

OMB# 1219-0007

Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report and Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report
September, 2017

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Information Collection Request Title: Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report and Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report

CFR Citations: 30 CFR 50.10, 50.11, 50.20, and 50.30

Collection Instrument(s): MSHA Form 7000 1, Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report; MSHA Form 7000 2, Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report

General Instructions

A Supporting Statement, including the text of the notice to the public required by 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(i)(iv) and its actual or estimated date of publication in the Federal Register, must accompany each request for approval of a collection of information. The Supporting Statement must be prepared in the format described below, and must contain the information specified in Section A below. If an item is not applicable, provide a brief explanation. When the question "Does this ICR contain surveys, censuses or employ statistical methods" is checked "Yes", Section B of the Supporting Statement must be completed. OMB reserves the right to require the submission of additional information with respect to any request for approval.

Specific Instructions

A. JUSTIFICATION

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

Section 103(h) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), 30 U.S.C. 813(h), authorizes MSHA to collect information necessary to carry out its duty in protecting the safety and health of miners. Further, section 101 (a) of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 811, authorizes the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) to develop, promulgate, and revise as may be appropriate, improved mandatory health or safety standards for the protection of life and prevention of injuries in coal or other mines.

The reporting and recordkeeping provisions in 30 CFR part 50, Notification, Investigation, Reports and Records of Accidents, Injuries and Illnesses, Employment and Coal Production in Mines, are essential elements in MSHA's Congressional mandate to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses among the nation's miners.

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Section 50.10 requires mine operators and independent contractors to immediately notify MSHA in the event of an accident. This immediate notification is critical to MSHA's timely investigation and assessment of the cause of the accident.

Section 50.11 requires that the mine operator or independent contractor investigate each accident and occupational injury and prepare a report. The mine operator or independent contractor may not use MSHA Form 7000-1 as the investigation report, except if the operator or contractor employs fewer than 20 miners and the injury is not related to an accident.

Section 50.20 requires mine operators and independent contractors to report each accident, injury, and illness to MSHA on Form 7000-1 within 10 working days after an accident or injury has occurred or an occupational illness has been diagnosed. The use of MSHA Form 7000-1 provides for uniform information gathering across the mining industry.

Section 50.30 requires that all mine operators and independent contractors working on mine property report employment to MSHA quarterly on Form 7000-2, and that coal mine operators and independent contractors also report coal production.

Accident, injury, and illness data, when correlated with employment and production data, provide information that MSHA uses to improve its safety and health enforcement programs, focus its education and training efforts, and establish priorities for its technical assistance activities in mine safety and health. Maintaining a current database allows MSHA to identify and direct increased attention to those mines, industry segments, and geographical areas where hazardous trends are developing. This could not be done effectively using historical data. The information collected under Part 50 is the most comprehensive and reliable occupational data available concerning the mining industry.

Section 103(d) of the Mine Act mandates that each accident be investigated by the operator to determine the cause and means of preventing a recurrence. Operators must keep records of such accidents and investigations and make them available to the Secretary or his authorized representative and the appropriate State agency. Section 103(h) requires operators to keep any records and make any reports that are reasonably necessary for MSHA to perform its duties under the Mine Act. Section 103(j) requires operators to notify MSHA of the occurrence of an accident and to take appropriate measures to preserve any evidence that would assist in the investigation into the causes of the accident.

- 2. Indicate how, by whom, how frequently, 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.**

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Data collected through MSHA Forms 7000-1, Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report, and 7000-2, Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report, enable MSHA to publish timely quarterly and annual statistics, reflecting current safety and health conditions in the mining industry. The data gathered from this collection provides MSHA with the figures on which to base its incidence rate calculations and trend analyses. MSHA, other Federal and State agencies, health and safety researchers, and the mining community use the data in measuring and comparing the results of health and safety efforts both in the United States and internationally.

MSHA tabulates and analyzes the information from MSHA Form 7000-1 and MSHA Form 7000-2 to compute incidence and severity rates for various injury types. MSHA uses the employment data and work time information to normalize injury and illness experience at the nation's mines so that MSHA can compare mines of different sizes and injury and illness experience data for different time periods.

