

FY 2008

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION**

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

PERFORMANCE BUDGET

Table of Contents

General Statement	1
Organization Chart.....	5
Appropriation Language.....	6
Analysis of Appropriation Language	9
Amounts Available for Obligation	10
Summary of Changes.....	11
Summary Budget Authority and FTE by Activity.....	13
Budget Authority by Object Class.....	14
Appropriation History.....	16
Budget Activities:	
Safety and Health Standards	17
Federal Enforcement	21
State Programs	27
Technical Support.....	31
Compliance Assistance	
Federal	36
State.....	44
Training Grants	46
Issue Paper: Strengthening and Expanding the VPP	48
Safety and Health Statistics.....	51
Executive Direction	55
Performance Chapter:	
Performance Summary	58
Budget Authority by Strategic Goal.....	66
Total Budgetary Resources by Activity	67
Distribution of Other Appropriated Resources	68
Summary of Performance and Resource Levels.....	69
PART Recommendations and Status.....	70
Efficiency Measures.....	72

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

OSHA's mission, as defined in its authorizing legislation (P.L. 91-596, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970), is to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions. OSHA's responsibilities extend to over 7 million private sector establishments and 200,000 major construction worksites, employing more than 113 million people. Federal OSHA also covers approximately 2.7 million Federal employees, while State Programs providing comparable protections and services cover over 7.7 million state and local government employees. OSHA utilizes all of its programs, including workplace inspections, compliance assistance, training and education, consultation services, and the issuance of standards and guidance, to achieve its mission. OSHA provides its services both directly and through collaboration and cooperation with state agencies and a wide array of organizations interested in occupational safety and health.

OSHA's mission supports the Department of Labor's strategic goal of Safe and Secure Workplaces. In FY 2008, OSHA is requesting \$490,277,000 and 2,178 FTE. This funding supports the agency's performance goal to improve workplace safety and health through compliance assistance and enforcement of occupational safety and health regulations and standards. This performance goal will be measured through the results of performance indicators that will: assess reductions in the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses; increase enforcement and compliance assistance interventions in industries where workplace fatalities, injuries, and illnesses occur more frequently; and increase participation in cooperative programs.

Results indicate that OSHA's strategies are working. Workplace injuries and illnesses have been on a downward trend for the past 13 years. Between 1998 and 2005, the total injury and illness case rate decreased by 31 percent. Further, at 4.0 per 100,000 workers, the U.S. on-the-job fatality rate for 2005 was among the lowest ever recorded.

OSHA's FY 2008 budget proposal is rooted in the Department's Strategic Plan and the President's Management Agenda. To reach its ultimate goal to eliminate injuries, illnesses and fatalities, OSHA's overarching emphasis is to demonstrate national leadership in three priority areas: strong, fair and effective enforcement; outreach, education and compliance assistance; and partnerships and cooperative programs.

Included in the FY 2008 Budget Request is a proposal to increase resources directed to OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) by \$4,616,000 and 13 FTE. The VPP recognizes and provides incentives to employers who establish exemplary safety and health programs. Complete details are contained within this request. Approval of this resource request should eventually create workers' compensation cost savings that exceed the request.

Issues, Outcomes and Strategies

In support of the Department of Labor's Strategic Plan, OSHA will adjust its strategies and areas of emphasis as circumstances necessitate, report its progress in annual performance reports, and revise goals and targets as new issues arise. The agency must set goals for programs and initiatives that are not only achievable, but also measured accurately. Accordingly, OSHA is strengthening its data capability to ensure the availability of more comprehensive and timely data. By improving its data capabilities, the agency will be better able to target high incident industries for enforcement and compliance assistance. OSHA's current and future strategic and performance goals remain complementary and interdependent. As a result, an overlap of budgetary resources exists among performance goals.

OSHA's strong and effective enforcement program will continue to serve as the underpinning for the agency's various strategies aimed at improving workplace safety and health. The agency will continue to direct enforcement resources and outreach activities toward employers and industries with the highest fatality rates and injury and illness rates. Furthermore, those establishments that are working to protect the health and safety of their workers but are in need of assistance will be supported by the agency's cooperative programs. For example, approximately 14,000 sites with high injury and illness rates will be notified in writing of their elevated rates. Approximately 4,500 of these high-rate worksites will be initially targeted for inspection under OSHA's Site Specific Targeting (SST) program, though all will be provided an opportunity to seek assistance through the agency's free onsite Consultation Program, a service provided by state governments. The Consultation Program is provided primarily to small businesses to give onsite assistance in identifying and controlling hazards and improving safety and health management systems. Those establishments choosing to work with OSHA's consultation service may qualify to receive an inspection deferral. OSHA will supplement these targeted enforcement efforts with inspections conducted under National, Regional, and Local Emphasis Programs. Emphasis Programs are designed to focus on specific hazards or industries that pose a particular risk to workers in certain geographical areas. OSHA's Enhanced Enforcement Program is designed to address employers who, despite the agency's enforcement and outreach efforts, ignore their safety and health obligations, thereby placing their employees at risk. In the regulatory area, the agency maintains a streamlined agenda that only includes active projects – an actual “to do” list, not an unrealistic “wish” list.

In addition to workplace inspections, OSHA employs a variety of compliance assistance, education and outreach approaches to help the vast majority of employers who want to have a safe and healthful workplace, but may lack the understanding, processes or tools to accomplish this. In addition to the free consultation program, Compliance Assistance Specialists in each Federal area office address local issues and respond to requests for help from a variety of groups, including small businesses, trade associations, and community and faith-based organizations. Partnerships and voluntary programs at the local, regional and national levels include VPP sites, strategic partnerships, and alliances. Though each of these programs utilizes slightly different relationships with OSHA, all three programs successfully leverage OSHA expertise and standing with management and labor commitments to strong safety and health workplace environments. These cooperative programs demonstrate to employers and employees that safety and health adds value to businesses, workplaces and lives, and has positive economic impact. Fewer injuries and

illnesses mean less lost work time and greater productivity. OSHA’s website provides extensive information about the agency, its standards, and safety and health topics. Through these efforts, OSHA seeks to become the resource that all employers, as well as working men and women, will turn to and work with for assistance and answers to improve workplace safety and health.

