FY 2006 PERFORMANCE BUDGET
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
PERFORMANCE BUDGET

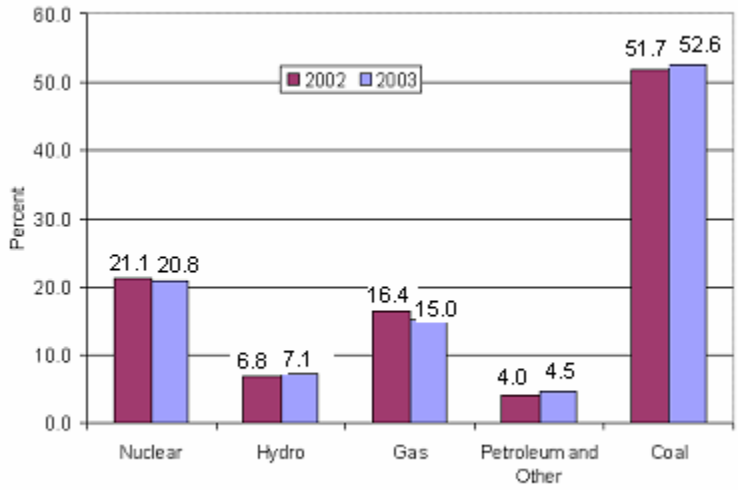
General Statement

A. Introduction

The Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA) mission is to protect the safety and health of the nation's miners under the provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act (Mine Act) of 1977.

MSHA's vision is to partner with the mining community to lead the way to zero accidents and fatalities and to put an end to occupational illness. Mining is critical to the economy of the United States, and the success of MSHA's mission and vision are essential to a healthy and safe mining industry. More than 300,000 people work directly in the mining sector throughout the United States and, according to the National Mining Association; almost 5 million jobs are created as a result of employment in the industries that support mining. The commodities produced from mined materials are integrated into every facet of daily life.

Coal produces more than 52 percent of the electricity generated in the United States. Department of Energy statistics (below) show that dependence on coal as a source of energy in the United States far outweighs our reliance on alternate energy sources and, in fact, has continued to increase.

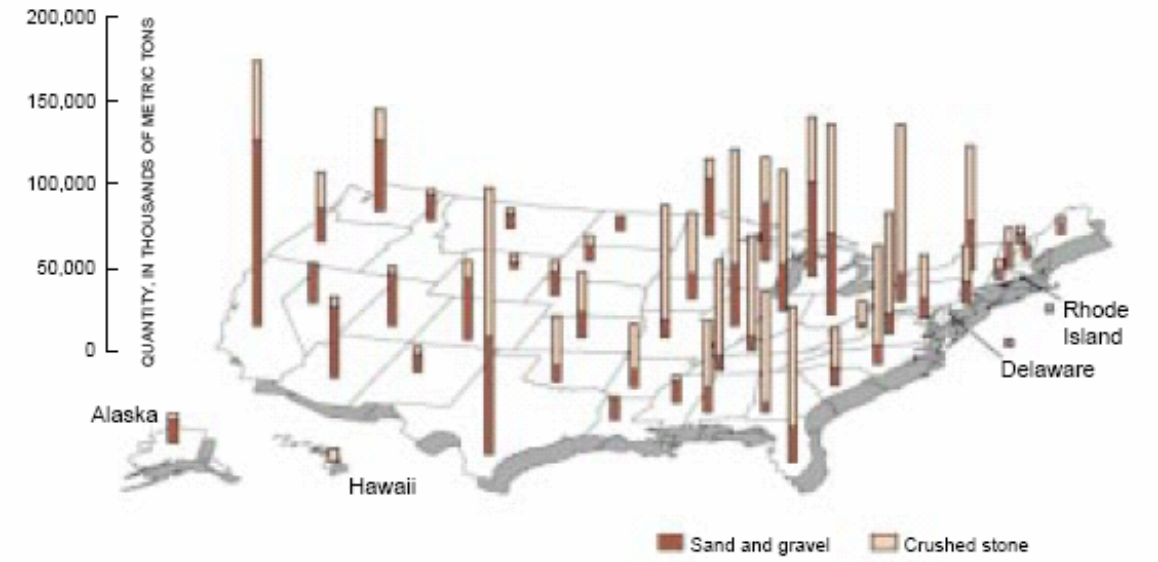


Share of Electric Power Industry Net Generation by Energy Source
(Source: Department of Energy, 2002 vs. 2003 statistics)

In addition to producing over half of the electricity in the United States, coal is also used for residential and commercial heating, the production of coke for the steel industry, and as a raw material in the chemical industry. Every state, even states without coal reserves or coal mining, derives economic benefits from U.S. coal production.

The metal and nonmetal mining industry provides essential raw materials for the nation's transportation infrastructure, construction and housing, communications, medicine, the arts, manufacturing, consumer goods, and agricultural industries. Natural aggregates are a critical natural resource, and provide the raw material used in construction and agriculture, as well as in industries employing complex chemical and metallurgical processes. These natural aggregates include crushed stone, sand and gravel which are produced nationwide.

Production of natural aggregates, crushed stone and sand and gravel, by State (Source – U.S. Geological Survey)



Just as mining is vital to the American economy, a safe and healthy mining workforce is critical to the continued successful operation of the mining industry.

Today, more miners are home with their families in a healthy and safe condition than ever before, as the mining industry has achieved historic low levels of fatalities over the last four years.

From Fiscal Year 2000 to Fiscal Year 2004 fatalities in the mining industry declined by 45% and the fatal rate decline was 41%, to the lowest levels since 1910, when statistics were first recorded. In that same time period, the all-injury incident rate dropped 21 percent.

Since 2000, fatalities in the coal sector have fallen 32 percent and injuries are down more than 22 percent. For the metal and non-metal sector, fatalities are down 54 percent and injuries down 29 percent.

These are outstanding achievements. However, MSHA remains short of its goal of zero fatalities, zero injuries, and an end to occupational illness in the mining industry. MSHA continues to look at ways to prolong and expand the positive trends of recent years through a number of initiatives. In addition, MSHA recognizes that the mining environment is an inherently hazardous workplace. Unseen geologic instabilities, constantly changing terrain, the prevalence of large and complex haulage and mining equipment, and rapid industry growth are only a few of the factors that make maintaining and improving mine safety and health a continuing challenge. Current economic and demographic issues facing the mining industry add to this challenge as well. Although MSHA clearly has a successful health and safety oversight program, the agency must continue to do more, do it right, and do it better. MSHA must improve and expand on its successes to move the agency and the industry to the shared goal of zero.

Critical to MSHA's success is an effective blend of enforcement, technical support, and education and training, with compliance assistance as a fundamental ingredient of each. MSHA calls these three components the "Triangle of Success." Each of these segments complements the other two, and each contains compliance assistance as a fundamental ingredient. This strategy reinforces MSHA's commitment to fulfill the Mine Act's enforcement mandate to conduct all required inspections and investigations and leads MSHA to emphasize cooperation and coordinated initiatives with the mining industry rather than a confrontational, adversarial relationship.

MSHA incorporates compliance assistance into each inspection with a focus on improving performance. Inspectors are being trained and encouraged to direct their efforts to those areas or activities that are most likely to place miners at risk. This change in enforcement philosophy is intended to enhance – not replace – the traditional enforcement strategy, and move MSHA toward an active culture of prevention.

MSHA's technical support program, which applies scientific and engineering solutions to mitigate hazards, is another side of the Triangle of Success, and is a key component of a balanced accident prevention strategy. In FY 2006, MSHA will continue to expand its active partnerships with industry, labor, and equipment manufacturers to identify new technologies that address mining hazards and improve workplace environments.

Education and training form the final side of the Triangle of Success. MSHA's stakeholders agree that training for the mining industry is crucial to the success of any program to reduce accidents and illnesses. One need only recall the words of one of the nine rescued miners at Quecreek to know how important education and training is to the mining industry. When asked what he believed helped the trapped miners during their long ordeal, he stated, "We just did what we were trained to do." MSHA ensures that its training specialists and technical support personnel are readily accessible to the mining industry.

MSHA has adopted a culture of prevention and is embedding safety and health as core values in all our initiatives and ongoing activities. Every incident, whether or not it results in injury, is a lesson from which we can learn and share with the mining industry. In fact, one of the most important and innovative actions MSHA has taken in the past two years is to develop stakeholder

alliances to promote health and safety in the mining community. MSHA recognizes that these partnerships help us maximize scarce resources and to work with the mining community to promote and expand the health and safety gains made by the mining industry in recent years.

MSHA's mission and vision support the Department of Labor's (DOL) strategic goal of quality workplaces that are safe, healthy, and fair. MSHA is requesting $280,490,000 and 2,187 FTE to support its two strategic goals – to reduce injuries and deaths in the Nation's mines and to reduce miners' exposure to health hazards.

B. Issues, Outcomes, and Strategies

Although MSHA's mission remains unchanged in FY 2006, the challenges it faces and strategies it employs will change. Specifically, MSHA's approach to reducing incidence of injury and exposure to health hazards is being shaped by the following key industry trends and challenges:

- Competitive pressures to increase production while containing costs, resulting in increased use of technically complex mining equipment.

- Expanded mining operations with many miners working longer shifts resulting in worker fatigue and an increased risk of worker accidents.

- High costs and limited supplies of oil and natural gas make coal mining more profitable. Higher coal prices and increased profit margins push operators to open new mines, expand existing mines or resume mining operations at previously closed sites.

- An aging workforce and inadequate supply of skilled workers.

- An influx of new workers, including immigrant, low-skilled, and untrained workers, who are at higher risk to have accidents that cause injury.

- Continued risk from health hazards such as exposure to dust, noise and diesel exhaust that can result in debilitating, fatal lung diseases, acute hearing loss, and other serious health problems.

MSHA is working to promote improved safety and health performance and to accelerate a culture of prevention in the workplace through a renewed focus on the behavioral side of safety and health.

This request promotes specific, outcome-based performance goals in FY 2006 and a range of new strategies designed to address the emerging trends and issues noted above. MSHA's success can be evaluated based on how well new strategies address important problems and how they impact performance goals.

MSHA Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Fatalities and Injuries in the Nation's Mines

This strategic goal is supported by two performance goals:

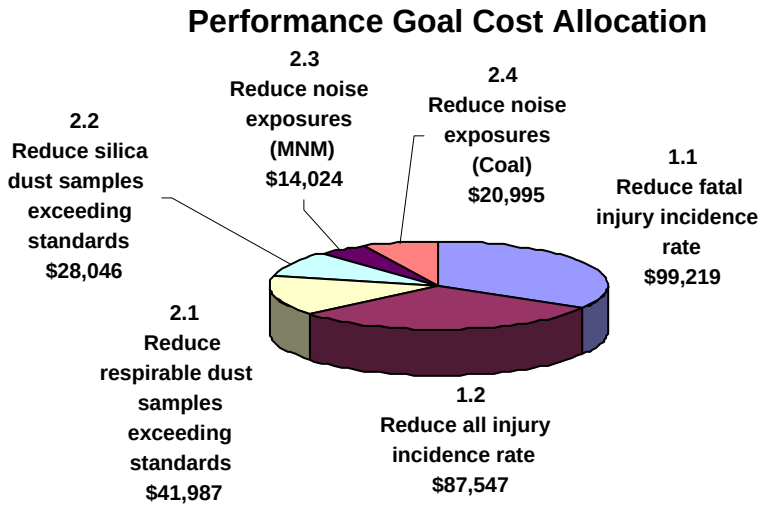
- Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.
- Reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.

MSHA Strategic Goal 2: Reduce Miners' Exposure to Health Hazards

This strategic goal currently has four performance goals:

- Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.
- Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5% (C = sample result and E = the enforceable level).
- Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.
- Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.

MSHA's performance against all health measures greatly exceeded original performance targets through FY 2004 - based in large part on the sampling approaches utilized for each measure. As a result, MSHA has revised this strategic goal for this Congressional submission and has developed more aggressive, risk-based sampling methodologies to ensure appropriate level(s) of challenge and achievement in protecting the health of our nation's miners.



During an external program evaluation, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reviewed MSHA with its Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). OMB recognized that MSHA's fatality and injury reduction targets were ambitious and concluded that MSHA demonstrated progress in achieving its performance goals. OMB rated MSHA as adequate in PART progress and recommended that MSHA agency apply cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit measures to program goals and regulatory activities.

MSHA addressed OMB's recommendations and established four (4) FY 2006 cost-efficiency measures to reduce costs and expedite processing of Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Reports, and Mine Accident, Injury and Illness Reports. In FY 2003, MSHA processed over 90,000 employment and production reports submitted by mine operators and independent contractors, and approximately 24,000 Mine Accident, Illness, and Injury reports. MSHA uses data from these reports to compute fatality and injury rates and, as of FY 2004, has already successfully reduced processing time by 50%. Faster processing of these reports will allow MSHA officials to monitor performance data in a timelier manner.

Accomplishments for FY 2004:

MSHA and the mining industry together have achieved many successes in the past fiscal year. Following are examples of initiatives and accomplishments in FY 2004 that support our performance goals:

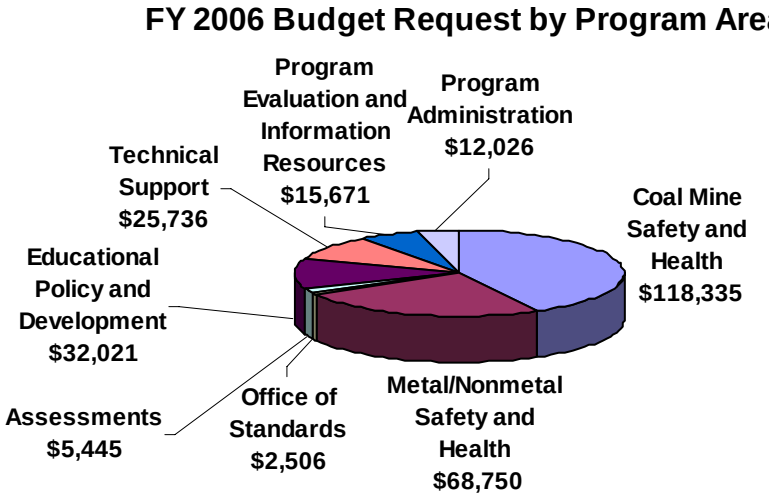
- MSHA expanded on its 21st century partnership and cooperation strategy by signing alliance agreements with the National Stone, Sand, and Gravel Association, ASSE, the National Safety Council, the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the Ironworkers Union to pool knowledge, resources, and perspectives that will advance the common goals of sending safe, healthy workers home each day.
- Received "Green" (highest) scores on all five government-wide goals of the President's Management Agenda initiatives during internal Department of Labor scorecard evaluations.
- Received "Green" scores on three out of four internal workplace safety and health initiatives to improve workplace safety and health and reduce the cost of injury to workers and taxpayers.
- MSHA, in partnership with the State of Kentucky and local governments, achieved the unusually quick recovery of the underground Dotiki Coal Mine following an equipment fire. As a result, 360 miners returned to work quickly and safely. Production resumed, resulting in thousands of tons of coal being delivered to the market.
- Sponsored the first two-day State Coal Summit with representatives from various state mining agencies sharing thoughts, ideas, experiences and solutions to relevant coal mine safety issues. Topics included substance abuse in mining, proper training of miners, resources sharing, and improving communication.
- Kicked off the "Keep Your Mind on the Mine" initiative to raise the level of health and safety awareness and individual responsibility among the nation's miners. The initiative specifically focuses on two increasingly urgent topics: (1) substance abuse in the mining industry; and (2) roof and rib control. MSHA district offices can modify initiative materials at their discretion to address concerns of a geographic region.
- Awarded $4.8 million to support void detection demonstration projects. The projects will advance the use of transferable technologies (electrical resonance, radar, and seismic reflection) in the mining community and will substantially improve safety by enabling operators to detect mine voids. The funds are in addition to the $3.9 million in grants awarded by MSHA to 13 States to digitize underground maps for abandoned mines.
- Unveiled the National Miner Recognition Program to recognize miners who work safely on the job for a minimum of three consecutive years. The program will name "Professional

Miners" as designated by MSHA and the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, an organization that exists to promote the safety and health of working miners through the formation of local councils and chapters nationwide.

- Made 93% of public reporting transactions available on-line.
- Sponsored a drug and alcohol summit to raise the level of awareness concerning drug and alcohol use in the mining industry.

C. Cost Model

The FY 2006 MSHA budget request continues to support efforts across all program areas that have proven effective and will fund strategies that support MSHA's performance goals. The requested funds by program area are displayed in the chart below.



D. Performance Challenges

As in the mining environment, performance challenges in MSHA's operating environment are complex and ever-changing and continue to impede progress towards achievement of agency goals. Business and technological developments are only a few factors that can impact health and safety practices and pose challenges that demand attention. MSHA must be prepared to focus on and address external hurdles and know that while the agency cannot directly control these situations, MSHA can continue to provide tools and assistance to the industry to protect the health and safety of miners.

Anticipated challenges that are on the horizon include dealing with ever-changing mining environments that are relying more and more on larger, more mechanized and technically advanced equipment. More importantly, however, is the expected increase in coal production that will result in an increased number of smaller operators with less experience and generally less sophisticated safety programs than their larger industry counterparts. These new operators will likely employ many new and untrained miners who are vulnerable to safety and health risks, who often lack the necessary skills obtained from training and experience, and who may not speak English as their primary language.

