

## SUBCHAPTER P—CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1977

### PART 100—CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR PROPOSED ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 30 U.S.C. 815, 820, 957; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note (Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990); Pub. L. 114-74 at sec. 701.

SOURCE: 72 FR 13635, Mar. 22, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 100.1 Scope and purpose.

This part provides the criteria and procedures for proposing civil penalties under sections 105 and 110 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act). The purpose of this part is to provide a fair and equitable procedure for the application of the statutory criteria in determining proposed penalties for violations, to maximize the incentives for mine operators to prevent and correct hazardous conditions, and to assure the prompt and efficient processing and collection of penalties.

#### § 100.2 Applicability.

The criteria and procedures in this part are applicable to all proposed assessments of civil penalties for violations of the Mine Act and the standards and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Mine Act, as amended. MSHA shall review each citation and order and shall make proposed assessments of civil penalties.

#### § 100.3 Determination of penalty amount; regular assessment.

(a) *General.* (1) Except as provided in §100.5(e), the operator of any mine in which a violation occurs of a mandatory health or safety standard or who violates any other provision of the Mine Act, as amended, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$90,649. Each occurrence of a violation of a mandatory safety or health standard may constitute a separate offense. The amount of the proposed civil penalty shall be based on the criteria set forth in sections 105(b) and 110(i) of the Mine Act. These criteria are:

(i) The appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the business of the operator charged;

(ii) The operator's history of previous violations;

(iii) Whether the operator was negligent;

(iv) The gravity of the violation;

(v) The demonstrated good faith of the operator charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of a violation; and

(vi) The effect of the penalty on the operator's ability to continue in business.

(2) A regular assessment is determined by first assigning the appropriate number of penalty points to the violation by using the appropriate criteria and tables set forth in this section. The total number of penalty points will then be converted into a dollar amount under the penalty conversion table in paragraph (g) of this section. The penalty amount will be adjusted for demonstrated good faith in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) *The appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the business of the operator charged.* The appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the mine operator's business is calculated by using both the size of the mine cited and the size of the mine's controlling entity. The size of coal mines and their controlling entities is measured by coal production. The size of metal and

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nonmetal mines and their controlling entities is measured by hours worked. The size of independent contractors is measured by the total hours worked at all mines. Penalty points for size are assigned based on Tables I to V. As used in these tables, the terms "annual tonnage" and "annual hours worked"

mean coal produced and hours worked in the previous calendar year. In cases where a full year of data is not available, the coal produced or hours worked is prorated to an annual basis. This criterion accounts for a maximum of 25 penalty points.

Table I—Size of Coal Mine

Annual tonnage of mine	Penalty Points
0 to 7,500	1
Over 7,500 to 10,000	2
Over 10,000 to 15,000	3
Over 15,000 to 20,000	4
Over 20,000 to 30,000	5
Over 30,000 to 50,000	6
Over 50,000 to 70,000	7
Over 70,000 to 100,000	8
Over 100,000 to 200,000	9
Over 200,000 to 300,000	10
Over 300,000 to 500,000	11
Over 500,000 to 700,000	12
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	13
Over 1,000,000 to 2,000,000	14
Over 2,000,000	15

Table II—Size of Controlling Entity—Coal Mine

Annual tonnage	Penalty Points
0 to 50,000	1
Over 50,000 to 100,000	2
Over 100,000 to 200,000	3
Over 200,000 to 300,000	4
Over 300,000 to 500,000	5
Over 500,000 to 700,000	6
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	7
Over 1,000,000 to 3,000,000	8
Over 3,000,000 to 10,000,000	9
Over 10,000,000	10

Table III—Size of Metal/Nonmetal Mine

Annual hours worked at mine	Penalty Points
0 to 5,000	0
Over 5,000 to 10,000	1
Over 10,000 to 20,000	2
Over 20,000 to 30,000	3
Over 30,000 to 50,000	4
Over 50,000 to 100,000	5
Over 100,000 to 200,000	6
Over 200,000 to 300,000	7
Over 300,000 to 500,000	8
Over 500,000 to 700,000	9
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	10
Over 1,000,000 to 1,500,000	11
Over 1,500,000 to 2,000,000	12
Over 2,000,000 to 3,000,000	13
Over 3,000,000 to 5,000,000	14
Over 5,000,000	15

