

**U.S. Department of Labor  
Mine Safety and Health  
Administration**



**November 2020**

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## TAB 1: AGENCY ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

### Mission

The U.S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) works to prevent death, illness, and injury from mining and promote safe and healthful workplaces for U.S. miners. For more information, please visit [MSHA.gov](https://www.msha.gov).<sup>1</sup>

### Authorizing Legislation

MSHA carries out the provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response (MINER) Act of 2006. For more information, please see the [Mine Act, as amended](#).<sup>2</sup>

### Organizational Structure

MSHA, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, is led by the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health. MSHA has approximately 1,725 full-time employees, including ten career Senior Executive Service (SES) positions. The majority (92 percent) of MSHA employees are stationed outside of headquarters, in approximately 89 locations throughout the United States. About 144 employees are stationed at headquarters.

MSHA is comprised of six program areas:

- [Administration and Management](#)<sup>3</sup>
- [Office of Assessments](#)<sup>4</sup>
- [Mine Safety and Health Enforcement](#)<sup>5</sup>
- [Educational Policy and Development](#)<sup>6</sup> and [Program Evaluation and Information Resources](#)<sup>7</sup> [NOTE: *Though this is now one program area, MSHA maintains separate web pages for each functionality. The Department's FY 2022 request to OMB proposes to consolidate these two separate budget activities into one to align with the new operational structure.*]
- [Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances](#)<sup>8</sup>
- [Directorate of Technical Support](#)<sup>9</sup>

MSHA also operates the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Academy) in Beckley, West Virginia, one of seven federally-chartered training academies. The Academy provides necessary training and outreach to both MSHA employees and the mining community. More information is available at <https://arlweb.msha.gov/Programs/MineAcademy/Academy.asp>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/mission>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/sites/default/files/Regulations/mine-safety-and-health-deskbook.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas/administration-and-management>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas/office%20of%20assessments>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://mshanel.msha.dir.labor.gov/program-areas/enforcement>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas/educational-policy-and-development>.

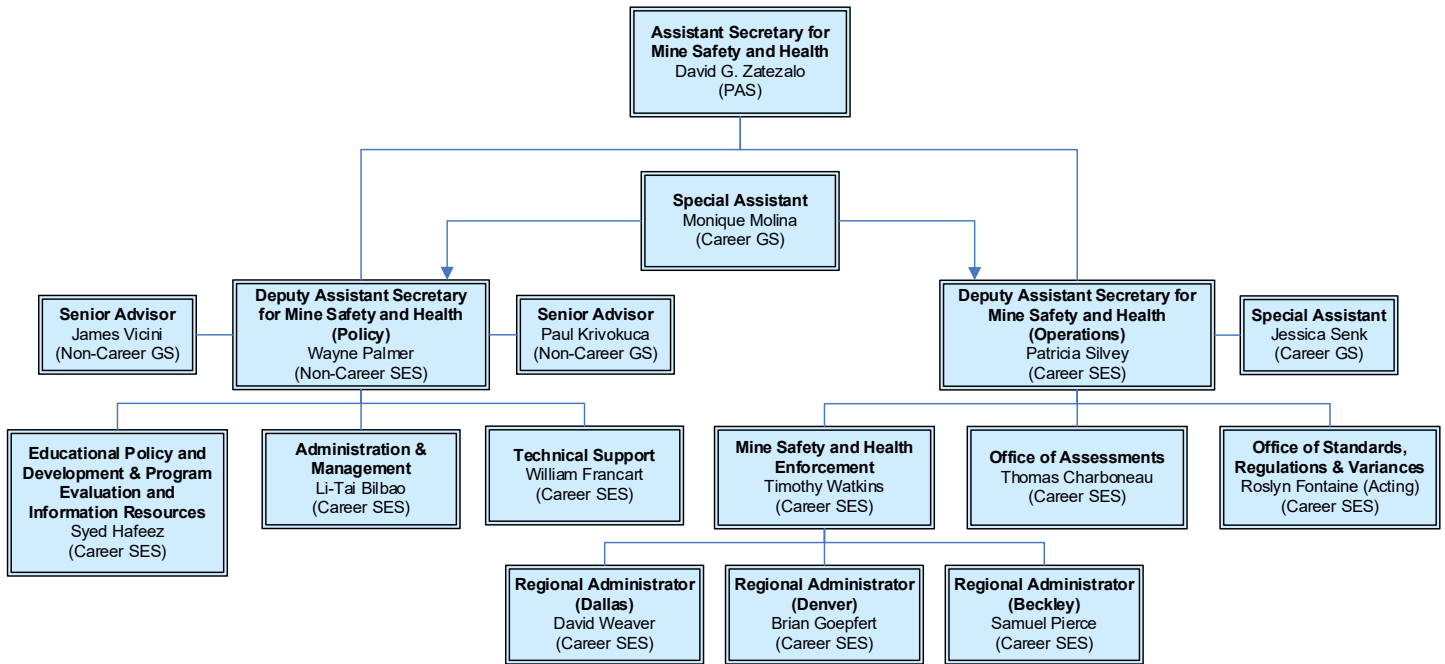
<sup>7</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas/program-evaluation-and-information-resources>.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas/standards-regulations-and-variances>.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas/technical-support>.