In FY 2008, OSHA will continue to focus on the particularly vulnerable immigrant population, a group that shows a disproportionately higher fatality and injury rate in the workplace. Through a combination of enforcement and compliance assistance efforts directed through the agency’s Local and National Emphasis Programs, more focus will be placed on high-hazard industries to improve the safety and health conditions under which immigrants are typically employed. All elements of the agency’s program – enforcement, training, community outreach, partnerships, and guidelines – will be brought to bear on this high priority issue.

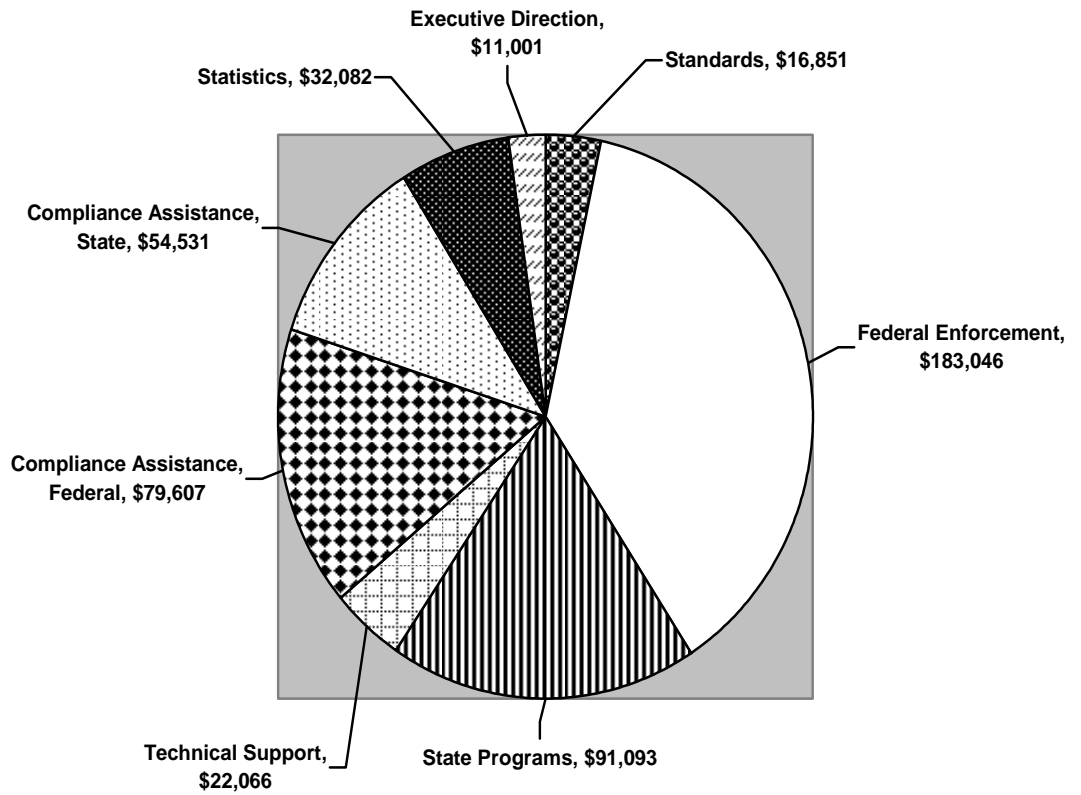
Cost Model

OSHA’s FY 2008 budget requests a total appropriation of \$490,277,000 and 2,178 FTE, an increase of \$17,850,000 and 53 FTE over the FY 2007 full-year C. R. level. The requested funds by program area are displayed in the table below.

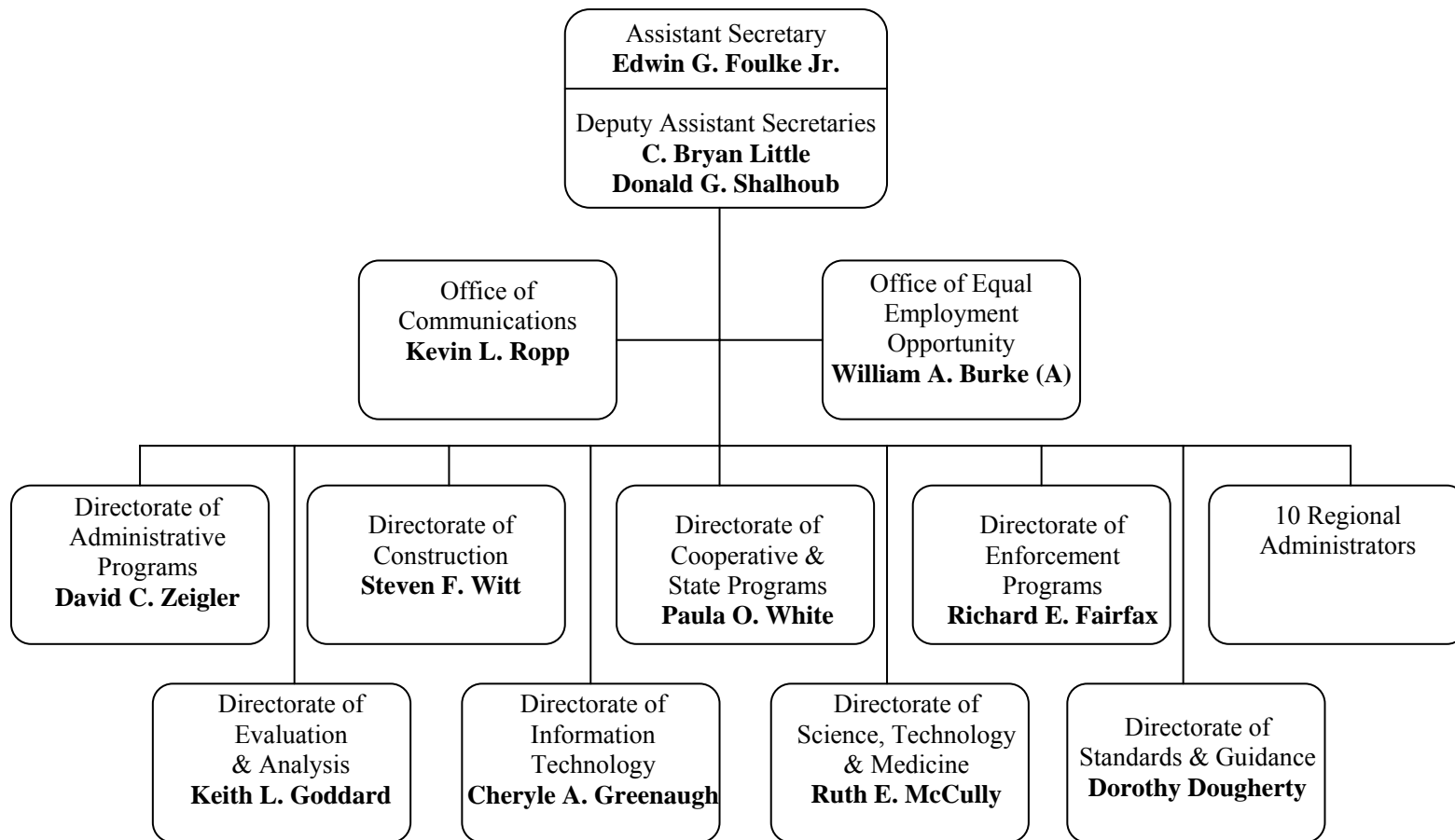
Safety and Health Standards	\$16,851,000
Federal Enforcement	183,046,000
State Programs	91,093,000
Technical Support	22,066,000
Compliance Assistance	
a. Federal	79,607,000
b. State	54,531,000
c. Training Grants	0
Safety and Health Statistics	32,082,000
Executive Direction	11,001,000
Total	\$490,277,000

