

Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report and Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report
OMB Control Number: 1219-0007
OMB Expiration Date: 1/31/21

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR MINE ACCIDENT, INJURY, AND ILLNESS REPORT
AND QUARTERLY MINE EMPLOYMENT AND COAL PRODUCTION REPORT**

OMB CONTROL NO. 1219-0007

This ICR seeks to extend, without change, an existing information collection.

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

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 the Mine Safety and Health Administration (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 (Part 50), Notification, Investigation, Reports and Records of Accidents, Injuries and Illnesses, Employment and Coal Production in Mines, are essential elements in MSHA's statutory mandate to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses among the nation's miners (30 U.S.C. 801).

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,

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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 the Secretary's 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, 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.

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.

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MSHA 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 may hinder enforcement efforts. 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 including 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 electronically submit completed 7000-1 and 7000-2 forms instead of sending the forms by mail. Also, these forms may be faxed 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.

- 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 A.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 cooperation 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 any 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;**

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- * **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.**

Section 50.10 requires a mine operator to immediately notify the Agency by phone when a mine accident has occurred. 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.

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- 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 September 14, 2020 (85 FR 56637). MSHA received no public comments.

- 9. Explain any decision to provide any payments or gifts 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 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. General, 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.**
- **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 in Item**

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. The estimations below are based on data mine operators and independent contracting companies reported to MSHA in 2019 in submitted reports of accidents, injuries, and illnesses.

Section 50.10 – Immediate Notification of MSHA:

39 fatal accidents x 30 minutes = 19.5 hours
1,128 other accidents x 30 minutes = 564.00 hours
Responses = 1,167
Hours Subtotal = 583.5 (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 such as entrapments, mine fires, or other selections found on MSHA form 7000-1.

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The mine operator may not use MSHA Form 7000-1 as the investigation report, with the exception 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 nonfatal accidents and other occurrences.

Section 50.11 – Investigation of Accidents and Occupational Injuries:

39 fatal accidents¹ x 80 hours = 3,120.00 hours
5,814 nonfatal accidents x 16 hours = 93,024.00 hours
1,971 other occurrences x 1 hour = 1,971.00 hours
Responses = 7,824
Hours Subtotal = 98,115.00 (record-keeping) hours

Section 50.11 – Preparation of Separate Investigation Reports:

43 fatal accidents x 4 hours = 172.00 hours
3,306 nonfatal accidents and other occurrences x 1 hour = 3,306.00 hours
Responses = 3,349
Hours Subtotal = 3,478.00 (record-keeping) hours

In 2019, 2,339 mine operators and 546 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 10,619 MSHA 7000-1 Forms filed in 2019, 2,885 respondents working on mine property filed 6,996 MSHA 7000-1 Forms, and 3,623 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:

6,996 initial reports x 30 minutes = 3,498 hours
3,623 follow-up reports x 20 minutes = 1,207.55 hours
Responses = 10,619
Hours Subtotal = 4,705.55 (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 2019 survey² increased by 1.032

¹ Fatal accident reporting can cross years and have updates. This document uses fatal accidents as the type of report, not fatalities as the numbers are unlikely to match.

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for wage inflation³ since the May 2019 survey and a 1.49 benefit-scaling factor⁴ to obtain fully the loaded wage rate of \$56.84 (\$36.97 x 1.032 x 1.49). MSHA estimates the burden cost as follows:

Section 50.10 – Immediate Notification of MSHA:
583.5 hours x \$56.84 per hour = \$33,166.14

Section 50.11(b) – Investigations of Accidents and Injuries:
98,115.00 hours x \$56.84 per hour = \$5,576,856.60

Section 50.11(b) – Separate Reports of Investigations:
3,478.00 hours x \$56.84 per hour = \$197,689.52

Section 50.20 – Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Reports:
4,705.55 hours x \$56.84 per hour = \$267,463.46

Total Respondents =.....2,885 respondents
Total Responses for MSHA Form 7000-1 =22,959 responses
Total Hour Burden Related to MSHA Form 7000-1 =106,882.05 hours
Total Hour Burden Cost for MSHA Form 7000-1 =\$6,075,175.72

Estimated Burden for Reporting Data for MSHA Form 7000-2

In 2019, 8,326 mine operators reported employment information and 13,856 independent contracting companies reported employment information. In 2019, MSHA received 89,455 responses on MSHA Form 7000-2. MSHA estimates that the average time required to complete the form would be 35 minutes manually (paper) and 15 minutes electronically.

² For all wage rates, hours, and estimations, MSHA uses the relevant precision throughout the calculation to avoid compound rounding errors and rounds at the final rate values. Displayed intermediate calculation values are presented to explain the calculation and are representative but the final rate values reflects the correct rounding and final estimate. 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 \$36.97 from OES May 2019 survey, Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code 47-1011, First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers (NAICS codes 212100 Coal Mining, 212200 Metal Ore Mining, and 212300 Non Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying).

³ 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 1 2020/Qtr 2 2019 = 140.2/135.9 = 1.032).

⁴ 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 2019Qtr2-2020Qtr1 to determine that 33.00 percent of total loaded wages are benefits. The scaling factor may be approximated with the formula and values 1 + (benefit percentage/(1-benefit percentage)) = 1+(.3300/(1-.3300)) = 1.49.

