Supporting Statement for
Periodic Medical Surveillance Examinations for Coal Miners
Paperwork Reduction Act Submission

This information collection request (ICR) seeks to extend, without change, a currently approved information collection.

OMB Control Number: 1219-0152

Information Collection Request Title: Periodic Medical Surveillance Examinations for Coal Miners

Type of OMB Review: Extension without change, a currently approved information collection.

Authority:
Part 72 - Health Standards for Coal Mines
Subpart B - Medical Surveillance
30 CFR 72.100 - Periodic examinations.

Collection Instrument(s): None

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), as amended, 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(a), 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 and metal and nonmetal (MNM) mines.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) governs paperwork burdens imposed on the public by Federal agencies for using identical questions to collect information from 10 or more persons. The PRA defines paperwork burden in 44 U.S.C. 3502(2) as time, effort, or financial resources expended to generate, maintain, or provide information to or for a Federal agency. Under 44 U.S.C. 3507, the PRA also establishes policies and procedures of information collection for controlling paperwork burdens imposed by Federal agencies on the public, including evaluating public comments.

To fulfill its statutory mandate to promote miners' health and safety, MSHA requires information collected under the ICR titled "Periodic Medical Surveillance Examinations for Coal Miners." The information collection is intended to ensure miners benefit from periodic medical examinations which provide information on their health status and enable them to take actions to prevent disease progression.

Chronic exposure to respirable coal mine dust causes lung diseases including coal worker's pneumoconiosis (CWP), emphysema, silicosis, and chronic bronchitis, collectively known as "black lung." There are no specific treatments to cure black lung. Chronic effects may progress even after miners are no longer exposed to respirable coal mine dust resulting in increased disability and death. Other complications from exposure to respirable coal mine dust, such as pulmonary and cardiac failure, may result in total disability and premature death.

Considerable progress has been made in lowering respirable coal mine dust levels since 1970 and, consequently, CWP prevalence among coal miners has decreased. However, severe forms of CWP continue to be identified, especially among young miners. Data from Federally funded Coal Workers' Health Surveillance Programs administered by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) indicate that CWP remains a key occupational health risk among the nation's coal miners. The Mine Act authorizes NIOSH to study the causes and consequences of coal-related respiratory disease, and in cooperation with MSHA, to carry out a program for early detection and prevention of pneumoconiosis.

Burden costs associated with this ICR include:

I. Developing and revising medical examination plans
II. Updating miner rosters
III. Posting approved medical examination plans

The associated standards that authorize the collection of information are described below.

I. Developing and Revising Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(b))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(a), each operator of a coal mine shall provide to each miner periodic examinations including chest x-rays, spirometry, symptom assessment, and occupational history at a frequency specified in this section and at no cost to the miner.

Under 30 CFR 72.100(b), each operator shall provide the opportunity to have the examinations at least every 5 years for all miners employed at a coal mine. The examinations shall be available during a 6-month period that begins no less than 3.5 years and not more than 4.5 years from the end of the last 6-month period.

II. Updating Miner Rosters (30 CFR 72.100(d))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(d), each mine operator shall develop and submit for approval to NIOSH a plan in accordance with 42 CFR part 37 for providing miners with the required periodic examinations and a roster specifying the name and current address of each miner covered by the plan.

III. Posting Approved Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(e))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(e), each mine operator shall post on the mine bulletin board at all times the approved plan for providing the medical examinations.

Mine operators' burden and costs associated with recordkeeping and reporting requirements relating to providing medical evaluations to MNM miners that are exposed to silica dust are included in a separate information collection request under OMB Control Number 1219-0156 titled "Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard."

MSHA's 30 CFR 72.100(d) and (e), mirrors NIOSH's information collection requirements specified in 42 CFR 37.4 under a currently approved OMB Control Number 0920-0020 titled "National Coal Workers' Health Surveillance Program (CWHSP)".

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.

Under 30 CFR 72.100(d) and (e), there are requirements related to records for periodic medical surveillance examinations for underground and surface coal miners. The required medical examination plans in this collection are used by coal mine operators, miners, and state and federal mine inspectors.

These requirements allow MSHA to use its inspection and enforcement authority to ensure that operators fully comply with these provisions by submitting to NIOSH a plan for periodic medical

examinations and a roster with names and current addresses of miners covered by the plan.