In addition, MSHA faces many internal challenges in FY 2006, primarily in meeting workforce replacement needs. MSHA is focusing attention on its recruiting and pre-employment evaluation procedures for recruiting and selecting applicants. In June 2004, MSHA abolished its standing register of applicants because regulatory competitive examining constraints did not allow adequate verification of applicant knowledge, skills, and abilities; therefore, the competitive examining process did not yield a diverse group of qualified individuals. As a result, many new inspectors lack the skills needed to replace retiring inspectors or to ensure adequate succession within the agency. MSHA revamped its recruitment and hiring program for new inspectors to achieve the following objectives:

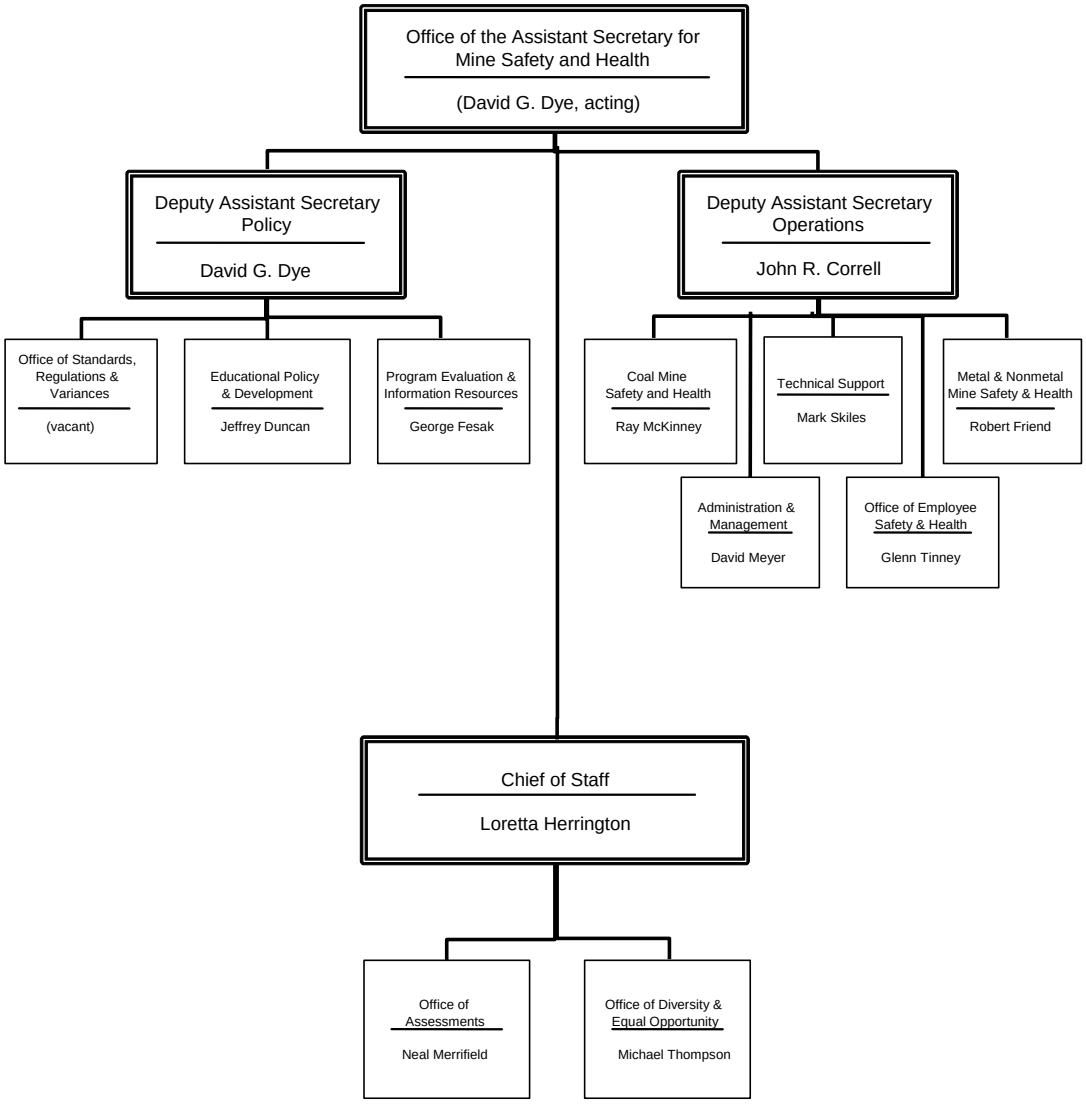
- Refer more qualified candidates to managers for consideration by instituting valid and reliable competency-based tests and structured interviews;
- Reduce future OWCP costs and achieve return-on-investment for new inspector hires by revising current medical qualification standards;
- Implement local hiring to save on employee relocation expenses and to provide a larger pool of qualified candidates who can be hired from a referral list;
- Tailor the recruitment process for each District by factoring in local labor market conditions;
- Reduce remedial training costs and time at the Academy by implementing math and writing evaluation tests for new inspectors;
- Reduce, by 50%, the amount of time it currently takes to fill an inspector position through a planned recruitment cycle that relies on on-site assessment and hiring; and
- Facilitate hiring in hard-to-fill locations through the targeted use of recruitment bonuses.

Additionally, MSHA will establish and/or enhance long-term relationships with mining schools to facilitate recruitment and hiring of mining engineers and other mining-related occupations.

E. Conclusion

MSHA recognizes the need to use all the tools provided in the Mine Act – enforcement, education and training, and technical support, all of which include compliance assistance – to continue and expand current successes as well as achieve our goal of zero injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the mining industry of the 21st century. MSHA is undergoing a profound culture change – to a culture of prevention. The agency has strengthened compliance assistance and incorporated in this concept everything that MSHA does and will do in the future. The budget and management presentation that follows provides a substantive explanation of the strategies MSHA will employ to meet its performance goals and the associated costs.

Mine Safety and Health Administration



APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, [$279,135,000] $280,490,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles; including up to $2,000,000 for mine rescue and recovery activities; in addition, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302; and, in addition, the Mine Safety and Health Administration may retain up to $1,000,000 from fees collected for the approval and certification of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities; the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations; and any funds available to the department may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

(Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2005)

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mine Safety and Health Administration

"...including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work..."	This authority has been included in the language of either the Bureau of Mines, the Department of Interior, the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration's or the Department of Labor since 1932 and allows the Secretary to further increase safety and health through the bestowal of trophies and certificates for accomplishments in the area of mine rescue and first-aid work.
"... and any funds available to the department may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of major disaster…"	In the rare instance of a mine disaster, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) provides staff, technical expertise, and specialized equipment in assisting rescue operations at mine sites. (MSHA defines a mine disaster as a mine accident involving five or more fatalities.) Funds are not specifically requested to cover the major costs associated with mine disaster recovery operation. This provision provides the Secretary authority to authorize the use of funds in the event the assistance costs exceed MSHA's funding capacity.

Amounts Available for Obligation

($ in Thousands)

	FY 2004 Comparable		FY 2005		FY 2006	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation (Appropriations Language)	2,269	$270,826	2,187	$281,535	2,187	$280,490
Reduction pursuant P.L. 108-199		-1,596				
Reduction pursuant P.L. 108-199		-372				
Reduction pursuant P.L. 108-447				-2,251		
Reduction pursuant P.L. 108-447				-149		
Appropriation, Revised	2,269	268,858	2,187	279,135	2,187	280,490
A.1) Subtotal Appropriation (adjusted)	2,269	268,858	2,187	279,135	2,187	280,490
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements		+904		+1,825		+1,825
A.2) Subtotal	0	904	0	1,825	0	1,825
B. Gross Budget Authority	2,269	269,762	2,187	280,960	2,187	282,315
Offsetting Collections Deduction: (all entries are negative)						
Reimbursements		-904		-1,825		-1,825
B.1) Subtotal		-904		-1,825		-1,825
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	2,269	268,858	2,187	279,135	2,187	280,490
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements		+904		+1,825		+1,825
IT Crosscut		+4,300		+1,718		+0
Legal Fees		+8,489		+8,866		+9,503
C.1) Subtotal		+13,693		+12,409		+11,328
D. Total Budgetary Resources	2,269	282,551	2,187	291,544	2,187	291,818
Other Unobligated Balances, End of year		-5,755				
Unobligated Balance Expiring		-1,200				
E. Total, Estimated Obligations (excluding accruals)	2,269	282,551	2,187	291,544	2,187	291,818

Summary of Changes
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Authority:	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Net Change
General Funds.....	$279,135	$280,490	+$1,355
Full-Time Equivalent:	2,187	2,187	--

Explanation of Change:	FY 2005 Base FTE	FY 2005 Base Amount	FY 2006 Change General Funds FTE	FY 2006 Change General Funds Amount
Increases				
A. Built-in:				
To provide for costs of pay raises……	2,187	$202,749	--	+$5,807
To provide for GSA space rental……..……	--	11,953	--	+479
Subtotal……			--	+$6,286
Total Increase……			--	+$6,286
Decreases				
A. Built-in:				
One less day of pay……	2,187	202,749	--	-785
Subtotal……			--	-$785
B. Program:				
To provide for reduction of Engineering and Design manual for Coal Mine Safety and Health……	--	477	--	-250
To provide for reduction of Continuity of Operations Plan for Program Administration……	90	15,570	--	-250
To provide for decrease in one-time coal slurry pilot project and Mine Academy improvements……	2,187	279,135	--	-3,646
Subtotal……			--	-$4,146
Total Decrease……			--	-$4,931
Total Change……			--	+$1,355

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACCOUNT
Mine Safety and Health Administration
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2004		FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Coal Mine Safety and Health	1,071	$114,781	1,043	$115,251	1,043	$118,335
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	582	65,469	543	66,752	543	68,750
Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances	18	2,417	18	2,434	18	2,506
Office of Assessments	54	5,245	55	5,238	55	5,445
Educational Policy and Development	152	30,356	151	31,255	151	32,021
Technical Support	220	24,545	209	25,111	209	25,736
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	70	13,963	78	17,524	78	15,671
Program Administration	102	12,082	90	15,570	90	12,026
Total, General Funds	2,269	268,858	2,187	279,135	2,187	280,490
Information Technology Resources (non-add)		4,300		1,718		0

Significant Items in FY 2005
House and Senate Appropriations Committees' Reports

Item	Action Taken or to be taken
FY 2005 House Report: No specific recommendations.	
FY 2005 Senate Report: <u>A-76 Competitions</u>	
'The conferees expect the Mine Safety and Health Administration to keep it fully and currently informed of A-76 competitions, and that any competitions will be conducted fairly and equitably and will result in significant savings and the improvement in the quality of services to taxpayers. The conferees urge all possible diligence to ensure that inherently governmental functions are not subject to A-76 competitions."	The Department of Labor (DOL) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) fully support the spirit and intent of the report language pertaining to MSHA's responsibilities in planning and conducting A-76 competitions that accompanied the Fiscal Year 2005 Labor-HHS Appropriations Bill passed by the Senate. Moreover, the Department and MSHA are further committed to supporting the Competitive Sourcing component of the President's Management Agenda and complying with the policies and procedures contained in OMB Circular A-76.
<u>Conference Agreement Projects and Activities</u> "The conference agreement includes the following amounts for the following projects and activities: Infrastructure improvements in the Mine Academy in Beckley, West Virginia - $750,000	Following the conclusion and recommendations from an engineering study assessing the Academy infrastructure, major improvements can begin.
Wheeling Jesuit University for the National Technology Transfer Center for a coal Slurry impoundment pilot project - $3,000,000.	MSHA partners with Wheeling Jesuit University to provide dedicated research relating to the mining industry, specifically coal slurry impoundment project. With appropriated funds the University provides opportunities for study that further advance information technology, equipment design, and environmental factors. MSHA is engaged in ongoing discussions on use of the funds in our efforts to achieve our objectives – know dangers and hazards imposed by coal impoundment to prevent lost of life, protect surrounding communities, zero accidents and fatalities, and improve the life of the Nation's miners.

APPROPRIATION HISTORY
($ in thousands)

Mine Safety and Health Administration

	Budget Estimates To Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation	Direct FTE
1996....1/	212,106	196,673	196,673	195,724	2,370
1997....2/	204,182	191,810	195,724	197,187	2,198
1998....	205,804	199,159	205,804	203,334	2,186
1999....3/4/	211,165	203,397	211,165	217,544	2,261
2000....5/6/	228,373	211,165	230,873	228,057	2,317
2001....7/	242,247	233,000	244,747	246,306	2,357
2002....8/	246,306	251,725	256,093	253,143	2,310
2003....9/	254,323	254,323	261,841	272,956	2,264
2004....10/	266,767	266,767	270,711	268,858	2,269
2005....11/	275,567	275,567	280,002	279,135	2,187
2006....	280,490				2,187

1/ Reflects a reduction of $515 for S&E, and a reduction of $434 for administration, contracts and supplies pursuant to P.L. 104-134.
2/ Reflects a reduction of $623 pursuant to P.L. 104-208.
3/ Reflects an increase of $4,748 pursuant to P.L. 105-277.
4/ Reflects a reduction of $369 for administrative and travel funds pursuant to P.L. 106-51, and an increase of $2,000 from ETA discretionary funds.
5/ Reflects an increase of $13 pursuant to P.L. 105-277
6/ Reflects a reduction of $329 pursuant to P.L. 106-113.
7/ Reflects a reduction of $441 pursuant to P.L. 106-554.
8/ Reflects a reduction of $669 pursuant to P.L. 107-116, and a reduction of $956 pursuant to P.L. 107-206.
9/ Reflects a reduction of $1,786 pursuant to P.L. 108-7.
10/Reflects a reduction of $1,968 pursuant to P.L. 108-199.
11/Reflects a reduction of $2,400 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation	**$115,251**	**$118,335**	**$3,084**
Other Appropriation	19,239	16,326	-2,913
Other Resources	0	0	0
Total Resources	134,490	134,661	171
FTE	1,043	1,043	0

I. Introduction

Coal Mine Safety and Health (CMS&H) administers the provisions of the Mine Act and standards outlined in Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, to protect the safety and health of miners in the Nation's coal mines. CMS&H is comprised of coal mine inspectors, specialists, and engineers with expertise in critical mine specialties. This mission is accomplished through major activities carried out by 11 Coal Districts where a majority of employees perform essential mine inspection and compliance assistance activities, as well as accident investigations.

CMS&H conducts mine inspections that combine training and education with engineering and enforcement in order to eliminate fatal accidents, reduce the frequency and severity of nonfatal accidents, and minimize health hazards. MSHA intertwines compliance assistance within these elements to promote improved safety and health conditions in the Nation's mines. As explained in the General Statement, these tools – enforcement, education and training, and technical assistance, are known as MSHA's "Triangle of Success." During a mine inspection, the inspector is required to cite all violations of standards, as well as look for root causes of compliance problems in order to prevent the recurrence of violations. It is MSHA's intention that the Mine Act be applied fairly and uniformly throughout the Nation.

Inspections are complemented by MSHA outreaches and ongoing initiatives that are supported by the Health, Safety, Accident Analysis, and Tri-State groups. MSHA conducts summits and meetings to strengthen communication and enhance working relationships between MSHA and stakeholders.

Based on the data contained in the table below, coal production in some regions is generally anticipated to rise over the coming years (Data Source: Energy Ventures Analysis, Inc). This anticipated trend will require MSHA to remain diligent in its enforcement efforts and maintain compliance assistance as an integral part of every mine visit.

COAL PRODUCTION BY REGION (MILLION TONS)

	Forecast				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Eastern Coal					
Northern Appalachia	130.3	128.9	125.5	125.7	126.6
Central Appalachia	233.4	227.7	226.9	223.7	205.3
Southern Appalachia	20.4	18.3	18.5	18.7	15.4
Illinois Basin	84.3	88.0	91.9	93.2	98.0
Subtotal	468.4	462.9	462.8	461.2	445.2
Western Coal					
Powder River Basin					
Gillette-Area	373.8	395.6	398.0	409.7	422.2
Tongue River/Colstrip	35.2	35.2	33.6	33.7	34.3
Subtotal	409.1	430.8	431.6	443.4	456.5
Other Western					
Rockies	70.2	70.5	67.1	68.0	67.3
Gulf Lignite	51.5	50.6	48.4	46.5	45.9
Plains Lignite	31.7	32.3	32.2	31.9	32.5
San Juan Basin	42.1	42.6	36.5	34.5	35.0
Interior	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4
Northwest	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Subtotal	204.2	205.0	193.3	190.1	188.6
Total Western	613.2	635.8	624.9	633.5	645.2
Anthracite	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total Production	**1,082.3**	**1,099.8**	**1,088.9**	**1,095.8**	**1,091.5**

From reviewing a mine's compliance and safety performance prior to an inspection to conducting outreach programs to discuss trends and to provide training, MSHA will continue to need and use all available resources to achieve a vision shared throughout the mining community: zero accidents, zero fatalities, and no more occupational illnesses.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$114,338	1,233
2002	116,146	1,140
2003	118,751	1,110
2004	114,781	1,071
2005	115,251	1,043

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

All of MSHA's activities support all performance goals, except that CMS&H and MNMS&H support different health goals that are specific to the activity. CMS&H supports performance goal 2.1: Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations, while MNMS&H supports performance goal 2.2: Increase silica dust

samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%. CMS&H and MNMS&H also support separate noise goals due to different sampling methodologies. MNMS&H supports performance goal 2.3: Increase noise samples in metal and nonmetal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%. CMS&H supports performance goal 2.4: Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.

The table below lists the performance goals supported by CMS&H, the Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, Office of Assessments, Educational Policy and Development, Technical Support, Program Evaluation and Information Resources, and Program Administration.

Following this performance summary section, the CMS&H budget activity narrative will address past performance related to the performance goal indicators and discuss critical strategies and resources allocated to each performance goal for FY 2006. Each budget activity will follow a similar narrative format to address and describe the past performance results, strategies, and resources as applicable for each activity.

MSHA FY 2006 Performance Goals		
Goal #	*Performance Goal*	*Comments*
1.1	Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the 2003 baseline by the end of FY2008	This measure tracks annual performance in reducing the fatal injury incidence rate per 200,000 employment hours worked by coal miners*.
1.2	Reduce the all-injury incidence rate by 50% from the 2000 baseline by the end of FY2008	This measure tracks the all-injury incidence rate per 200,000 employment hours worked by coal miners*.
2.1	Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations	Exposure to respirable dust is recognized as a health hazard to miners. Respirable dust overexposures increase miners' risk to potentially debilitating and fatal lung disease. Although mine workers' pneumoconiosis (black lung) and silicosis are preventable diseases, a recent report published by NIOSH and MSHA indicates the prevalence of and risk to black lung persists among our Nation's coal miners. This performance goal measures the degree of improvement in reducing coal dust exposure.
2.4	Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%	Hearing loss is one of the major health problems facing today's miners, as hearing damage from noise is gradual and cumulative. Standards for Occupational Noise Exposures were established and became effective September 13, 2000. This goal measures progress in reducing this hazard**.
*The source of the data for measuring achievement of this goal is the Mine Accident, Injury Illness, Employment and Coal Production System (30 CFR Part 50). **The source of the data for measuring achievement of this goal is the Coal Mine Safety and Health Management Information System.		

