative WTP question framework which will act as a cross-verification/calibration tool for the previous discrete choice valuation question results. The "Payment Card" question format has advantages as an alternative valuation method because the respondent data can be modeled in a variety of ways, from using simple averages to using more complex parametric survival models. While the resulting analysis provides a
Q13: Now please consider a trust fund to pay for an oil	

spill response program designed primarily to prevent piping plover deaths. If such a trust fund existed, what is the largest amount you be willing to give in a one-time donation to fund a program if your donation was predicted to prevent 20 piping plover deaths over time?	robust method for estimating respondent WTP. The proposed payment card addresses the above considerations by providing a range of 9 potential choices to select from, ranging from \$0-\$250 or more.
Q14-Q20: Demographic Questions	This data will be used both as explanatory covariates in WTP modeling and as possible non-response bias tests when compared with screening question responses from park intercepts and non-respondents.

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 on-site intercept survey will be administered 100% electronically. A tablet computer (iPad or similar) will be used to conduct the on-site survey. The survey software platform, Qualtrics, will be used to save responses automatically. Responses will be uploaded at the end of each study day.

The follow-up survey will be available for completion in paper or electronic format. Based on results of the NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring Program (SEM) phase II pilot (*Socioeconomic Pilot Survey, Phase II*; OMB Control #1024-0224; ex. 5/31/2023), employing the same methodology (on-site intercept and mail-back/online follow-up), we anticipate 80% of respondents will opt to fill out the paper survey, while 20% will complete the electronic version.

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.

There is no known duplication of efforts. There are no existing or ongoing studies focused on the value of individual animals in NPS units.

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

This collection will not involve small businesses or other small entities. The survey will only target members of the general public visiting national parks.

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.

Currently the NPS relies on either state restitution values for poaching, which have no basis in economic theory and do not represent the public's preferences, or wildlife value estimates pulled from economic studies that were not designed to address the loss of one or a small numbers of individual animals in a protected park setting. As a result, the values currently used by NPS in their SURPA cases are often set at an extremely conservative level due to a lack of

consistent value estimates based on NPS visitor values. Therefore, the amount of habitat restoration conducted with the recovered monies is insufficient. Without this collection, the NPS will not have an improved, and more appropriate, empirical basis for setting the value of lost wildlife when seeking compensation from those responsible for the loss. The NPS acts as a trustee on behalf of the public of the natural and cultural resources within its boundaries. In the absence of the information collected in this study, the public (to whom these resources belong) will not be fully compensated for their loss. This is a one-time collection.

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.**

This request contains no special circumstances.

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.

A Federal Register Notice published on July 19, 2022 (87 FR 43054) solicited public comments. No public comments were received. In addition to the Federal Register Notice, we solicited feedback from three professionals (Table 8.1) with expertise in economic valuation, message testing, survey design, and methodology. We incorporated their collective feedback on the sampling design, clarity of the survey and instructions, and burden estimates.

Table 8.1. Peer Reviewers

	Reviewer Title	Affiliation
1	Professor - statistical analysis	University of Montana
2	Professor - wildlife collision avoidance programs	Montana State University - Western Transportation Institute -
3	Economist	DOI Office of Policy Analysis

“Whether or not the collection of information is necessary, including whether or not the information will have practical utility; whether there are any questions they felt were unnecessary”

Comments: Overall, reviewers provided positive feedback on the utility of the study. They felt the Minnesota (MN) resident survey¹ [upon which this NPS survey effort is based] provided a solid foundation for this study.

NPS Response: *The NPS agreed and worked closely with the MN research team in the creation of this study.*

“The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information”

Comments: We based our burden estimate on the MN resident survey and arrived at an estimate of 15 minutes. Reviewers agreed with this estimate.

¹ The Minnesota survey and associated report were prepared for: Western Transportation Institute, College of Engineering, Montana State University and Nevada Department of Transportation NAS-NRC, for the following larger project: Wildlife Vehicle Collision (WVC) Reduction and Habitat Connectivity Task 1 – Cost Effective Solutions Transportation Pooled-Fund Project TPF-5(358) (Administered by: Nevada Department of Transportation).

“Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected”

Reviewer #1: Suggested including only two or three distinct species. Noted that the use of two related species in the MN survey (common turtles and T&E turtles) led to some ambiguous results in the final estimated model from that study.

NPS Response: *This advice was heeded, and the proposed collection includes two-three distinct species, e.g., piping plover and sea turtles, for the terrestrial and aquatic surveys.*

Reviewer #2: For the terrestrial mail-back survey, the reviewer stressed the importance of being explicit that crossing structures must be used in conjunction with some amount of exclusionary fencing for the crossing to be effective relative to the contingent valuation questions.

