

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Employee Benefits Security Administration****Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans; Notice of Charter Renewal**

In accordance with section 512(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and its implementing regulations issued by the General Services Administration (GSA), the charter for the Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans is renewed.

The Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans shall advise the Secretary of Labor on technical aspects of the provisions of ERISA and shall provide reports and/or recommendations each year on its findings to the Secretary of Labor. The Council shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the Secretary. Not more than eight members of the Council shall be of the same political party. Three of the members shall be representatives of employee organizations (at least one of whom shall be a representative of any organization members of which are participants in a multiemployer plan); three of the members shall be representatives of employers (at least one of whom shall be a representative of employers maintaining or contributing to multiemployer plans); three members shall be representatives appointed from the general public (one of whom shall be a person representing those receiving benefits from a pension plan); and there shall be one representative each from the fields of insurance, corporate trust, actuarial counseling, investment counseling, investment management, and accounting.

The Advisory Council will report to the Secretary of Labor. It will function solely as an advisory body and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and its charter will be filed under the Act. For further information, contact Larry I. Good, Executive Secretary, Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210, telephone (202) 693-8668.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 15th day of December 2010.

**Michael L. Davis,**  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration.*

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BILLING CODE 4510-29-P

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Mine Safety and Health Administration**

[OMB Control No. 1219-0003]

**Proposed Extension of Existing Information Collection; Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records**

**AGENCY:** Mine Safety and Health Administration.

**ACTION:** Notice of request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps to assure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is soliciting comments concerning the extension of the information collection for Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records, 30 CFR 57.5037 and 57.5040.

**DATES:** All comments must be received by midnight Eastern Standard Time on February 22, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments must be identified clearly with the rule title and may be submitted to MSHA by any of the following methods:

(1) *Electronic mail:* [zzMSHA-Comments@dol.gov](mailto:zzMSHA-Comments@dol.gov).

(2) *Facsimile:* 202-693-9441.

(3) *Regular Mail:* MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Room 2350, Arlington, VA 22209-3939.

(4) *Hand Delivery or Courier:* MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Room 2350, Arlington, VA 22209-3939. Sign in at the receptionist's desk on the 21st floor.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mario Distasio, Chief of the Economic

Analysis Division, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, at [distasio.mario@dol.gov](mailto:distasio.mario@dol.gov) (e-mail), 202-693-9445 (voicemail), 202-693-9441 (facsimile).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background**

Under the authority of Section 103 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, MSHA is required to—

\* \* \* issue regulations requiring operators to maintain accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored or measured under any applicable mandatory health or safety standard promulgated under this Act.

Airborne radon and radon daughters exist in every uranium mine and can exist in several other mining commodities. Radon is radioactive gas. It diffuses into the underground mine atmosphere through the rock and the ground water. Radon decays in a series of steps into other radioactive elements, which are solids, called radon daughters. Radon and radon daughters are invisible and odorless. Decay of radon and its daughters results in emissions of alpha energy. Medical doctors and scientists have associated high radon daughter exposures with lung cancer. The health hazard arises from breathing air contaminated with radon daughters which are in turn deposited in the lungs. The lung tissues are sensitive to alpha radioactivity.

Standard 30 CFR 57.5037 establishes the procedures to be used by the mine operator in sampling mine air for the presence and concentrations of radon daughters. Operators are required to conduct weekly sampling where concentrations of radon daughters exceed 0.3 working levels (WL). Sampling is required bi-weekly where uranium mines have readings of 0.1 WL to 0.3 WL and every 3 months in non-uranium underground mines where the readings are 0.1 WL to 0.3 WL. Mine operators are required to make a record of the sampling and retain it for 2 years.

Standard 30 CFR 57.5040 requires mine operators to calculate, record, and report to MSHA individual exposures to radon daughters on MSHA Form 4000-9 "Record of Individual Exposure to Radon Daughters". The calculations are based on the results of the weekly sampling required by 30 CFR 57.5037.

**II. Desired Focus of Comments**

MSHA is particularly interested in comments that—

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the

functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submissions of responses.