III. Past Performance

Fatalities *-- Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate 15% from the FY 2003 baseline by the end of FY 2008.*

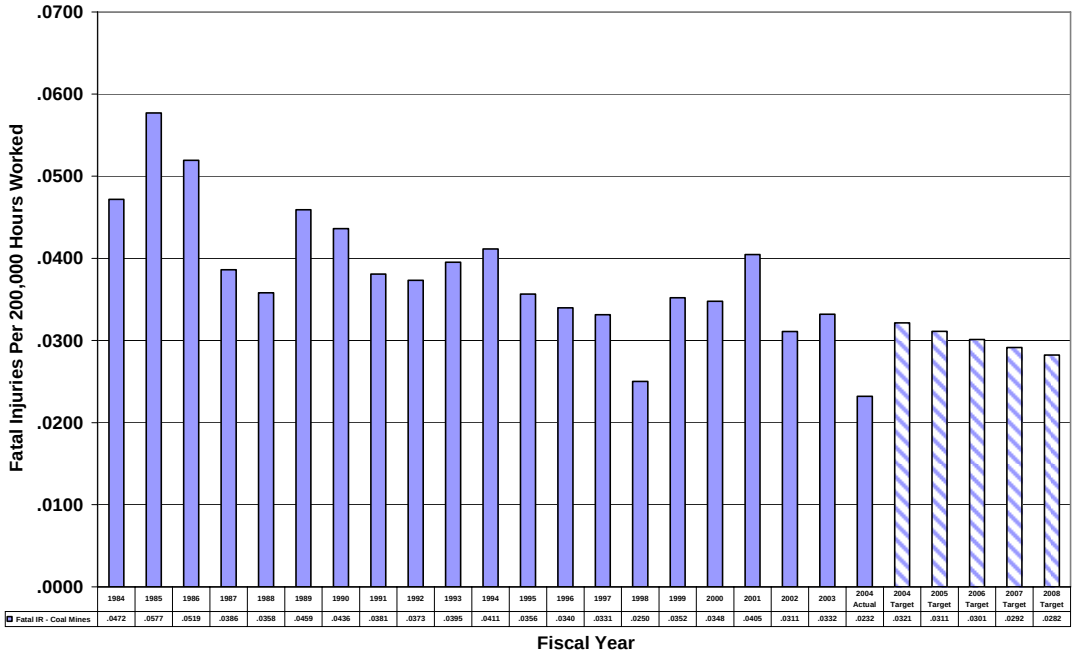
In order to report performance more effectively and accurately, MSHA adjusted its safety goals in FY 2003, replacing the number of mining fatalities as a measurement with the fatal injury incidence rate per 200,000 employment hours worked by miners. The fatal injury incidence rate is a more statistically accurate measurement as it takes into consideration increases and decreases in mining activity by associating the number of fatalities with the number of mining work hours reported.

In FY 2004, MSHA revised this safety goal for a more accurate reflection of annual changes in mine safety levels by replacing the former baseline year with the most recent fiscal year completed, FY 2003.

Coal mining fatalities continue to be unacceptably high, with 32 fatalities in FY 2003 and 54 fatalities in FY 2004. The target fatal incidence rate for FY 2003 was .027, and the result was .0332. The target fatal incidence rate for FY 2004 was .0321, and the result was .0232. Without MSHA's involvement in continuing to stress and reinforce the importance of coal mining safety, these numbers could have been significantly higher.

MSHA extended the performance period for this goal to the end of FY 2008. For FY 2004-2008, performance targets have been modified for consistency with the Department's FY 2003-2008 strategic plan. The following chart shows the targeted reductions in the coal mine fatal incidence rates through FY 2008.

Coal Mines -- Fatal Incidence Rates
FY 1984 - 2008

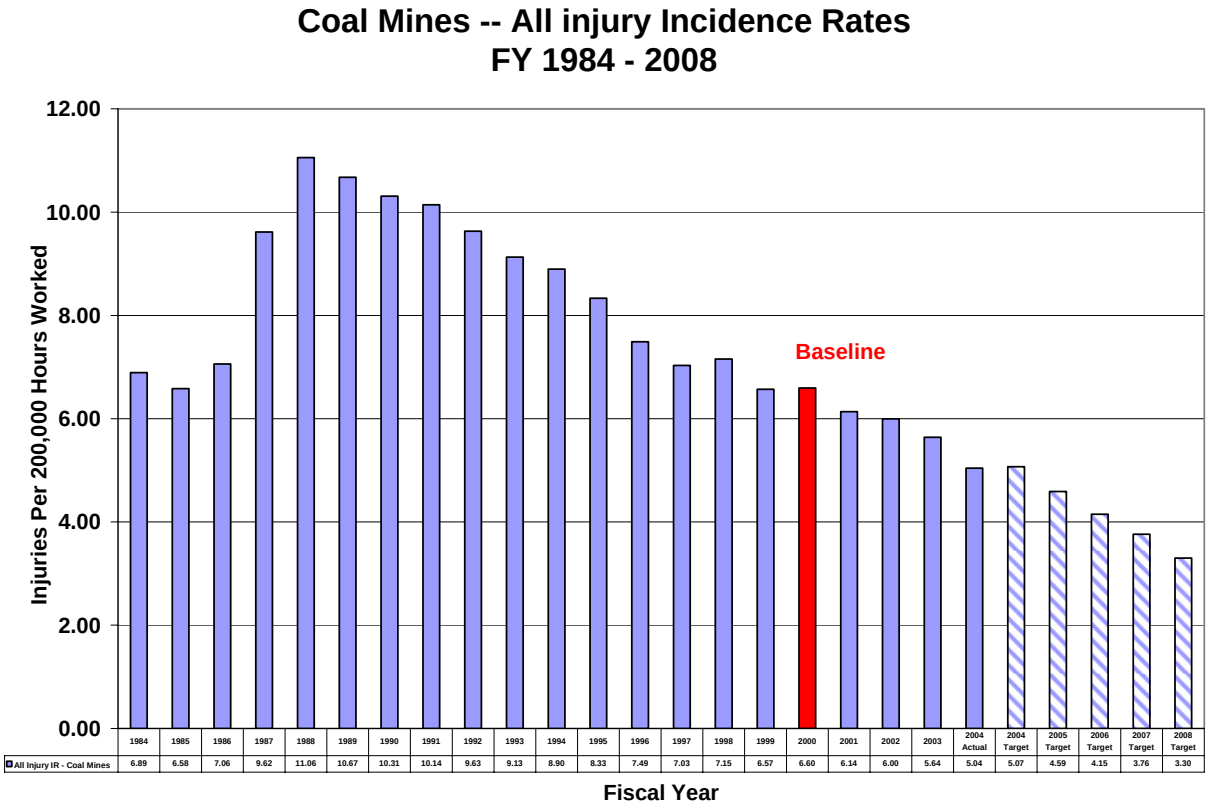


Injuries *-- Reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.*

MSHA revised this performance indicator in FY 2004 by extending the performance period for the goal to the end of FY 2008. In 2003, MSHA began using the all-injury incidence rate indicator which is more comprehensive because it includes incidents even if they resulted in no lost work time.

For FY 2003, the 6% decrease in the all-injury incidence rate in coal mining to 5.64 was not sufficient to meet MSHA's performance target of 4.91. FY 2003 results were, however, a continuation of the improvements seen in FY 2001 (7% decrease) and FY 2002 (2% decrease).

For FY 2004-2008, performance targets have been modified for consistency with the Department's FY 2003-2008 strategic plan. The following chart shows the target reductions in coal mine all-injury incidence rates through FY 2008.



Illnesses/Respirable Dust *-- Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.*

Progress was made in reducing respirable dust from 1999 to 2001, but MSHA's goal of reducing the number of samples that exceed the applicable standard to 14.2% was not met in FY 2002; final results exceeded the standard at 15%. From FY 1999 through FY 2001 the percentage of

coal dust samples that were out of compliance was reduced by 11.4%, 11.2%, and 10.2%, respectively, exceeding the MSHA target in each year.

In 2003, MSHA modified this goal to more accurately cover a comprehensive range of coal mine workers. This change was made possible by the implementation of a new computer program designed to assign and store the applicable dust standard for each designated occupation sampled. The FY 2003 target of 14.2% was achieved – with the percentage of samples exceeding the applicable standard reduced to 11%. By 2004, improvement from the FY 2002 coal dust baseline was 32% - with only 10.2% of samples exceeding applicable standards.

Goal Assessment and Future Plans: Although the objective of the coal dust goal remains the same, the baseline has been adjusted to make the goal appropriately ambitious. The new baseline of 10.1 is an average of FY 2003 and FY 2004 results. The prior baseline (from FY 2002) was 15%. FY 2005 will be the first year of performance using the new baseline.

***Illnesses/ Noise Overexposure**-- Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.*

MSHA has only been measuring this goal since FY 2002, following the promulgation of a new noise rule. Samples collected in FY 2000 and FY 2001 for all mines were utilized to form a performance baseline for measuring results towards meeting this goal. Cumulatively, the number of valid coal mining samples not in compliance for FY 2000 and 2001 was 12.29%. The FY 2002 annual target of exposures above the citation level was 11.6% and the actual number was 7.1%. The FY 2003 target of 10.9% was achieved – with the percentage of samples exceeding the applicable standard reduced to 6.8%. By FY 2004, improvement from the FY 2000-2001 noise baseline was 56% - with only 5.46% of samples above the citation level.

Goal Assessment and Future Plans: Although the objective of the noise goal remains the same, a new baseline will be established in FY 2005 to ensure that the goal is appropriately ambitious. The new baseline will utilize a new methodology involving improved sampling, compliance assistance, and enforcement which will ensure miners are evaluated at coal mines to determine if they are being exposed to excessive levels of noise.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

A. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 1.1: Reduce the Fatal Injury Incidence Rate 15% from the Baseline by the End of FY 2008.

MSHA recognizes that enforcement alone will not prevent serious accidents that cause injuries and occupational illnesses in the mine environment. In order to address safety and health issues in the Nation's coal mines, mine inspection personnel will include root cause analysis and compliance assistance in their on-site inspection activities. Mine safety and health specialists will work jointly with the mine operator and the miners to develop and implement "best practices" and other effective strategies to prevent injuries and deaths in the workplace.

The following initiatives and strategies are essential in accomplishing this goal:

- Conduct seminars and Webcasts for the mining community that will focus on accident and fatality prevention, information sharing, training, and regulation updates. These forums will be used to strengthen the line of communication between MSHA, mine management, and labor.

- Partner with State Mine Inspection agencies for effective accident and injury prevention, to foster better communications, and to understand, enhance, and compliment enforcement roles and responsibilities of each agency.

- Enhance CMS&H's database technologies to provide coal mine safety and health specialists and mine operators with more comprehensive mine information including compliance history, accident and injury statistics, assessment information, and violation and accident trends. The analysis and information will be mine specific and provide the capability to identify health and safety problems.

- Expand MSHA employee technical training in safety systems management and safety program management concepts to include: best management practices, human factors and employee involvement, ergonomics for new equipment, enhanced accident investigation techniques, and enhanced communication skills.

- Expand outreach efforts to small mines and the surrounding community, including family members, local merchants, schools, etc. Targeting these audiences increases the possibility where intervention can have a significant impact on the miner's work environment.

- Provide timely approval and certification of mining plans and equipment.

MSHA must remain vigilant in its safety and health programs. The experienced mining workforce is aging, to be replaced by younger miners who are at greater risk of being involved in serious accidents. These employees in transition are facing competitive pressures to increase production while containing costs. The constant opening and closing of coal mines contributes to an influx of new and inexperienced miners who are frequently unfamiliar with mining conditions, hazards, and safe working procedures. Innovative methodologies must be developed and implemented to train and prepare a new type of coal miner. The personnel coming into the industry use computer technology; therefore, the traditional training aids will not be as effective in preparing this group for the tasks at hand.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Coal Mine Safety and Health activity includes a decrease for the Engineering and Design Manual: Coal Waste Disposal Facilities described on page 30.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$40,234	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$38,603
Other Appropriation	5,550	Indirect Cost	7,181
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	45,784	Total Resources for Performance Goal	45,784

B. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 1.2: Reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.

MSHA will conduct outreach efforts in the mining community to increase and refocus regulatory programs to include an increased emphasis on compliance assistance and prevention. Technical assistance efforts will include analysis of accidents and proposed preventive strategies where specific equipment is involved, seeking both high and low technology solutions. MSHA will work with equipment manufacturers, mine operators, and miners to address safety hazard controls. MSHA compliance specialists are moving to the next level in accident and injury reduction strategy by examining causes of accidents in order to prevent occurrences.

Some of the means and strategies MSHA will use to achieve this goal include the following:

- Develop and implement a strategic plan that will put in place action plans to progressively address and resolve health and safety issues in the mining community. This plan will be shared with all entities in the mining community.

- Use strategic partnerships to focus on assistance for mines with the highest injury incidence rates. Encourage mines with exemplary safety and health performance to share information on how they achieve their successes.

- Provide additional training for coal mine safety and health specialists to increase their capabilities to interface effectively with miners and mine operators in accident prevention activities.

- Share best practice methods to address the needs of those mining operations with the poorest performance and/or the least resources.

- Provide training materials for targeted deficiencies. Where training deficiencies are recognized during enforcement activities, make resources available to the operator and miners that will have a positive impact on accident prevention efforts.

- Focus enforcement activities based on operator performance while continuing to meet the mandates of the Mine Act.

- Identify top 20 citations most often cited and provide compliance tips to miners and mine operators.

- Focus on proven accident prevention concepts and management practices. This is critical in continued improvements in accident reduction.

- Develop additional mechanisms for operators to obtain technical assistance and support.

- Continue compliance assistance activities with stakeholder participation.

- Increase assistance to mine operators in developing, implementing, and communicating solutions that prevent accidents.

- Partner with State Mine Inspection agencies for effective accident and injury prevention, to foster better communications, and to understand, enhance and compliment enforcement roles and responsibilities of each agency.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Coal Mine Safety and Health activity includes a decrease for the Engineering and Design Manual: Coal Waste Disposal Facilities described on page 30.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$35,501	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$34,062
Other Appropriation	4,898	Indirect Cost	6,337
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	40,399	Total Resources for Performance Goal	40,399

C. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 2.1: Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.

Lung diseases and impairment of respiratory function of miners are preventable. Elimination of black lung disease is a continuing priority, and to improve performance MSHA is taking aggressive action to reduce miners' overexposures to respirable dust, including the following:

- Review the previous year's compliance history and identify the best performing mining mechanized units and particular dust control practices that were being used. Transfer these methodologies to other operations experiencing compliance problems.

- Develop and distribute outreach materials on best dust control practices for operations employing extended cuts with remote controlled scrubber miners in conjunction with blowing face ventilation systems. Issue uniform guidelines to improve the quality of dust control plans.

- In collaboration with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), identify promising dust control technologies and jointly conduct in-mine evaluations to assess their effectiveness. Examples of promising technologies include reverse-flow dust scrubbers, wet-head cutter head systems, and modified scrubber designs to improve dust capture efficiency.

- Design and implement the FY 2006 Respirable Dust Emphasis Program to target sampling, intervention efforts, and reporting of District actions for key areas of concern.

- Continue examination of respirable dust overexposure trends and review plan parameters of operations with samples exceeding the applicable standard.

- Continue evaluation of personal dust monitors for near real-time measurement and control of respirable dust and implement the strategies for verification of plan parameters and noncompliance determinations.

- Develop proposed regulatory reform and non-regulatory approaches of the MSHA coal dust program to bring about systemic improvements in the coal mining environment.

- Work collaboratively with NIOSH on the prevention of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis, including the reporting of black lung prevalence, identification of 'clusters' and interventions, and education/outreach on prevention of black lung development and progression in surface and underground miners.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Coal Mine Safety and Health activity includes a decrease for the Engineering and Design Manual: Coal Waste Disposal Facilities described on page 30.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 2.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$28,400	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$27,249
Other Appropriation	3,918	Indirect Cost	5,069
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	32,318	Total Resources for Performance Goal	32,318

D. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 2.4: Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.

- According to NIOSH, "an estimated 90% of coal miners will have hearing loss by the age of 52." MSHA works cooperatively with the mining industry, labor, and the States to improve training programs aimed at preventing these occupational illnesses by implementing hearing loss prevention strategies such as:

- Reviewing the previous year's compliance history, compliance action plans, and P-codes issued to identify outstanding compliance issues associated with mining occupations and types of mining equipment and/or mining environments.

- Developing best practices or success stories and distributing outreach materials to transfer knowledge to other operations experiencing compliance problems.

- Working collaboratively with NIOSH and the Coal Noise Partnership to develop noise control solutions for the coal mining industry's most pervasive noise problems and promoting the identification and investigation of promising noise control technologies.

- Guiding the work of MSHA noise control teams to identify and review the effectiveness of engineering and administrative noise controls.

- Developing mechanisms and opportunities to promote innovations in noise control engineering.

- Sponsoring noise control seminars, outreach/education, and training workshops.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Coal Mine Safety and Health activity includes a decrease for the Engineering and Design Manual: Coal Waste Disposal Facilities described on page 30.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 2.4 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$14,200	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$13,624
Other Appropriation	1,960	Indirect Cost	2,536
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	16,160	Total Resources for Performance Goal	16,160

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels
($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$44,861	$45,727	$45,784
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	39,576	40,347	40,399
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	31,661	32,278	32,318
Performance Goal 2.2 Reduce the percentage of silica samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% per year for high-risk occupations.	--	--	--
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	--	--	--
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	15,828	16,138	16,160
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Budget Activity Total	131,926	134,490	134,661

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-in:	
To provide for costs of pay raises	+$2,745
GSA space rental	+498
To provide for contracts	+862
One less day of pay	-373
Total Built-in	+$3,732
Net Program	-648
Direct FTE	--

Base:

Estimate: $115,251 FTE: 1,043

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate: -$648 FTE: --

Engineering and Design Manual

The request for the Coal Mine Safety and Health activity includes a **decrease** for the Engineering and Design Manual: Coal Waste Disposal Facilities. This reduction reflects the decrease of one-time funding for this project.