**TAB 1: Agency Organizational Overview**

*Organizational Chart*



**TAB 1: Agency Organizational Overview**

*Workforce At-A-Glance*

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT \*  
AS OF 11/1/2020 - MSHA**

AGENCY			
Subagency	National Office	Regional Office	Total
MSHA	135	1578	1713
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1713</b>
RACE & GENDER			
Ethnicity	F	M	Total
American Indian	2	6	8
Asian	7	11	18
Black	52	38	90
Hawaiian/PI	1	1	2
Hispanic	24	40	64
Two or more Races	3	5	8
White	275	1248	1523
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>1713</b>

BARGAINING UNIT	
Local 12	70
NCFL	1275
Non-BU	368
SUPERVISORY**	
Non Supervisor	1421
Supervisor	292
WORK SCHEDULE	
F-Full Time	1708
P-Part Time	2
R-Phased Employ/Retiree	3
REGIONS	
1 Boston	10
2 New York	29
3 Philadelphia	696
4 Atlanta	288
5 Chicago	186
6 Dallas	91
7 Kansas City	36
8 Denver	141
9 San Francisco	67
10 Seattle	34
Natl Ofc	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1713</b>

GRADE DISTRIBUTION	
00	10
04	11
05	4
06	140
07	76
08	15
09	44
10	4
11	59
12	905
13	297
14	101
15	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1713</b>
DISABLED STATUS	
No Disability	1521
Non-targeted	162
Targeted	30
APPOINTMENT TENURE	
Indefinite	2
Permanent	1711
RETIREMENT ELIGIBILITY	
Early Out	122
Eligible	424
Not Eligible	1167

METRO D.C. AREA EMPLOYEES BY BUILDING		
MSHA ARLINGTON-CRYSTAL GATEWAY		135
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>
Includes regional employees working in the D.C. area		
GRADE 13 & ABOVE		
Ethnicity	F	M
Asian	1	7
Black	24	14
Hawaiian/PI	0	1
Hispanic	11	12
Two or more Races	2	3
White	29	352

\* Permanent and Temporary Employees  
\*\* Supervisor count includes manager levels 2 and 4

## Organizational Changes During the Past Four Years

### *Mine Safety and Health Enforcement*

Historically, MSHA's enforcement function was bifurcated into (1) Coal and (2) Metal/Nonmetal program areas, each with its own Administrator and Deputy Administrator. Beginning in 2018, MSHA operationally consolidated the two programs to create Mine Safety Health Enforcement (MSHE) under the leadership of one Administrator, with a Deputy Administrator for Coal and a Deputy Administrator for Metal/Nonmetal.

MSHA reorganized the district and field enforcement structures in 2019 to better align agency resources with current mining activity, to more effectively and efficiently conduct mine inspections. MSHA now has three regions— East, Central, and West, to which the 15 district offices have been assigned. Additionally, inspection responsibility and enforcement oversight of 213 mine properties were reassigned to different district offices. These reassignments were based on geographic consideration, mining activity, and MSHA resources.

MSHA created three new SES, Regional Administrator (RA) positions to oversee the regions. The positions are based in Beckley, WV; Dallas, TX; and Denver, CO. The RAs replaced the former Deputy Administrator positions.

Coal and Metal/Nonmetal program functions were merged at the Headquarters level. This included combining the previously separate Management offices, Safety offices, and Accident Investigation offices. The health programs for Metal and Nonmetal and Coal remain separate.

### *Educational Policy and Development and Program Evaluation and Information Resources*

In 2019, the MSHA Educational Policy and Development (EPD) office and the Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR) office were realigned into one office led by a career SES and two deputies, one for each program area. The Department's FY 2022 request to OMB proposes consolidating these two separate activities to align with the operational structure. As a result of the Department's enterprise-wide shared services initiative, a significant portion of PEIR's functions were transitioned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management's (OASAM's) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The remaining injury and illness data reporting and program analysis functions were merged with EPD. This approach will result in data-driven educational and training policy and priorities for MSHA inspectors, the mining community, and stakeholders. The realignment of the two offices under a single career SES reduced the agency's SES allocation by one.

## Key Leaders

### *Office of the Assistant Secretary*

- [David G. Zatezalo](#), Assistant Secretary
- [Wayne D. Palmer](#), Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy
- [Patricia W. Silvey](#), Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations
- **Paul Krivokuca**, Senior Advisor
- **James Vicini**, Senior Advisor

- **Monique Molina**, Supervisory Special Assistant
- **Jessica Senk**, Special Assistant

*Office of Administration and Management*

- **Li-Tai Bilbao**, Director
- **Vacant**, Deputy Director

*Office of Assessments*

- **Thomas Charboneau**, Director
- **Kelvin Blue**, Deputy Director

*Mine Safety and Health Enforcement*

- **Timothy Watkins**, Administrator
- **Samuel Pierce**, Regional Administrator (East)
- **David Weaver**, Regional Administrator (Central)
- **Brian Goepfert**, Regional Administrator (West)

*Educational Policy and Development and Program Evaluation and Information Resources*

- **Syed Hafeez**, Director
- **Carolyn Wilson**, Deputy Director
- **Reza Noorani**, Acting Deputy Director

*Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances*

- **Roslyn B. Fontaine**, Acting Director
- **S. Aromie Noe**, Acting Deputy Director

*Technical Support Division*

- **William Francart**, Director
- **Melanie Calhoun**, Deputy Director

## **Managerial Challenges**

- Currently, MSHA faces several managerial challenges, including changes in the regulated community. MSHA has restructured its organization to appropriately respond to these continuing changes.
- Respirable quartz/silica and powered haulage<sup>10</sup> accidents have been identified as challenges facing MSHA. The Agency has worked diligently to raise these issues with stakeholders and will continue to do so, while also developing proposed rules related to both topics and highlighting those issues for enforcement personnel.

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<sup>10</sup> Powered haulage includes mobile equipment, conveyor systems, and anything else under power that hauls people or materials. MSHA has made the prevention of powered haulage accidents a priority, with an initial focus on three areas: mobile equipment at surface mines, seat belt usage, and conveyor belt safety.