Coal miners are at risk of developing black lung disease as a result of respirable coal mine dust exposure. Miners benefit from periodic medical examinations which provide information on their health status and enable them to take actions to prevent disease progression. In addition, the requirement to post the plan informs miners and MSHA of plan provisions and the availability of examinations.

NIOSH reports CWP prevalence for miners who voluntarily participated in the Coal Workers X-ray Surveillance Program. Additionally, NIOSH administers the National Coal Workers' Health Surveillance Program, "Specifications for Medical Examinations of Underground Coal Miners," as specified in 42 CFR 37.

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.

No improved information technology has been identified that would reduce the burden of this collection. To comply with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act of 1998, 44 U.S.C. 3504, mine operators may submit or retain records in whatever form they choose, including using computer technology to store the records electronically, provided they are secure and not susceptible to loss or alteration. MSHA encourages operators who store records electronically to provide a mechanism that will allow the continued storage and retrieval of records.

The plan for providing periodic examinations must be posted on the mine bulletin board at all times. Also, the mine operator must have a roster specifying the names and current address of each miner covered by the plan. The records may be on paper or stored electronically, provided that the records are secure, not susceptible to alteration, retrievable, and maintained at least for the time required by applicable regulations.

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.

Existing NIOSH rules require a medical examination plan for providing coal miners with chest x-rays and a roster of names and current mailing addresses of miners covered by the plan. MSHA's requires operators to have a roster, and a medical examination plan submitted to NIOSH for approval in accordance with NIOSH's regulations in 42 CFR 37. MSHA also requires the plan to include providing chest X-rays, spirometry, symptom assessment, and occupational history to coal miners. Where NIOSH and MSHA have overlapping requirements, adherence to the NIOSH requirements will satisfy the MSHA requirements. MSHA enforces the requirements that coal mine operators must provide examinations within the time frames

established under the statue and at an approved facility. This does not impose a duplicative burden. MSHA knows of no other federal or state information collection requirements that duplicate this request.

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

The information collection provisions apply to all mine operators, both large and small. Congress intended that the Secretary enforce the law at all mining operations within the Agency's jurisdiction regardless of size and that information collection and recordkeeping requirements be consistent with efficient and effective enforcement of the Mine Act. Section 103(e) of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 813(e), directs the Secretary not to impose an unreasonable burden on small businesses when obtaining any information under the Mine Act. MSHA considered the burden on small mines when developing the collection and believes that this ICR does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses or other small entities.

6. Describe the consequence to federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The frequency of submitting this data is the same as required by NIOSH to sufficiently protect coal miners. Existing NIOSH regulations require mine operators to submit plans for periodic medical surveillance examinations for underground and surface coal miners and rosters of current miners and their addresses. Under 30 CFR 72.100, coal mine operators must submit such plans and relevant information because all coal miners are at risk of developing black lung disease as a result of respirable coal mine dust exposure.

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 statue 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.**

This collection of information is consistent with the guidelines in 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.

In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d), MSHA will publish the proposed ICR in the *Federal Register*, notify the public that this ICR is reviewed in accordance with the PRA, and provide 60 days for the public to submit comments. MSHA published a 60-day Federal Register notice on, March 25, 2026 (91 FR 14593). MSHA received one comment from American Public Health Association (APHA) in support of the information collection. No action taken by MSHA.

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.

There is no assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents.

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.

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'.**

Respondents

All information related to quantities and inspection rates are estimated by MSHA Headquarter Enforcement Division based on field experience with different types of mining operations, sizes of mines, and the frequency of inspections dictated by statute. Mine operators provide MSHA Headquarter Enforcement Division with the number of mines and employment, and from this information MSHA tracks the number of active and inactive mines and mine types throughout the United States.

Based on information from Mine Safety and Health Administration Standardized Information System (MSIS) as of August 1, 2025, MSHA estimates that there were 634 coal mines with a current status of active. Those mines need to submit plans for medical surveillance examinations, of which 139 are underground coal mines and 495 are surface coal mines.

Wage Rates Determination[1]

MSHA uses data from the May 2024 Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for hourly wage rates[2] and adjusts the rates for benefits,[3] wage inflation,[4] and overhead costs.[5] The occupations listed below in Table 12-1 are those that are determined to be relevant for the cost calculations.