Base Level Funding:
Base:
Estimate: $115,251 FTE: 1,043

Program Decrease:
Estimate: $ -250 FTE: --

Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health
($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation	**$66,752**	**$68,750**	**$1,998**
Other Appropriation	9,292	7,821	-1,471
Other Resources	0	0	0
Total Resources	76,044	76,571	527
FTE	543	543	0

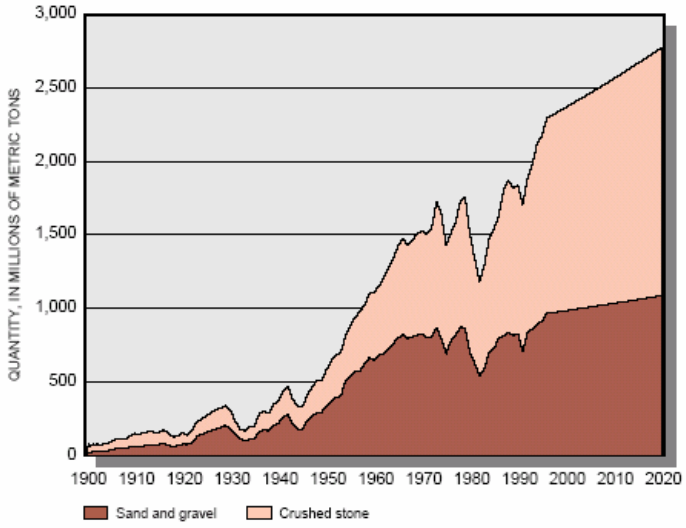
I. Introduction

The Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health (MNMS&H) program administers the provisions of the Mine Act and ensures compliance with the regulations to eliminate fatalities, reduce the frequency and severity of accidents, and minimize health hazards in the Nation's nearly 12,400 metal and nonmetal mines.

Most MNMS&H employees are located in one of the six District and 47 field offices located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The majority of field employees are mine safety and health professionals who perform essential inspection and compliance assistance activities as well as investigations of fatal mine accidents and other serious non-fatal accidents. MNMS&H field personnel also coordinate work with State grant recipients and personnel from MSHA's Technical Support program.

Since the earliest days of mining, the job of extracting metal and nonmetal materials out of the earth has been considered one of the Nation's most hazardous occupations. Public concern about the toll of deaths, injuries, and destruction in mine accidents prompted passage of much-needed safety legislation and intensified the search for safer methods and improved training practices and technology. Especially in recent years, growing cooperation among industry, labor, and government has contributed to making mining safer and a healthier environment. However, the current relatively low incidence numbers and frequency rates of mining deaths and injuries are still unacceptable. In the western States, there has been a recent upsurge in the number of mines opening and reopening. Many metal and nonmetal miners work in small mining operations that statistically have been shown to incur a disproportionate number of accidents. MSHA has jurisdiction over 6,365 metal and nonmetal mines employing 1-5 people; 4,435 mines employing 6-20, and 1,609 mines employing 21 or greater.

The amount of crushed stone and sand and gravel produced accounts for more than one-half of the volume of all mining and more than twice the amount of coal produced. The chart below indicates projections through 2020 with a growth rate of 1.0% for stone and 0.5% for sand and gravel (Data Source: U.S. Geological Survey).



MSHA is focusing efforts and directing strategies and methods to meet and exceed safety and health goals for the metal and nonmetal mining industry. As explained in the General Statement, MSHA's "Triangle of Success" is an effective blend of enforcement, technical support, and education and training, that incorporates compliance assistance throughout. MSHA has also fostering a renewed "culture of prevention" to help bring down the injury and fatality rates by utilizing new tools, creative partnerships, and innovative initiatives and programs. There is also a new emphasis on communications and outreach, both within MSHA and with stakeholders.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$55,117	550
2002	61,099	589
2003	63,495	609
2004	65,469	582
2005	66,752	543

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

As explained in the CMS&H Performance Summary, all of MSHA's activities support all performance goals, except that CMS&H and MNMS&H support different health goals. MNMS&H supports performance goal 2.2: Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%, and performance goal 2.3: Increase noise samples in metal and nonmetal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%. The table below lists the performance goals supported by MNMS&H, the Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, Office of Assessments, Educational Policy and Development, Technical Support, Program Evaluation and Information Resources, and Program Administration.

MSHA FY 2005 Performance Goals		
Goal #	*Performance Goal*	*Comments*
1.1	Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the FY 2003 baseline by the end of FY 2008	This measure tracks annual performance in reducing the fatal injury incidence rate per 200,000 employment hours worked by miners*.
1.2	Reduce the all-injury incidence rate by 50% from the FY 2000 baseline by the end of FY 2008	This measure tracks the all-injury incidence rate per 200,000 employment hours worked by miners.*
2.2	Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	Silicosis is caused by inhalation of silica dust which causes inflammation of the lungs and obstructs the flow of oxygen. Miners who work with quartz and other types of crystalline silica are at an increased risk of silica exposure. There is no cure for silicosis, and although it is a preventable disease, miners are still succumbing to it. In FY 2005, MSHA will institute a **C/E ratio** of 0.50 as a new sampling benchmark where C = dust concentration result and E = the enforceable level. The higher the C/E ratio, the greater the risk that miner(s) have been exposed to respirable silica bearing dust which can negatively affect health. A C/E ratio of 0.50 will be used because it approximates NIOSH's recommended reduction in the exposure limit. MSHA's sampling performance through use of the 0.50 C/E ratio will positively affect miner health because inspectors will be challenged to better identify: 1) citable levels of silca exposures requiring mine operators to implement engineering controls to lower respirable silica bearing dust levels, and; 2) silica exposures which are not citable, but which are nonetheless high enough that MSHA can provide miners and operators with appropriate notice and encourage the mine operator to initiate personal protective and abatement actions.

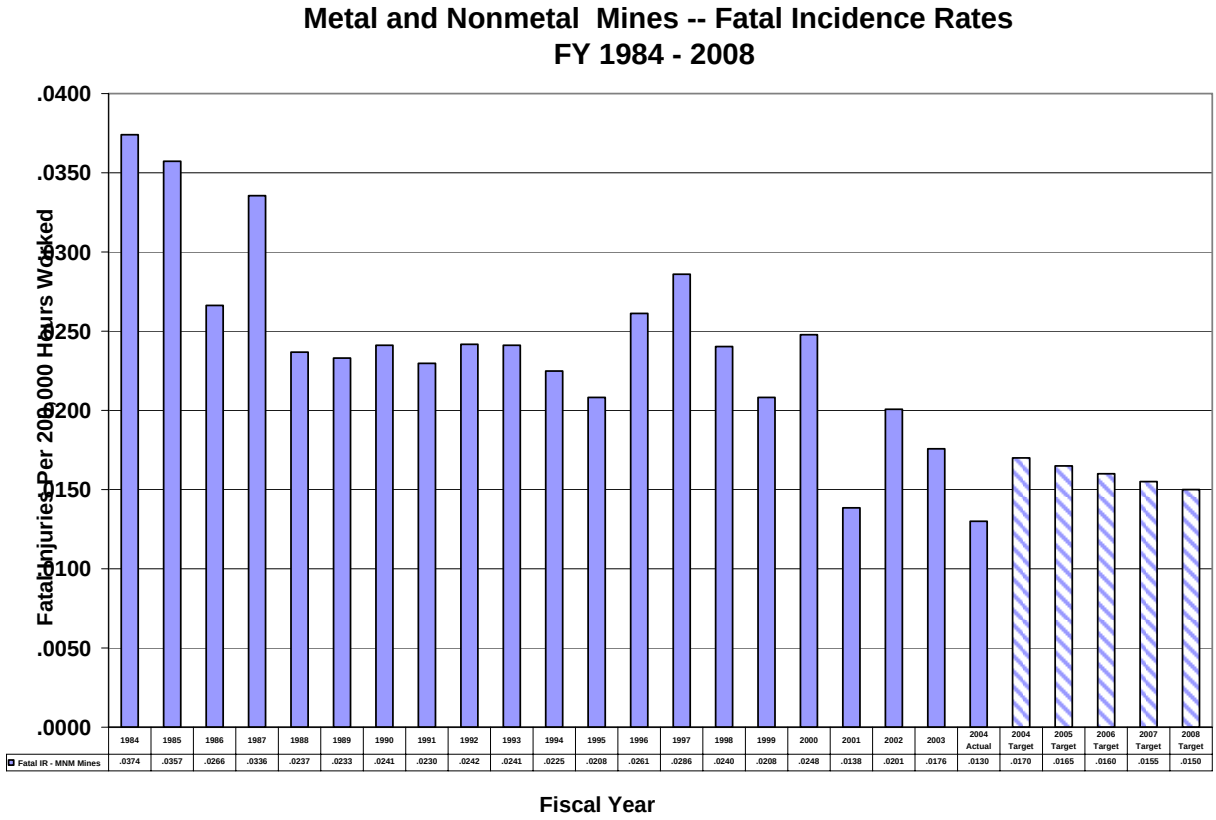
2.3	Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5 %.	Hearing loss is one of the major health problems facing today's miners, as hearing damage from noise is gradual and cumulative. Standards for Occupational Noise Exposures were established and became effective September 13, 2000. In FY 2005, MSHA will institute a **C/E ratio** of 0.50 as a new sampling benchmark where C = noise result and E = the enforceable level. A C/E ratio of 0.50 will be used because it represents ½ of the permissible exposure limit (PEL). Use of the 0.50 C/E ratio to measure MSHA's sampling performance will positively affect miner health because inspectors will be challenged to better identify: 1) citable levels of PEL noise exposures which subsequently require mine operators to implement controls and a hearing conservation program, and; 2) noise exposures which are at or above the action level (50% of the PEL) and less than the PEL require the miner operator to enroll the miner in a hearing conservation program.
*The source of the data for measuring achievement of this goal is the Mine Accident, Injury, Illness, Employment and Metal and Nonmetal Production System (30CFR Part 50). **The source of the data for measuring achievement of this goal is the Mine Safety and Health Management Information System.		

III. Past Performance

***Fatalities**-- Reduce the fatal incidence rate 15% from the FY 2003 baseline by the end of FY 2008.*

As explained in the CMS&H section, MSHA revised its safety goal measurement in 2003, replacing the number of mining fatalities as a measurement with the fatal incidence rate which is more statistically accurate. In 2004, MSHA changed the baseline year to be the most recent fiscal year completed, and extended targets through 2008.

For FY 2003 the goal was: Reduce the fatal incidence rate by 15% per year. FY 2003 was a record year both in terms of the low number of metal and nonmetal mine fatalities (33) and the fatal incidence rate of .0176, the lowest recorded in MSHA's history. FY 2004, the target fatal incidence rate was .0170 and the actual was .0130. The following chart shows actual fatal incidence rates through FY 2003 and targeted reductions through FY 2008.

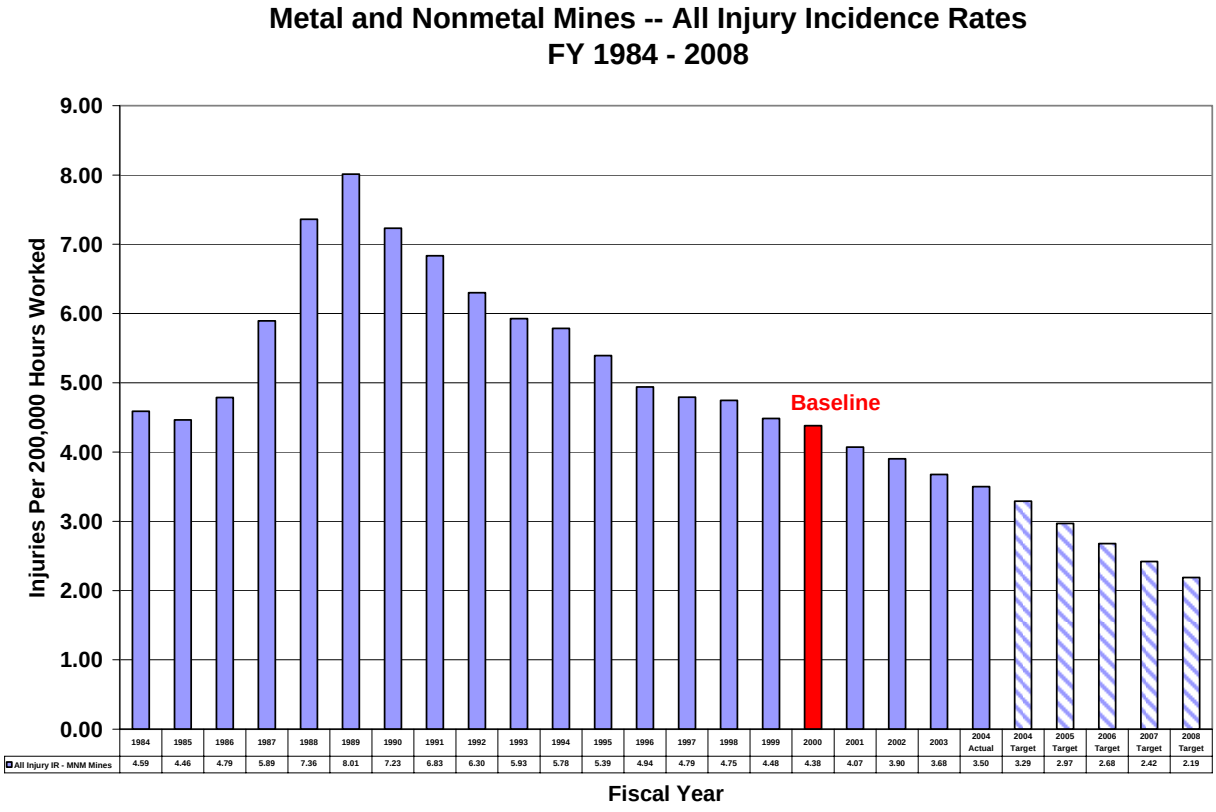


Injuries -- *Reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the FY 2000 baseline by the end of FY 2008.*

In FY 2004, MSHA revised its safety goal by extending the performance period for the goal to the end of FY 2008.

For FY 2003 the goal was: Reduce the all-injury incidence rate by 17% from the FY 2000 baseline. In FY 2003, the all-injury incidence rate in metal non-metal mining was the lowest on record. The 6% decrease to 3.68 was not, however, sufficient to meet MSHA's aggressive performance target of 3.16.

The following chart shows actual all-injury incidence rates through FY 2003 and targeted reductions through FY 2008.



Illnesses/Silica Exposure – *Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.*

Until FY 2001, performance in relation to silica dust exposure was based on a goal to reduce the percentage of silica dust samples that were out of compliance for metal and nonmetal high risk occupations. MSHA established its silica dust baseline using a weighted index dust measurement of citable samples. The FY 2001 target was <80% index points and the actual achieved was 64% index points.

In FY 2002, MSHA modified the silica goal from the previous indexing method to allow for concentration on occupations at greater risk of exposure to silica dust. MSHA analyzed the percent of samples that were citable during the year and compared them to the prior year for all designated high-risk occupations. Based on sampling results each year, MSHA determined that some occupations would no longer be deemed as high risk and dropped them, while other occupations were added.

In FY 2003, MSHA achieved its performance goal. The silica dust target was 8.6%, and the percentage of samples exceeding the applicable standard was 6.5%. By FY 2004, improvement from the FY 2002 silica baseline was 38% - with only 5.6% of samples exceeding applicable standards.

Goal Assessment and Future Plans: MSHA's revision of its silica dust goal in FY 2006 will require that a new baseline be established in FY 2005. The new baseline will utilize a new, more risk based, sampling methodology to more effectively identify and control mining conditions where excessive silica exposures are most likely to occur that adversely affect miner health.

Illnesses/Noise Overexposure – *Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.*

FY 2002 marked the first year of reporting noise goals in metal and nonmetal mining. MSHA developed a performance baseline by using FY 2000 and FY 2001 data samples which established an FY 2002 target of samples in non-compliance at 6.6%. Actual data for FY 2002 showed 4.5% exposures above the citation level.

MSHA further refined its methodology in FY 2002 and established its FY 2003 goal for reducing noise exposures above the citation level in all mines by 5%. By 2004, improvement from the FY 2000-2001 noise baseline was 43% - with only 3.9% of samples above the citation level.

Goal Assessment and Future Plans: As with MSHA's new silica dust goal, revision of the noise goal in FY 2006 will require that a new baseline be established in FY 2005. The new baseline will also utilize a new, more risk based, sampling methodology to more effectively identify and control mining conditions where excessive silica exposures are most likely to occur that adversely affect miner health.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

A. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 1.1: Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate 15% from the FY 2003 baseline by the end of FY 2008.

MNMS&H continues to enforce the provisions of the Mine Act and is making improvements to the overall enforcement program. MSHA is incorporating compliance assistance into each inspection, and inspectors are being trained and encouraged to focus their efforts on those areas or activities that are more likely to place miners at risk. This change in enforcement philosophy is intended to go beyond, but definitely not replace, the traditional enforcement strategy.

Through stakeholder meetings, employee meetings, and internal accountability reviews, MSHA identified many of the issues that must be addressed to enable the mining community to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. A continual review of management practices, training activities, and continued implementation of the comprehensive Management Plan will enable MSHA to bring about improvements in miner safety. Key initiatives and strategies to accomplish this goal include the following:

- Expand interaction and cooperation with stakeholders in partnerships and alliances. The following are some examples of initiatives started in FY 2003 and continuing in FY 2004:
    - Focus on Maintenance Initiative – will now be included as part of each regular inspection - due to the high number of injuries and fatalities associated with maintenance activities at mine sites.
    - Foster Partnering Relationships – MSHA is producing two videos with the National Sand Stone and Gravel Association – one on conducting high wall inspections and another on hazard analysis. MSHA produced three videos for the gold industry.
    - Supervisor Sweep – focus on supervisors who account for an unusually high number of fatalities; and the "speak out and make a difference" campaign because usually there was a witness who might have been able to prevent the accident.
    - Conduct "focus on safe work" initiatives; in FY 2003, MSHA contacted 800+ mining operations with over 70,000 miners.

- Ensure that mine safety and health professionals, specialists and mine operators are kept informed with the most comprehensive mine information available, including compliance history, accident and injury statistics, assessment information, and violation and accident trends – a "mine profile."

- Expand root cause analysis in every accident investigation report to assure that the underlying causes of an accident are identified and addressed.

Budgetary Request

The request for the MNMS&H activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.1 Cost Allocation Summary				
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)			***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)			Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$23,375		Direct Cost of All Outputs	$22,444
Other Appropriation	2,659		Indirect Cost	3,590
Other Resources	0		Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	26,034		Total Resources for Performance Goal	26,034

B. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 1.2: Reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the FY 2000 baseline by the end of FY 2008.