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

FY 2008 Budget Request by Budget Activity
Total OSHA Budget Request is \$490,277,000
(Dollars in Thousands)



Occupational Safety and Health Administration



5-VHSO

January 2007

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, \$490,277,000, including not to exceed \$91,093,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the "Act"), which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to \$750,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary of Labor is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act which is applicable to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees: Provided further, That no funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act with respect to any

employer of 10 or fewer employees who is included within a category having a Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) occupational injury and illness rate, at the most precise industrial classification code for which such data are published, less than the national average rate as such rates are most recently published by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with section 24 of that Act (29 U.S.C. 673), except—

(1) to provide, as authorized by such Act, consultation, technical assistance, educational and training services, and to conduct surveys and studies;

(2) to conduct an inspection or investigation in response to an employee complaint, to issue a citation for violations found during such inspection, and to assess a penalty for violations which are not corrected within a reasonable abatement period and for any willful violations found;

(3) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to imminent dangers;

(4) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to health hazards;

(5) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to a report of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, and to take any action pursuant to such investigation authorized by such Act; and

(6) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to complaints of discrimination against employees for exercising rights under such Act:

Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not apply to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees. (Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account

had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the assumed full-year continuing resolution.)

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Language Provision

Explanation

" ... including not to exceed \$91,093,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the "Act"), which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act;"

This appropriation language establishes an overall limit on 50 percent matching grants to States for approved occupational safety and health compliance programs. The language ensures that States administering and enforcing State programs under plans approved by the Secretary shall not be required to expend from their own funds more than an amount equal to the grants provided by this appropriation.

" ... and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to \$750,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education:"

This language authorizes the retention of up to \$750,000 per year in tuition payments made by the private sector for safety and health training courses offered by OSHA. The retained funds are to be utilized to augment the direct appropriations approved for training and education.

" ... the Secretary of Labor is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace:"

This language authorizes the retention of fees for OSHA services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories. The retained fees are to be utilized to provide funding for the agency to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs to promote the safety of equipment and products used in the workplace.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>FY 2006 Enacted</u>		<u>FY 2007 Estimate</u>		<u>FY 2008 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
A. Appropriation	2,165	\$477,199	2,125	\$472,427	2,178	\$490,277
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 109-148.....		-4,772				
Subtotal, Appropriation (adjusted).....	<u>2,165</u>	<u>\$472,427</u>	<u>2,125</u>	<u>\$472,427</u>	<u>2,178</u>	<u>\$490,277</u>
Offsetting Collections from:						
Reimbursements.....	<u>8</u>	<u>13,446</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,868</u>
B. Gross Budget Authority.....	2,173	\$485,873	2,133	\$474,295	2,186	\$492,145
Offsetting Collections deduction:						
Advances and Reimbursements.....	<u>-8</u>	<u>-13,446</u>	<u>-8</u>	<u>-1,868</u>	<u>-8</u>	<u>-1,868</u>
C. Budget Authority Before Committee.....	<u>2,165</u>	<u>\$472,427</u>	<u>2,125</u>	<u>\$472,427</u>	<u>2,178</u>	<u>\$490,277</u>
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements.....	<u>7</u>	<u>13,446</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,868</u>
Allocation FTE.....	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
D. Total Budgetary Resources.....	2,173	\$485,873	2,133	\$474,295	2,186	\$492,145
Unobligated balance, expiring.....	<u>-78</u>	<u>-13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
E. Total, Estimated Obligations.....	2,095	\$485,860	2,133	\$474,295	2,186	\$492,145

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Summary of Changes

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 CR	FY 2008 Agency Request	Net Change
<u>Budget Authority:</u>			
General Funds.....	\$472,427	\$490,277	\$17,850
Total.....	<u>\$472,427</u>	<u>\$490,277</u>	<u>\$17,850</u>
<u>Full-time Equivalent:</u>			
General Funds.....	2,125	2,178	53
Reimbursable/ Allocation FTE.....	8	8	0
Total.....	<u>2,133</u>	<u>2,186</u>	<u>53</u>

Explanation of Change:	FY 2007 Base		General Funds	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Increases:</u>				
A. Built-ins:				
To provide for costs of pay adjustments.....	2,125	\$180,017	0	\$5,189
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits.....		\$43,866	0	\$1,296
To provide for Federal Employees' Compensation Act costs		\$1,702	0	\$23
To provide for two more days of pay			0	\$1,731
To provide for increased costs of travel.....		\$9,748	0	224
To provide for increased costs of transp. of things.....		\$204	0	0
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental.....		\$20,707	0	\$645
To provide for increased costs of other rent, communications and utilities.....		\$3,673	0	\$0
To provide for increased cost of printing.....		\$955	0	\$0
To provide for increased costs of other services.....		\$30,462	0	\$688
To provide for an increase for purchases from government accounts.....		\$2,071	0	\$50
To provide for increased working capital fund costs.....		\$25,759	0	\$1,149