These data allow MSHA to detect accident, injury, and illness trends ascribable to specific mine sites, types of mining, work locations, or tasks. MSHA uses these accident, injury, and illness rates to evaluate the success of MSHA's and the mining industry's health and safety efforts. MSHA also uses this information to target its inspection and assistance activities toward those mines, industry segments, and geographical areas that the current data show as having particular problems. Injury rates must be computed at least quarterly for MSHA to target its enforcement and assistance resources. Less frequent data collection would neither be timely nor statistically valid for this purpose.

The mining industry uses this quarterly injury incidence data in its efforts to reduce injuries and illnesses. MSHA's data compilations are the only source of information that permits a particular mining operation to compare its record with that of similar mines.

Coal production data are used in various analyses that range from a comparative nature to complex modeling--such as the Cost of Injury Model developed through research. Additionally, this information impacts the evaluation and review of MSHA's regulations, the development of new safety and health standards, and the evaluation of MSHA's programs.

- 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.**

MSHA permits mine operators and independent contractors to fax completed 7000-1 and 7000-2 forms instead of sending the forms by mail. Also, these forms may be

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submitted electronically by mine operators and contractors. To better serve the mining community, and to reduce the paperwork burden, MSHA provides for and encourages mine operators and independent contractors to submit MSHA 7000-1 and 7000-2 forms electronically. The breakdown of electronic submissions from the past year is as follows:

2016 No. Submitted and Percent Submitted Electronically: Mine Accident, Injury and Illness Report All Forms

Type of Submission		Submitted Electronically	Percent Electronic
White MSHA Form 7000 1, Mine Accident, Injury and Illness Report (Parts A, B and C)	7,694	6,394	83%
Pink MSHA Form 7000 1, (Part D/ Return to work portion)	4,305	3,670	85%
Total MSHA Form 7000-1	11,999	10,064	84%
MSHA Form 7000-2, Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Mine Production Report	92,979	85,792	92%
Total All Forms 7000-1 White, 7000-1 Pink and 7000-2	104,978	95,856	91%

In calendar year (CY) 2016, about 83 percent of the 7000-1 forms (Parts A, B and C) were submitted electronically. Overall, based on the total number of 7000-1 forms submitted over the past 3 years, 80 percent were submitted electronically. MSHA considered the wide range of resource availability among mine operators in preparing the burden estimates. The burden will be minimized to the extent that mine operators incorporate advances in information processing technology into all facets of their business. MSHA expects the percentage of forms filed on-line to continue to increase.

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

MSHA has Federal jurisdiction over safety and health at the nation's mines. The information collected pertains to specific accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses. There is no similar information that could be used.

Although the Department of Health and Human Services may require reporting of some health and safety information from mines, it does so in concert with MSHA, and its information requests have not duplicated information collected by MSHA under 30 CFR Part 50.

The Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects coal production data from mine operators. To address this current duplicate data collection, MSHA and the EIA have developed a Memorandum of Understanding under which MSHA provides the EIA with mine-specific coal production and employment data.

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

This collection of information does not have a significant impact on small businesses or other small entities. MSHA allows a mine operator or independent contractor who employs fewer than 20 miners to use MSHA Form 7000-1 as the investigation report under section 50.11 for an occupational injury that is not related to an accident.

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.

Mine operators and independent contractors submit MSHA Form 7000-1 to MSHA within 10 working days after an accident or occupational injury occurs or an occupational illness has been diagnosed. Less frequent data collection would jeopardize the Agency's ability to focus its resources effectively to carry out its mandate under the Mine Act.

Mine operators submit MSHA Form 7000-2 to MSHA quarterly to report employment, hours worked, and coal production levels. This provides MSHA with timely information for making decisions on improving its safety and health programs, focusing its education and training efforts, and establishing priorities for technical assistance activities in health and safety. Maintaining a current database allows MSHA to effectively direct resources to improve safety and health in the mining

industry. Maintaining a current database provides the means for directing increased attention to those mines, industry segments, and geographical areas where hazardous trends are developing.

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 secret, 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.**

Immediate notification of a mine accident is phoned into the Agency under the requirements of section 50.10. The Agency has a 24-hour call center that responds to mine operators needing immediate assistance. Under section 50.20 mine operators and independent contractors must submit MSHA Form 7000-1 to MSHA within 10 working days after an accident occurs, as defined under section 50.2(h), or when an occupational injury occurs or an occupational illness is diagnosed.