Some of the means and strategies MSHA will use to achieve goal 1.2 include the following:

- Work to engender a "team safety" culture within the mining industry.
- Expand partnerships with labor organizations, similar to the Operating Engineers partnership.
- Expand partnerships with industry associations; i.e., lime, cement, and gypsum.
- Expand local cooperative agreements; i.e., industry and labor.
- Facilitate cooperative safety systems between management and labor.
- Continue working best practices through all alliances and expand to other partnering associations.
- Use MSHA's webpage to link accident root causes with Hazard Alerts and Best Practices.

MSHA will expand outreach efforts in the mining community, increasing the emphasis of regulatory programs towards compliance assistance and prevention. Technical assistance efforts will include analysis of accidents and proposed preventive strategies where specific equipment is involved. MSHA will work with equipment manufacturers, mine operators, and miners to address safety hazard controls.

Budgetary Request

The request for the MNMS&H activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$20,625	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$19,803
Other Appropriation	2,346	Indirect Cost	3,168
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	22,971	Total Resources for Performance Goal	22,971

C. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 2.2: Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.

MSHA designated high-risk occupations and established new sampling procedures to replace the previous indexing method in order to more effectively measure silica exposure. MSHA collected samples to establish a new baseline that will be used for future performance measures.

Lung diseases among miners caused by respirable silica dust remain pervasive but preventable. MSHA will continue to take action to tackle the dust problem. Some of the strategies include:

- Work to engender a "team health" culture with the mining industry.
- In silicosis prevention utilizes NISA Silicosis Prevention Program and work with alliances (IMA-NA, NSSGA, etc.).
- Continue use of sampling results to focus operator attention on increased dust control measures.
- Perform on-site evaluations of mine health training programs and use information identified to educate and inform the mining community on best practices to reduce health hazards.
- Provide mine compliance history, injury and illness statistics, assessment information, and other related data analysis to identify potential health problem areas.
- Continue development of health information packages for operators at small mines.

Budgetary Request

The request for the MNMS&H activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 2.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$16,500	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$15,843
Other Appropriation	$1,877	Indirect Cost	2,534
Other Resources	$0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	18,377	Total Resources for Performance Goal	18,377

D. Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Achieving Goal 2.3: Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.

MSHA has been assisting and preparing the mining industry to reduce health hazards associated with noise exposures and to comply with the new noise regulations. MSHA will continue to provide assistance by:

- Conducting joint stakeholder meetings on noise with CMS&H.
- Provide operator educational and training seminars and conduct compliance assistance visits.
- Assist industry and labor in recognizing high-exposure occupations and solving difficult noise compliance problems.
- Target samples to ensure compliance with the regulation and work with operators to develop feasible control measures. When it is determined that engineering controls are infeasible, MSHA provides this information to NIOSH for future research.
- Continuing an established noise task force that includes participation by Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health, Technical Support, and Coal Mine Safety and Health activities, and the Office of the Solicitor, working to ensure proper enforcement of noise regulations, develops policies, and ensures consistency throughout the industry.
- Using stakeholder meetings to focus attention on hearing loss prevention.

Budgetary Request

The request for the MNMS&H activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 2.3 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$8,250	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$7,921
Other Appropriation	939	Indirect Cost	1,268
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	9,189	Total Resources for Performance Goal	9,189

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels

($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$25,144	$25,853	$26,034
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	22,187	22,814	22,971
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	--	--	--
Performance Goal 2.2 Reduce the percentage of silica samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% per year for high-risk occupations.	17,749	18,251	18,377
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	8,873	9,126	9,189
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	--	--	--
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Budget Activity Total	73,953	76,044	76,571

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-in:	
To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$1,439
GSA space rental……..……	+250
To provide for contracts……	+493
One less day of pay……	-194
Total Built-in	+$1,988
Net Program……	+10
Direct FTE……	--

Base:

Estimate: $66,752 FTE: 543

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate: $10 FTE: --

Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances
($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation	**$2,434**	**$2,506**	**$72**
Other Appropriation	385	325	-60
Other Resources	0	0	0
Total Resources	2,819	2,831	12
FTE	18	18	0

I. Introduction

This budget activity, in coordination with the Office of the Solicitor's Mine Safety and Health Division, facilitates development of mandatory regulations and standards for the mining industry that will provide reliable, practical, and feasible protection for the health and safety of all miners. These standards and regulations set the requirements for enforcement and provide a benchmark for compliance. MSHA enforcement and engineering personnel provide technical expertise during the development of new and revised standards. This activity also supports the processing and publishing of documents related to over 100 Petitions for Modification submitted to MSHA on an annual basis.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$1,760	14
2002	2,357	18
2003	2,363	18
2004	2,417	18
2005	2,434	18

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

The Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances (OSRV) supports all of MSHA's performance goals as outlined in the MSHA Performance Goal Tables on pages 19, 33 and 34 in the CMS&H and MNMS&H budget activity narratives.

III. Past Performance

In the past, MSHA has addressed several significant health issues through rulemaking. Diesel particulate matter represents a significant health risk for miners, and in 2001, final rules were published to address this risk for coal and metal and nonmetal miners. Additional rulemaking to make changes to the 2001 diesel particulate matter in underground metal/nonmetal mines will address issues of measurement, personal protective equipment, and other issues. Asbestos is a known carcinogen and MSHA has obtained input from the public to assist with the potential development of regulations which will protect miners from this exposure. MSHA is considering several options, including regulatory, to reduce miners' exposure to another health hazard, crystalline silica.

In 2004, MSHA published a final rule addressing emergency mine evacuations in underground coal mines, and a final rule would give a coal mine operator the option to use conveyor belt entries to transport clean air to the face areas of underground coal mines. Other ongoing regulatory efforts include a proposed rule that will allow the use of high voltage continuous mining equipment in underground coal mines, and a number of initiatives to improve and eliminate unnecessary regulations. A regulation that will remove the training exemption for slope and shaft construction workers will be developed.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Supporting and Achieving Goals 1.1 through 2.4

All regulations and standards must comply with the requirements of pertinent Executive Orders, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the Mine Act, and others. Within statutory limits, maximum steps are taken in the review process to ensure that all final standards adopt the least burdensome and costly alternatives. MSHA provides its stakeholders with the opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process through notice and comment on proposed rules and conducts informal public hearings on issues raised during rulemaking.

When petitions for modifications (variances) from safety standards are filed by mine operators, the Standards Office initiates the processing of site-specific modifications. Mine operators or representatives of miners may be granted variances from safety standards upon showing: (1) the application of the standard will result in a diminution of safety or (2) the proposed modification would be an alternative method which is as effective as the standard. This procedure allows compliance flexibility to the mining community for unique conditions in a mine. As part of this effort, MSHA routinely analyzes mine operators' petitions for modification from existing standards to identify emerging trends in mining practices that generally merit codifying these practices.

In FY 2005, MSHA will continue with a number of ongoing regulatory actions and, while options have not yet been evaluated, is likely to initiate others. MSHA will assess undue burden on small mine operators and consider alternate ways to provide the same or improved level of protection for miners. MSHA will continue to review existing regulations for redundancy and application to current mining practices, examine ways to provide a safer and more healthful environment for miners, and look for ways to increase efficiency while providing this protection. MSHA will examine petitions for modification to determine which are appropriate for rulemaking actions. As part of the government-wide initiative towards e-government, DOL is mandating implementation of e-rulemaking which will involve electronic docketing of all information that supports the regulatory development process via a government-wide system. The Environmental Protection Agency is developing the design parameters, and will provide the conversion services and a centralized site to receive public comment.

In FY 2006, ongoing rulemakings will make up a portion of the agenda, since typically a rulemaking project takes several years to complete. The several-stage process of rulemaking involves MSHA development of a proposed rule, public review and comment, and MSHA analysis and development of the final rule.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Office of Standards activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$852	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$825
Other Appropriation	112	Indirect Cost	139
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	964	Total Resources for Performance Goal	964

Performance Goal 1.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$752	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$728
Other Appropriation	97	Indirect Cost	121
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	849	Total Resources for Performance Goal	849

Performance Goal 2.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$301	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$291
Other Appropriation	38	Indirect Cost	48
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	339	Total Resources for Performance Goal	339

Performance Goal 2.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$301	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$291
Other Appropriation	$38	Indirect Cost	48
Other Resources	$0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	339	Total Resources for Performance Goal	339

Performance Goal 2.3 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$150	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$145
Other Appropriation	20	Indirect Cost	25
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	170	Total Resources for Performance Goal	170

Performance Goal 2.4 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$150	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$145
Other Appropriation	20	Indirect Cost	25
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	170	Total Resources for Performance Goal	170

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels

($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$907	$961	$964
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	799	844	849
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	319	338	339
Performance Goal 2.2 Reduce the percentage of silica samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% per year for high-risk occupations.	319	338	339
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	160	169	170
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	159	169	170
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Budget Activity Total	2,662	2,819	2,831

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-in:	
To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$57
GSA space rental……..……	+10
To provide for contracts……	+14
One less day of pay……	-7
Total Built-in	+$74
Net Program……	-2
Direct FTE……	--

Base:

Estimate:	$2,434	FTE:	18

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate:	-$2	FTE:	--

Office of Assessments
($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation	**$5,238**	**$5,445**	**$207**
Other Appropriation	1,627	1,421	-206
Other Resources	0	0	0
Total Resources	6,865	6,866	1
FTE	55	55	0

I. Introduction

The Office of Assessments administers the provisions of the Mine Act and mine safety and health standards pertaining to violation assessments and special investigations. The activity has offices located in Headquarters, which includes the Technical Compliance and Investigation Office, Wilkes-Barre, PA, and Denver, CO.

The Headquarters' office determines the civil penalty dollar amounts and administers the processing of all civil penalty assessments issued against mine operators and their agents. The staff also administers associated cash and debt management activities that include civil penalty hearings, appeals, collections, and accounts receivables.

The Technical Compliance and Investigation Office (TCIO) provides oversight of the investigation process involving miner discrimination complaints and knowing or willful criminal violations, which includes serious mining accidents and fatalities, and other accidents. TCIO also responds to a large percentage of the Agency's FOIA requests, most of which are inquiries related to special investigations.

Approximately one third of the Office of Assessment staff is located at the Assessment Center in Wilkes-Barre, PA. This office receives and processes mine violations and proposed assessments, researches and analyzes mine ownership, and chronological histories of all operators, controllers, and independent contractors who are legally responsible for maintaining safe and healthful conditions at mines.

Additionally, the Office of Assessments oversees the portion of MSHA's Standardized Information System (MSIS) pertaining to application, reporting, and functional requirements of legal identity reports, assessment status changes, delinquent account referrals to Treasury, and assessment/citation updates. They also oversee maintenance, administration, and enhancement of MSIS, provides technical support to the Assessments' staff, and provides data from MSIS for both MSHA and industry needs.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$4,265	51
2002	4,921	52
2003	4,979	52
2004	5,245	54
2005	5,238	55

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

The Office of Assessments supports all of MSHA's FY 2006 Performance Goals as outlined in the MSHA Performance Goal Tables on pages 19, 33 and 34 in the CMS&H and MNMS&H budget activity narratives.

III. Past Performance

The Office of Assessments continued a successful Continuous Improvement Program (CIP) in FY 2005 that fully supported MSHA's performance goals. The CIP, first implemented in FY 2004, involves management and non-management employee participation in identifying and resolving deficiencies that impact the program's effectiveness and efficiency for main functions or Key Result Areas (KRAs). Efforts in FY 2004 were targeted at improving the performance of the key result area functions of the individual offices and, as a result, backlogs that existed early in the fiscal year were significantly reduced or eliminated and the timeliness of nearly all functions was improved. Scorecards are also used to monitor goals related to key Office of Assessment functions.

The Office of Assessments also utilized resources to (1) train MSHA district conference litigation representatives on alternative dispute resolution techniques to minimize the number of contested assessments, (2) provide refresher training and outreach efforts for special investigators and other enforcement personnel to ensure the consistent application and interpretation of policies and procedures, and (3) conduct compliance assistance visits for mine industry personnel to enhance their understanding of the civil penalty process and the resulting financial impact of their failure to comply with mine safety and health regulations.

The Office of Assessments significant accomplishments for FY 2004 include the following:

- Increased timeliness in providing proposed assessments to mine operators. Confirmed over 122,200 violations and assessed a total of $25.5 million in penalties.
- Collected $17.8 million from mine operators for assessed penalties.
- Reduced the processing timeframe of special assessment cases within the Office of Assessments to 45 days at the end of FY 2004.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Supporting and Achieving Goals 1.1 through 2.4

The Office of Assessments will continue to support all of MSHA's performance goals to help improve mine fatal and injury incidence rates and protect miners' safety and health.

Most of its program resources will focus on ensuring the accuracy, consistency, and thoroughness of civil penalty assessments and the subsequent collection of civil penalties. These efforts will help encourage operator compliance of mine safety and health regulations that protect the Nation's miners. The activity will direct resources to lessen the time needed to issue proposed assessments and conduct special assessments, as well as to increase the dollar amount of penalty fees collected.

MSHA's level of delinquent debt has been increasing. In February 2003, MSHA was owed $18.2 million in total delinquent debt. As of October 2004 the total owed was over $27.3 million. MSHA's active debt collection program complies with the Debt Collection Act in 2004 and forwards debt that is 180 days old to the Department of Treasury. To reduce delinquent debt and to influence mine operators to pay their civil penalties promptly, the Office of Assessments is monitoring debt closely and transferring the most serious cases to the Department of Justice. Once transferred, the Department of Justice will pursue litigation to force the operators to pay.

Additionally, MSHA will direct significant resources at reviewing special investigation cases, the oversight of related field activities, the continued enhancement of procedural requirements, the consistent application of policies and procedures, and the incorporation of a stand-alone special investigations database into MSIS.

MSHA will also direct resources at further enhancing agency enforcement personnel and external stakeholders' knowledge of civil monetary penalties, the appeals process, and special investigative policies and procedures.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Office of Assessments activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$1,851	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$1,768
Other Appropriation	482	Indirect Cost	565
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,333	Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,333

Performance Goal 1.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$1,634	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$1,561
Other Appropriation	427	Indirect Cost	500
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,061	Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,061

Performance Goal 2.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$653	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$624
Other Appropriation	171	Indirect Cost	200
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	824	Total Resources for Performance Goal	824

Office of Assessments

Performance Goal 2.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$653	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$624
Other Appropriation	$171	Indirect Cost	200
Other Resources	$0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	824	Total Resources for Performance Goal	824

Performance Goal 2.3 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$327	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$312
Other Appropriation	85	Indirect Cost	100
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	412	Total Resources for Performance Goal	412

Performance Goal 2.4 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$327	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$312
Other Appropriation	85	Indirect Cost	100
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	412	Total Resources for Performance Goal	412

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels

($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$2,254	$2,336	$2,333
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	1,990	2,059	2,061
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	796	824	824
Performance Goal 2.2 Reduce the percentage of silica samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% per year for high-risk occupations.	796	824	824
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	398	411	412
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	398	411	412
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Budget Activity Total	6,632	6,865	6,866

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-in:	
To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$126
GSA space rental……..……	+23
To provide for contracts……	+35
One less day of pay……	-17
Total Built-in	+$167
Net Program……	+40
Direct FTE……	--

Base:

Estimate: $5,238 FTE: 55

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate: $40 FTE: --

Educational Policy and Development
($ in 000)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation	**$31,255**	**$32,021**	**$766**
Other Appropriation	4,043	3,372	-671
Other Resources	750	750	0
Total Resources	36,048	36,143	95
FTE	151	151	0

I. Introduction

In support of MSHA's strategic goals of reducing fatalities, injuries, and exposure to health hazards in the Nation's mines, the Educational Policy and Development (EPD) program provides unified, comprehensive direction on matters related to MSHA's education and training compliance assistance activities. EPD manages education and training programs and policies, the State grants program, Educational Field Services (EFS), the Small Mines Office (SMO), and the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Academy) in order to optimize delivery of relevant assistance to MSHA stakeholders.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$31,455	136
2002	27,984	140
2003	27,733	140
2004	30,356	152
2005	31,255	151

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

Educational Policy and Development supports all of MSHA's FY 2006 Performance Goals. These goals are presented in the Performance Summary sections for the CMS&H and MNMS&H program activities on pages on pages 19, 33 and 34.

III. Past Performance

EPD supported CMS&H and MNMS&H activities by providing compliance assistance to mine operators that needed guidance in implementation of health and safety programs for their miners. Personnel from EFS and SMO worked closely with mine operators onsite to develop and implement health and safety programs tailored to identify and eliminate safety and health hazards at those operations. The Academy continued to conduct training for MSHA and industry. They also developed and distributed health and safety materials that assisted miners and operators in identifying hazards and reduce accidents and injuries. The Academy revised its curriculum based on a job task analysis of mine inspectors. These revisions will improve the efficiency and consistency of MSHA's enforcement efforts and includes an on-the-job training component. MSHA's State Grant Program continued to provide funds to support health and safety training for miners, particularly for miners at small mines. EPD also supported the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association (HSA) in the development of a Professional Miners Program to recognize miners' safety performance and to encourage all miners to work safely through mentoring and peer involvement.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Supporting and Achieving Goals 1.1 through 2.4

MSHA promotes the philosophy that effective training enables miners to recognize possible hazards and know how to protect themselves from these hazards. Training plays a critical role in preventing deaths, injuries, and illnesses on the job. MSHA will continue the increased visibility and emphasis on training. This added emphasis includes the development and distribution of new materials, new outreach efforts to the mining community, and targeted safety sweeps to educate and assist miners and operators in ways to improve mine safety and health. Field training specialists will continue to evaluate and approve training plans, qualify and certify miners and instructors, and support and participate in MSHA-wide special emphasis programs that address health and safety hazards. These special emphasis programs include: accidents involving maintenance activities; surface haulage accidents; safety hazards which are disproportionately prevalent in small mines; smoking in underground coal mines; underground ventilation compliance; contractor accidents which occur at a higher than average rate; use of personal protective equipment; and exposure to respirable dust, noise, and hazardous materials.

Issues associated with non-English-speaking miners will continue to be a focus for MSHA. These issues are of particular concern in the metal and nonmetal mining industry. A large segment of the metal and nonmetal mining population speaks Spanish as their primary language. Making efforts to bridge an existing language barrier, MSHA translated numerous materials into Spanish. These include "Best Practices" cards, safety manuals, Instructors' Guides, videos, web-based interactive programs, and many other safety materials. In FY 2006, MSHA will translate more of its educational materials in order to give non-English-speaking workers the tools to identify and avoid hazards in the workplace.