## **TAB 1: Agency Organizational Overview**

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- MSHA is addressing two OIG audits in addition to the Department-wide OIG audit on COVID-19 response. As of August 2020, MSHA is current with respect to all OIG data and documentation requests regarding (1) whether MSHA has adequate controls over citations and orders and (2) MSHA standards and policy for respirable silica/quartz exposure and its relationship, if any, to black lung disease.
- MSHA continues to work towards establishing succession planning. MSHA benefits from the mining experience most employees attain in mines prior to working for MSHA, but the high percentage of employees eligible to retire in the next several years increases the challenge MSHA faces in developing and maintaining experienced and diverse management at all levels.



## TAB 2: STATE OF PLAY

### Key Meetings, Decisions and Announcements

*By end of November 2020*

**Proposed Rule: *Testing, Evaluation, and Approval of Electric Motor-Driven Mine Equipment and Accessories.*** MSHA plans to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to revise 30 CFR Part 18, Electric Motor-Driven Mine Equipment and Accessories. This standard sets out testing, evaluation, and approval requirements for certain equipment, intended for use in gassy mines, that may pose an ignition hazard. The proposed rule would allow MSHA to accept national and international voluntary consensus standards in lieu of MSHA-unique product approval requirements, provided MSHA has determined that the technical specifications of the voluntary consensus standards provide appropriate protection against fire and explosion for miners. This proposed rulemaking is intended to improve the efficacy of MSHA's product approval process and promote the use of innovative and advanced technologies that can improve mine safety and health.

*By end of December 2020*

**Proposed Rule: *Safety Program for Surface Mobile Equipment, Including Powered Haulage Equipment.*** MSHA intends to issue a proposed rule that would require mine operators to establish a written safety program for mobile and powered haulage equipment (excluding conveyor equipment) at surface mines and surface areas of underground mines. This proposed rule would address fatality and injury rates related to surface mobile equipment; accidents caused by surface mobile equipment have significantly contributed to U.S. miners' fatalities and injuries for many years. This rulemaking is one of [DOL's Agency Priority Goal](#) items and has been reported to OMB periodically.

**Proposed Rule: *Alternatives to Petitions for Modification: Non-Permissible Surveying Equipment.*** In accordance with Executive Order 13771, "Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs," and Executive Order 13777, "Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda," MSHA sought comment on existing regulations that could be revised to include alternatives to safety standards. Based on the public comments, MSHA has determined to propose alternatives in the area of surveying equipment and its use. At present, mine operators who want to use surveying equipment that is not permissible under the existing safety standards must file a petition to MSHA; upon review of the petitioners' mines and surveying equipment, MSHA grants approval on a case-by-case basis. Now MSHA will issue a NPRM allowing the use of certain types of surveying equipment under specified working conditions; the NPRM includes a list of characteristics of surveying equipment that can be used and delineates what working conditions must be met for the use of surveying equipment. These proposed requirements are consistent with a 2018 Consent Order signed by the Assistant Secretary for MSHA. Once the proposed requirements are promulgated, mine operators would not need to file a petition for modification to use non-permissible surveying equipment so that they would benefit from time- and cost-savings.

*By end of January 2020*

**Proposed Rule: *Respirable Crystalline Silica (Quartz)*.** MSHA plans to publish an NPRM amending MSHA's existing standards to limit miners' exposures to respirable quartz. The proposed rule will be based on the information and data collected in 2019 and 2020 from the public regarding best practices, potential new or developing protective technologies, and/or technical and educational assistance to protect miners' health from quartz exposure.

## Policy and Regulatory Issues

- MSHA has several regulatory initiatives in progress. MSHA plans to publish Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRMs) to better address the requirements for the approval of electric-motor-powered equipment, safety programs for surface powered haulage equipment, and petitions for modification for permissible surveying equipment.
- The most significant policy work MSHA has done over the past four years centers around the realignment of the agency's enforcement resources to better match the needs of the regulated community. As coal mines have become a less prominent mining employer, and metal and nonmetal mining has risen to the fore, MSHA has re-evaluated its resource allocation and training policies to ensure that the MSHA inspectorate is prepared to address the needs of miners today and in the future. MSHA has continued to emphasize the importance of health sampling and mine operator involvement in safety and health conditions at mines, including increased attention to and scrutiny of operator sampling programs.
- MSHA also strengthened the agency's existing scofflaw program, designed to more aggressively pursue collection of overdue civil penalties. The initiative, announced in early 2018, was successful and resulted in the resolution, including write-offs, of more than \$60 million in overdue fines. As of September 2020, MSHA began focusing on companies currently in the scofflaw program.
- To address continued fatalities and other serious accidents, MSHA has developed initiatives to address hazards related to powered haulage, electrocutions, contractor safety, fall hazards, and miners without adequate mine-specific or job-specific training. MSHA has highlighted these issues in outreach efforts, including regular discussion of related incidents during the quarterly stakeholder calls, disseminating information through the Educational Field and Small Mine Services (EFSMS) program, and through inspectors communicating these priorities to mine operators during inspections. MSHA also supports awareness of and developing solutions for these issues through its [State Grants and Brookwood-Sago Grants programs](#).<sup>11</sup>
- Mine rescue teams are an essential component of mine safety; however, MSHA has noted that changes in the mining community have made it more challenging for these teams to meet their training requirements at mine competitions. To address this challenge, MSHA has adopted a hybrid virtual approach to mine rescue training contests. MSHA has also

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/training-education/training-programs-courses>.

initiated the combination of coal and metal/nonmetal rescue training contests, and has continued to work with state mining agencies and other organizations to maintain and create such opportunities.