Table IV—Size of Controlling Entity—Metal/Nonmetal Mine

Annual hours worked	Penalty Points
0 to 50,000	0
Over 50,000 to 100,000	1
Over 100,000 to 200,000	2
Over 200,000 to 300,000	3
Over 300,000 to 500,000	4
Over 500,000 to 1,000,000	5
Over 1,000,000 to 2,000,000	6
Over 2,000,000 to 3,000,000	7
Over 3,000,000 to 5,000,000	8
Over 5,000,000 to 10,000,000	9
Over 10,000,000	10

Table V—Size of Independent Contractor

Annual hours worked at all mines	Penalty Points
0 to 5,000	0
Over 5,000 to 7,000	2
Over 7,000 to 10,000	4
Over 10,000 to 20,000	6
Over 20,000 to 30,000	8
Over 30,000 to 50,000	10
Over 50,000 to 70,000	12
Over 70,000 to 100,000	14
Over 100,000 to 200,000	16
Over 200,000 to 300,000	18
Over 300,000 to 500,000	20
Over 500,000 to 700,000	22
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	24
Over 1,000,000	25

(c) *History of previous violations.* An operator's history of previous violations is based on both the total number of violations and the number of repeat violations of the same citable provision of a standard in a preceding 15-month period. Only assessed violations that have been paid or finally adjudicated, or have become final orders of the Commission will be included in determining an operator's history. The repeat aspect of the history criterion in paragraph (c)(2) of this section applies only after an operator has received 10 violations or an independent con-

tractor operator has received 6 violations.

(1) Total number of violations. For mine operators, penalty points are assigned on the basis of the number of violations per inspection day (VPID)(Table VI). Penalty points are not assigned for mines with fewer than 10 violations in the specified history period. For independent contractors, penalty points are assigned on the basis of the total number of violations at all mines (Table VII). This aspect of the history criterion accounts for a maximum of 25 penalty points.

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Table VI—History of Previous Violations—Mine Operators

Mine Operator's Overall History of Violations Per Inspection Day	Penalty Points
0 to 0.3	0
Over 0.3 to 0.5	2
Over 0.5 to 0.7	5
Over 0.7 to 0.9	8
Over 0.9 to 1.1	10
Over 1.1 to 1.3	12
Over 1.3 to 1.5	14
Over 1.5 to 1.7	16
Over 1.7 to 1.9	19
Over 1.9 to 2.1	22
Over 2.1	25

Table VII—History of Previous Violations—Independent Contractors

Independent Contractor's Overall History of Number of Violations	Penalty Points
0 to 5	0
6	1
7	2
8	3
9	4
10	5
11	6
12	7
13	8
14	9
15	10
16	11
17	12
18	13
19	14
20	15
21	16
22	17
23	18
24	19
25	20
26	21
27	22
28	23
29	24
Over 29	25

(2) Repeat violations of the same standard. Repeat violation history is based on the number of violations of the same citable provision of a standard in a preceding 15-month period. For coal and metal and nonmetal mine operators with a minimum of six repeat violations, penalty points are assigned

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on the basis of the number of repeat violations per inspection day (RPID) (Table VIII). For independent contractors, penalty points are assigned on the

basis of the number of violations at all mines (Table IX). This aspect of the history criterion accounts for a maximum of 20 penalty points (Table VIII).