EFS will continue to provide on-site education, training, and compliance assistance and outreach to the mining industry. EFS will provide onsite and other assistance to support the needs of the

mining industry in providing successful training to the rising number of new and inexperienced miners throughout the industry, particularly at operations located in the western United States. This outreach effort is geared at providing assistance in the prevention of accidents, illnesses, and violations.

The SMO will assist small mine operators and miners in identifying potential hazards, improve safety and health efforts, and embrace safety and health as a value. They will also assist small mine operators in the development and maintenance of effective safety and health programs suitable to the mine specific needs. SMO will also provide other types of assistance, such as training and technical support. Upon completion of mine visits, the compliance specialists will follow-up with frequent telephone calls, letters, and other correspondence to assist the operators with compliance and safety and health concerns. In addition, each compliance assistance specialist will be available to the small mine operators for future assistance.

EPD will continue to provide a unified, comprehensive direction on matters related to MSHA's role in education and training activities. EPD will manage education and training programs and policies, the State grants program, and outreach activities to optimize nationwide flexibility, consistency and quality.

The Academy will provide professional instruction in mine safety and health to MSHA inspectors and the mining community. This includes the design and delivery of training courses, instructional materials, and innovative educational programs to assist in reducing fatalities and injuries in mining. The Academy will continue to explore the use of distance learning technologies for delivering quality training to all segments of the mining community.

MSHA will continue administrative support to the HSA by publishing a monthly health and safety magazine, processing health and safety awards, and by continuing to support the Professional Miner’s Program initiated in FY 2004.

MSHA will continue to administer the State grants program that provides quality health and safety training to miners in 48 states and the Navajo Nation.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Educational Policy and Development activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$10,887	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$10,901
Other Appropriation	1,147	Indirect Cost	1,388
Other Resources	255	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	12,289	Total Resources for Performance Goal	12,289

Performance Goal 1.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$9,606	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$9,619
Other Appropriation	1,013	Indirect Cost	1,225
Other Resources	225	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	10,844	Total Resources for Performance Goal	10,844

Performance Goal 2.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$3,843	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$3,848
Other Appropriation	404	Indirect Cost	489
Other Resources	90	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,337	Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,337

Performance Goal 2.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$3,843	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$3,848
Other Appropriation	$404	Indirect Cost	489
Other Resources	$90	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,337	Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,337

Performance Goal 2.3 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$1,921	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$1,924
Other Appropriation	202	Indirect Cost	244
Other Resources	45	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,168	Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,168

Performance Goal 2.4 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$1,921	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$1,924
Other Appropriation	202	Indirect Cost	244
Other Resources	45	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,168	Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,168

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels
($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$11,671	$12,255	$12,289
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	10,299	10,815	10,844
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	4,118	4,326	4,337
Performance Goal 2.2 Reduce the percentage of silica samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% per year for high-risk occupations.	4,118	4,326	4,337
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	2,059	2,163	2,168
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	2,059	2,163	2,168
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Budget Activity Total	34,324	36,048	36,143

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-in:

To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$418
GSA space rental……..……	+31
To provide for contracts……	+126
One less day of pay……	-56
Total Built-in	+$519

Net Program…… +247

Direct FTE…… --

Base:

Estimate: $31,255 FTE: 151

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate: $247 FTE: --

Technical Support
($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation	**$25,111**	**$25,736**	**$625**
Other Appropriation	9,092	7,935	-1,157
Other Resources	1,075	1,075	0
Total Resources	35,278	34,746	-532
FTE	209	209	0

I. Introduction

This activity provides expertise in the areas of science and engineering, advanced and applied technologies, laboratory investigations and analyses, and equipment approvals for safe use in the mining environment. Technical Support is comprised of a staff of engineering, scientific, technical and administrative specialists and support personnel that use unique laboratories and specialized equipment for evaluation, testing, field and laboratory investigations, and applied engineering. This staff is involved in the investigation of fatal and serious nonfatal accidents in a cooperative effort with coal or metal and nonmetal mine safety and health specialists and educational field services personnel to develop, implement, and communicate solutions and remedies to prevent future accidents.

In March 1976, two gas and coal dust explosions occurred at the Scotia Mine in Kentucky, where a total of 28 people, including two Mine Enforcement and Safety Administration (MSHA's predecessor agency), were killed. Since this disaster, Technical Support emergency personnel have responded to more than 100 mine explosions, fires, gas inundations, and unsealing of underground mines. In July 2002, the world witnessed the rescue of nine miners at the Quecreek coal mine who were trapped underground for 77 hours in a mine inundation. Technical Support mine emergency response personnel and equipment were on-site and played an integral part in the successful rescue of the trapped miners.

Technical Support's responsibilities include the following: (1) approving and certifying equipment, instruments, materials, explosives and personal protective apparatus that can be used in mines (a fee program covers the costs of approval and certification activities); (2) providing specialized scientific and engineering expertise through technical compliance assistance mine visits as well as forensic field and laboratory investigations that address technical problems encountered in implementing the Mine Act; (3) participating and providing leadership in response to mine disasters and emergencies; (4) investigating problems of compliance with safety and health standards, recommending solutions to the industry and to MSHA; (5) providing analyses of existing environmental conditions and projections of future technological

developments; and (6) conducting in-depth studies to define true causes of accidents, injuries or occupational illnesses, determining trends and impact, and recommending improvements and solutions to the mining industry.

Technical Support's Approval and Certification Center tests and approves mining equipment and materials for use in underground mines, and conducts engineering and scientific studies to identify the hazards related to the design and use of mining equipment. Other functions include providing technical assistance, conducting equipment audits, providing training, and participating in accident investigations.

Technical Support's Pittsburgh Safety and Health Technology Center's areas of technical specialization include: roof control, mine electrical systems, mine waste, geotechnical engineering, mechanical safety, ventilation, mine emergency response, dust control, and physical and toxic agents. Technical experts conduct field and laboratory investigations, process and analyze enforcement samples in the Center's American Industrial Hygiene Association Accredited Laboratory, and calibrate instruments for enforcement. Center staff participate in MSHA's mine emergency response efforts. The Center's mine emergency response capability includes on-site analytical equipment, communications links, and other sophisticated equipment essential to critical decisions in a rescue operation.

Other Technical Support activities include review of impoundment plans, joint issuance with NIOSH of approvals and extensions of approval for Emergency Respirators, and conducting training classes, seminars and presentations to various audiences in all areas of mine safety and health.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$27,053	257
2002	28,085	255
2003	28,489	255
2004	24,545	220
2005	25,111	209

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

The Technical Support program supports all of MSHA's FY 2006 Performance Goals as outlined in the Performance Summary sections for the CMS&H and MNMS&H program activities on pages 19, 33 and 34 in the budget activity narratives.

III. Past Performance

Technical Support has successfully supported efforts to meet MSHA's goals through accident analysis and preventive strategy proposals regarding specific equipment. Seeking both high and low technology solutions, Technical Support works with equipment manufacturers, mine operators, and miners to address safety and health-related hazards. In FY 2003, MSHA partnered with a coal company and an equipment manufacturer to develop a mine worthy proximity detection system with potential to reduce the number of remote control related accidents. Also in FY 2003, Technical Support established the analytical method for diesel particulate matter (dpm) analysis to support recently promulgated regulations for metal and nonmetal mining operations. Technical Support analyzed approximately 1,500 dpm samples in FY 2003 for compliance determination, and expects that demands for this analysis will increase as more diesel equipment is introduced into the mining environment.

Beginning in FY 2003, Technical Support personnel have been instrumental in the development and ongoing testing of a Personal Dust Monitor in conjunction with CMS&H, NIOSH, the manufacturer's personnel, industry, and labor. For the first time in history this device will provide real-time dust concentration data to miners, operators, and mine inspectors. Technical Support personnel also have worked closely with NIOSH, equipment manufacturers, mine operators, and MSHA personnel to design and evaluate feasible engineering noise controls for mining equipment.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Supporting and Achieving Goals 1.1 through 2.4.

In FY 2006, Technical Support will give special attention to the following activities:

(1) improving and enhancing MSHA's mine emergency responses; (2) participating in accident investigations with a focus on developing solutions and remedies to prevent future recurrences, including compliance assistance and outreach efforts designed to share such information with the mining industry; (3) supporting efforts aimed at reducing overexposures to respirable dust, crystalline silica, noise, diesel particulates, and other gaseous emissions and contaminants; (4) improving the effectiveness of evaluations of mine impoundment structures; (5) improving capabilities for solving roof control and ground control problems; (6) enhancing capabilities for calibrating equipment; (7) enhancing noise evaluations; (8) developing improved methods for mine fire prevention and control; and (9) providing specialized scientific expertise on advanced or innovative new technology for development of accident reduction and education and training programs to improve mine practices.

The Mine Act calls for coordination of research between MSHA and NIOSH. As part of this collaboration, MSHA and NIOSH have a Memorandum of Understanding for the joint approval of respirators. NIOSH evaluates respirator performance while MSHA evaluates the mine-worthiness. Because NIOSH has facilities for explosives research, Technical Support evaluates NIOSH test results as part of MSHA's approval process. MSHA and NIOSH also coordinate on

educational activities and MSHA takes advantage of NIOSH medical expertise in enforcement and standards development. MSHA works closely with the NIOSH/Industry Joint Diesel Coal and Metal and Nonmetal Partnerships in developing strategies to introduce cleaner burning diesel engines into mine environments. The geographic proximity of NIOSH and Technical Support's Pittsburgh Safety and Health Technology Center with the Pittsburgh Research Laboratory and the Approval and Certification Center has proven to be extremely beneficial in advancing the missions of both MSHA and NIOSH, with the Nation's miners the ultimate benefactors.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Technical Support activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal 1.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$8,751	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$8,782
Other Appropriation	2,700	Indirect Cost	3,033
Other Resources	364	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	11,815	Total Resources for Performance Goal	11,815

Performance Goal 1.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$7,721	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$7,751
Other Appropriation	2,379	Indirect Cost	2,672
Other Resources	323	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	10,423	Total Resources for Performance Goal	10,423

Performance Goal 2.1 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$3,088	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$3,100
Other Appropriation	952	Indirect Cost	1,069
Other Resources	129	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,169	Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,169

Performance Goal 2.2 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$3,088	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$3,100
Other Appropriation	$952	Indirect Cost	1,069
Other Resources	$129	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,169	Total Resources for Performance Goal	4,169

Performance Goal 2.3 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$1,544	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$1,550
Other Appropriation	476	Indirect Cost	535
Other Resources	65	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,085	Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,085

Performance Goal 2.4 Cost Allocation Summary			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
	Resources (in 000s)		Resources (in 000s)
Activity Appropriation	$1,544	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$1,550
Other Appropriation	476	Indirect Cost	535
Other Resources	65	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,085	Total Resources for Performance Goal	2,085

Summary of Performance and Resource Levels
($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$11,236	$11,992	$11,815
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	9,918	10,584	10,423
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	3,967	4,234	4,169
Performance Goal 2.2 Reduce the percentage of silica samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% per year for high-risk occupations.	3,967	4,234	4,169
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	1,983	2,117	2,085
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	1,983	2,117	2,085
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Budget Activity Total	33,054	35,278	34,746

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-in:

To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$578
GSA space rental……..……	+4
To provide for contracts……	+176
One less day of pay……	-78
Total Built-in	+$680

Net Program……	-55
Direct FTE……	--

Base:

Estimate: $25,111 FTE: 209

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate: -$55 FTE: --

Program Evaluation and Information Resources
($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation 1/	**$17,524**	**$15,671**	**-$1,853**
Other Appropriation	0	0	0
Other Resources	0	0	0
Total Resources	17,524	15,671	-1,853
FTE	78	78	0

1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the MSHA performance goals within the salaries and expenses appropriation.

I. Introduction

The Directorate of Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR) provides MSHA's program evaluation and information technology management services.

PEIR has responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of MSHA's programs, including the implementation of the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). PEIR monitors, measures, evaluates, and reports on agency progress towards meeting annual performance goals. PEIR also contributes to the formulation of agency and Departmental strategic plans, Annual Performance and Accountability Reports, and performance budgets.

PEIR collects, analyzes, and publishes data obtained from mine operators and contractors on the prevalence of work-related injuries and illnesses in the mining industry. MSHA, the mining community, and the public use these data to assess progress in preventing occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry.

PEIR operates and maintains MSHA's information technology applications, its General Support System (local and wide area networks), and the agency's Internet and Intranet sites. The Directorate also establishes standards and controls for computer and networking hardware and software.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	-	-
2002	-	-
2003	-	-
2004	13,963	70
2005	17,524	78

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

PEIR contributes to the attainment of MSHA's performance goals by processing, monitoring, and publishing data that measure mining injury and illness rates and by processing sample data that represent exposures to health hazards. PEIR also processes inspection, violation, and civil penalty data. The goal for processing performance measure data is to complete the processing of accident, injury, and employment forms within 45 days of the end of each quarter and to process health sample results as they are received.

PEIR supports all of the FY 2006 performance goals as presented in the CMS&H and MNMS&H budget activities on pages 19, 33 and 34 in the budget activity narratives.

III. Past Performance

PEIR's Office of Program Policy Evaluation (OPPE) has provided a leadership role in conducting critical internal reviews of MSHA's program operations. Most recently, the *Internal Review of MSHA's Actions at the Martin County Coal Corporation Big Branch Refuse Impoundment* and the *Internal Review of MSHA's Actions at the Jim Walter Resources, Inc., No. 5 Mine* identified improvements to enhance management oversight and accountability.

MSHA met all of the reporting requirements established under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) within the deadlines established by the Department of Labor. OPPE and Administration and Management staff continue to collaborate to improve integration of performance information with budgetary requests. The Directorates also are participating with the Department in a pilot project to explore the use of marginal cost models to enhance future budgetary requests.

PEIR's Office of Injury and Employment Information (OIEI) annually receives and processes approximately 90,000 employment and coal production documents; 15,500 accident, injury, and illness documents; and 7,600 return-to-work documents. MSHA's accident and injury database is recognized as the most complete occupational injury database in the world. The system is able to produce preliminary statistics within 45 days of the end of each quarter. By constantly monitoring and controlling quality, the OIEI staff has been able to improve the accuracy of the data while still meeting the tight deadlines. In response to OMB's PART recommendation that

MSHA develop new cost-efficiency measures, PEIR has developed four new measures to monitor and improve the processing of employment and injury documents while at the same time reducing costs associated with document processing. OMB accepted these measures in April 2004.

PEIR's Information Resource Center (IRC) is responsible for operating and maintaining MSHA's major application systems and its local and wide area networks. The IRC also manages major initiatives to modernize and upgrade MSHA's information technology infrastructure.

MSHA's Standardized Information System (MSIS), a long-term project to migrate MSHA's seven major mainframe applications to a single consolidated web-based system, is the foundation for MSHA's Enterprise Architecture. In FY 2003, MSHA deployed the civil penalty assessments and qualification and certification components of MSIS. In FY 2004, PEIR focused its resources on developing and testing the enforcement component of MSIS including inspections and investigations, citations and orders, and inspector time and activity. In FY 2005, PEIR will continue implementation of MSIS with the release of the enforcement component and development and testing of the environmental samples component. In FY 2006, PEIR will continue MSIS development and implementation by fully replacing the remaining mainframe systems.

Deployment of the first three components of MSIS allowed MSHA to provide on-line filing capability for 83% of the Agency's public transactions by the October 2003 deadline set by the Government Paperwork Elimination Act. In FY 2004, PEIR added the diesel equipment inventory to the list of transactions that can be completed electronically. In FY 2005, MSHA will continue to work collaboratively with the Small Business Administration, the Department of the Interior, and certain state governments under the Business Gateway Initiative to implement the Single Source Coal Reporting project. This initiative will allow coal mine operators to fulfill multiple state and federal filing requirements with a single web-based transaction.

MSHA's network expansion in FY 2002 and 2003 resulted in connecting all offices within to the network via high-speed data lines. In FY 2004, MSHA completed the implementation of a new remote access solution; completed a Network Architecture review; installed local storage devices at all field offices; implemented an enterprise-wide backup solution; implemented an enterprise-wide patch management solution; completed interim integration with the Department of Labor's Enterprise-Wide Directory Service; completed the design of the MSHA Directory Service; completed MSHA's portion of the DOL IP Address consolidation project; and participated in the DOL COOP installation. In FY 2005, MSHA will implement enterprise-wide directory services, migrate all servers to Windows 2003, upgrade to Exchange 2003, begin consolidation of servers to larger platforms; and implement selected recommendations from the architecture review. In FY 2006, MSHA will continue the network architecture upgrades and implement full disaster recovery capabilities.

In FY 2001, MSHA established the Information Security Office (ISO) and staffed the Information Security Officer position. MSHA developed an overall IT security plan designed to achieve compliance with the governing security requirements. As part of the security plan,

MSHA developed a Configuration Management Plan to ensure the interoperability and security of IT resources. Between FY 2002 and FY 2004, the ISO developed and implemented policies and procedures necessary to attain the CIO Council's Self-Assessment Framework Level 5. In FYs 2005 and 2006, the ISO will continue to test, audit, and review security procedures and controls to ensure that the agency remains at Level 5.

Internal Performance Indicators

In addition to supporting MSHA's industry-focused strategic goals to reduce fatalities, injuries, and exposure to health hazards in the Nation's mines, PEIR also has direct responsibility for internal agency strategic goals related to information technology. The objectives of these goals are to improve organizational performance and enhance services provided to the public through effective deployment of IT resources. Specific performance metrics are included in the OMB exhibit 300B for each IT investment.

An additional PEIR goal is the security and protection of information technology resources through a highly available and secure processing environment. In FY 2006, MSHA's goal is to maintain CIO Self-Assessment Framework Level 5 as defined in NIST Special Publication 800-26. The security program is being integrated into the business practices and ongoing programs of MSHA. This will strengthen cyber security, protect MSHA's data and systems, provide a secure environment to ensure that reliable information on violations, accidents and injuries, hazardous materials, and unsafe conditions, as well as remedies for improvement of the mining work environment, will be readily available to the public and MSHA personnel.