- MSHA also has mine emergency preparedness organizations in five locations throughout the U.S., which enable the agency to quickly respond in the event of a mine emergency.

## Enforcement

- Under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended by the MINER act of 2006, MSHA's primary enforcement function is the mandatory inspections of all underground mines four times a year and all surface mines and facilities two times a year, including health sampling. MSHA also investigates fatal and serious non-fatal accidents, imminent danger and hazardous conditions complaints, criminal violations, and complaints of discrimination by miners. These activities have continued to the greatest extent permitted by applicable local mandates during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### *Technical Support Activities*

MSHA also has laboratory facilities that analyze dust, air, rock, and other industrial hygiene contaminants. In addition, MSHA approves certain mining equipment for use in gassy underground mines. MSHA also reviews and approves designs for mine waste storage facilities, such as dams and impoundments. MSHA technical experts provide advice and analysis for inspections of mine facilities and equipment, and investigations of accidents.

## Key Agency Stakeholders

**National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**<sup>12</sup>: Under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act), NIOSH provides safety and health research information to MSHA.

**Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association (JAHSA) and Holmes Mine Rescue Association (HMRA)**<sup>13</sup>: JAHSA and its component organization, HMRA, work to advance miner safety and health through conferences and mine rescue competitions. These organizations work with MSHA to host an annual mine rescue competition at the Academy.

### *Labor organizations*

- **United Mine Workers of America (UMWA)**<sup>14</sup>: The UMWA is the largest union in North America predominantly representing coal miners in and around underground coal mines, surface mining operations, and preparation plants. The UMWA also represents miners of metal, hardrock, and other materials.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/>.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.holmessafety.org/>.

<sup>14</sup> <https://umwa.org/>.

- **[United Steelworkers \(USW\)](#)<sup>15</sup>**: The USW predominantly represents miners in surface and underground metal and nonmetal mines and coal mines.
- **[International Union of Operating Engineers \(IUOE\)](#)<sup>16</sup>**: The IUOE represents a diverse group of workers including heavy equipment operators, surveyors, and other trades.

*Mining Associations and Industry Groups*

- **[National Mining Association \(NMA\)](#)<sup>17</sup>**: NMA is a national trade organization that represents the interests of coal and metal and nonmetal mine operators before Congress, the Administration, federal agencies, the judiciary, and the media.
- **[National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association \(NSSGA\)](#)<sup>18</sup>**: The NSSGA represents the construction aggregates industry.
- **[Industrial Minerals Association North America \(IMA-NA\)](#)<sup>19</sup>**: IMA-NA is a trade association that represents companies that mine or process minerals used throughout the manufacturing and agricultural industries.
- **[Institute of Makers of Explosives \(IME\)](#)<sup>20</sup>**: The IME advocates at all levels of government for the adoption of rules and regulations consistent with safety and security in the manufacture, transportation, storage, handling, use, and disposal of explosive materials.
- **[Portland Cement Association \(PCA\)](#)<sup>21</sup>**: The PCA is a trade association that represents companies involved in the manufacture of cement and concrete.
- **[National Lime Association \(NLA\)](#)<sup>22</sup>**: NLA members include commercial lime companies and commercial lime company suppliers in the U.S. and around the world.

*State Organizations*

MSHA interacts regularly with several state mining organizations, including the [West Virginia Coal Association \(WVCA\)](#),<sup>23</sup> the [Kentucky Coal Association \(KCA\)](#),<sup>24</sup> the [Ohio Coal Association \(OCA\)](#),<sup>25</sup> the [Virginia Coal and Energy Alliance \(VCEA\)](#),<sup>26</sup> the [Georgia Mining Association](#),<sup>27</sup> the [Nevada Mining Association](#),<sup>28</sup> and many others.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.usw.org/>.

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.iuoe.org/>.

<sup>17</sup> <https://nma.org/>.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.nssga.org/>.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.ima-na.org/>.

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.ime.org/>.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.cement.org/>.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.lime.org/>.

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.wvcoal.com/>.

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.kentuckycoal.com/>.

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.ohiocoal.com/>.

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.virginiacoalenergy.com/>.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.georgiamining.org/>.

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.nevadamining.org/>.

**TAB 2: State of Play**

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MSHA also works with state mining agencies, including those in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, and Nevada, among others. <https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/external-mining-resources/state-mining-agencies>.

### TAB 3: CALENDAR

Event	Date
MSHA announces funding for <a href="#">State Grants and Brookwood-Sago</a> <sup>29</sup> grants	October 1
Training Resources Applied to Mining (TRAM) <a href="#">Conference</a> <sup>30</sup>	Mid-October
<a href="#">Mine Rescue Day</a> <sup>31</sup>	October 30
<a href="#">International Mine Rescue Competition</a> <sup>32</sup> (rescheduled to April 2021)	April 2021
<a href="#">Joseph A. Holmes Training Conference</a> <sup>33</sup>	June 2021
<a href="#">Stakeholder Outreach/Update calls</a> <sup>34</sup>	Quarterly

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<sup>29</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/training-education/training-programs-courses>.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/training-education/training-program-and-courses/annual-training-resources-applied-mining-tram-conference>.

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/training-education/mine-rescue-training/mine-rescue-day>.

<sup>32</sup> <https://blog.dol.gov/2016/09/02/competing-in-the-olympics-of-mine-rescue>.

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.holmessafety.org/>.

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.msha.gov/training-education/quarterly-training-calls>.

