

# **Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs**

## **SUPPORTING STATEMENT**

### **A. Justification**

#### **1. Circumstances of Information Collection**

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is requesting Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for extension of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs using Urine (UrMG) and using Oral Fluid (OFMG), which include the Federal Drug Testing Custody and Control Form (Federal CCF); the National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) application forms for urine laboratories, urine Instrumented Initial Test Facilities (IITFs), and oral fluid laboratories; and the NLCP information checklists for urine laboratories, urine IITFs, and oral fluid laboratories. These requirements and forms are currently approved under OMB No. 0930-0158, which expires on August 31, 2026.

The Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs were established by Executive Order 12564 on September 15, 1986 (Attachment D) and legislatively mandated in Section 503 of Public Law 100-71 dated July 11, 1987 (Attachment E). The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides comprehensive scientific and technical standards to satisfy this mandate in the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines). The Mandatory Guidelines were first published on April 11, 1988. The current UrMG were published on October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70768) (Attachment F) and the current OFMG were published on dated October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70814) (Attachment G). In accordance with the new process established in these Mandatory Guidelines, SAMHSA published the Authorized Testing Panels in a separate Federal Register Notification on January 16, 2025 (90 FR 4662) (Attachment H).

The UrMG and OFMG require chain of custody procedures to document the integrity and security of a specimen from the time it is collected until disposal by the test facility (i.e., laboratory or IITF). To ensure uniformity among all federally regulated workplace drug testing programs, the UrMG and OFMG require using an OMB-approved Federal CCF (Federal CCF - Attachment I). The Federal CCF uses a combined format enabling collection of all information required for either a urine or oral fluid specimen, in accordance with both Mandatory Guidelines, thus minimizing duplication and cost to the users.

The Federal CCF is the tool by which agencies and participants in the testing process are assured that the specimen collected and tested is actually that of the donor identified on the form. In addition to the Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs, other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, also use the Federal CCF in drug testing programs required of their regulated industries and federal contractors. The Federal CCF may be a paper or electronic form. All HHS-certified laboratories must submit a request for approval of a digital (paperless) Federal CCF by August 31, 2026.

The UrMG and the OFMG also establish the standards for the NLCP, including requirements for a test facility (i.e., laboratory or IITF) to become HHS-certified and to maintain certification. Prior to the initial certification process, each interested test facility is required to submit an application (Attachment J, L, or M) to the NLCP contractor for review and evaluation. If the submitted application is complete and indicates that the test facility is prepared to test federally regulated specimens using forensically and scientifically supportable procedures, the applicant test facility begins the initial certification process which consists of testing three sets of performance testing samples and undergoing an inspection. After successfully completing this initial certification process, the laboratory or IITF is certified by HHS and enters the NLCP. Through this request, HHS seeks authorization to continue using the NLCP application forms in the certification process.

Once certified, laboratories and IITFs must undergo NLCP inspections every six months to maintain their certification. Prior to each inspection, the laboratory or IITF is required to update Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklist (Attachment K, M, or O). The submitted information allows the members of the inspection team to become familiar with the laboratory's

or IITF's procedures before arriving at the test facility to conduct the inspection, thereby facilitating the timely completion of the inspection. HHS seeks continued approval to collect the information on the information checklists in support of the NLCP inspection program.

In addition to these three areas, HHS seeks approval to continue requiring the recording and reporting requirements specified in the UrMG and OFMG that are summarized below:

<b>Recordkeeping Sections</b>		
<b>Summary of Sections</b>	<b>UrMG</b>	<b>OFGM</b>
Collector is given name and phone of federal agency point of contact	Section 4.6(c) <i>What must a federal agency do before a collector is permitted to collect a specimen?</i>	Section 4.5(c) <i>What must a federal agency do before a collector is permitted to collect a specimen?</i>
Collector completes Federal CCF for specimen collected	Section 8.3 <i>What are the preliminary steps in the urine specimen collection procedure?</i>	Section 8.3 <i>What are the preliminary steps in the oral fluid specimen collection procedure?</i>
	Section 8.4 <i>What steps does the collector take in the collection procedure before the donor provides a urine specimen?</i>	Section 8.4 <i>What steps does the collector take in the collection procedure before the donor provides an oral fluid specimen?</i>
	Section 8.5 <i>What steps does the collector take during and after the urine specimen collection procedure?</i>	Section 8.5 <i>What steps does the collector take during and after the oral fluid specimen collection procedure?</i>
	Section 8.6 <i>What procedure is used when the donor states that they are unable to provide a urine specimen?</i>	Section 8.6 <i>What procedure is used when the donor states that they are unable to provide an oral fluid specimen?</i>
	Section 8.8 <i>How does the collector prepare the urine specimens?</i>	Section 8.8 <i>How does the collector prepare the oral fluid specimens?</i>
Materials to submit to become an HHS inspector	Section 9.12(a)(3) <i>Who can inspect an HHS-certified laboratory or IITF and when may the inspection be conducted?</i>	Section 9.10 <i>Who can inspect an HHS-certified laboratory and when may the inspection be conducted?</i>
Laboratory submits qualifications of new responsible persons (RP) and alternate RPs to HHS	Section 11.4(c) <i>What happens when the RP is absent or leaves an HHS-certified laboratory?</i>	Section 11.4(c) <i>What happens when the RP is absent or leaves an HHS-certified laboratory?</i>
Specifications for laboratory semi-annual statistical report of test results to each federal	Section 11.22(a) <i>What statistical summary reports must an HHS-certified laboratory provide for urine testing?</i>	Section 11.20(a) <i>What statistical summary reports must an HHS-certified laboratory provide for oral fluid testing?</i>

agency		
Information on drug test that laboratory must provide to donor through the Medical Review Officer (MRO)	Section 11.23(b) <i>What HHS-certified laboratory information is available to a federal agency?</i>	Section 11.21(b) <i>What HHS-certified laboratory information is available to a federal agency?</i>
Specifies contents of IITF semi-annual statistical report to federal agencies served	Section 12.19(a) <i>What statistical summary reports must an HHS-certified IITF provide?</i>	Not applicable – IITFs prohibited from testing.
MRO documents donor's request to have split specimen tested	Section 14.1(b) <i>When may a split (B) specimen be tested?</i>	Section 14.1(b) <i>When may a split (B) specimen be tested?</i>

Reporting Sections		
Summary of Sections	UrMG	OFMG
Laboratory or IITF required to submit an application for certification	Section 9.2(a)(1) <i>What is the process for a laboratory or IITF to become HHS-certified?</i>	Section 9.2(a)(1) <i>What is the process for a laboratory to become HHS-certified?</i>
Laboratory completes Federal CCF upon receipt of specimen and before reporting result	Section 11.8 <i>What are the laboratory chain of custody requirements for specimens and aliquots?</i>	Section 11.8 <i>What are the laboratory chain of custody requirements for specimens and aliquots?</i>
	Section 11.19(a) and (o) <i>What are the requirements for an HHS-certified laboratory to report a test result?</i>	Section 11.17(a) and (k)(1) <i>What are the requirements for an HHS-certified laboratory to report a test result?</i>
IITF submits qualifications of new responsible technicians (RT) and alternate RTs to HHS	Section 12.4(c) <i>What happens when the RT is absent or leaves an HHS-certified IITF?</i>	Not applicable – IITFs prohibited from testing.
IITF completes Federal CCF upon receipt of specimen and before reporting result	Section 12.8(a) <i>What are the IITF chain of custody requirements for specimens and aliquots?</i>	Not applicable – IITFs prohibited from testing.
	12.15(a) and (f) <i>What are the requirements for an HHS-certified IITF to report a test result?</i>	Not applicable – IITFs prohibited from testing.
Drug test information that IITF must provide to donor through MRO	Section 12.20(b) <i>What HHS-certified IITF information is available to a federal agency?</i>	Not applicable – IITFs prohibited from testing.
MRO completes the Federal CCF before	Section 13.4(d)(4) <i>What are the responsibilities of an MRO?</i>	Section 13.4(d)(4) <i>What are the responsibilities of an MRO?</i>

reporting result		
MRO must inform donor of right to request split specimen test when a positive, adulterated, or substituted result is reported	Section 13.8(b) <i>Who may request a test of a split (B) specimen?</i>	Section 13.8(b) <i>Who may request a test of a split (B) specimen?</i>
Specifies that MRO must report verified split specimen test results to the federal agency	Section 14.7 <i>How does an MRO report a split (B) specimen test result to an agency?</i>	Section 14.6 <i>How does an MRO report a split (B) specimen test result to an agency?</i>