Table 12-1. Estimated Hourly Wage Rates

Occupation	NAICS Code	Average Hourly Wage Rate	Benefit Multiplier	Inflation Multiplier	Overhead Cost Multiplier	Loaded Hourly Wage Rate
		A	B	C	D	A x B x C x D
Mining Supervisor [a]	212100	$55.10	1.452	1.031	1.17	$96.50
Clerk [b]	212100	$25.63	1.452	1.031	1.17	$44.90

Notes:
Benefit Multiplier – MSHA uses the latest 4-quarter moving average 2024Q2-2025Q1 to determine that 31.1 percent of total loaded wages are benefits for private industry workers in construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. The benefit multiplier is 1.452 = 1+(0.311/(1-0.311)).

[1] For all wage rates, including Federal wage rates, MSHA uses the relevant precision throughout the calculation to avoid compound rounding errors and rounds at the final rate value. Displayed intermediate calculation values are presented to explain the calculation and are representative, but the value of final rate reflects the correct rounding and final estimate.
[2] To obtain OEWS data, follow BLS's directions in its Frequently Asked Questions: "E. How to get OEWS data. 4. What are the different ways to obtain OEWS estimates from this website?" at https://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. The average wage rate is calculated as the employment-weighted average of hourly mean wages for the occupation.

[3] The benefit multiplier comes from BLS Employer Costs for Employee Compensation accessed by menu at http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate or directly at http://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/cm/cm.data.0.Current. Insert the data series CMU2030000405000D and CMU2030000405000P, Private Industry Total benefits for Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, which is divided by 100 to convert to a decimal value. MSHA uses the latest 4-quarter moving average to determine what percent of total loaded wages are benefits. MSHA computes the benefit multiplier with a number of detailed calculations, but it may be approximated with the formula 1 + (benefit percentage / (1-benefit percentage)).
[4] 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. (https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate; Inflation Multiplier = (Current Quarter Cost Index Value / OEWS Wage Base Quarter Index Value).
[5] MSHA uses an overhead rate of 17 percent. This overhead rate is based on a 2002 EPA report by Cody Rice, "Wage Rates for Economic Analysis of the Toxics Release Inventory Program", available at https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0387-0064.

Inflation Multiplier – The inflation multiplier is determined by using the employment price index from the most current quarter, 2025Q1, divided by the base year and quarter of the OEWS employment and wage statistics, 2024Q2, for private industry workers in construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, current dollar index. The inflation multiplier is 1.031 = 168.1/163.1.
Overhead Multiplier – MSHA uses an overhead rate of 17 percent.
[a] The Standard Occupation Codes (SOCs) used for this occupation are (47-1011), (49-1011), (51-1011), and (53-1047).
[b] The SOCs used for this occupation are (43-3031), (43-3051), (43-5061), (43-5071), and (43-9061).

I. Developing and Revising Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(b))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(b), mine operators must provide all coal miners with the opportunity to have periodic examinations at least every 5 years.

MSHA assumes that each year one-fifth of the 634 active coal mine operators (127 mines) would revise their medical examination plans to meet the 5-year requirement. The revised plans will specify the 6-month period that the examinations will be available and identify the NIOSH-approved facility that will provide the examinations.

MSHA estimates that it takes a mining supervisor, earning $96.50 per hour, 1 hour to develop or revise a medical examination plan.

Table 12-2. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Developing and Revising Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(b))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Plans)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Developing and Revising Plans (Mining Supervisor)	127	1	127	1.00	127.00	$96.50	$12,255.50
Subtotal (Rounded)	***127***		***127***		***127***		***$12,256***

II. Updating Miner Rosters (30 CFR 72.100(d))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(d), each coal mine operator must develop and submit to NIOSH a plan as specified in 42 CFR 37 for providing miners with periodic medical examinations and a roster specifying the name and current address of each miner covered by the plan.

MSHA estimates that each of the 634 active coal mines would submit updated rosters annually. MSHA estimates that it takes a mining supervisor, earning $96.50 per hour, 10 minutes to update the roster.

Table 12-3. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Updating Miner Rosters (30 CFR 72.100(d))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Rosters)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
II. Updating Miner Rosters (Mining Supervisor)	634	1	634	0.17	105.67	$96.50	$10,196.83
Subtotal (Rounded)	***634***		***634***		***106***		***$10,197***

III. Posting Approved Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(e))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(e), each mine operator shall post on the mine bulletin board at all times the approved plan for providing periodic medical examinations.

MSHA assumes 127 new or revised plans will be approved by the Agency, and 634 rosters are updated annually. MSHA estimates that it takes a clerical employee, earning $44.90 per hour, 5 minutes to copy and post on the mine bulletin board a new or revised plan or an updated roster.