## TAB 4: BUDGET

### Mine Safety and Health Administration BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE SUMMARY

(Dollars in millions)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
<b>Budget Authority</b>	\$373.8	\$373.8	\$373.8	\$379.8	\$381.6
<b>FTE</b>	2,155	2,023	2,065	1,817	1,826

#### At-A-Glance

- MSHA consists of seven different budget activities that are funded through an annual appropriation.

#### Budget and FTE Trends

- MSHA’s budget increased steadily by an average of \$9 million each year from FY 2009 to FY 2012. In FY 2013, funding was reduced by approximately \$20 million due to sequestration, but this was restored in FY 2014. MSHA’s annual appropriations were level at \$375.9 million from FY 2014 to FY 2016; in FY 2017, MSHA was reduced by \$2.1 million to \$373.8 million. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, MSHA remained flat funded from the FY 2017 enacted level. The FY 2020 enacted level is \$379.8 million, representing an increase of \$6 million from FY 2019. The FY 2021 request level is \$381.6 million.
- From FY 2009 to FY 2015, MSHA’s Authorized FTE levels were consistent. Beginning in 2016, the Authorized FTE levels fell by 45 FTE. In 2017, Authorized FTE levels fell by 119 FTE from 2016; and in 2018, the Authorized FTE levels decreased by 129 FTE compared to FY 2017. In 2019, the Authorized FTE level rose by 42. In 2020, the Authorized FTE level sharply declined by 248.
- From FY 2009 to FY 2013, MSHA’s FTE usage was relatively consistent. However, FTE use decreased by 117 FTE from FY 2013 to FY 2015. FY 2013 sequestration, the shutdown in FY 2014, and a large amount of unforeseen attritions contributed to this reduction. MSHA’s actual FTE usage has continued to decline, dropping from 2,250 in FY 2016 to 1,866 in FY 2019.
- A supplemental funding bill was passed in 2010 in response to the Upper Big Branch Mine disaster. Resources were provided for enforcement and mine safety activities, including increased efforts to reduce the backlog of cases at the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission,<sup>35</sup> investigation of the Upper Big Branch Mine disaster,

<sup>35</sup> The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent adjudicative agency that provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes arising under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act). Under the Mine Act, the Department of Labor issues regulations covering health and safety in the nation's mines. MSHA’s mine inspectors enforce these regulations by issuing citations and orders to mine operators. The Commission is concerned solely with the adjudication of disputes under the Mine Act, including the determination of appropriate penalties. It does not regulate mining or enforce the Mine Act.

standards and rulemaking activities, emergency response equipment purchases and upgrades, and organizational improvement. DOL received a total of \$18.2 million in supplemental funding for the Departmental Management account; \$7.3 million of this was transferred to MSHA. The funding expired on July 28, 2011.

- The FY 2013 bill included a change to the appropriation language concerning the Approval and Certification Center fees. With this change, the authority to collect the fees comes from the language itself, instead of general collection authority. The revision increased the amount MSHA is authorized to collect and retain by \$1.0 million, to \$2.499 million.
- Sequestration in FY 2013 impacted all of MSHA's activities. Due to the reduced funding, the agency redirected resources to support higher priority activities and strengthen its ability to conduct its mandated functions, including required health and safety inspections and investigations of accidents, hazard complaints, and miner discrimination complaints. This allowed the agency to avoid furloughs.

#### Upcoming Issues

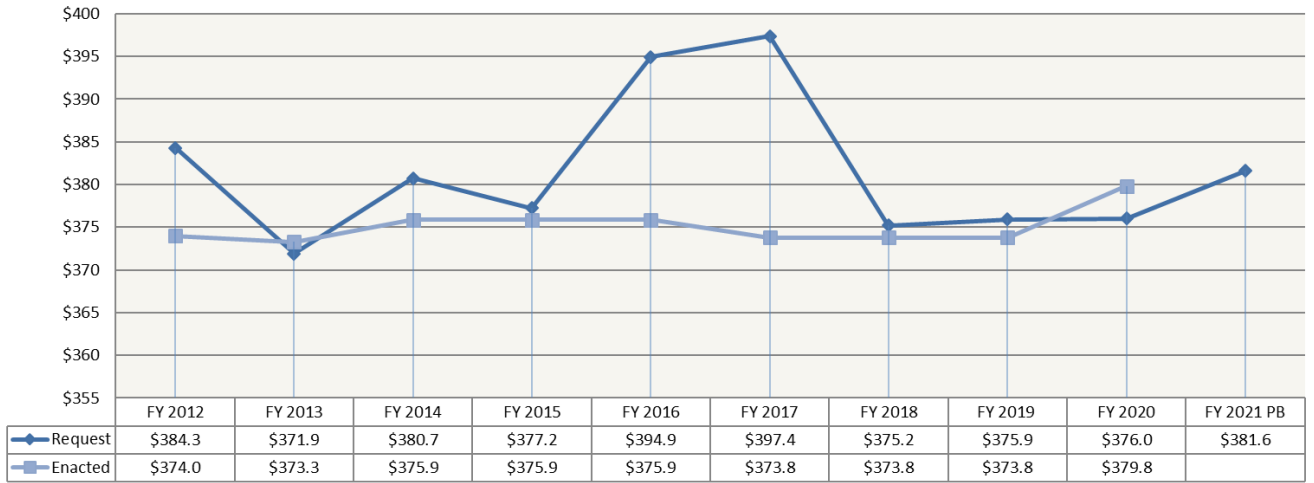
- MSHA plans to combine the Educational Policy and Development program area and Program Evaluation and Information Resources program area into a single program area and budget activity.