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Summary of Changes

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Base		FY 2007	FY 2008	Net
	FTE	Amount	CR	Agency Request	Change
<u>Budget Authority:</u>					
				General Funds	
				FTE	Amount
To provide for increased costs of State Consultation.....		\$53,357		0	\$1,174
To provide for increased cost of supplies.....		\$3,426		0	0
To provide for increased cost of equipment.....		\$2,771		0	0
To provide for increased cost of Training Grants.....		\$2,616		0	0
To provide for increased cost of State Programs Grants.....		\$91,093		0	0
Built-ins Subtotal.....	2,125	\$472,427		0	\$12,169
B. Program:					
Strengthening and Expanding the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP)	341	\$72,545		13	\$4,616
To restore funds for staff and other inflationary costs that were not provided under the assumed full-year CR level in 2007.				40	\$3,681
Programs Subtotal.....				53	\$8,297
Total Increases.....				53	\$20,466
<u>Decreases:</u>					
C. Program:					
This change eliminates funding for the Training Grants program in FY 2008.	0	\$2,616		0	-\$2,616
Financing Subtotal.....				0	-\$2,616
Total Increase.....				53	\$17,850
Total Change.....				53	\$17,850

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Summary of Budget Authority and FTE by Account (\$ in thousands)

	<u>FY 2006 Enacted</u>		<u>FY 2007 CR</u>		<u>FY 2008 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Safety and Health Standards	83	\$16,462	83	\$16,462	83	\$16,851
Federal Enforcement	1,542	172,575	1,509	172,575	1,542	183,046
State Programs	0	91,093	0	91,093	0	91,093
Technical Support	105	21,435	105	21,435	105	22,066
Compliance Assistance:						
a. Federal	348	72,545	341	72,545	361	79,607
b. State	0	53,357	0	53,357	0	54,531
c. Training grants	0	10,116	0	2,616	0	0
Safety and Health Statistics	38	24,253	38	31,753	38	32,082
Executive Direction	49	10,591	49	10,591	49	11,001
Total, Budget Authority	2,165	\$472,427	2,125	\$472,427	2,178	\$490,277

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Budget Authority by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 CR	FY 2008 Request	FY 08 Request/ FY 07 Curr. Rate
Total number of full-time permanent positions.....	2,176	2,136	2,189	53
Full-time equivalent:				
Full-time permanent.....	2,147	2,107	2,160	53
Other.....	18	18	18	0
Reimbursable/Allocation.....	8	8	8	0
Total.....	<u>2,173</u>	<u>2,133</u>	<u>2,186</u>	<u>53</u>
Average ES salary.....	\$153	\$157	\$161	\$4
Average GM/GS grade.....	11.7	11.7	11.7	0.0
Average GM/GS salary.....	\$79	\$80	\$82	\$2
Personnel compensation:				
Permanent positions.....	\$171,600	\$173,316	\$183,809	\$10,493
Positions other than permanent.....	1,740	1,757	1,823	66
Other personnel compensation.....	4,944	4,944	5,117	173
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....	<u>\$178,284</u>	<u>\$180,017</u>	<u>\$190,749</u>	<u>\$10,732</u>
Personnel benefits.....	45,188	45,568	48,316	2,748
Travel and transportation of persons.....	10,161	9,748	10,230	482
Transportation of things.....	204	204	204	0
Rental payments to GSA.....	20,707	20,707	21,352	645
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	3,673	3,673	3,673	0
Printing and reproduction.....	955	955	973	18

OSHA-14

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Budget Authority by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

	<u>FY 2006 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2007 CR</u>	<u>FY 2008 Request</u>	<u>FY 08 Request/ FY 07 Curr. Rate</u>
Advisory and assistance services.....	2,480	2,480	2,480	0
Other services..... ^{2/}	64,430	70,230	74,592	4,362
Purchases of goods/services from Gov..... ^{1/, 2/}	27,830	27,830	29,152	1,322
Operation and maintenance of equipment....	11,109	11,109	11,109	0
Supplies and materials.....	3,426	3,426	3,452	26
Equipment.....	2,771	2,771	2,902	131
Grants.....	<u>101,209</u>	<u>93,709</u>	<u>91,093</u>	<u>-2,616</u>
 Total, BA	 <u>\$472,427</u>	 <u>\$472,427</u>	 <u>\$490,277</u>	 <u>\$17,850</u>
 Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts:				
1/ Working capital fund	\$22,851	\$25,759	\$26,908	\$1,149
2/ Homeland Security.....	\$3,200	\$3,180	\$3,340	\$160

OSHA-15

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Appropriation History

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>Budget Estimates to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Direct FTE</u>
1998.....	347,805	336,205	336,205	336,480	2,171
1999.....1/	355,045	336,678	348,983	354,129	2,154
2000.....2/	388,142	337,408	388,142	381,620	2,160
2001.....3/	425,983	381,620	425,983	425,386	2,370
2002.....4/	425,835	435,307	450,262	443,897	2,300
2003.....5/	448,705	--	469,604	450,310	2,260
2004.....6/	450,008	450,008	463,324	457,540	2,220
2005.....7/	461,599	461,599	468,645	464,156	2,200
2006.....8/	466,981	477,199	477,491	472,427	2,165
2007.....	483,667	--	--	--	--
2008.....	490,277	--	--	--	--

1/ Reflects a \$608 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-51 and a transfer of \$1,737 from the Y2K Contingent Emergency Fund.

2/ Reflects a \$539 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113 and a transfer of \$159 from the Y2K Contingent Emergency Fund.

3/ Reflects a \$597 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

4/ Reflects a \$754 reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-116 and 107-206.

5/ Reflects a \$2,946 reduction pursuant to P.L. 108-07.

6/ Reflects a \$3,246 reduction pursuant to P.L. 108-199.