NPS Response: *The terrestrial mail-back survey was closely reviewed to ensure this information was present and clear. Within the “overpasses” paragraph on page 4 between questions 5 and 6, “with fencing to direct wildlife to the overpass” was added to emphasize the use of fencing in conjunction with crossing structures. The “hybrid underpasses” and fencing and culverts” sections already included language about the use of fencing.*

Reviewer #3: Provided feedback that the percentage decreases in animal mortality used in the discrete choice and payment card questions should also be presented as the estimated number of fewer animals killed to improve overall understanding and utility.

NPS Response: This information was added to the terrestrial and aquatic mail-back surveys. For the terrestrial survey, questions 9 and 10 were edited to add the number of species that corresponded to the percentage decrease (e.g., Q9: 50% decrease in number of Elk collisions (100 fewer elk killed)). For the aquatic survey, questions 7 and 8 were edited to add the number of species that corresponded to the percentage decrease (e.g., Q7: 50% decrease in number of sea turtle deaths from oil (100 in total over 5 years)).

“Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents”

Comments: We did not receive comments on this.

9. Explain any decisions to provide any payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

There are no payments or gifts associated with this collection.

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

The anonymous nature of responses will be described to respondents in the initial on-site intercept contact and reiterated in the written literature accompanying the paper or electronic follow-up survey. The only personally identifiable information collected from visitors will be home mailing addresses and/or email addresses for the sole purpose of administering the follow-up survey. This information will only be accessible and used by the study team for the purposes described in this study, except as required by law. Each follow-up survey will be

assigned a unique identifier to tie it to the respondent's intercept survey. This identifier will safeguard the respondent's anonymity and allow researchers to both join data upon follow-up survey completion, as well as monitor mail-back, and non-response bias. The unique identifier will be used in all databases; only one password-protected list will link the unique identifier to respondents' mailing and/or email addresses. At the end of the data analysis period, all personally identifiable information will be destroyed. The evaluation and statistical analysis will be conducted independently of personal contact information, and respondents' names will never be connected to their responses.

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.

No questions of a sensitive nature will be asked as part of this collection.

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 item 13.**

This study will be conducted at a total of 5 NPS units (2 aquatic: Padre Island National Seashore and Anacostia Park and 3 terrestrial: Yellowstone National Park, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, and Olympic National Park). We will employ the same intercept methodology across each unit and expect the same number of intercepts and responses per unit (outlined in Supporting Statement Part B). We plan to contact a total of 7,000 visitors (1,400/park). We expect to receive about 8,876 completed responses (this includes the intercept survey (n=5,600), non-response survey (n=1,260) and mail-back surveys (n=2,016)). The total burden for this one-time collection is estimated to be 1,014 hours. The total annual burden and cost is described below and shown in Table 12.1.

1. On-site Intercept Survey: For the intercept survey, we will randomly approach 1,400 visitors per park (n=7,000) while on-site at 5 different park units. We estimate that 80% (n=5,600 total; 1,120/park) of initial contacts will participate in the on-site visitor survey, resulting in 2,240 aquatic intercept respondents and 3,360 terrestrial intercept respondents. The on-site survey will take 5 minutes to complete, including the 1-minute initial contact, resulting in a total burden of 467 hours (aquatic: 187 hours; terrestrial: 280 hours). Further, it is assumed that 90% (n=5,040 total; 1,008/park) of those agreeing to the Intercept Survey will also agree to receive the Follow-up Mail/Online Survey.

2. Non-Response Check & Observations: Of the 1,400 visitors who refuse to participate in the on-site survey, we anticipate 90% (n=1,260 total; 252/park (aquatic=504; terrestrial=756)) will agree to answer the nonresponse bias questions and 10% will refuse to participate outright (hard refusals). For visitors who decline to take the on-site survey but agree to the non-response bias questions, the surveyor will ask three questions to collect information for possible non-response bias weighting:

1. *“Are you a permanent resident of the United States?”*
2. *“Which of the following best describes your age (under 30, 30 to 60, over 60)?”*
3. *“Have you personally ever been driving or riding in a vehicle that has been in a collision with wildlife?[For Terrestrial version]” and “Have you personally ever been to a coastal area where contamination from an oil spill was evident? [For Aquatic version].”*

Responses and observations will be recorded and compared to final respondent data. Researchers will use this information to check for non-response bias by testing to determine any significantly different responses compared to the rest of the sample. If a nonresponse bias is found, any limitations will be described in the findings. We expect each nonresponse bias contact to take 2 minutes, including the initial contact time of 1 minute, resulting in a total burden of 42 hours (aquatic: 17 hours; terrestrial: 25 hours).