## 2. Purpose and Use of Information

### a. **Federal CCF** (2026 Federal CCF - Attachment I)-paper and electronic

The Federal CCF is used to identify a specimen and to document its handling at the collection site. The current paper Federal CCF is a carbonless form consisting of 5 copies as follows:

Copy 1	Test Facility Copy
Copy 2	Medical Review Officer Copy
Copy 3	Collector Copy
Copy 4	Employer Copy
Copy 5	Donor Copy

The electronic Federal CCF (ECCF) has the same format as the paper form. Because Copies 2-5 are identical, the ECCF may consist of Copy 1 (Test Facility Copy) and Copy 2-5 (which is distributed to the MRO, collector, employer, and donor). The same information is provided and documented on the paper Federal CCF and the ECCF; only the mechanism for collecting and transmitting that information differs.

SAMHSA is not requiring collection of any new information. SAMHSA has made minor changes to the current Federal CCF as follows:

#### **Copies 2-5:**

#### **Revised Step 5:**

1. Shortened the email address line
2. Replaced the 2 date fields for ““Daytime Phone No.” and “Evening Phone No.” with a single field “Phone No.”
3. Moved the “Date of Birth” field to the left

The Federal CCF is used by the following:

(1). **Federal Agencies**

Department of Agriculture  
Department of Commerce  
Defense Intelligence Agency  
Department of Defense Education Activity Defense Information Systems Agency  
Defense Contract Audit Agency  
Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency  
Defense Logistics Agency  
National Security Agency  
National Geospatial Intelligence Agency  
Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Office of Sec. of Defense/Washington Headquarters Services  
Department of the Navy  
Uniformed Services University of the Health Science  
Department of the Air Force  
Department of Education  
Department of Energy  
Department of Health and Human Services  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Department of the Interior  
Department of Justice  
United States Marshals Service  
Department of Labor  
Department of State  
Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury  
Bureau of Engraving & Printing  
Internal Revenue Service  
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center  
United States Mint  
Bureau of the Fiscal Service  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Executive Office of the President  
General Services Administration  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Small Business Administration  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Department of the Army

Federal Bureau of Prisons  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms  
U.S. Secret Service  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
AmeriCorps  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
American Battle Monuments Commission  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Architectural and Transportation Board  
Barry Goldwater Scholarship Foundation  
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights  
Commission of Fine Arts  
U.S. Ability  
One Commission  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
Consumer Product Safety Board  
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board  
Export-Import Bank of the United States  
Farm Credit Administration  
Federal Communication Commission  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Federal Election Commission  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Federal Labor Relations Authority  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service  
Federal Maritime Commission  
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission  
Federal Reserve Board  
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board  
Federal Trade Commission  
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission  
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation  
Indian Arts and Crafts Board  
Institute of Museum and Library Services  
Inter-American Foundation  
International Boundary Commission, U.S. and Canada  
U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico  
International Joint Commission  
U.S. International Trade Commission  
Surface Transportation Board  
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission  
Marine Mammal Commission  
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board  
National Archives and Records Administration

National Capital Planning Commission  
Institute of Museum and Library Services  
National Council on Disability  
National Credit Union Administration  
National Endowment for the Arts  
National Endowment for the Humanities  
National Labor Relations Board  
National Mediation Board  
National Science Foundation  
National Transportation Safety Board  
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
U.S. Office of Special Counsel  
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission  
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation  
Peace Corps  
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation  
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board  
Selective Service System  
Armed Forces Retirement Home  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
U.S. Office of Government Ethics  
Arctic Research Commission  
Army and Air Force Exchange Service  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency  
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency  
Defense Contract Management Agency  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
Defense Finance and Accounting Services  
Defense Microelectronics Activity  
Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General  
Department of Homeland Security  
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Inspector General  
Department of the Treasury  
Department of the Treasury, Office of the Inspector General  
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
Federal Communications Commission  
Federal Housing Finance Agency, Office of Inspector General  
Missile Defense Agency  
Office of Inspector General for Tax Administration  
Office of Personnel Management  
Social Security Administration



- (2). **Employers** regulated by the Department of Transportation under its drug and alcohol regulations and amendments (49 CFR Part 40) for the following:

Federal Aviation Administration  
Federal Motor Carrier Administration  
Federal Railroad Administration  
Federal Transit Administration  
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration  
United States Coast Guard

- (3) **Licensees and other entities** regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under its fitness-for-duty regulations (10 CFR Part 26).