This information collection complies with 5 CFR 1320.5.

- 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 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 3 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.

MSHA published a 60-day *Federal Register* notice on June 16, 2017 (82 FR 27727). MSHA received no public comments.

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

MSHA does not provide payment or gifts to respondents.

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

MSHA Form 7000-1 accident forms contain privacy information in the form of first and last name, date of birth, and the last four digits of the SSN. MSHA only grants a limited number of individuals access to this information, and they have been instructed to guard this information due to the privacy concerns. Public requests for copies of MSHA Form 7000-1 accident forms are fulfilled with the sensitive information redacted to protect accident victim privacy.

- 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.**

There are no questions of a sensitive nature, other than the injury or illness information mentioned in item #10.

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'.**

Estimated Burden for the Collection of Data for MSHA Form 7000-1

Mine operators and independent contractors must notify MSHA immediately in the event of an accident. MSHA estimates that this notification is typically done by mine supervisory personnel by telephone and takes about 30 minutes.

Section 50.10 – Immediate Notification of MSHA:

42 fatal accidents x 30 minutes = 21 hours
983 other accidents x 30 minutes = 492 hours
Responses = 1,025
Hours Subtotal = 513 (reporting) hours

The mine operator must investigate each accident and each occupational injury at the mine and develop a report of the investigation. The mine operator must keep a copy of the report and submit a copy to MSHA at the Agency's request. MSHA estimates that mine supervisory personnel conduct the investigation and that, on average, it takes about 80 hours to conduct an investigation of a fatal accident, about 16 hours for an accident with injuries, and about 1 hour for other occurrences.

The mine operator may not use MSHA Form 7000-1 as the investigation report, except that an operator of a mine with fewer than 20 miners employed may use MSHA Form 7000-1 as an investigation report with respect to that mine for an injury not related to an accident. MSHA estimates that, on average, it takes about 4 hours to prepare a separate investigation report for fatal accidents, and about 1 hour to prepare a separate investigation report for other occurrences.

Section 50.11 – Investigation of Accidents and Occupational Injuries:

46 fatal accidents x 80 hours = 3,680 hours
7,640 nonfatal accidents x 16 hours = 122,240 hours
1,728 other occurrences x 1 hour = 1,728 hours
Responses = 9,414
Hours Subtotal = 127,648 (record-keeping) hours

Section 50.11 – Preparation of Separate Investigation Reports:

53 fatal accidents x 4 hours = 212 hours
2,947 other occurrences x 1 hour 2,947 hours
Responses = 3,000
Hours Subtotal = 3,159 (record-keeping) hours

In 2016, 1,981 mine operators and 412 independent contracting companies submitted reports of accidents, injuries, and illnesses. Mine operators and contractors must submit separate MSHA Form 7000-1 forms for each occurrence and for each miner affected by an accident, injury, or illness. If return-to-duty information on an injured miner is not available within the 10-day reporting period, an additional copy of the form is submitted when this information is known. Of the 11,999 MSHA 7000-1 Forms filed in 2016, 2,393 respondents working on mine property filed 7,694 MSHA Form 7000-1s, and 4,305 follow-up filings to add return-to-duty information.

MSHA estimates that, on average, it requires about 30 minutes to complete the initial MSHA Form 7000-1 and an additional 20 minutes to complete the return-to-duty portion of the form for either electronic or manual submissions.

Section 50.20 – Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Reports:

7,694 initial reports x 30 minutes = 3,847 hours
4,305 follow-up reports x 20 minutes = 1,435 hours
Responses = 11,999
Hours Subtotal = 5,282 (reporting) hours

MSHA expects the work associated with this requirement to be done by supervisory personnel. The wage for estimating hour burden cost is from Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) May 2015 survey¹ increased by 1.039 for wage inflation² since the May 2015 survey and a 1.48 benefit-scaling factor³ to obtain fully the loaded wage rate of \$54.77 ($\$35.62 \times 1.039 \times 1.48$). MSHA estimates the

¹ Options for obtaining OES data are available at item “E3. How to get OES data. What are the different ways to obtain OES estimates from this website?” at https://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. MSHA used the mean hourly wage of \$35.62 from OES May 2015 survey, Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code 47-1011, First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers (NAICS code 212000, Mining (except Oil and Gas)).