7/ Reflects a \$3,953 reduction pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

8/ Reflects a \$4,722 reduction pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

**Safety and Health Standards
(Dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$16,462	\$16,462	\$16,462	--	\$16,851	+\$389
FTE	83	83	83	--	83	--

Introduction

This activity provides for the development, promulgation, review and evaluation of feasible occupational safety and health standards and guidance to assure every American worker, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions. When promulgated, standards become: (1) obligatory safety and health requirements for employers and employees; (2) the basis for Federal enforcement actions; (3) a minimum level of effectiveness for state occupational safety and health standards; and (4) a point of reference for compliance assistance and outreach efforts to reduce workplace fatalities, injuries, and illnesses. Published guidelines provide non-regulatory information and reference points for employers and employees to achieve safe and healthy workplaces.

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$16,014	95
2004	\$15,920	85
2005	\$16,003	84
2006	\$16,462	83
2007	\$16,462	83

FY 2008

In FY 2008, OSHA will continue work on rulemaking issues affecting a wide range of occupational safety and health hazards. Items on the regulatory agenda vary from relatively small projects that involve corrections or adjustments to existing regulatory requirements, to extensive rules. The challenge to OSHA is to achieve progress on all of these commitments in an increasingly complicated regulatory environment that involves extensive new requirements for completing the rulemaking process. OSHA's rules must be accompanied by analyses that meet legal and administrative requirements, and establish the technological and economic feasibility of the requirements, as well as document the scientific basis for the standard. OSHA's significant and influential rules must be peer reviewed, and a Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) panel must be conducted. All OSHA standards and guidance must also conform with requirements under the Data Quality Act. In addition to the commitments on its regulatory agenda, OSHA must respond to issues raised by interested or affected parties, such as emergency temporary standard petitions.

In FY 2008, OSHA expects to issue Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for hazard communication (Globally Harmonized System), crystalline silica, beryllium, and a consensus standards final update on personal protective equipment. OSHA anticipates that a SBREFA panel review will be conducted for ionizing radiation. The agency expects to issue final rules for Standards Improvement Process III, subpart F (general working conditions in shipyards), and a consensus standards update.

In addition to continuing work on regulatory agenda items, OSHA will develop non-regulatory guidance. More than 20 guidance products are in development at any given time which address a wide range of occupational safety and health topics. They vary from small guidance products such as quick cards, which give employers and employees brief information about a specific topic, to documents over 100 pages in length that treat a topic in detail and provide extensive guidance for dealing with it. These guidance documents are subject to many of the same constraints as rulemaking projects, such as undergoing legal review, obtaining input from the public, and being reviewed administratively at several levels of government. In FY 2008, OSHA expects to finalize guidance materials addressing the identification and control of metal recycling hazards, hazard communication, and longshore personal fall protection.

In both its regulatory and non-regulatory efforts, OSHA will continue to seek additional ways to address workplace hazards using a comprehensive yet common sense approach to better ensure that safety and health hazards are effectively addressed and communicated in American workplaces. OSHA will also continue to work with its stakeholders, consensus standard setting organizations, its Federal partners, and other interested parties to identify ways to enhance the development and dissemination of safety and health hazard information to help ensure its utility and accessibility for employers and employees.

OSHA also must address its obligations under the Paperwork Reduction Act. OSHA has approximately 100 information collection packages for its regulatory requirements that must be reviewed and resubmitted for approval at least once every three years. Therefore, in each budget year, approximately 30-35 reviews are completed, including re-evaluating the burdens associated with the requirements, soliciting public input, and obtaining clearance from the Office of Management and Budget to continue enforcing the requirements.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, OSHA will develop cost-effective workplace standards that are based on common sense and are understandable to those affected by the rules. The agency will also produce non-regulatory guidance for enhancing the quality of American workplaces. Since OSHA is required to meet stringent requirements to conduct external scientific peer reviews prior to disseminating influential scientific information and assessments, it is anticipated that at least two peer reviews and one SBREFA panel will be conducted. OSHA expects to issue NPRMs for explosives, Standards Improvement Process III, consensus standards update on personal protective equipment, and subpart F (general working conditions in shipyards). The agency expects to issue final rules on subpart S (electrical safety), updating consensus standards in the maritime fire protection rule, and a consensus standards update on welding definitions. The agency will continue to improve the quality and enhance the consistency and clarity of rules, minimize the

compliance burden, and ensure that rules are based on current scientific and economic data. Stakeholder input will continue to be an integral part of standards development.

In FY 2007, OSHA expects to develop two guidance products related to hexavalent chromium: small entity compliance and medical surveillance. Guidance is also expected on general working conditions in shipyards and a revised multi-piece rim wheel matching chart. OSHA will continue its work with voluntary national standards organizations such as the American National Standards Institute, the American Society of Testing and Materials, and the National Fire Protection Association, to identify opportunities for greater utilization of consensus standards.

FY 2006

In FY 2006, OSHA issued final rules on assigned protection factors, chromium, steel erection, and rollover protective structures. In addition, a technical amendment correcting 123 provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations was published. The agency completed a rulemaking hearing on subpart V (electrical power transmission and distribution in construction). Subjects covered by guidance materials completed in FY 2006 included motor vehicle safety, glutaraldehyde, fire service features of buildings, mold, marine terminal fall protection for personnel platforms, and a Guide to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). An advance notice of proposed rulemaking was published on hazard communication and the GHS, and documents in final stages of review included updating consensus standards in the maritime fire protection rule, a final standard for electrical safety, an advance notice of proposed rulemaking on Standards Improvement Process III, and a proposed rule for explosives.

**Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)**

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Notices of Proposed Rulemaking	4	4	4
Final rules	4	3	3
Guidance/Informational Materials	3	4	3
SBREFA Reviews	2	1	1
Budget Activity Total	\$16,462	\$16,462	\$16,851

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
<u>Activity Changes</u>		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of pay adjustments		282
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits		70
To provide for increased costs of travel		8
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental		29
Total Built-in		\$389
Net Program		
Direct FTE		--
<u>Base:</u>		
Estimate: \$16,851	FTE:	83
<u>Program Increase/Decrease</u>		
Estimate: --	FTE:	--

**Federal Enforcement
(Dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Approp.	\$172,575	\$172,575	\$172,575	--	\$183,046	+\$10,471
FTE	1,542	1,509	1,509	--	1,542	+33

Introduction

This activity reflects the authority vested in OSHA by the Congress through the enforcement of Federal workplace standards under the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970. Conformance with the OSH Act is obtained in part by the physical inspection of worksites and facilities, and by encouraging cooperation between employers and employees to ensure safe and healthy workplaces. Inspections are scheduled: (1) to investigate worksite accidents that result in one or more fatalities or the hospitalization of three or more workers; (2) to investigate promptly claims of imminent danger; (3) to investigate promptly employee complaints alleging serious workplace hazards; (4) to conduct targeted inspections of high-hazard workplaces; and (5) to investigate complaints of discriminatory actions taken against employees for exercising rights afforded them under the OSH Act and 13 other whistleblower statutes under OSHA's jurisdiction.