**TAB 4: Budget**

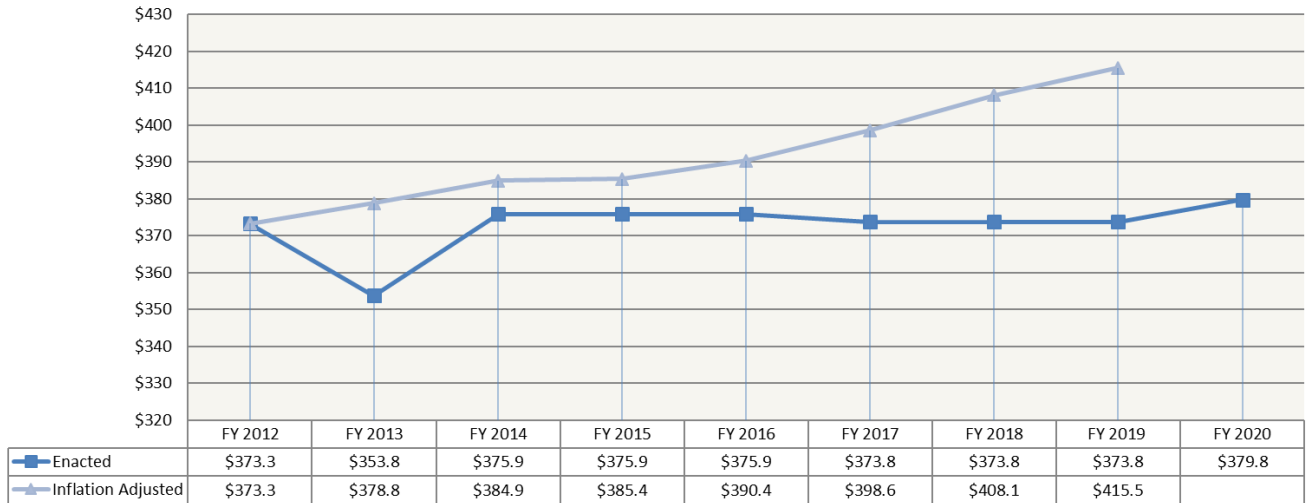
**MSHA**

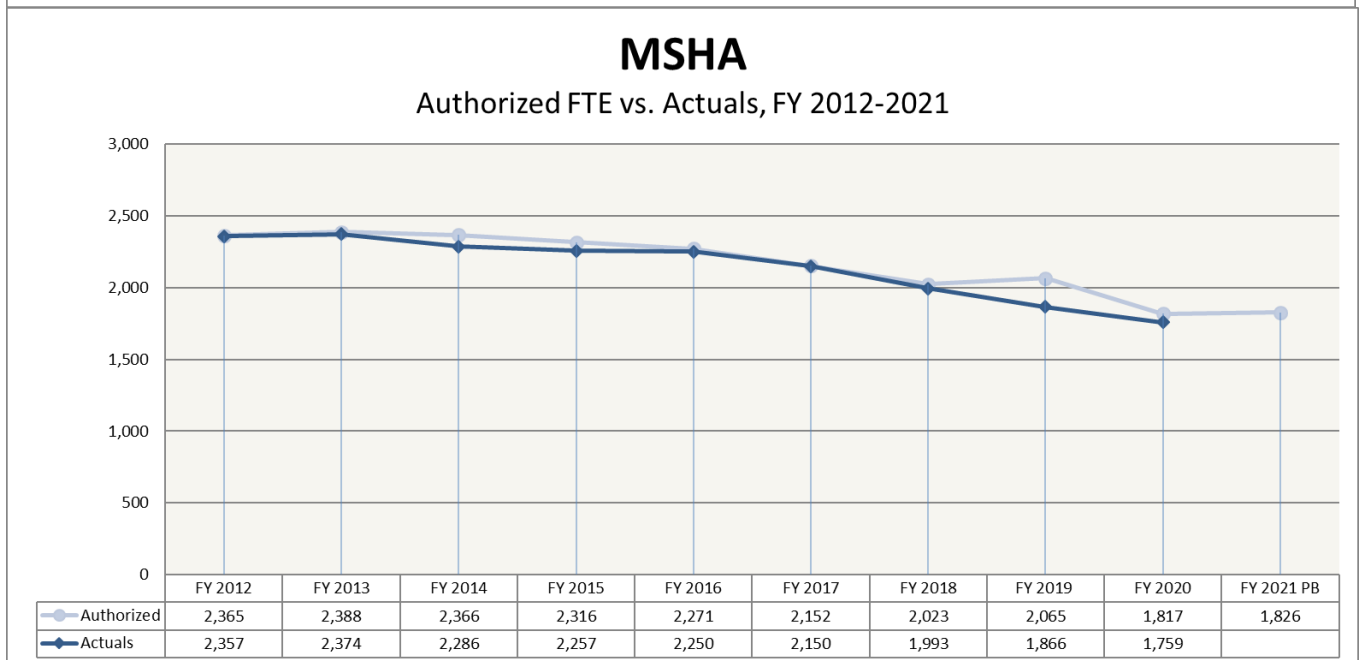
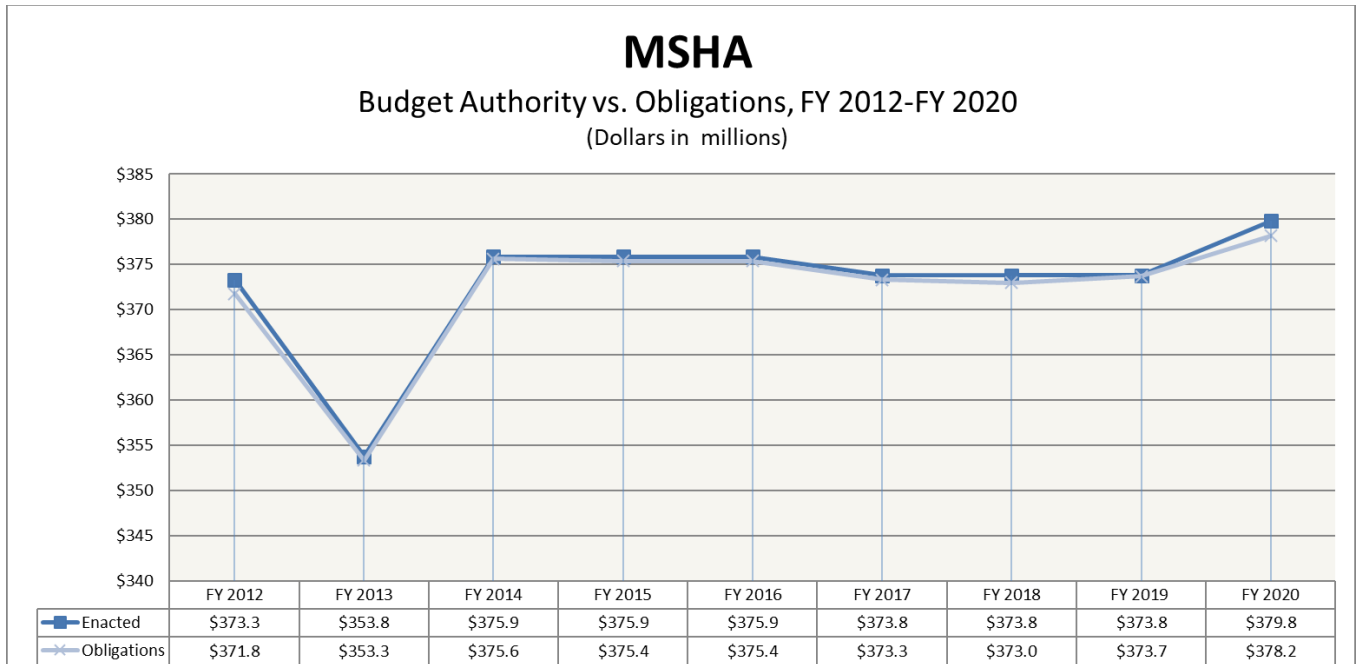
Request vs. Enacted, FY 2012-FY 2021  
(Dollars in millions)