Table 12-4. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Posting Approved Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(e))

Activity (Occupation)	No. of Respondents (Mines)	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses (Plans)	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
III. Posting Approved Plans (Clerk)	127	1	127	0.08	10.58	$44.90	$475.19
III. Posting Updated Rosters (Clerk)	634	1	634	0.08	52.83	$44.90	$2,372.22
Subtotal (Rounded)	***634***		***761***		***63***		***$2,847***

Note: The total number of respondents does not correspond to the sum of rows. It corresponds to the number of active coal mines who must conduct medical examinations.

Hour Burden Summary

MSHA estimates that 634 respondents (coal mine operators) would incur, on average, an annual collection burden of 296 hours. The annual respondent hour and cost burden of this information collection are summarized in the table below.

Table 12-5. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden, Summary

Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time

I. Revising Plans	127	[redacted]	127	[redacted]	127.00	[redacted]	$12,255.50
II. Updating Rosters	634	[redacted]	634	[redacted]	105.67	[redacted]	$10,196.83
III. Posting Plans	634	[redacted]	761	[redacted]	63.42	[redacted]	$2,847.41
Total (Rounded)	***634***	[redacted]	***761***	[redacted]	***296***	[redacted]	***$25,300***

Note: The total number of respondents and responses does not correspond to the sum of rows because different respondents work on the same record. The number of respondents corresponds to the number of active coal mine operators who must conduct medical examinations.

Table 12-6. Estimated Annual Respondent Hour and Cost Burden

Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Monetized Value of Time
I. Revising Plans (Mining Supervisor)	127	1	127	1.00	127.00	$96.50	$12,255.50
II. Updating Rosters (Mining Supervisor)	634	1	634	0.17	105.67	$96.50	$10,196.83
III. Posting Revised Plans (Clerk)	127	1	127	0.08	10.58	$44.90	$475.19
III. Posting Updated Rosters (Clerk)	634	1	634	0.08	52.83	$44.90	$2,372.22
Subtotal (Rounded)	***634***	[redacted]	***761***	[redacted]	***296***	[redacted]	***$25,300***

Note: The total number of respondents and responses does not correspond to the sum of rows because different respondents work on the same record. The number of respondents corresponds to the number of active coal mine operators who must conduct medical examinations.

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 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.**

III. Posting Plans (30 CFR 72.100(e))

Under 30 CFR 72.100(e), the approved and revised plan must be posted on the mine bulletin board.

MSHA estimates that each year one-fifth of coal mines (127 mines) will post their revised plans on the mine bulletin board. On average, MSHA estimates that a revised plan will be 2 pages and copy costs are $0.15 per page, for a total cost per revision of $0.30.

MSHA estimates that the updated roster will be posted along with the plan each year in each of the 634 coal mines. On average, MSHA estimates that a roster would be 2 pages and the cost of copying is $0.15 per page, for a total cost per copy of $0.30.

Table 13-1. Estimated Annual Recordkeeping Costs, Posting Approved Medical Examination Plans (30 CFR 72.100(e))

Cost Component	No. of Responses	Unit Cost	Cost to Recordkeepers
III. Copies of Approved Plans	127	$0.30	$38.10
III. Copies of Updated Rosters	634	$0.30	$190.20
Subtotal (Rounded)	***761***		***$228***

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.

There are no costs to MSHA, but there are costs to NIOSH for reviewing and approving plans.

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

Number of Respondents: The estimated number of respondents decreases from 664 to 634 due to a decrease in the number of coal mines.

Number of Responses: The estimated number of responses decreases from 797 to 761 due to a decrease in the number of respondents (coal mines).

Annual Time Burden: The estimated annual time burden decreases from 310 to 296 hours due to a decrease in the number of responses.

Annual Recordkeeping Costs: The estimated annual recordkeeping costs decreases from $239 to $228 due to a decrease in the number of responses.

Table 15-1. Summary of Changes

	Currently Approved ICR	Updated ICR	Difference
Number of Respondents	664	634	-30
Number of Responses	797	761	-36
Annual Time Burden	310	296	-14
Annual Recordkeeping Costs	$239	$228	-$11

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.

MSHA does not intend to publish the results of this information collection.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

MSHA is not seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of this information collection and there is no form associated with this collection.

18. Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

There are no certification exceptions identified with this information collection.

B. Collections of information employing statistical methods

As statistical analysis is not required by the regulation, questions 1 through 5 do not apply.