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MSHA estimates that approximately 8 percent of the 89,455 responses (or 7,156) 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. All mine operators and independent contractors maintain the information required on MSHA Form 7000-2 as a fundamental business requirement. They 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:

7,156 responses x 35 minutes = 4,174.09 (reporting) hours

82,299 e-responses x 15 minutes = 20,574.75 (reporting) hours

MSHA believes that the work of preparing and submitting MSHA Form 7000-2 will be performed by clerical personnel⁵.

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

4,174.09 hours x \$27.72 per hour = \$115,705.77

20,574.75 hours x \$27.72 per hour = \$570,332.07

Total Respondents =.....22,182 respondents
Total Responses for MSHA Form 7000-2 =89,455 responses
Total Hour Burden for MSHA Form 7000-2 =24,748.84 hours
Total Hour Burden Cost for MSHA Form 7000-2 =\$686,037.84

Summary of Burden for Accident, Injury, and Illness Reports			
Required Report	Annual Responses	Burden Hours	Burden Hour Cost
50.10 Immediate Notification	1,167	583.5	\$33,166.14
50.11 Accidents & Occupational Injuries Investigation:	7,824	98,115.00	\$5,576,856.60
50.11 Separate Reports of Investigation (mines with >20 employees):	3,349	3,478.00	\$197,689.52
50.20 Mine Accident/Injury/Illness Report:	10,619	4,705.55	\$267,463.46
MSHA Form 7000-1 Subtotal	22,959	106,882.05	\$6,075,175.72

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			

⁵ MSHA used the mean hourly wage of \$18.03 from OES May 2019 survey, Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code 43-9061, Office Clerks, General (NAICS codes 212100 Coal Mining, 212200 Metal Ore Mining, and 212300 Non Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying) adjusted for benefits and inflation for a net hourly rate of \$27.72 (18.03 x 1.49 x 1.032).

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7000-2: Mailed or faxed	7,156	4,174.09	\$115,705.77
7000-2: Electronic submission	82,299	20,574.75	\$570,332.07
MSHA Form 7000-2 Subtotal	89,455	24,748.84	\$686,037.84

Summary of Total Respondent Burden	
Total Annual Respondents = (2,885 + 22,182)	25,067
Total Annual Responses = (22,959 + 89,455)	112,414
Total Annual Hour Burden = (106,882.05 + 24,748.84)	131,631*
<u>Reporting Burden Hours</u>	
583.5	
4,705.55	
20,574.75	
<u>4,174.09</u>	
30,037.89	
<u>Record Keeping Burden Hours</u>	
98,115.00	
<u>3,478.00</u>	
101,593.00	
101,593	
<u>30,038</u>	
131,631	
Total Annual Hour Burden Cost = (\$6,075,175.72 + \$686,037.84)	\$6,761,214

Note: This value differs by 1 hour from the burden hours published in the 60-day *Federal Register* notice on September 14, 2020 (85 FR 56637) of 131,632 due to rounding.

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- 13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).**
- **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 service 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 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.**

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

Of the 6,996 white initial injury MSHA 7000-1 Forms and 3,623 (pink) MSHA 7000-1 Return to Duty Forms submitted in 2019, approximately 10 percent were submitted by mail. MSHA's cost estimates for 7000-1 forms submitted by mail are shown below.

MSHA Form 7000-1

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

6,996 initial injury forms x 10 percent mailed x \$0.55 = \$384.78.

3,623 follow-up return to duty forms x 10 percent mailed x \$0.55 = \$199.27.

MSHA Form 7000-2

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Of the 89,455 MSHA 7000-2 forms submitted in 2019, approximately 4 percent were submitted by mail and 10 percent of the initial reports of the 7000-2 are customarily also mailed to the district. MSHA's cost estimates for 7000-2 forms submitted by mail are shown below.

Postage for submission of MSHA Form 7000-2 (MSHA Copy):

89,455 responses x 4 percent mailed x \$0.55 = \$1,968.01.

Postage for submission of 7000-2 Forms (District Copy):

7,156 initial reports x 10 percent mailed x \$0.55 = \$393.58.

Total Cost Burden for MSHA Form 7000-1 = \$584.05

Total Cost Burden for MSHA Form 7000-2 = \$2,361.70

TOTAL COST BURDEN FOR MSHA FORMS 7000-1 AND 7000-2 = \$2,946

- 14. Provide estimates of the 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), 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 into 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 office support staff: \$600,000

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

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

Total Cost to the Federal Government (MSHA Form 7000-1 and MSHA Form 7000-2) = \$659,500 (\$600,000+ \$55,000 + \$4,500)

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15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

MSHA has made no program changes. There was a small change in the estimated number of respondents, increasing from 24,958 to 25,067. Cost burden to respondents or record keepers has increased from \$2,847 to \$2,946 due to the increase in respondents.

The numbers of responses and hours have decreased due to fewer accidents, illnesses, and injuries. Responses have decreased from 118,417 to 112,414. Hours have decreased from 162,326 to 131,631.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulations, 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.

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This information collection does not employ statistical methods.