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$162,973	1,612
2004	\$166,015	1,581
2005	\$169,651	1,570
2006	\$172,575	1,542
2007	\$172,575	1,509

FY 2008

In FY 2008, OSHA will provide strong, fair and effective enforcement as an appropriate response to employers who fail to meet their safety and health responsibilities. The agency will continue to build on the recent steady declines in total recordable injuries and lost workday case rates; over the past five years, the rate at which employees experienced recordable injuries has decreased by 13.2%, while the lost workday case rate declined by 14.3%. The agency's highly-trained compliance officers will conduct approximately 37,700 Federal compliance inspections, including an estimated 29,400 safety and 8,300 health inspections. This total will include over 19,600 construction inspections. OSHA also plans to conduct approximately 550 inspections in the Federal sector, as well as 2,250 discrimination investigations. Worksite-specific injury and illness data will be used to target inspections to address the most significant types of workplace injuries and causes of illnesses, industries with high-hazard workplaces, workplaces with the worst safety and health records, and industries where non-English speaking workers are at risk.

In support of the Department's Strategic Plan goal to reduce workplace fatalities, injuries and illnesses, OSHA will direct enforcement resources toward those industries and hazards where they can potentially have the most impact.

While OSHA must respond to new challenges from emerging industries, new technologies, and an ever-changing workforce, its mission remains the same. The agency's enforcement program uses mechanisms such as Site Specific Targeting (SST), Local Emphasis Programs (LEPs), National Emphasis Programs (NEPs) and the Enhanced Enforcement Program (EEP) to achieve that mission.

The Site-Specific Targeting (SST) program is OSHA's main programmed inspection plan for non-construction worksites that have 40 or more employees. To better identify worksites for inspection, the SST plan is based on data received from the prior year's OSHA Data Initiative (ODI) survey. In keeping with OSHA's goal to reduce the number of injuries and illnesses that occur at individual worksites, the SST directs enforcement resources to those worksites where the highest rates of injuries and illnesses have occurred. The SST program was initiated in April 1999, and has been updated annually.

The agency's Enhanced Enforcement Program (EEP) focuses on employers who, despite OSHA's enforcement and outreach efforts, repeatedly ignore their OSH Act obligations and place their employees at risk. EEP targets cases with extremely serious violations related to a fatality or multiple willful or repeated violations. During the first three years (FY 2004-2006) of the program, OSHA identified an average of 459 inspections per year that qualified as EEP cases. The objective of EEP is to assure sustained compliance at these workplaces. If an inspection is classified as an EEP, the employer may receive follow-up inspections, inspections of other workplaces of that employer, and more stringent settlement provisions.

OSHA has also identified seven industries with high injury and illness rates and a high proportion of severe injuries and illnesses for focused targeting of outreach, education and enforcement activity. These industries are: landscaping and horticultural services; oil and gas field services; fruit and vegetable processing; blast furnace and basic steel products; ship and boat building and repair; public warehousing and storage; and concrete and concrete products. OSHA's objective is to significantly lower the disproportionately high injury and illness rates in these industries.

Many of the inspections conducted in the seven targeted industries are the result of LEPs, which are developed by area and regional offices to address specific hazards in their geographic locations. Nationwide, there are over 150 LEP programs, some of which are implemented by multiple offices. Additional industries and hazards targeted by LEPs include: logging; grain handling; overhead power lines; bridge and tunnel construction; residential construction; meat packing; powered industrial trucks; auto body shops; commercial diving; and electroplating. LEPs also enable regional and area offices to broaden their efforts to reach at-risk employees in industries such as construction, where Hispanic employees are significantly represented.

NEPs are implemented by OSHA at the national level to address particular hazard areas. Currently OSHA has NEPs addressing trenching hazards, shipbreaking hazards, amputations, occupational exposure to lead in construction employment, and occupational exposure to silica.

OSHA will continue to conduct annual safety and health training for Federal agencies and will continue the extension of the Presidential Safety, Health and Return-to-Employment (SHARE) initiative, aimed at improving safety and health in the Federal sector. OSHA will also continue to investigate complaints of discriminatory actions under Section 11(c) of the OSH Act and 13 other whistleblower statutes for which it has responsibility. Since Section 11(c) prohibits reprisals, in any form, against employees who exercise rights under the Act, effective administration of that provision is integral to OSHA's core mission.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, enforcement will continue to serve as an appropriate response to employers who fail to meet their safety and health responsibilities. OSHA will conduct approximately 36,500 Federal compliance inspections, including an estimated 28,500 safety and 8,000 health inspections. This total will include approximately 19,600 construction inspections. OSHA will direct the SST for the ninth year, and the EEP for the fourth year, toward the most egregious problems. NEPs for amputations, shipbreaking, silica, lead and trenching will continue, as well as the SHARE initiative in the Federal sector and the Secretary's comprehensive approach to ergonomics. OSHA will continue to target enforcement activity, as well as outreach and education, toward seven identified industries with high injury/illness rates and a high proportion of severe injuries and illnesses. Many of the LEPs throughout the country address these industries, and OSHA's objective to significantly lower the disproportionately high injury and illness rates in these industries is on track. LEPs will continue to address target areas for specific geographic locations, as well as critical new issues as they arise.