Table VIII-History of Previous Violations-Repeat Violations for Coal and Metal and Nonmetal Operators with a Minimum of 6 Repeat Violations

Number of Repeat Violations Per Inspection Day	Final Rule Penalty Points
0 to 0.01	0
Over 0.01 to 0.015	1
Over 0.015 to 0.02	2
Over 0.02 to 0.025	3
Over 0.025 to 0.03	4
Over 0.03 to 0.04	5
Over 0.04 to 0.05	6
Over 0.05 to 0.06	7
Over 0.06 to 0.08	8
Over 0.08 to 0.10	9
Over 0.10 to 0.12	10
Over 0.12 to 0.14	11
Over 0.14 to 0.16	12
Over 0.16 to 0.18	13
Over 0.18 to 0.20	14
Over 0.20 to 0.25	15
Over 0.25 to 0.3	16
Over 0.3 to 0.4	17
Over 0.4 to 0.5	18
Over 0.5 to 1.0	19
Over 1.0	20

Table IX-History of Previous Violations-Repeat Violations for Independent Contractors

Number of Repeat Violations of the Same Standard	Final Rule Penalty Points
5 or fewer	0
6	2
7	4
8	6
9	8
10	10
11	12
12	14
13	16
14	18
More than 14	20

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(d) *Negligence*. Negligence is conduct, either by commission or omission, which falls below a standard of care established under the Mine Act to protect miners against the risks of harm. Under the Mine Act, an operator is held to a high standard of care. A mine operator is required to be on the alert for conditions and practices in the mine that affect the safety or health of miners and to take steps necessary to correct or prevent hazardous conditions or practices. The failure to exercise a high standard of care constitutes

negligence. The negligence criterion assigns penalty points based on the degree to which the operator failed to exercise a high standard of care. When applying this criterion, MSHA considers mitigating circumstances which may include, but are not limited to, actions taken by the operator to prevent or correct hazardous conditions or practices. This criterion accounts for a maximum of 50 penalty points, based on conduct evaluated according to Table X.

Table X-Negligence

Categories	Penalty Points
No negligence (The operator exercised diligence and could not have known of the violative condition or practice.)	0
Low negligence (The operator knew or should have known of the violative condition or practice, but there are considerable mitigating circumstances.)	10
Moderate negligence (The operator knew or should have known of the violative condition or practice, but there are mitigating circumstances.)	20
High negligence (The operator knew or should have known of the violative condition or practice, and there are no mitigating circumstances.)	35
Reckless disregard (The operator displayed conduct which exhibits the absence of the slightest degree of care.)	50

(e) *Gravity*. Gravity is an evaluation of the seriousness of the violation. This criterion accounts for a maximum of 88 penalty points, as derived from the Ta-

bles XI through XIII. Gravity is determined by the likelihood of the occurrence of the event against which a standard is directed; the severity of the

illness or injury if the event has occurred or was to occur; and the number of persons potentially affected if the event has occurred or were to occur.

Table XI-Gravity: Likelihood

Likelihood of occurrence	Penalty Points
No likelihood	0
Unlikely	10
Reasonably likely	30
Highly likely	40
Occurred	50

Table XII-Gravity: Severity

Severity of injury or illness if the event has occurred or were to occur	Penalty Points
No lost work days (All occupational injuries and illnesses as defined in 30 CFR Part 50 except those listed below.)	0
Lost work days or restricted duty (Any injury or illness which would cause the injured or ill person to lose one full day of work or more after the day of the injury or illness, or which would cause one full day or more of restricted duty.)	5
Permanently disabling (Any injury or illness which would be likely to result in the total or partial loss of the use of any member or function of the body.)	10
Fatal (Any work-related injury or illness resulting in death, or which has a reasonable potential to cause death.)	20

Table XIII—Gravity: Persons Potentially Affected

Number of persons potentially affected if the event has occurred or were to occur	Penalty Points
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	4
4	6
5	8
6	10
7	12
8	14
9	16
10 or more	18

(f) *Demonstrated good faith of the operator in abating the violation.* This criterion provides a 10% reduction in the penalty amount of a regular assessment where the operator abates the violation within the time set by the inspector.

(g) *Penalty conversion table.* The penalty conversion table is used to convert the total penalty points to a dollar amount.