A copy of the proposed information collection request can be obtained by contacting the employee listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice, or viewed on the Internet by selecting "Rules & Regs", and then selecting "FedReg.Docs". On the next screen, select "Paperwork Reduction Act Supporting Statement" to view documents supporting the **Federal Register** notice.

### III. Current Actions

This notice contains a request for public comment on the extension of the information collection for existing notification, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions for radiation sampling and exposure records. MSHA does not intend to publish the results from this information collection and is not seeking approval to either display or not display the expiration date for the OMB approval of this information collection.

There are no certification exceptions identified with this information collection and the collection of this information does not employ statistical methods.

*Type of Review:* Extension.

*Agency:* Mine Safety and Health Administration.

*OMB Number:* 1219-0003.

*Frequency:* On Occasion.

*Affected Public:* Business or other for-profit.

*Cost to Federal Government:* \$747.

*Total Burden Respondents:* 5.

*Total Number of Responses:* 255.

*Total Burden Hours:* 502 hours.

*Total Hour Burden Cost:* \$17,018.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: December 14, 2010.

**Patricia W. Silvey,**

*Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.*

[FR Doc. 2010-31815 Filed 12-20-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-43-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Wage and Hour Division

**RIN 1235-ZA00**

#### Reasonable Break Time for Nursing Mothers

**AGENCY:** Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Request for Information from the public.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is a request for information from the public regarding the recent amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) that requires employers to provide reasonable break time and a place for nursing mothers to express breast milk for one year after their child's birth. The Department of Labor ("the Department") administers and enforces the FLSA through its Wage and Hour Division. Contained in this notice are the Department's preliminary interpretations of the new break time amendment to the FLSA. The Department seeks information and comments for its review on various issues addressed in this notice, as it considers how best to help employers and employees understand the requirements of the break time for nursing mothers law.

The break time requirement that is now part of the FLSA is set forth in Section 4207 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Public Law 111-148 ("Affordable Care Act"). The provision requires employers to provide "reasonable break time for an employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for 1 year after the child's birth each time such employee has need to express the milk." Employers are also required to provide "a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by an employee to express breast milk." See 29 U.S.C. 207(r).

The break time requirement became effective when the Affordable Care Act was signed into law on March 23, 2010. To assist employers with complying with the new law, the Department has issued Wage and Hour Fact Sheet #73: "Break Time for Nursing Mothers under the FLSA" at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs73.pdf>. The Department has also posted Frequently

Asked Questions (FAQs) on its Web site that reiterate the information provided in the Fact Sheet in a different format. Until the Department issues final guidance, the Department's enforcement will be based on the statutory language and the guidance provided in WHD Fact Sheet #73 and the associated FAQs.

Employers, employees, and other stakeholders have requested additional guidance from the Department about the law's requirements and the Department wants to provide an opportunity for the public to submit information and comments for its consideration. The Department will consider the information and comments received in response to this Request for Information in formulating further guidance for the regulated community on complying with the new break time requirement. Until any such further guidance is issued, the RFI provides useful information for employers to consider in establishing policies for nursing employees.

At this time, the Department does not plan to issue regulations implementing this provision. Because of the wide variety of workplace environments, work schedules, and individual factors that will impact the number and length of breaks required by a nursing mother, as well as the manner in which an employer complies with break time requirement, the Department believes that regulations may not be the most useful or effective means for providing initial guidance to employers and employees. If, however, based on its experience administering and enforcing the break time requirement and the comments received in response to this Request for Information, the Department determines that regulations are necessary, it will initiate rulemaking at that time.

This Request for Information contains the Department's preliminary interpretations of the law's requirements. The Department's identification of key issues related to the law and the development of this Request for Information have been informed by the Department's meetings and discussions with various stakeholders, including employer organizations and representatives, public health and women's organizations, state agencies that have experience administering state laws concerning workplace lactation, and individuals and businesses that have contacted the Department with questions about the new law. The Department looks forward to continuing to receive input and invites the public to comment on the break time requirement generally and on the