

# CDC—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

FY 2017 President's Budget Request | \$675 Million

## Mission

To generate new knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health, and to transfer that knowledge into workplace practice to prevent work related injury, illness, and death.

## Major Programs

- National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA)
- Mining Safety and Health Research
- Personal Protective Technology
- Health Hazard Evaluation Program
- Nanotechnology Research Center
- Fatality Assessment and Control
- World Trade Center (WTC) Health Program
- Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA)

## Goal Highlights

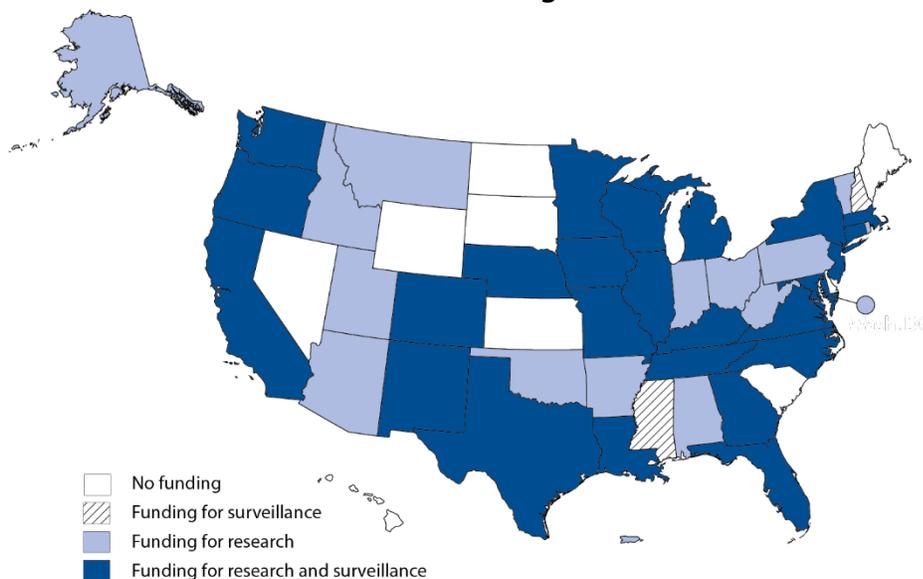
- Prevent work-related injury, illness, and death
- Reduce exposure to workplace hazards
- Promote safe and healthy workplaces.
- Generate new knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health
- Transfer knowledge into workplace practice
- Predict and address emerging problems that arise from dramatic changes in the 21st century workplace and workforce
- Conduct research and provide guidance on the occupational safety and health implications and applications of nanotechnology

## Why We're Here

In the early 1970s, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) was created under the Occupational Safety and Health Act to address the nation's growing concern about worker safety.

- The average American person between the ages of 22 to 65 spends about half of their waking hours at work
- Approximately 53,000 workers die each year from work-related illnesses (e.g., respiratory disease, cancer), and in 2013, 4,505 workers died from injuries at work
- The estimated cost of job-related illnesses in the United States is \$250 billion per year

## State Funding



## How We Work

- Conduct surveillance and build surveillance capacity within the states
- Conduct innovative scientific research to prevent worker injury, illness and death
- Perform onsite investigations to determine if workers are being exposed to hazardous materials or harmful conditions
- Disseminate new scientific knowledge to reduce risks of workplace injury and death



## Impact Highlights



Led the national effort to support the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the Ebola response by completing initial testing on PPE ensembles used in West Africa to provide additional heat stress mitigation guidance



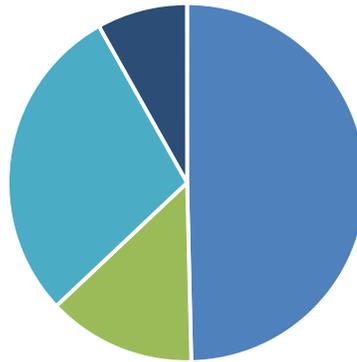
Updated the NIOSH hazardous drugs list and provided guidance on PPE to prevent scenarios of mishandling these hazardous drugs in healthcare settings



Partnered with a manufacturer to develop a stand alone respirable coal mine dust collector to reduce worker respirable dust exposures in an effort to eliminate black lung disease



## FY 2017 President's Budget Request



- World Trade Center Health Program, \$335M
- National Occupational Research Agenda, \$90M
- Other Occupational Safety and Health, \$195M
- Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, \$55M

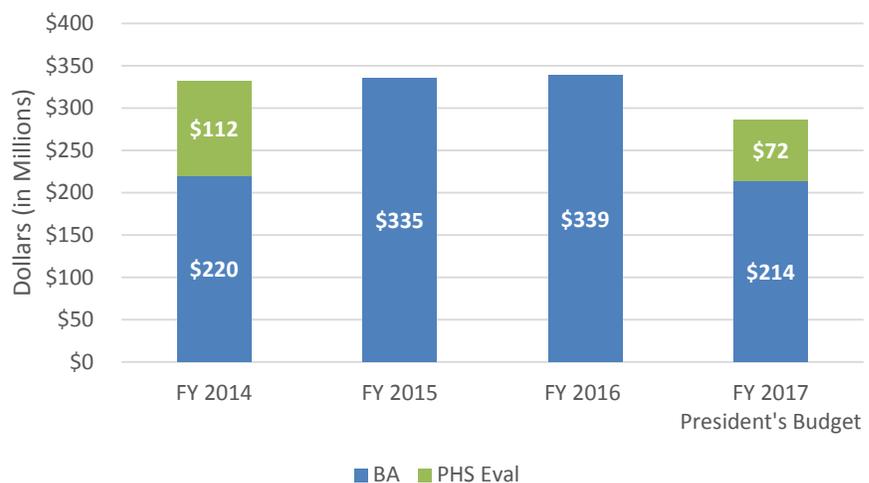
A total of \$675 million requested includes:

- \$18 million above FY 2016 enacted level
- \$500 million in Budget Authority (BA)
- \$390 million in mandatory funds for the World Trade Center Health Program and the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program

## Budget Highlights

- \$25 million below FY 2016 Enacted level to eliminate funding for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector research program from NORA.
- \$28.5 million below FY 2016 Enacted level to eliminate funding for the Education and Research Centers.
- \$35.6 million mandatory-funding above FY 2016 estimated level for the WTC Health Program to include responders from the Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and Pentagon sites, and the addition of certain types of cancer to the list of WTC-related illnesses.

## Occupational Safety and Health Funding History<sup>1</sup>



Does not include funding from mandatory sources.

For more information, please visit [www.cdc.gov/budget](http://www.cdc.gov/budget)