

CDC—INVESTMENT IN BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

FY 2017 President's Budget Request | \$31.2 Million

Mission

To support CDC Public Health research through world class laboratories and facilities.

Priority Areas for Facility Investments

- Significantly reduce current backlog of maintenance and repair through infrastructure and building improvements
- Replace aging mechanical and electrical infrastructure that is technologically antiquated on multiple campuses
- Upgrade heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) chiller capacity to avoid loss of laboratory function or failure
- Improve campus energy and water efficiency
- Fund roof replacement, lab ventilation upgrades, animal water piping replacements, chemical storage unit installation

Emergency Repairs

- FY 2015: A fire in Roybal Campus Building 18 required a five-week shutdown of key laboratories (poxvirus, rabies, special pathogens, and meningitis) and repairs at a cost of \$1.2 million
- FY 2016: A waterline break in Roybal Campus Building 17 caused \$300,000 in damage remediation

Buildings and Facilities Critical Investment Needs

The amount invested in facility repair and improvement has remained relatively consistent while CDC's gross square footage of assets has roughly doubled since 2000.



Rusted beams indicate degraded infrastructure at NIOSH in Pittsburgh, PA.



Roof leak and 10 day power outage at NIOSH in Pittsburgh, PA resulted in disruption of research on personal protective equipment.

Facilities Support Public Health Research

In FY 2017, CDC requests \$31.2 million to improve existing facilities in order to meet key public health program needs.

- The majority of the site and utility infrastructure at the NIOSH campus in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania is obsolete and failing, which has resulted in frequent utility outages. Investment in infrastructure will support research on personal protective equipment
- Replacement of electrical power monitoring equipment will support continued laboratory research that improves the detection, diagnosis, and treatment and prevention of diseases resulting from exposure to environmental chemicals
- Emergency repairs are often needed to keep aging facilities operational. Recent examples included repairing fire damage in laboratories and damage remediation for a waterline break