**b. NLCP Application** (Attachment J, L, or M)

A laboratory or IITF interested in participating in the National Laboratory Certification Program must submit an NLCP application form. The form contains the minimum information needed for a determination of the laboratory's or IITF's preparedness to begin the initial certification process.

**c. Sections B and C of the NLCP Information Checklist** (Attachment K, M, or O)

A laboratory or IITF must submit Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklist before each semi-annual maintenance inspection. The assigned inspectors use the information to become familiar with the laboratory or IITF operations before arriving at the test facility for the onsite inspection.

**d. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements in the UrMG and OFMG**

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements ensure that the information and records collected and maintained by a certified laboratory or IITF will be forensically and scientifically supportable.

3. Use of Information Technology

In accordance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), the NLCP facilitates the use of automated, electronic submissions of any type of documentation required by the UrMG and OFMG. All applications and NLCP information checklists may be submitted electronically to the NLCP. Drug testing service providers including collectors, test facilities, MROs, and third party administrators are allowed to transmit copies of the Federal CCF by secure electronic means. In addition, the Federal CCF may be used in either paper or electronic form.

In accordance with Section 8108(a) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, SAMHSA had set a deadline of August 31, 2023 for all HHS-certified laboratories to submit a request for approval of a digital (paperless) Federal CCF. Due to the lack of industry availability of digital (paperless) Federal CCF, SAMHSA extended the deadline for all HHS-certified laboratories to submit a request for approval of a digital (paperless) Federal CCF to August 31, 2026.

#### 4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

The information on the Federal CCF is unique and is collected to satisfy forensic requirements and to facilitate reporting of drug test results.

The information provided by an applicant laboratory or IITF in the NLCP application is not available from any other source because the procedures used by each laboratory or IITF are unique.

The information provided by each laboratory or IITF in Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklist is unique, is necessary for inspectors conducting an inspection, and is not available elsewhere.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the UrMG and OFMG are also unique.

To avoid duplication, employers regulated by the DOT are required by law to use the Federal CCF and HHS-certified laboratories for their workplace drug testing programs, rather than using

different custody and control forms or establishing alternative laboratory certification programs. The NRC also requires their regulated entities to use HHS-certified laboratories and to use the Federal CCF pursuant to §26.153(g). The Federal CCF format addresses UrMG and OFMG requirements on the same CCF to eliminate the need for two forms.

#### 5. Involvement of Small Entities

The Federal CCF is used only by federal agencies, employers regulated by DOT, and certain entities regulated by NRC. The requirement to use the Federal CCF has no special impact on small businesses. That is, some type of custody and control form must be used when a specimen is collected and submitted to a laboratory for a drug test.

The information provided on the NLCP application form or in Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklist is information that any laboratory must have to show that it is capable of testing specimens and reporting results that are forensically and scientifically supportable.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the UrMG and OFMG describe procedures paralleling those employed in any laboratory that conducts forensic drug testing. In the normal course of business, a laboratory collects and maintains this same information to support the reported test results. The standards and certifying procedures represent the minimum burden consistent with the legislative intent of Executive Order 12564 and Public Law 100-71.

#### 6. Consequences if Information Collected Less Frequently

A separate Federal CCF is used for each specimen. A specimen may be collected for one of the following reasons: pre-employment, random, reasonable suspicion/cause, post-accident, return to duty, or follow-up. Each federal agency and employer regulated by DOT establishes the frequency at which employees are randomly selected for drug testing, while the frequency for testing for the other reasons depends on the circumstances. The deterrence effect of a workplace drug-testing program is related to the frequency that employees are tested.

The NLCP application form must be submitted only once as part of the process to become an HHS-certified laboratory or IITF. Without this information, it is impossible to assess whether a laboratory is capable of maintaining chain of custody and using reliable analytical procedures to test specimens and thus complete the certification process. The requirement for each laboratory or IITF to update Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklist before each inspection ensures that the inspectors have the information on changes made since the last inspection and on current staffing and procedures. Collecting the information less frequently would require the inspectors to spend a great deal of time determining the current practices and changes instituted since the last inspection, rather than spending the time allocated for reviewing all aspects of the laboratories operations.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements are continuous for all aspects of a laboratory's or IITF's program. The collection of data and recordkeeping cannot be accomplished less frequently and still maintain the appropriate forensically acceptable minimum standards to ensure that all drug test results are supportable in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

7. Consistency with the Guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2)

The information collected on the Federal CCF, NLCP applications, Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklists, and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the UrMG and OFMG comply with 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

8. Consultation outside the Agency

A notice soliciting public comment on the collection of this information was published in the Federal Register on January 10, 2023 (88 FR 1394). No comments were received.