TABLE 14 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—PENALTY CONVERSION TABLE

Points	Penalty (\$)
60 or fewer	\$168
61	184
62	197
63	215
64	233
65	252
66	273
67	297
68	320
69	348
70	374
71	407
72	443
73	480
74	517

TABLE 14 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—PENALTY CONVERSION TABLE—Continued

Points	Penalty (\$)
75	561
76	610
77	658
78	714
79	775
80	839
81	909
82	982
83	1,066
84	1,153
85	1,252
86	1,355
87	1,467
88	1,590
89	1,723
90	1,866
91	2,021
92	2,187
93	2,371
94	2,569
95	2,782
96	3,014
97	3,263
98	3,538
99	3,832
100	4,152
101	4,497
102	4,871
103	5,277
104	5,716

TABLE 14 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—PENALTY  
CONVERSION TABLE—Continued

Points	Penalty (\$)
105	6,194
106	6,708
107	7,267
108	7,872
109	8,529
110	9,239
111	10,005
112	10,842
113	11,744
114	12,723
115	13,782
116	14,929
117	16,175
118	17,521
119	18,981
120	20,560
121	22,275
122	24,126
123	26,139
124	28,316
125	30,670
126	33,227
127	35,995
128	38,992
129	42,241
130	45,760
131	49,571
132	53,698
133	58,171
134	62,812
135	67,449
136	72,092
137	76,728
138	81,369
139	86,008
140 or more	90,649

(h) The effect of the penalty on the operator's ability to continue in business. MSHA presumes that the operator's ability to continue in business will not be affected by the assessment of a civil penalty. The operator may, however, submit information to the District Manager concerning the financial status of the business. If the information provided by the operator indicates that the penalty will adversely affect the operator's ability to continue in business, the penalty may be reduced.

[72 FR 13635, Mar. 22, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 7209, Feb. 7, 2008; 81 FR 43455, July 1, 2016; 82 FR 5383, Jan. 18, 2017; 83 FR 14, Jan. 2, 2018; 84 FR 219, Jan. 23, 2019; 85 FR 2299, Jan. 15, 2020; 86 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 2021; 87 FR 2336, Jan. 14, 2022; 88 FR 2218, Jan. 13, 2023; 89 FR 1817, Jan. 11, 2024; 90 FR 1862, Jan. 10, 2025]

**§ 100.4 Unwarrantable failure and immediate notification.**

(a) The minimum penalty for any citation or order issued under section 104(d)(1) of the Mine Act shall be \$3,022.

(b) The minimum penalty for any order issued under section 104(d)(2) of the Mine Act shall be \$6,041.

(c) The penalty for failure to provide timely notification to the Secretary under section 103(j) of the Mine Act will be not less than \$7,555 and not more than \$90,649 for the following accidents:

(1) The death of an individual at the mine, or

(2) An injury or entrapment of an individual at the mine, which has a reasonable potential to cause death.

[72 FR 13635, Mar. 22, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 68919, Dec. 29, 2009; 77 FR 76408, Dec. 28, 2012; 81 FR 43455, July 1, 2016; 82 FR 5383, Jan. 18, 2017; 83 FR 14, Jan. 2, 2018; 84 FR 220, Jan. 23, 2019; 85 FR 2299, Jan. 15, 2020; 86 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 2021; 87 FR 2336, Jan. 14, 2022; 88 FR 2218, Jan. 13, 2023; 89 FR 1818, Jan. 11, 2024; 90 FR 1862, Jan. 10, 2025]

**§ 100.5 Determination of penalty amount; special assessment.**

(a) MSHA may elect to waive the regular assessment under § 100.3 if it determines that conditions warrant a special assessment.

(b) When MSHA determines that a special assessment is appropriate, the proposed penalty will be based on the six criteria set forth in § 100.3(a). All findings shall be in narrative form.

(c) Any operator who fails to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued under Section 104(a) of the Mine Act within the period permitted for its correction may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$9,820 for each day during which such failure or violation continues.