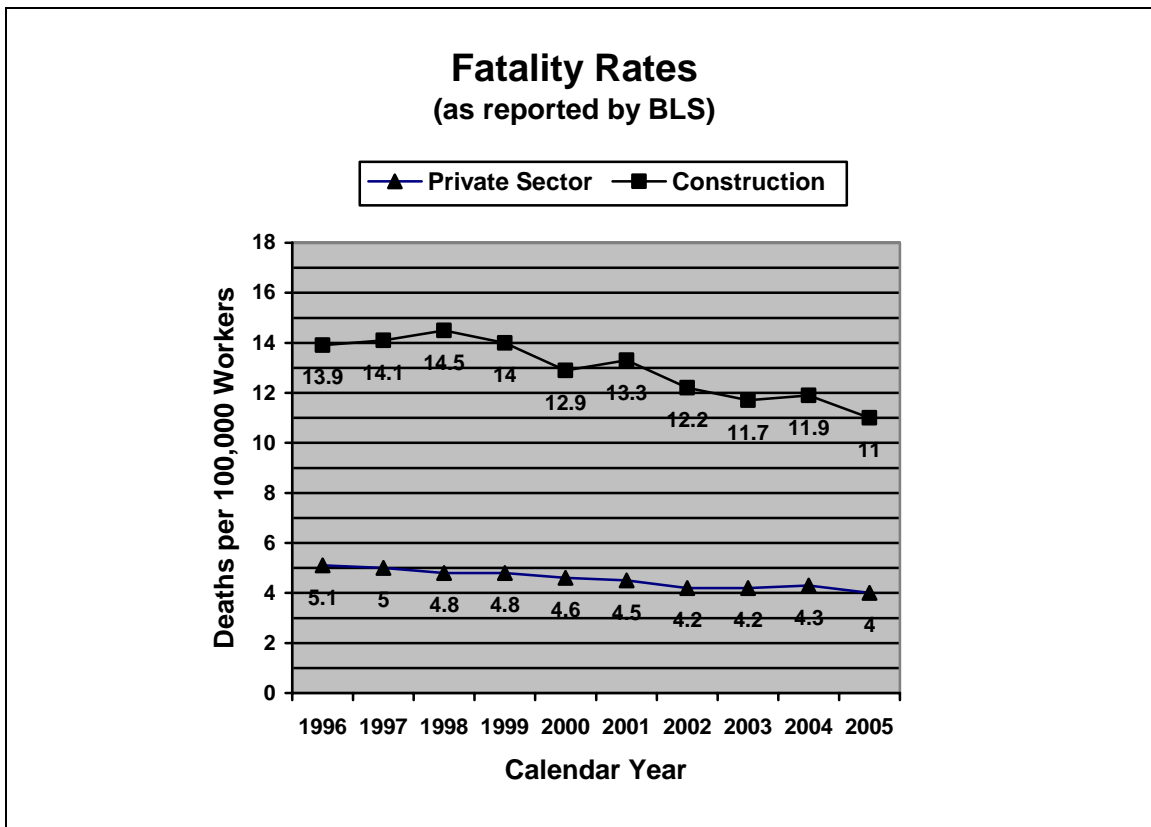
FY 2006

In FY 2006, OSHA conducted 38,579 Federal compliance inspections, including 31,843 safety and 6,736 health inspections, totals that represent a 2.6% increase since 2002. Among these inspections, 22,891 were conducted in the construction industry. The agency continued to use the SST plan, the EEP, NEPs, and over 140 LEPs as key components in providing strong, fair and effective enforcement. These programs were directed toward the most egregious problems. The NEPs for amputations, shipbreaking, silica, lead and trenching were updated. Using localized expertise and knowledge to target specific industries and hazards, OSHA conducted 18,895 inspections that were related to an LEP.

OSHA conducted over 100 significant enforcement actions in FY 2006 that reflected monetary penalties of over \$100,000. The number of programmed inspections, which are targeted proactively toward the industries and employers that experience the greatest number of workplace injuries and illnesses, increased by 4.7% over the past five years. OSHA also experienced a significant increase in the number of inspections generated through referrals from other government agencies. The number of both serious and repeat violations issued increased during FY 2006, while the number of fatality investigations declined.

OSHA continued to implement the SHARE initiative and the Secretary's comprehensive approach to ergonomics. Focused targeting of enforcement, outreach and education continued in seven identified industries. OSHA conducted 1,663 inspections within these industries. OSHA also continued its efforts in the area of immigrant safety, including tracking of fatalities among non-English speaking workers, specialized training, translations and outreach. In FY 2006, 467 inspections resulted in EEP cases.

The agency continued to enforce the 14 Federal whistleblower statutes under its jurisdiction. In FY 2006, OSHA completed 1,233 investigations of 11(c) complaints. Twenty-three percent were meritorious complaints, 95% of which resulted in settlements. Sixty-two percent of the complaints were dismissed, and 15% were withdrawn.



Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Federal Compliance Inspections	38,579	36,500	37,700
Safety Inspections	31,843	28,500	29,400
Health Inspections	6,736	8,000	8,300
Federal Agency Inspections	550	550	550
Discrimination Investigations	1,901	2,250	2,250
Site Specific Targeting (SST)	1,918	3,000	3,000
Silica Inspections	706	900	900
Lead Inspections	271	380	380
Amputation Inspections	1,543	2,200	2,200
Ergonomics Inspections	602	850	850
Construction Inspections	22,891	19,600	19,600
Shipbuilding/Repair	248	235	235
Seven targeted industries	1,663	1,145	1,145
Budget Activity Total	\$172,575	\$172,575	\$183,046

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
<u>Activity Changes</u>		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of pay adjustments		\$4,346
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits		1,108
To provide for increased costs of travel		150
To provide for increased costs of Working Capital Fund		1,149
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental		198
To provide for increased costs of other contractual services		472
Total Built-in		\$7,423
Net Program		\$3,048
Direct FTE		33
<u>Base:</u>		
Estimate: \$179,998	FTE:	1,509
<u>Program Increase/Decrease</u>		
Estimate: \$3,048	FTE:	33

This request includes \$3,048,000 and 33 FTE to restore funds for staff and other inflationary costs that were not provided under the assumed full-year CR level in FY 2007.