**MSHA**

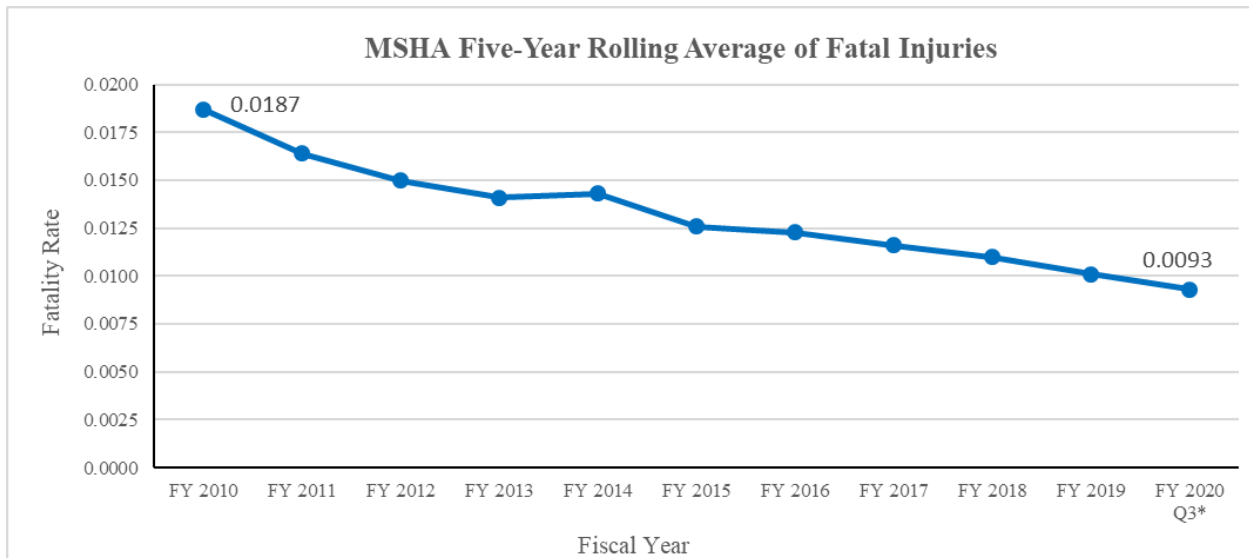
FY 2012 Inflation Adjusted BA vs. FY 2012-FY 2020 Enacted BA  
(Dollars in millions)