9. Payment to Respondents

There is no payment made or gift given to an individual who provides the required information on a Federal CCF or to any test facility that completes an NLCP application form or Sections B and C of the NLCP information checklist, or meets the other recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the UrMG and OFMG.

10. Assurance of Confidentiality

The information on the Federal CCF is collected under the authority in Executive Order 12564, 5 U.S.C. 3301 (2), 5 U.S.C. 7301, and Section 503 of Public Law 100-71, 5 U.S.C. 7301 note. Test results may only be disclosed to an MRO, the federal agency administrator of the Employee Assistance Program, and a supervisor with authority to take adverse personnel action. The Federal CCF was developed to collect minimal personal identifying information of the individual being tested and to limit access only to the extent necessary to link the specimen and test results to the individual. The individual tested may object to the inclusion of his/her Social Security Number (SSN) on the CCF. Refusal to provide the SSN does not invalidate the drug test. Another identifier (e.g., employee identification number, commercial driver's license state and number) may be used in place of the SSN. For more information about the confidentiality and security of the information collected on this form, please review HHS privacy impact assessment at <https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/asa/ocio/cybersecurity/pias-and-resources/index.html> and the DOT privacy impact assessment at <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

Completed NLCP applications and NLCP information checklists are kept secure and private at the NLCP contractor facility.

All records transmitted and maintained by the certified laboratories and IITFs are kept secure and private in accordance with the UrMG and OFMG.

11. Questions of a Sensitive Nature

The certification standards and scientific and technical guidelines do not solicit information of a sensitive nature. The privacy inherent in the drug testing procedure itself requires adherence to applicable privacy and protection provisions. Upon notification by the testing laboratory that a specimen has tested positive, substituted, or adulterated, the MRO must contact the individual to determine if there is a valid explanation for the test results. Any medical information given to the MRO must be kept private to the extent of the law.

## 12. Estimates of Annualized Hour Burden

### a. **Federal CCF**

Form/Respondent	Number of Respondents	Responses per Respondent	Total Number of Responses	Burden per Response (hours)	Annual Burden (hours)	Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	Total Cost (\$)³
<b>Custody and Control Form¹:</b>							
Donor	6,726,610	1	6,726,610	0.08	538,129	25	13,453,225
Collector	6,726,610	1	6,726,610	0.07	470,863	15	7,060,245
Laboratory	6,726,610	1	6,726,610	0.05	336,331	35	11,771,585
IITF	1	0	0	0.05	0	35	0
Medical Review Officer	6,726,610	1	6,726,610	0.05	336,331	150	50,449,650
<b>NLCP Application Form²:</b>							
Laboratory	20	1	20	3	60	35	2,100
IITF	0	0	0	3	0	35	0
<b>Sections B and C - NLCP Information Checklist:</b>							
Laboratory	19	1	19	1	19	35	665
IITF	1	1	1	1	1	35	35
<b>Record Keeping:</b>							
Laboratory	19	1	19	250	4,750	35	166,250
IITF	0	0	0	250	0	35	0
<b>Total</b>	6,726,669		26,906,499		1,686,483		82,903,755

<sup>1</sup>Note: The time it takes each respondent (i.e., donor, collector, laboratory, IITF, and MRO) to complete the Federal CCF is based on an average estimated number of minutes it would take each respondent to complete their designated section of the form or regulated entities (e.g. HHS, DOT, and NRC).

<sup>1</sup>Note: The above number of responses is based on an estimate of the total number of specimens collected annually (approximately 150,000 federal agency specimens; 6,500,000 DOT regulated specimens, and 145,000 NRC regulated specimens).

<sup>2</sup>Note: The estimate of 20 applications per year is based on requests for a laboratory application (urine or oral fluid) or IITF application in the past year (i.e., at the time of these calculations).

<sup>2</sup>Note: The estimate of three burden hours to complete the application has not changed.

<sup>3</sup>Note: At the time of these calculations, there were 18 certified laboratories and one certified IITF undergoing 2 maintenance inspections each year, and 1 applicant laboratory.

<sup>3</sup>Note: The wage rates listed for each respondent are based on estimated average hourly wages for the individuals performing these tasks.