² Wage inflation is the change in Series ID: CIS2020000405000I; seasonally adjusted; Series Title: Wages and salaries for Private industry workers in Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, Index. (Qtr 4 2016/Qtr 2 2015 = 126.7/122.0 = 1.039).

burden cost as follows:

Section 50.10 – Immediate Notification of MSHA:

513 hours x \$54.77 per hour = \$28,097

Section 50.11(b) – Investigations of Accidents and Injuries:

127,648 hours x \$54.77 per hour = \$6,991,281

Section 50.11(b) – Separate Reports of Investigations:

3,159 hours x \$54.77 per hour = \$173,018

Section 50.20 – Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Reports:

5,282 hours x \$54.77 per hour = \$289,295

Total Respondents =.....2,393 respondents

Total Responses for MSHA Form 7000-1 =25,438 responses

Total Hour Burden Related to MSHA Form 7000-1 =136,602 hours

Total Hour Burden Cost for MSHA Form 7000-1 =\$7,481,691

Estimated Burden for Reporting Data for MSHA Form 7000-2

In 2016, 7,169 mine operators reported employment information and 15,396 independent contracting companies reported employment information. In 2016, MSHA received 92,979 responses on MSHA Form 7000-2. MSHA estimates that the average time required to complete the form would be 30 minutes manually (paper) and 15 minutes electronically. MSHA discontinued mailing MSHA Form 7000-2 forms to mine operators and contractors and began sending postcard reminders in the second quarter 2011. MSHA will encourage mine operators and independent contractors to submit electronically, but will give them the option of requesting paper forms.

MSHA estimates that approximately 8 percent of the 92,979 responses (or 7,438) of the submitters will request paper forms rather than file electronically. MSHA estimates that, of these, half would be submitted to MSHA by fax and half would be mailed. An additional 5 minutes will be required to request a paper form, for a total of 35 minutes. All mine operators and independent contractors maintain the information required on MSHA Form 7000-2 as a fundamental business requirement. They

³ The benefit-scaler comes from BLS Employer Costs for Employee Compensation access by menu <http://www.bls.gov/data/> or directly with <http://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/cm/cm.data.0.Current>. The data series CMU2030000405000P, Private Industry Total benefits for Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, is divided by 100 to convert to a decimal value. MSHA used the latest 4-quarter moving average 2015Qtr3-2016Qtr2 to determine that 32.65 percent of total loaded wages are benefits. The scaling factor may be approximated with the formula and values $1 + (\text{benefit percentage}/(1 - \text{benefit percentage})) = 1 + (.3265/(1 - .3265)) = 1.48$.

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routinely record the number of employees, the number of hours worked, and in the case of coal mines, the number of tons of coal mined.

Section 50.30 – Prepare and Submit MSHA Form 7000-2:

7,438 responses x 35 minutes = 4,339 hours

85,541 e-responses x 15 minutes = 21,385 (reporting) hours

MSHA believes that the work of preparing and submitting MSHA Form 7000-2 will be performed by clerical personnel⁴.

Section 50.30 – Prepare and Submit MSHA Form 7000-2:

4,339 hours x \$23.45 per hour = \$101,750

21,385 hours x \$23.45 per hour = \$501,478

Total Respondents =.....22,565 respondents

Total Responses for MSHA Form 7000-2 =92,979 responses

Total Hour Burden for MSHA Form 7000-2 =25,724 hours

Total Hour Burden Cost for MSHA Form 7000-2 =\$603,228

Summary of Burden for Accident, Injury, and Illness Reports			
Required Report	Annual Responses	Burden Hours	Burden Hour Cost
50.10 Immediate Notification	1,025	513	\$28,097
50.11 Accidents & Occupational Injuries Investigation:	9,414	127,648	\$6,991,281
50.11 Separate Reports of Investigation (mines with >20 employees):	3,000	3,159	\$173,018
50.20 Mine Accident/Injury/Illness Report:	11,999	5,282	\$289,240
MSHA Form 7000-1 Subtotal	25,438	136,602	\$7,481,636

Summary of Burden for Employment and Coal Production Reports			
Required Report MSHA	Annual Responses	Burden Hours	Burden Hour Cost
50.30 Quarterly employment & coal production			
7000-2: Mailed or faxed	7,438	4,339	\$101,750
7000-2: Electronic submission	85,541	21,385	\$501,478
MSHA Form 7000-2 Subtotal	92,979	25,724	\$603,228

⁴ MSHA used the mean hourly wage of \$15.25 from OES May 2015 survey, Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code 43-9061, Office Clerks, General (NAICS code 212000, Mining (except Oil and Gas) adjusted for benefits and inflation for a net hourly rate of \$23.45 (15.25 x 1.48 x 1.039).