Purpose of the Internal Performance Goals

The objective of these goals is to conform to President's Management Agenda (PMA) and to align to the related Expanded Electronic Government Initiative. The performance goals will enable the Agency to measure the effectiveness of its delivery to the Government-to-Business, Government-to-Citizen, Government-to-Government, and Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness (IEE) customer groups, including the Nation's miners and mine operators, the Department, and MSHA inspectors and managers. Specifically, PEIR will utilize these goals toward ensuring easier access to MSHA services for individuals and businesses; reducing reporting burdens on the mining community; improving information sharing amongst MSHA government partners; expediting Agency information processing through the automation of internal processes; and increasing the security of Agency information and systems.

The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 requires all federal agencies to develop an enterprise architecture that anticipates the organizations Information Technology (IT) needs over the next five to seven years. As part of aligning to the PMA and the Clinger Cohen Act, MSHA submitted its finalized Target Enterprise Architecture and its associated Implementation Plan in FY 2003. The Target EA provides an integrated framework for aligning the Agency's business, data, application, and technology with MSHA's strategic plan, mission, information resources, and management goals for the next five to seven years.

Some of the benefits achieved in developing the target enterprise architecture include:

- Providing an architecturally based rationale for a future systems development strategy
- Describing how new systems can support business functions, reduce costs, and improve efficiencies of delivery
- Developing a shared business vision across the Agency
- Leveraging economies of scale for common programmatic processes and applications
- Identifying new capabilities to address unmet needs of the Agency

As part of developing the agency EA, PEIR has aligned MSHA to the Federal Enterprise Architecture lines of business, depicted in the table beginning on the next page.

Line of Business	Sub Function	MSHA Function
Business Area: Services for Citizens		
Workforce Management	Labor Rights Management	Provide Labor Economics Information and Statistics
		Provide Licenses, Certifications, and Accreditations: Equipment
		Provide Licenses, Certifications, and Accreditations: People
	Training and Employment	Provide Training (External)
	Worker Safety	Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Inspections and Investigations
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Post Inspections & Assessment Activities
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Special Investigations (Criminal and Civil Penalties)
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Special Investigations (Discrimination)
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Process Petitions for Modification of Safety Standards
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Review and Approve Mine Plans
Business Area: Mode of Delivery		
Knowledge Creation and Management	General Purpose Data and Statistics	Provide Labor Economics Information and Statistics

Line of Business	Sub Function	MSHA Function
	Knowledge Dissemination	Provide Training (External)
Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement	Inspections and Auditing	Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Inspections and Investigations
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Post Inspections & Assessment Activities
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Special Investigations (Criminal and Civil Penalties)
		Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Conduct Special Investigations (Discrimination)
	Permits and Licensing	Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Review and Approve Mine Plans
		Provide Licenses, Certifications, and Accreditations: Equipment
		Provide Licenses, Certifications, and Accreditations: People
	Standard Setting/Reporting Guideline Development	Enforce Laws, Regulation, and Standards: Process Petitions for Modification of Safety Standards
Business Area: Support Delivery of Services		
Controls And Oversight	All Sub Functions	Evaluate Programs and Operations
Internal Risk Management & Mitigation	All Sub Functions	Monitor Internal Risks for All Functions
Legislative Relations	All Sub Functions	Establish Regulations and Standards
Legislative Relations	All Sub Functions	Develop Policies
Planning and Resource Allocation	All Sub Functions	Manage Resources for All Functions
Public Affairs	All Sub Functions	Promote Public Awareness
Regulatory Development	All Sub Functions	Establish Regulations and Standards
Regulatory Development	All Sub Functions	Develop Policies

Line of Business	Sub Function	MSHA Function
Business Area: Management of Government Resources		
Administrative Management	All Sub Functions	Support Administrative Management
Financial Management	All Sub Functions	Support Financial Management
Human Resource Management	All Sub Functions	Support Human Resource Management
Information and Technology Management	All Sub Functions	Support Information and Technology Management
Supply Chain Management	All Sub Functions	Support Supply Chain Management

MSHA considers its EA Baseline, Target, and Implementation Plan as "living" documents, which the Agency annually reviews and updates with new business requirements, recent initiatives, and contemporary technologies. To help facilitate this process, the Agency developed and implemented an EA Governance structure in FY 2004. EA Governance enables MSHA to effectively update, manage, and implement its EA through a comprehensive set of procedures. Through the EA Governance procedures, MSHA manages the complete lifecycle of an IT investment: from the initial concept to the funding request through analysis, design, construction, and deployment of the system. As a result, EA Governance allows MSHA to make efficient, timely investment decisions and to direct the management of the Agency's IT assets.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Supporting and Achieving Goals 1.1 through 2.4

In the area of program evaluation and performance measurement, this activity will:

- Continue to evaluate the effectiveness of MSHA policies and program operations.
- Ensure ongoing oversight of MSHA program activities by conducting internal reviews and data analyses to alert both internal and external stakeholders of trends that may be developing.
- Ensure all reporting requirements under the Government Performance and Results Act are met.
- Implement an Executive Information\Corporate Performance Management System to allow MSHA senior executives, program area managers, and staff to proactively monitor the performance of the organization by providing mission-critical information and performance measures via a graphical user interface.
- Coordinate program evaluation efforts such as the work with OMB on the Performance Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

- Continue to serve as liaison between MSHA and Office of the Inspector General and General Accounting Office.
- Continue coordinating the agency's Compliance Assistance Plan.
- Evaluate methods to reduce, even further, the time to process accident and injury data and provide the information to interested parties as quickly as possible.

PEIR works to improve mission performance, productivity, and administrative processes by providing faster, more reliable information technology services. By focusing on reducing risks, improving efficiencies, and containing costs through greater integration of information technology systems, PEIR provides MSHA's employees and stakeholders reliable, quality automated tools and improved access to information to ensure mission accomplishment.

Strategies to accomplish this goal include improvements to MSHA's network infrastructure in order to provide a communication platform that accommodates changes resulting from new technologies. PEIR also will continue the migration of major mainframe-based management information systems and several related non-mainframe database applications to a common web-based platform in order to provide efficient and timely access to critical information.

Critical means and strategies to accomplish these goals include:

- Continue development of a single integrated database application system for managing and utilizing MSHA data in a web-based environment.
- Improve the performance and reliability of MSHA's wide area network.
- Continue implementation of the MSHA Enterprise Architecture.
- Implement a Campaign Management system to allow MSHA to build, manage, track, and analyze outreach campaigns through multiple contact channels.
- Expand MSHA's web services to further reduce the reporting burden on businesses and the public, share information more quickly, and automate internal processes.
- Ensure continuation of an active enterprise-wide security program that achieves cost effective security.
- Ensure risks are mitigated and contingency plans are in place and up to date.
- Comply with the federal, departmental and agency enterprise architectures.

Budgetary Request

The request for the PEIR activity includes no program increases.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal Cost Allocation Summary 1/			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		***Cost (Direct and Indirect)***	
Activity Appropriation	$15,671	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$14,217
Other Appropriation	0	Indirect Cost	1,454
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	15,671	Total Resources for Performance Goal	15,671

1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the external MSHA performance goals within the budget activities as shown below.

Budget Activity	**Resources (in 000s)**
Coal	$6,247
Metal/ Nonmetal	1,966
Standards	112
Assessments	957
EPD	645
Technical Support	5,744
Total	15,671

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-in:	
To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$210
GSA space rental……..……	-384
To provide for contracts……	-1,790
One less day of pay……	-29
Total Built-in	-$1,993
Net Program……	+140
Direct FTE……	--

Base:

Estimate:	$17,524	FTE:	78

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate:	$140	FTE:	--

Program Administration
($ in 000s)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Difference FY05 Enacted/ FY06 Request
Activity Appropriation 1/	**$15,570**	**$12,026**	**-$3,544**
Other Appropriation	0	0	0
Other Resources	0	0	0
Total Resources	15,570	12,026	-3,544
FTE	90	90	0

1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the MSHA performance goals within the salaries and expenses appropriation.

I. Introduction

The mission of the Directorate of Program Administration and Management is to provide administrative and management advice, products, and services to assist the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health in implementing the Mine Act. The department's director and staff members serve as the principle advisors to the Assistant Secretary on federal laws, regulations, standards, policies, procedures and related theory and philosophy concerning the planning, acquisition, utilization, evaluation, and management of MSHA's human, financial, and property resources. The Program Administration support services include personnel management, financial management, procurement and contracting, training, safety, health, and diversity programs for MSHA employees, property management, and management analysis. By providing leadership, policy direction, and administrative support services, all of MSHA's program activities are supported and strengthened enabling MSHA to meet or exceed annual safety and health performance goals and objectives.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2001	$12,151	116
2002	12,551	116
2003	17,210	115
2004	12,082	102
2005	15,570	90

Note: MSHA created a new (PEIR) activity in FY 2004 utilizing resources from all other activities, to centralize program evaluation and information technology management.

II. Performance Summary

Program Administration's performance goals are internal to MSHA and therefore costs towards achieving these goals are reflected in the appropriate programs and activities presented in this submission. These goals address the DOL Departmental Management Goals to achieve long-term management initiatives and cross-cutting strategic goals as well as support the effort to achieve the President's Management Agenda in the areas of human capital. Additionally, MSHA has made a commitment to reduce its own employee's occupational injuries in support of the Department's goal to reduce such injuries.

On January 9, 2004, President Bush signed an Executive Order which established the Safety, Health, and Return-to-Employment (SHARE) initiative which strives to improve workplace safety and health and reduce the costs of injury to workers and taxpayers. In response to both this initiative and revised Department of Labor goals, MSHA has modified internal safety and health goals. These new goals, which will extend from FY 2004 through FY 2006, are listed here:

- Reduce injury and illness incident rate 15 percent annually
- Reduce lost-time rate 15 percent annually
- Reduce lost-production day rate 15 percent annually
- Process 95 percent of all claims received timely
- Reduce long-term injury rolls 10 percent annually
- Reduce compensation and medical costs 5 percent annually

III. Past Performance

For the FY 2002 MSHA internal employee injury and illness claims and incidence rate goal, FY 2000 was set as the baseline year with a target reduction for injury and illness claims at 167 and injury and illness incidence rate at 11.19%. The FY 2002 result was 168 injury and illness claims and a 7.56% illness incidence rate. In FY 2003, the baseline was established by using the FY 2001 injury and illness claims of 188 and the injury incidence rate of 10.02%. The FY 2003 targets were 149 claims and 7.85% for the injury incidence rate and FY 2003 actual data reflected 160 claims and an incidence rate of 6.45%. The incidence rate for FY 2004 was 6.21%.

The baseline year for the goal to reduce MSHA employee injury incidence rate for lost time injuries was set in FY 2000 with 57 lost time injuries and a lost time injury incidence rate of 3.13%. A 5% reduction from these numbers shows targets of 54 injuries and a target rate of 2.5%. The FY 2002 result was 54 injuries and a rate of 2.44%. For FY 2003, the baseline year was FY 2001 lost time injuries of 75 and an injury incidence rate of 2.60%. The annual targets for FY 2003 were 51 lost time injuries and 2.6% rate. Reported actual data for FY 2003 was 43 lost time injuries, and 2.05 lost time injury rate. FY 2004 lost time injury rate was 2.38%.

The performance goal to reduce the workers' compensation costs by 5% per year established the 2001 Compensation Year (July 1 – June 30) as the baseline year with $8,800,000 in costs and a targeted reduction to $7,900,000. The FY 2002 result was $8,572,681. In FY 2003, the baseline

year was the FY 2001 Workers Compensation Costs of $8,555,914 and an annual target of $8,128,118. FY 2003 actual costs were $8,189,158.

IV. Critical Strategies and Associated Resources

Strategies and FY 2006 Resources for Supporting and Achieving Internal Goals

MSHA's goals pertaining to reducing injury and illness claims have now been modified from previous targets. Prior to FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006, MSHA aimed to reduce employee injury and illness claims and incidence rate by 20% - this goal has now been modified and now aims for a 15% annual reduction. In addition, the former goal to reduce MSHA's employee injury incidence rate for lost time injuries increased from 5% to 15% below the established baseline. MSHA's goal to reduce compensation and medical costs remains constant at 5%. The former FY 2001 baseline has now been re-established to FY 2003 in order to comply with the new SHARE initiative and Departmental goals.

MSHA is streamlining and flattening organizational layers using workforce planning and restructuring to help redistribute higher level positions to front-line, service delivery positions that interact with citizens. This corresponds with ongoing government reform initiatives to make government more citizen-centered and ensure as little distance as possible between citizens and decision makers. To the maximum extent possible, retraining and/or redeployment of employees will be a part of these restructuring efforts. The acquisition of needed new skills, and ongoing skills improvement among MSHA's workforce will be facilitated through focused training for job skills and lifelong-learning initiatives. MSHA will also reduce employee injuries.

To effectively address a continuous improvement philosophy, MSHA's Program Administration Directorate aims to enhance employee development and management development programs, seek out means to improve customer service and customer service training, review and improve MSHA's acquisition management operations and budget formulation/execution processes to ensure that resources are used in the most effective manner, and develop a "best practice' approach to educate and coach managers on implementation of diversity and outreach.

Means and strategies to accomplish these goals are:

- Make safety and health an overarching priority for MSHA by the promotion of health and safety goals as a critical element in all managers' and supervisors' performance standards.
- Update and disseminate the Safety and Health Policy, analyze on-the-job injuries and identify targets for improvement areas with high injury rates.
- Form an Employee Safety and Health Committee with the Office of Employee Safety and Health serving as Chair and additional representation for CMS&H, MNMS&H, Technical Support, PEIR, EPD, A&M, and Office of Worker's Compensation.
- Combine efforts from Employee Safety and Health and Educational Policy and Development (EPD) to incorporate safe work procedures into all new training material being developed for MSHA employees. This training would be provided for new

inspectors, and journeyman level employees. EPD will include safe work procedures into the job task analysis project currently being developed.
- Pursue an aggressive Return-to-Work Program for employees on the workers' compensation roles. This involves utilizing standardized light duty Position Descriptions across program lines with built-in lapse rate vacancies available for use by light duty employees
- Implement a campaign to address the major areas where injuries and illnesses are occurring within MSHA. This would include slips and trips, hearing loss, and lifting injuries.
- Conduct staff skills assessments, provide focused training for identified skill needs, provide re-training for those being reassigned or relocated, and incorporate skills training into existing programs for new hires.
- Promote the Wellness Program, and conduct workplace examinations for injury and illness hazards to ensure prompt abatement of hazards.
- Identify best practices used to reduce the rate of incidents and injuries to manage lost-time cases and schedule meetings with district compensation specialists to share information.
- Continually enhance purchasing techniques and appropriation and year-end closeout procedures to ensure fiscal responsibility and accountability and efficient use of resources.

In support of the Agencies' Proud to Be II commitments, MSHA has accomplished:

- In FY 2004, MSHA conducted a year long initiative to update its Strategic Plan. Guided by six strategic initiatives, teams throughout MSHA developed strategies to implement the tenets of the plan.
- MSHA's executive staff reviews its performance (outcome) data on a quarterly basis and its financial information monthly. During these reviews, managers discuss current performance, trend analysis, and budget execution forecasts to determine strategies for the remainder of the year.
- In 2004, MSHA implemented a managerial cost accounting model known as the Cost Analysis Manager (CAM) project under the centralized guidance of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. This project provides agency managers with unit cost of safety and health activities, such as inspections, investigations, and environment sampling. Managers will use the analysis results to identify activities for efficiency review. In 2005, MSHA will continue to expand the model to incorporate additional activities.

Budgetary Request

The request for the Program Administration activity includes a **decrease** for the Continuity of Operations Plan described on page 86.

Cost Allocation

Performance Goal Cost Allocation Summary 1/			
Cost (By Type of Appropriation)		*Cost (Direct and Indirect)*	
Activity Appropriation	$12,026	Direct Cost of All Outputs	$11,551
Other Appropriation	0	Indirect Cost	475
Other Resources	0	Common Admin Systems	0
Total Resources for Performance Goal	12,026	Total Resources for Performance Goal	12,026

1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the external MSHA performance goals within the budget activities as shown below.

Budget Activity	**Resources (in 000s)**
Coal	$5,630
Metal/ Nonmetal	3,271
Standards	119
Assessments	259
EPD	1,523
Technical Support	1,224
Total	12,026

Changes in 2006
($ in Thousands)

Activity Changes	
Built-in:	
To provide for costs of pay raises……	+$234
GSA space rental……..……	+47
To provide for contracts……	+84
One less day of pay……	-31
Total Built-in	+$334
Net Program……	-3,878
Direct FTE……	--

Base:

Estimate: $15,570 FTE: 90

Program increases/Decreases:

Estimate: -$3,878 FTE: --

Continuity of Operations Plan

The request for the Program Administration activity includes a **decrease** for the Continuity of Operations Plan. This reduction reflects the decrease of one-time funding for this project.

Base Level Funding:
Base:
Estimate: $15,570 FTE: 90

Program Decrease:
Estimate: $ -250 FTE: --

APPENDIX

Mine Safety and Health Administration
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS
($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Change FY06/FY05
Personnel Compensation				
Total number of Full-Time				
Permanent Positions	2,269	2,187	2,187	+0
Full-Time Equivalent:				
Full-Time Permanent	2,238	2,156	2,156	+0
Other	31	31	31	+0
Reimbursable	0	0	0	+0
Total	2,269	2,187	2,187	+0
Average ES Salary	$146,523	$151,871	$156,161	+$4,290
Average GM/GS Grade	10.94	10.96	10.98	+0.02
Average GM/GS Salary	$65,460	$66,430	$68,307	+$1,877
Average Salary of Ungraded Positions	$45,126	$46,773	$48,094	+$1,321
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	$145,852	$149,459	$154,957	+$5,498
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	594	525	537	+12
11.5 Other Personel Compensation	6,205	6,249	6,476	+227
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	152,651	156,233	161,970	+5,737
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	44,129	46,516	48,176	+1,660
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	0	0	0	+0
21.0 Travel and Trans. Of Persons	10,282	9,707	9,687	-20
22.0 Transportation of Things	4,620	3,747	3,747	+0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	11,600	11,953	12,432	+479
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc.	2,937	2,841	2,841	+0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	728	891	833	-58
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Svc.	348	274	274	+0
25.2 Other Services	6,199	9,249	5,174	-4,075
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accounts 1/	12,532	13,242	13,249	+7
25.4 Oper. and Maint. Of Facilities	992	1,356	1,339	-17
25.7 Oper. and Maint. Of Equip.	7,080	6,912	6,905	-7
26.0 Supplies and Materials	3,392	3,602	2,937	-665
31.0 Equipment	3,395	4,639	2,953	-1,686
41.0 Grants	7,973	7,973	7,973	+0
Subtotal	268,858	279,135	280,490	+1,355
Reimbursements	904	1,825	1,825	+0
Other Resources				
Adj/Legal Resources	8,489	8,866	9,503	+637
IT Crosscut	4,300	1,718	0	-1,718
Total Resources	282,551	291,544	291,818	+274
1/ Included above:				
Working Capital Fund	10,523	11,553	11,475	-78
Dept. of Health and Human Services	1,409	1,306	1,332	+26

Mine Safety and Health Administration

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY STRATEGIC GOAL

($ in thousands)

Budget Activity	*DOL SG 1: Prepared Workforce*	*DOL SG 2: Secure Workforce*	*DOL SG 3: Quality Workplaces*	*DOL SG 4: Competitive Workforce*	*Total Budget Authority*
Coal Mine Safety and Health			**X**		$118,335
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health			**X**		68,750
Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances			**X**		2,506
Office of Assessments			**X**		5,445
Educational Policy and Development			**X**		32,021
Technical Support			**X**		25,736
Program Evaluation and Information Resources 1/			**X**		15,671
Program Administration 1/			**X**		12,026

1/ As an overhead activity, these resources have been allocated to agency performance goals.