3. Mail/Online Follow-up Visitor Survey: As noted, the current collection benefits from and builds in minor ways on the successful MN 2021 survey instrument. This MN random household mail survey was anticipated to have a 14% to 16% response rate—typical for this type of unsolicited random household survey. The final response rate for the MN survey was 21%, which was considered a very good response for the methodology and protocol used. This response rate also reflects the interest the general public has in the subject matter. For the NPS surveys, the target population is a much more engaged one, who will have agreed to participate in the mail-back/online survey when contacted on-site. For this reason and based on the SEM mail-back response rate, it is anticipated that response rates for the mail-back/online survey will be 40%. Assuming a 40% response rate (n=2,016; 403/park (aquatic=806; terrestrial=1,209)) with a completion time of 15 minutes, the mail-back/online survey will result in a total burden of 505 hours (aquatic: 202 hours; terrestrial: 303 hours).

We estimate the respondent burden and annualized costs to be \$43,867 (Table 12.1). The estimated dollar value of the burden hours for this collection takes into account the nature of our respondents which include individuals or households. This estimated dollar value is based on the National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States published by the

Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupation and Wages, (BLS news release USDL-23-1971², June 2023 for Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—released September 12, 2023). The particular value utilized was \$43.26 for individuals or households.

Table 12.1 Estimated annual respondent burden and annualized costs

Activity	Estimated Number of Respondents	Completion Time per Respondent (minutes)	Total Annual Burden* (hours)	Hourly Rate Including Benefits	\$ Value of Annual Burden Hours
<i>Intercept Survey</i>					
Aquatic	2,240	5	187	\$43.26	\$8,090
Terrestrial	3,360	5	280	\$43.26	\$12,113
Subtotal	5,600		467		0
<i>Non-response Survey</i>					
Aquatic	504	2	17	\$43.26	\$735
Terrestrial	756	2	25	\$43.26	\$1,082
Subtotal	1,260	/	42		0
<i>Mail-back/On-line Survey</i>					
Aquatic	806	15	202	\$43.26	\$8,739
Terrestrial	1,210	15	303	\$43.26	\$13,108
Subtotal	2,016		505		0
TOTAL	8,876		1,014		\$43,867

*Figures rounded to match ROCIS

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.)

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

14. Provide estimates of annualized costs 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.

We estimate that the total cost of this one-time information collection to the Federal Government will be \$341,021. This cost includes the estimated salary costs of federal personnel and operational expenses (see 14.1 and 14.2 below). We used the Office of Personnel Management Salary Table 2023-DEN³ to determine the hourly wages for the Federal employees associated with this collection. We multiplied the hourly wage by 1.6 to account for benefits in accordance with the Bureau of Labor Statistics News Release USDL-22-1892⁴, June 2023 for Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—released September 12, 2023.

² <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ecec.pdf>

³ https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2023/DEN_h.pdf

⁴ <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ecec.pdf>

Table 14.1 Annualized cost to the Federal Government

Position	GS Level	Hourly rate	Hourly Rate incl. benefits (1.6X hourly pay rate)	Estimated time per task (hrs.)	Annual Cost
NPS Economist	13/5	\$59.25	\$95	120	\$11,400

** The calculations in this table are rounded up to the nearest whole number.*

The operational expenses for this collection listed below are approximately \$329,621, which includes contracted services through Bio economics (\$267,451) and other operational expenses (\$62,170).

Table 14.2 Annual Operational Expenses*

Support Staff	Estimated Costs
Senior Project Director	\$11,062
Economist 1	\$45,258
Economist 2	\$120,595
Senior Economist	\$41,496
Surveyor	\$30,660
Database Administrator	\$13,869
Project Administrative Assistant	\$4,511
Subtotal	\$267,451
Other Expenses	Estimated Costs
Survey mailings and postage	\$21,950
Travel (e.g., airfare, lodging, per diem)	\$32,720
Supplies (e.g., field equipment)	\$7,500
Subtotal	\$62,170
TOTAL	\$329,621

** The calculations in this table are rounded up to the nearest whole number.*

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

This is a new collection.

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.

Data analysis will include descriptive statistics, frequencies and percentages, and averages of appropriate questions in the final report of findings. For estimation of individual animal values, data from contingent choice and/or payment card format questions will be analyzed using a cumulative logistic regression model and/or survival analysis, depending on the question format analyzed.

This project is slated to occur once in 2024. The principal investigators will prepare a final report for the NPS that summarizes park-specific results, and individual reports to each participating park unit. It is expected that the final reports will be completed by early 2025.

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 all of the information collection instruments.

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.