Summary of Total Respondent Burden	
Total Annual Respondents = (2,393 + 22,565)	24,958
Total Annual Responses = (23,146 + 92,737)	118,417
Total Annual Hour Burden = (136,602 + 25,724)	162,326
Total Annual Hour Burden Cost = (\$7,481,636 + \$603,228)	\$ 8,084,864

- 13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected on the burden worksheet).**
- * 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. 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 collections 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.**

Cost Burden to Respondents for MSHA Forms 7000-1 and 7000-2

Of the 7,694 white initial injury MSHA 7000-1 forms and 4,305 pink MSHA 7000-1 return to work forms, submitted in 2016, 83 percent were submitted electronically, approximately 10 percent were submitted by mail, and 7 percent were submitted by fax. MSHA expects this trend to continue. Thus, MSHA's cost estimates for 7000-1 forms submitted by mail are shown below.

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Postage for submission of 7000-1 Forms (OIEI Copy):

7,694 initial reports x 10 percent mailed x \$0.49 = \$377

4,305 follow-up reports x 10 percent mailed x \$0.49 = \$211

Postage for submission of 7000-1 Forms (District Copy):

7,694 initial reports x 10 percent mailed x \$0.49 = \$377

Of the 92,979 MSHA 7000-2 forms submitted in 2016, 92 percent were submitted electronically, approximately 4 percent were submitted by mail, and 4 percent were submitted by fax. MSHA expects this trend to continue. Thus, MSHA's cost estimates for 7000-2 forms submitted by mail are shown below.

Postage for submission of MSHA Form 7000-2:

92,979 responses x 4 percent mailed x \$0.49 = \$1,882

Total Cost Burden for MSHA Form 7000-1 = \$965

Total Cost Burden for MSHA Form 7000-2 = \$1882

TOTAL COST BURDEN FOR MSHA FORMS 7000-1 AND 7000-2 = \$2,847

- 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. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.**

The Office of Injury and Employment Information's (OIEI) function is to collect, correct, and process mine industry survey data and receive and process operator reporting forms (both MSHA Form 7000-1 and MSHA Form 7000-2). The costs to the Federal government for the MSHA Form 7000-1 and the MSHA Form 7000-2 forms are shown as overall cost for both forms.

Costs Associated with the Operation of the Branch: \$600,000 (Support Staff)

Costs Associated with hardware/software: \$55,000

Costs Associated with printing of forms (GPO): \$4,500

Postage Costs for End-of-Year Mailers

29,000 EOY Mailers x \$0.49 = \$14,210

Postage Quarterly Mailers – Postcards

22,000 x 4 Quarters x \$0.34 = \$29,920

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Total Postage = \$44,130

*Total Cost to the Federal Government (MSHA Form 7000-1 and MSHA Form 7000-2)
= \$703,630 (\$600,000+ \$55,000 + \$4,500 + \$44,130)*

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported on the burden worksheet.

MSHA has made no program changes. There was a small change in the estimated number of respondents, decreasing from 27,910 to 24,958. The numbers of responses and hours have decreased as well:

- Responses have decreased from 132,179 to 118,417.
- Hours have decreased from 180,535 to 162,326.
- Cost burden to respondents or record keepers has decreased from \$5,706 to \$2,847.

The number of mines decreased, and there were fewer accidents, illnesses, and injuries. Response times remained the same, but the number of accidents, illnesses, and injuries reported decreased since last submission.

16. For collections of information whose results are planned to 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.

MSHA publishes its data tabulations and statistical analyses in quarterly news releases and other reports, in five Informational Reports, and in an Annual Report to Congress.

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.

MSHA will display the expiration date on any 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.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This information collection does not employ statistical methods.