Mine Safety and Health Administration
Total Budgetary Resources
FY 2004-2006
($ in 000s)

	FY 2004				FY 2005 Enacted				FY 2006 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp 1/	Other Resources 2/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp 1/	Other Resources 2/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp 1/	Other Resources 2/	Total
Appropriation A												
Enforcement:												
(a) Coal	$114,781	$13,171	$0	$127,952	$115,251	$15,086	$0	$130,337	$118,335	$11,877	$0	$130,212
(b) Metal/nonmetal	65,469	6,169	0	71,638	66,752	6,887	0	73,639	68,750	5,237	0	73,987
(c) Standards	2,417	253	0	2,670	2,434	297	0	2,731	2,506	231	0	2,737
Assessments	5,245	1,201	0	6,446	5,238	1,438	0	6,676	5,445	1,216	0	6,661
Educational Policy and Development	30,356	2,712	144	33,212	31,255	2,917	750	34,922	32,021	2,168	750	34,939
Technical Support	24,545	6,839	760	32,144	25,111	8,187	1,075	34,373	25,736	6,968	1,075	33,779
SUBTOTAL	242,813	30,345	904	274,062	246,041	34,812	1,825	282,678	252,793	27,697	1,825	282,315
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	13,963	-13,963	0	0	17,524	-17,524	0	0	15,671	-15,671	0	0
Program Administration	12,082	-12,082	0	0	15,570	-15,570	0	0	12,026	-12,026	0	0
Legal services/adjudication	0	8,489	0	8,489	0	8,866	0	8,866	0	9,503	0	9,503
Total Budgetary Resources	268,858	12,789	904	282,551	279,135	10,584	1,825	291,544	280,490	9,503	1,825	291,818

1/ "Other Appropriation" are comprised of resources appropriated elsewhere, but for which the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities. Legal services/adjudication is not distributed at the activity level.

2/ "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated such as, reimbursements and fees.

Mine Safety and Health Administration
Distribution of Other Appropriated Resources
($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Total MSHA	**$30,345**	**$34,812**	**$27,697**
Program Administration	12,082	15,570	12,026
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	13,963	17,524	15,671
IT Crosscut	4,300	1,718	0
Coal Enforcement	**13,171**	**15,086**	**11,877**
Program Administration	5,605	7,294	5,630
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	5,565	6,987	6,247
IT Crosscut	2,001	805	0
Metal and Nonmetal Enforcement	**6,169**	**6,887**	**5,237**
Program Administration	3,257	4,224	3,271
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	1,752	2,198	1,966
IT Crosscut	1,160	465	0
Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances	**253**	**297**	**231**
Program Administration	114	154	119
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	100	125	112
IT Crosscut	39	18	0
Office of Assessments	**1,201**	**1,438**	**1,216**
Program Administration	256	331	259
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	853	1,070	957
IT Crosscut	92	37	0
Educational Policy and Development	**2,712**	**2,917**	**2,168**
Program Administration	1,579	1,978	1,523
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	575	721	645
IT Crosscut	558	218	0
Technical Support	**6,839**	**8,187**	**6,968**
Program Administration	1,271	1,589	1,224
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	5,118	6,423	5,744
IT Crosscut	450	175	0

Mine Safety and Health Administration
SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCE LEVELS
($ in thousands)

	FY 2004	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request
Performance Goal 1.1 Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	$96,073	$99,124	$99,219
Performance Goal 1.2 Reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate by 50 percent from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.	84,769	87,463	87,547
Performance Goal 2.1 Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations.	40,861	42,000	41,987
Performance Goal 2.2 Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	26,949	27,973	28,046
Performance Goal 2.3 Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%.	13,473	13,986	14,024
Performance Goal 2.4 Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%.	20,427	20,998	20,995
Other Program Mandates	--	--	--
Agency Total	282,551	291,544	291,818

Mine Safety and Health Administration

Detailed Performance Table

MSHA Performance Goal (supporting Department Goal 3.1A)	
FY 2006: Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008. FY 2005: Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008, and reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008. FY 2004: Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008, and reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008. FY 2003: Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15% per year, and reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate 50% below the FY 2000 baseline by the end of FY 2005. For FY 2003 this equates to a 17% reduction. FY 2002: Reduce the number of mine fatalities by 15% and non-fatal injury incidence rate 50% over a four year period (FY 2001-2004) – in FY 2002 17% below the baseline. FY 1999–FY 2001: Reduce the number of mine fatalities and the non-fatal injury rate to below the average for the previous five years**.**	
Performance Results:	**FY 2004**: The goal was not achieved. • Fatal incidence rate: Baseline: .0229 Target = .0222; Actual = .0164 • All-injury incidence rate: Baseline: 5.07 Target = 3.87; Actual = 4.02 **FY 2003**: The goal was not achieved. • Fatal incidence rate: Baseline: .024 Target = .0200; Actual = .0229 • All-injury incidence rate: Baseline: 5.07 Target = 3.79; Actual = 4.34 **FY 2002**: The goal was not achieved. • Fatalities: Baseline is 88 fatalities; Target = 64; Fatalities = 71 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: Baseline is 3.46 NFDL incidence rate; Target = 2.87; NFDL = 3.15 **FY 2001**: The goal was achieved. • Fatalities: Average FY 1996-2000 = 89; FY 2001 = 71 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: Average FY 1996-2000 = 3.65; FY 2001 = 3.31 **FY 2000**: The goal was substantially achieved. • Fatalities: Average FY 1995-1999 = 89; FY 2000 = 88 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: Average FY 1995-1999 =3.83; FY 2000 = 3.46 • In August 2001, a fatality in FY 2000 was deemed not chargeable, thus reducing the number from 89 to 88. **FY 1999**: The goal was achieved. • Fatalities: FY 1994–1998 Average = 92; FY 1999 = 82 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: FY 1994–1998 Average = 4.07; FY 1999 = 3.51
Indicator:	The number of mining fatalities per 200,000 hours worked and all injuries (including fatalities) per 200,000 hours.
Data Source:	Mine Accident, Injury, and Employment information mine operators and contractors report to MSHA under Title 30 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50.
Validity & Verification of Performance Data	MSHA has a significant database and collection system that captures the information necessary to track fatality and all injury incidence rates. MSHA relies on mine operators and contractors to comply with legal requirements to report accurately and timely employment, injuries and accidents, and MSHA conducts periodic audits to ensure reporting compliance and accuracy.
Baseline and targets:	Fatality incidents rate baseline is .0229 (FY 2003 fatal incidence rate for all mines). Annual Targets follow: 2005 = .0215 2006 = .0208 2007* = .0201 2008* = .0195 *targets are preliminary and may be adjusted based on final FY 2006 results.

MSHA Performance Goal (supporting Department Goal 3.1B)

FY 2006: Reduce the all-injury incidence rate by 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.

FY 2005: Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008, and reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.

FY 2004: Reduce the fatal injury incidence rate by 15% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008, and reduce the all-injury incidence rate 50% from the baseline by the end of FY 2008.

FY 2003: Reduce the mine industry fatal injury incidence rate by 15% per year, and reduce the mine industry all-injury incidence rate 50% below the FY 2000 baseline by the end of FY 2005. For FY 2003 this equates to a 17% reduction.

FY 2002: Reduce the number of mine fatalities by 15% and non-fatal injury incidence rate 50% over a four year period (FY 2001-2004) – in FY 2002 17% below the baseline.

FY 1999–FY 2001: Reduce the number of mine fatalities and the non-fatal injury rate to below the average for the previous five years**.**

Performance Results:	**FY 2004**: The goal was not achieved. • Fatal incidence rate: Baseline: .0229 Target = .0222; Actual = .0164 • All-injury incidence rate: Baseline: 5.07 Target = 3.87; Actual = 4.02 **FY 2003**: The goal was not achieved. • Fatal incidence rate: Baseline: .024 Target = .0200; Actual = .0229 • All-injury incidence rate: Baseline: 5.07 Target = 3.79; Actual = 4.34 **FY 2002**: The goal was not achieved. • Fatalities: Baseline is 88 fatalities; Target = 64; Fatalities = 71 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: Baseline is 3.46 NFDL incidence rate; Target = 2.87; NFDL = 3.15 **FY 2001**: The goal was achieved. • Fatalities: Average FY 1996-2000 = 89; FY 2001 = 71 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: Average FY 1996-2000 = 3.65; FY 2001 = 3.31 **FY 2000**: The goal was substantially achieved. • Fatalities: Average FY 1995-1999 = 89; FY 2000 = 88 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: Average FY 1995-1999 =3.83; FY 2000 = 3.46 • In August 2001, a fatality in FY 2000 was deemed not chargeable, thus reducing the number from 89 to 88. **FY 1999**: The goal was achieved. • Fatalities: FY 1994–1998 Average = 92; FY 1999 = 82 • Nonfatal-days-lost incidence rate: FY 1994–1998 Average = 4.07; FY 1999 = 3.51
Indicator:	The number of mining fatalities per 200,000 hours worked and all injuries (including fatalities) per 200,000 hours.
Data Source:	Mine Accident, Injury, and Employment information mine operators and contractors report to MSHA under Title 30 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50.
Validity & Verification of Performance Data	MSHA has a significant database and collection system that captures the information necessary to track fatality and all injury incidence rates. MSHA relies on mine operators and contractors to comply with legal requirements to report accurately and timely employment, injuries and accidents, and MSHA conducts periodic audits to ensure reporting compliance and accuracy.
Baseline and targets:	All-injury rate baseline is FY 2000 rate of 5.07. Annual targets follow: 2005 = 3.48 2006 = 3.13 2007 = 2.82 2008 = 2.54

MSHA Performance Goal (supporting Departmental Goal 3.1B)

FY 2006: Improve miner health by implementing the following indicators:

- Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations
- Increase silica dust samples with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%
- Increase noise samples in metal and non-metal mines with a C/E ratio of at least .50 by 5%
- Reduce noise exposures above the citation level in coal mines by 5%

FY 2005: Improve miner health by implementing the following indicators:

- Reduce respirable coal dust samples exceeding applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations;
- Establish a new baseline for silica dust using a more risk-based sampling approach to more effectively identify and control mining conditions where excessive silica exposures are more likely to occur that adversely affect miner health. A C/E ratio of .50 will be used as a new sampling benchmark where C = dust concentration result and E = the enforceable level (from which future sampling performance will be targeted for improvement)
- Establish a new baseline for noise in metal and nonmetal mines using a more risk-based sampling approach to better identify mining conditions where excessive noise exposures are more likely to occur that adversely affect miner's hearing. A C/E ratio of .50 will be used as a new sampling benchmark where C = noise result and E = the enforceable level (from which future sampling performance will be targeted for improvement)
- Establish a new baseline for noise in coal mines. The new baseline will utilize a new methodology involving improved sampling, compliance assistance, and enforcement which will ensure miners are evaluated at coal mines to determine if they are being exposed to excessive levels of noise.

FY 2004: Reduce the percentage of respirable coal dust samples exceeding the applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations and reduce the percentage of silica dust samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% for high risk occupations; and reduce the percentage of noise exposures above the citation level in all mines by 5%.

FY 2003: Reduce the percentage of respirable coal dust samples exceeding the applicable standards by 5 percent for designated occupations in coal mines, and reduce the percentage of silica dust samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5 percent for designated high-risk occupations. Reduce the percentage of noise exposures above the citation level in all mines by 5 percent.

FY 2002: Reduce the percentage of respirable coal dust samples exceeding the applicable standards by 5% for designated occupations; reduce the percentage of silica dust samples in metal and nonmetal mines exceeding the applicable standards by 5% for high risk occupations; and reduce the percentage of noise exposures above the citation level in all mines by 5%.

FY 99– 01: Reduce by 5% the percentage of coal dust and silica dust samples that are out of compliance for coal mines and metal and nonmetal high risk mining occupations, respectively.

Performance Results:	**FY 2004**: The goal was achieved. • Coal Dust: Baseline: 15% Target = 10% reduction from baseline; Actual = 10.2% (32% reduction from baseline). • Silica Dust: Baseline: 9% Target = 10% reduction from baseline; Actual = 5.6% (38% reduction from baseline). • Noise Exposures: Baseline: 9.3% Target = 15% reduction from baseline; Actual =4.6% (51% reduction from baseline). **FY 2003**: The goal was achieved. • Coal Dust goal: Baseline: 15% Target = 14.2%; Actual = 11.7 • Silica Dust goal: Baseline: 9% Target = 8.6%; Actual = 6.5% • Noise Exposures goal: Baseline: 9.3% Target = 8.6%; Actual = 4.8% **FY 2002**: The goal was not achieved. • Coal Dust goal: Baseline: percent of samples over the applicable standard = 15%; Target = 14.2%; Actual = 15.0% of samples are over the applicable standard. • Silica Dust goal: Baseline: percent of samples exceeding the applicable standards = 9.3%; Target = 8.8%; Actual = 6.6% • Noise Exposures goal: Baseline: percent of samples above the citation level = 9.0%; Target = 8.6%; Actual = 6.6% **FY 2001**: The goal was achieved. • Coal Dust goal: 5% reduction; Target = 11.1%; Actual = 10.2% reduction • Silica Dust goal: <80% index points: Actual = 64% index points **FY 2000**: The goal was achieved. • Coal dust goal: 5% reduction; Target = 11.7%; Actual = 11.2% reduction • Silica dust goal: < 85 index points; Actual = 65.3 index points **FY 1999**: The goal was achieved. • Coal dust goal: 5% reduction; Actual = 11.6% reduction • Silica dust goal: <90 index points; Actual = 75.1 index points.
Indicator:	• Coal Dust indicator: Percent samples out of compliance with the respirable coal mine dust standard for designated occupations • Silica Dust indicator: Percent of silica dust samples for high risk occupations that are out of compliance with the metal and nonmetal mines standard. • Noise indicator: Percentage of noise exposures above the permissible level in all mines.
Data Source:	Dust samples collected by MSHA inspectors. Coal Mine Safety and Health Management Information System and Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health Management Information System.
Validity and Verification of Performance Data	MSHA's system for determining compliance with the coal respirable dust standard has been in place since the late 1970s and procedures are well established to ascertain the accuracy and reliability of the data. Automated devices are used to weigh the inspector dust samples and automatically enter the results into a custom designed program that updates the dust data files daily. A quality control program developed jointly by MSHA and the National Bureau of Standards assures that the weighing process continues to produce reliable results over time, and computer edit checks assure the accuracy of the database. Metal and Nonmetal inspectors have conducted silica sampling since the 1970s. Automated devices are used to weigh inspector silica dust samples at MSHA's analytical lab that was accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association in FY 1998. Computer edits assure the accuracy of sample data input**.** MSHA's database and collection system also captures noise related sample and citation histories.
Baseline and Targets	**Coal dust** baseline is FY 2003/2004 average of GPRA sampling results (10.7%) FY 2005 target = 10.1 FY 2006 target = 9.6 **Silica dust** baseline is FY 2005 sampling results (TBD) FY 2006 Target = 5% increase from baseline **Noise** baseline (metal non-metal mines) is FY 2005 sampling results (TBD) FY 2006 Target = 5% increase from baseline **Noise** baseline (coal mines) is FY 2005 sampling results (TBD) FY 2006 Target = 5% reduction from baseline

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART)
ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1.

Recommendation	Completion Date	On Track? (Y/N)	Comments on Status
Develop new operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness measures for MSHA	04/29/04	Y	Measures approved by OMB on 4/29/04
Next Milestone	**Next Milestone Date**	**Lead Organization**	**Lead Official**
Consider applying cost effectiveness measures which more directly tie into program goals and regulatory activities	TBD	Mine Safety and Health Administration	Brent Carpenter

EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Efficiency Measure	Without sacrificing accuracy, MSHA will reduce the average cost per Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production report coded.
Program	Coal Mine Safety and Health
PART Year	2005
Status	OMB approval
Comment/Data Source	In FY 2003, MSHA processed over 90,000 employment and production reports submitted by mine operators and independent contractors, and approximately 24,000 accident, illness, and injury reports. Data from these reports is used in computing fatality and injury rates. The timely and accurate processing of these reports allows MSHA officials to monitor (and report on) performance data and progress on GPRA goals during the year.
Efficiency Measure	Without sacrificing accuracy, MSHA will reduce processing time for Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Reports (as measured in minutes per report coded).
Program	Coal Mine Safety and Health
PART Year	2005
Status	OMB approval
Comment/Data Source	(see above comment/data source statement)
Efficiency Measure	Without sacrificing accuracy, MSHA will reduce the average cost per Mine Accident, Injury and Illness Report coded.
Program	Coal Mine Safety and Health
PART Year	2005
Status	OMB approval
Comment/Data Source	(see above comment/data source statement)
Efficiency Measure	Without sacrificing accuracy, MSHA will reduce processing time for Mine Accident, Injury & Illness Reports (as measured in minutes per report coded).
Program	Coal Mine Safety and Health
PART Year	2005
Status	OMB approval
Comment/Data Source	(see above comment/data source statement)