### 13. Estimates of Annualized Cost Burden to Respondents

#### 1. Donors

There is no direct cost burden to a donor (i.e., employee/job applicant). Each federal agency, DOT-regulated employer, or NRC-regulated entity pays for collecting and testing specimens and for the MRO review of results as part of its workplace drug testing program.

#### 2. Test Facility (Laboratory or IITF)

There are no capital and start-up costs over and above the normal laboratory equipment required for maintaining a drug testing laboratory. However, there is a cost associated with a laboratory or IITF becoming an HHS-certified test facility and maintaining that certification.

#### NLCP Fee Schedule

The NLCP Fee Schedule, effective April 1, 2025 for inspections and September 2, 2025 for performance testing (PT) cycles, is as follows for Laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities:		Combined Inspections for Urine and Oral Fluid Laboratories
Event	Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)
Application	\$3,000*	N/A
Initial Inspections		
Initial	\$10,320*	N/A
3-month Second Initial	\$10,320*	N/A
Maintenance Inspections		

IITF (Urine)	\$10,320	N/A
Laboratory:		
Category 0	\$8,320	\$11,320
Category 1	\$10,320	\$13,320
Category 2	\$16,920	\$21,420
Category 3	\$28,500	\$33,000
Category 4	\$43,700	\$51,200
Category 5 - Inspection	\$43,700	\$51,200
Category 5 - Audit	\$28,500	\$33,000
Category 6 - Inspection	\$54,600	\$62,100
Category 6 - Audit	\$39,400	\$44,900
Category 7 - Inspection	\$65,500	\$73,000
Category 7 - Audit	\$50,300	\$56,800
<b>Special Inspection</b>	Actual cost	Actual cost
<b>Remedial Action</b>		
Pre-inspection	\$1,000	\$1,000
Post-inspection	\$3,000	\$3,000
<b>Performance Testing</b>		
Urine Initial Set	\$3,000	N/A
Urine Maintenance Set	\$3,000	\$3,000
Oral Fluid Initial Set	\$5,000**	N/A
Oral Fluid Maintenance Set	\$5,000**	\$5,000**
<b>Remedial Action</b>		
Major	\$3,000	\$3,000
Reoccurring Minor	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>Withdrawal - Final Inspection/Audit</b>	Actual Cost	Actual Cost

14. Estimates of Annualized Cost to the Government

(a) **Cost to Federal Agencies**

(1) Estimated Direct Testing Costs (i.e., collection, testing, and MRO costs):



$$150,000 \text{ specimens/yr} \times \$60/\text{specimen} = \$9,000,000$$

(2) Estimated Administrative Costs:

$$150,000 \text{ specimens/yr} \times \$60/\text{specimen} = \$9,000,000$$

*Note: The above figures are estimates for the total number of specimens that were collected by the federal agencies (listed above) and for the direct testing and administrative costs, respectively, associated with each specimen.*

**(b) Management Oversight of NLCP Contract (Contracting Officer Representative (COR))**

$$2 \text{ FTEs} + \text{Travel Costs to NLCP contractor site} = \$400,000$$

$$\text{Total Annual Government Cost (a(1)+a(2))+b) = \$18,400,000}$$

15. Changes in Hourly Burden

There are currently 1,687,529 burden hours in the OMB inventory. SAMHSA is requesting 1,686,483 hours. There is a slight decrease of 1,225 in burden hours due to change in the agency estimates. The new burden estimate is based on program experience and review of responses during the previous cycle.

16. Time Schedule, Publication, and Analysis Plans

A typical process to become an HHS-certified laboratory is as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Time (Elapsed Weeks)</u>
NLCP Application Received	0
Application Reviewed	2
Application Accepted	4
First Set of PT Samples	6

Second Set of PT Samples	10
Inspection and Third Set of PT Samples	14
Evaluation of Laboratory's Performance	18
Certification	20

The Division of Workplace Programs publishes the list of HHS-certified laboratories in the Federal Register on a monthly basis.

17. Display of Expiration Date

Approval is requested to not display the expiration date on the Federal CCF. A similar approval was granted three years ago. This avoids the possibility that millions of acceptable copies would be discarded or that a specimen would be rejected for testing by a laboratory or IITF because it was submitted using a form past a stated expiration date. HHS will notify users that they may continue using the current form until the new expiration date established by this approval request.

18. Exceptions to Certification Statement

This collection of information involves no exceptions to the Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions.

**B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods**

This collection of information does not employ statistical methods.