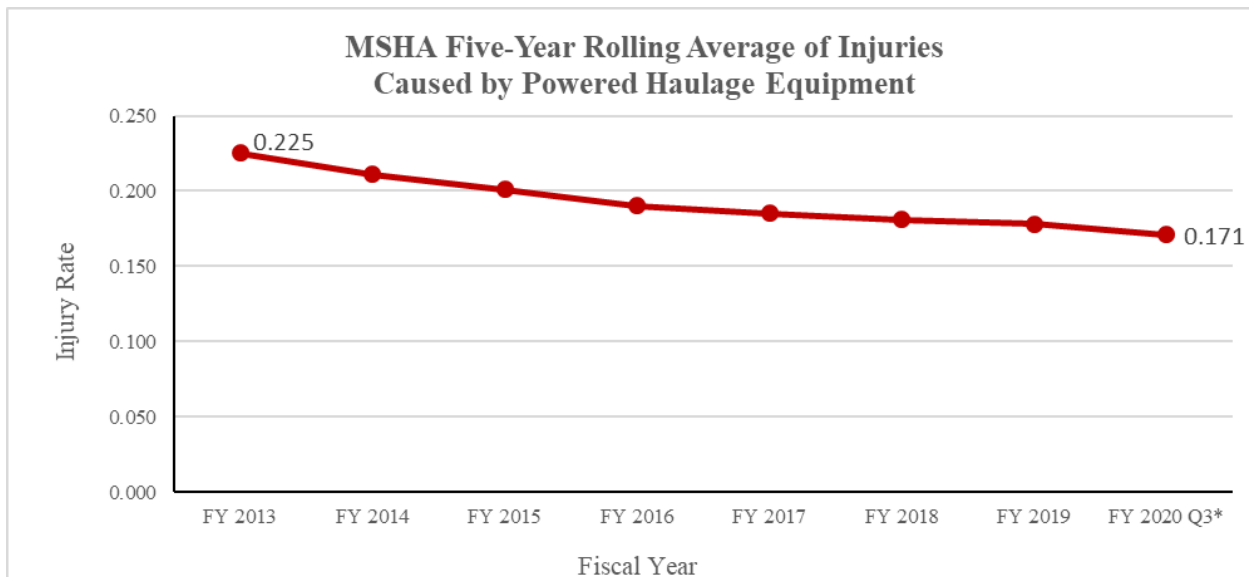
### TAB 5: AGENCY PERFORMANCE

MSHA works to prevent death, illness, and injury from mining. In recent years, mine fatalities have reached record lows, in part due to MSHA’s many efforts to promote safe and healthful workplaces for U.S. miners. From FY 2010 to FY 2020 Q3, the five-year rolling average of fatal injuries per 200,000 hours worked decreased 50 percent from 0.0187 to 0.0093.



\*FY 2020 Q4 results will not be available until Dec. 31, 2020; results will be revised.

MSHA’s Agency Priority Goal (APG) is to reduce the reportable injury rate associated with powered haulage equipment, the primary cause of miners’ injuries, by four percent per year, based on a rolling five-year average per 200,000 hours worked, by September 30, 2021.

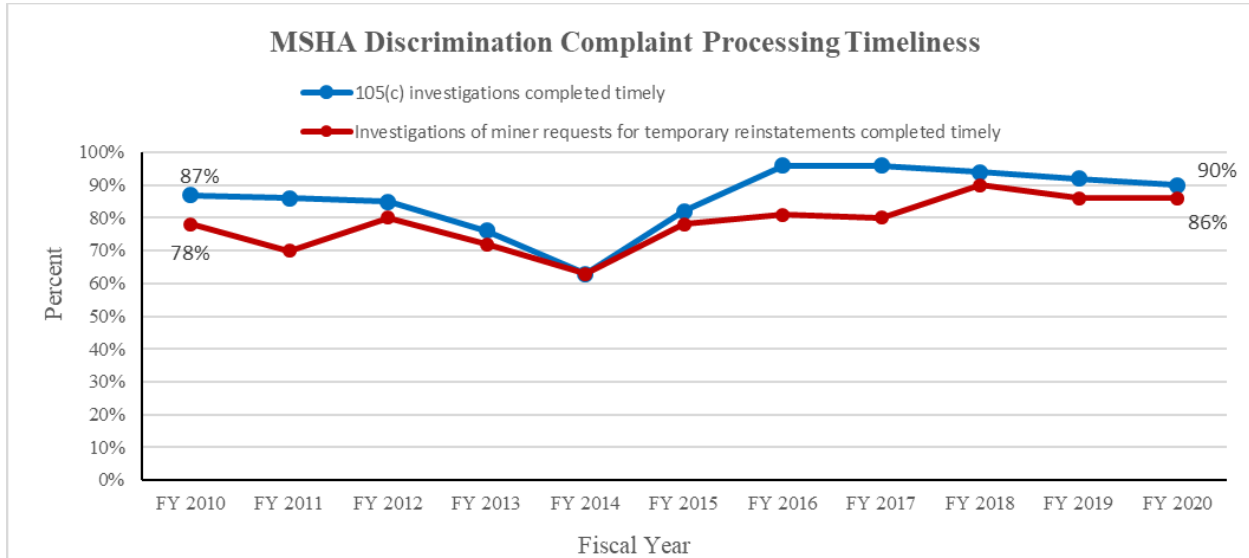


MSHA inspects every underground mine four times per year and every surface mine twice per year. Targeted inspections are additional unscheduled inspections conducted for mines

**TAB 5: Agency Performance**

designated as high risk. While the number of mines in the U.S. has decreased, reducing the number of mandated inspections, MSHA has shifted its resources to provide more compliance assistance and to fill critical gaps in other MSHA programs to accomplish the Agency’s mission. MSHA also reports on the quality of its inspections by tracking the percent of audited activities not requiring corrective actions (99 percent in FY 2019 and 100 percent so far in FY 2020).

MSHA protects miners from discrimination without fear of retaliation when they exercise their right to report health and safety hazards. MSHA reports on the timeliness of its discrimination and temporary reinstatement investigations.



\*The government shutdown in October 2013 affected FY 2014 results.

Timeliness of discrimination complaint investigations improved from 87 percent in FY 2010 to 90 in FY 2020 Q3 YTD. For temporary reinstatement requests, timely investigations improved from 78 percent in FY 2010 to 86 percent in FY 2020.