(d) Any miner who willfully violates the mandatory safety standards relating to smoking or the carrying of smoking materials, matches, or lighters shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$414 for each occurrence of such violation.

(e) Violations that are deemed to be flagrant under section 110(b)(2) of the

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Mine Act may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$332,376. For purposes of this section, a flagrant violation means “a reckless or repeated failure to make reasonable efforts to eliminate a known violation of a mandatory health or safety standard that substantially and proximately caused, or reasonably could have been expected to cause, death or serious bodily injury.”

[72 FR 13635, Mar. 22, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 7210, Feb. 7, 2008; 74 FR 68919, Dec. 29, 2009; 77 FR 76408, Dec. 28, 2012; 81 FR 43456, July 1, 2016; 82 FR 5383, Jan. 18, 2017; 83 FR 14, Jan. 2, 2018; 84 FR 220, Jan. 23, 2019; 85 FR 2299, Jan. 15, 2020; 86 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 2021; 87 FR 2336, Jan. 14, 2022; 88 FR 2218, Jan. 13, 2023; 89 FR 1818, Jan. 11, 2024; 90 FR 1862, Jan. 10, 2025]

### **§100.6 Procedures for review of citations and orders; procedures for assessment of civil penalties and conferences.**

(a) All parties shall be afforded the opportunity to review with MSHA each citation and order issued during an inspection. It is within the sole discretion of MSHA to grant a request for a conference and to determine the nature of the conference.

(b) Upon notice by MSHA, all parties will have 10 days within which to submit additional information or request a safety and health conference with the District Manager or designee. A conference request may include a request to be notified of, and to participate in, a conference initiated by another party. A conference request must be in writing and must include a brief statement of the reason why each citation or order should be conferenced.

(c) When a conference is conducted, the parties may submit any additional relevant information relating to the violation, either prior to or at the conference. To expedite the conference, the official assigned to the case may contact the parties to discuss the issues involved prior to the conference.

(d) MSHA will consider all relevant information submitted in a timely manner by the parties with respect to the violation. When the facts warrant a finding that no violation occurred, the citation or order will be vacated. Upon conclusion of the conference, or expiration of the conference request period,

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all citations that are abated and all orders will be promptly referred to MSHA’s Office of Assessments. The Office of Assessments will use the citations, orders, and inspector’s evaluation as the basis for determining the appropriate amount of a proposed penalty.

### **§100.7 Notice of proposed penalty; notice of contest.**

(a) A notice of proposed penalty will be issued and served by certified mail, or the equivalent, upon the party to be charged and by regular mail to the representative of miners at the mine after the time permitted to request a conference under §100.6 expires, or upon the completion of a conference, or upon review by MSHA of additional information submitted in a timely manner.

(b) Upon receipt of the notice of proposed penalty, the party charged shall have 30 days to either:

(1) Pay the proposed assessment. Acceptance by MSHA of payment tendered by the party charged will close the case.

(2) Notify MSHA in writing of the intention to contest the proposed penalty. When MSHA receives the notice of contest, it advises the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Commission) of such notice. No proposed penalty which has been contested before the Commission shall be compromised, mitigated or settled except with the approval of the Commission.

(c) If the proposed penalty is not paid or contested within 30 days of receipt, the proposed penalty becomes a final order of the Commission and is not subject to review by any court or agency.

### **§100.8 Service.**

(a) All operators are required by part 41 (Notification of Legal Identity) of this chapter to file with MSHA the name and address of record of the operator. All representatives of miners are required by part 40 (Representative of Miners) of this chapter to file with MSHA the mailing address of the person or organization acting in a representative capacity. Proposed penalty assessments delivered to those addresses shall constitute service.

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(b) If any of the parties choose to have proposed penalty assessments mailed to a different address, the Office of Assessments must be notified in writing of the new address. Delivery to this address shall also constitute service.

(c) Service for operators who fail to file under part 41 of this chapter will be upon the last known business address recorded with MSHA.

**PARTS 101–103 [RESERVED]**