**State Programs
(Dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$91,093	\$91,093	\$91,093	--	\$91,093	--
FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--

Introduction

This activity supports states that have assumed responsibility for administering their own occupational safety and health programs under State Plans approved and monitored by OSHA. Section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (The Act) authorizes the agency to award matching grants of up to fifty percent of the total operational costs to those states that meet the Act's criteria for establishing and implementing State Programs for standards and enforcement which are at least as effective as the Federal program. In addition, State Programs conduct a wide range of outreach and compliance assistance activities including: Voluntary Protection Programs; cooperative agreements with individual employers and associations similar to the OSHA Strategic Partnership and Alliance Programs; and extensive training programs for employers and employees. All 26 State Plans extend coverage to the public sector and provide enforcement and consultative services to state, local and municipal governments and school districts. Three states provide private sector consultation under their plans rather than through the separately funded Section 21(d) program under the Act.

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$90,547	--
2004	\$91,959	--
2005	\$91,013	--
2006	\$91,093	--
2007	\$91,093	--

FY 2008

In FY 2008, State Plans will continue to conduct enforcement inspections and compliance assistance activities. OSHA will work with its State Plan partners to support the implementation of individual state strategic, annual and biennial performance plans which contribute to the national goal of reducing workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities. States will use both enforcement and compliance assistance strategies to achieve their strategic goals. States will track performance data and adjust their state-specific goals and strategies to assure that trends in injury, illness, and fatality rate reductions are consistent with OSHA goals. OSHA will continue to ensure that State Programs meet their statutorily mandated responsibilities.

States will continue their outreach and training activities, and the development of cooperative programs such as partnerships and alliances with employers and associations. Many State Plan States have large non-English speaking populations, and states will continue to focus outreach efforts to address these workers. States will utilize both Federally-developed outreach materials and their own products. Outreach materials developed by State Plans are shared with other State Plan States and Federal OSHA. Other outreach activities conducted by states will include: state-sponsored safety and health conferences; participation in industry conferences; publication of newsletters, articles, information bulletins, hazard alerts and voluntary guidelines; training courses and seminars; and other efforts to enhance communication and information dissemination. However, the agency anticipates a decrease in compliance assistance activities as well as enforcement activities this fiscal year, reflecting the absorption of built-in program increases for states.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, OSHA will continue to ensure that State Programs meet their statutorily mandated responsibilities. The agency will work with State Plan partners to support the implementation of individual strategic and annual performance plans. State Plans will continue to conduct enforcement inspections and compliance assistance activities in accordance with their strategic and annual performance plans. In FY 2007, new compliance assistance staff hired in FY 2006 will be trained and begin performing compliance assistance activities. As a result, states are expected to increase their compliance assistance efforts. However, it is expected that fewer state enforcement inspections will be conducted, reflecting the absorption of built-in program increases for state operating costs.

FY 2006

In FY 2006, a program increase was used to fund one additional compliance assistance staff person in each State Plan. State agencies began hiring and training dedicated compliance assistance staff to focus on expanding opportunities for participation in State Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP), and other partnership and outreach activities. VPPs recognize and provide incentives to employers who establish exemplary safety and health programs. While some compliance assistance activities increased in 2006, the full impact of the program changes will be reflected in FY 2007. During FY 2006, State Plans approved 58 new VPP sites, for a total of 459 VPP sites, and continued to enter into other cooperative agreements similar to the OSHA Partnership and Alliances Program agreements.

State Programs conducted 58,058 workplace enforcement inspections for compliance with state occupational safety and health standards. This number, while an increase from FY 2005, is consistent with inspection performance levels in prior fiscal years. The increase in inspection numbers may be due in part to the additional compliance assistance resources provided to states this fiscal year. The three states which conduct private sector on-site consultations under their State Plans made 3,404 consultation visits in FY 2006.

During FY 2006, representatives from State Plans participated with Federal OSHA in providing safety and health assistance during the response and recovery efforts following the hurricanes in the Gulf States. Additionally, State Programs completed 884 whistleblower investigations. Twenty-one

State Programs

percent were meritorious, 74% of which resulted in settlements. Sixty-four percent of the complaints were dismissed, and 14% were withdrawn.

	<u>2006</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>Request</u>
<u>Operational Grants</u>			
<u>Total Obligations by State</u>	<u>\$91,093,000</u>	<u>\$91,093,000</u>	<u>\$91,093,000</u>
Alaska	\$1,393,000	\$1,393,000	\$1,393,000
Arizona.....	\$1,813,000	\$1,813,000	\$1,813,000
California	\$23,014,000	\$23,014,000	\$23,014,000
Connecticut.....	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
Hawaii.....	\$1,686,000	\$1,686,000	\$1,686,000
Indiana.....	\$2,188,000	\$2,188,000	\$2,188,000
Iowa.....	\$1,609,000	\$1,609,000	\$1,609,000
Kentucky.....	\$3,309,000	\$3,309,000	\$3,309,000
Maryland.....	\$3,917,000	\$3,917,000	\$3,917,000
Michigan.....	\$9,893,000	\$9,893,000	\$9,893,000
Minnesota.....	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000
Nevada	\$1,132,000	\$1,132,000	\$1,132,000
New Jersey.....	\$1,896,000	\$1,896,000	\$1,896,000
New Mexico.....	\$828,000	\$828,000	\$828,000
New York.....	\$3,163,000	\$3,163,000	\$3,163,000
North Carolina	\$5,180,000	\$5,180,000	\$5,180,000
Oregon.....	\$5,106,000	\$5,106,000	\$5,106,000
Puerto Rico.....	\$2,439,000	\$2,439,000	\$2,439,000
South Carolina	\$1,765,000	\$1,765,000	\$1,765,000
Tennessee.....	\$3,279,000	\$3,279,000	\$3,279,000
Utah.....	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
Vermont	\$726,000	\$726,000	\$726,000
Virgin Islands.....	\$201,000	\$201,000	\$201,000
Virginia.....	\$3,320,000	\$3,320,000	\$3,320,000
Washington.....	\$6,902,000	\$6,902,000	\$6,902,000
Wyoming.....	\$520,000	\$520,000	\$520,000

Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Number of Operational Grants	26	26	26
State Enforcement Inspections	58,058	54,500	52,000
Safety	45,298	42,600	40,500
Health	12,760	11,900	11,500
Private sector consultations (Kentucky, Washington, Puerto Rico)	3,404	3,280	3,120
Voluntary Protection Program Participants	459	480	460
Cooperative Agreements	424	450	425
Outreach/Training			
Number of participants	313,000	329,000	312,000
Budget Activity Total	\$91,093	\$91,093	\$91,093

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Activity Changes		
Built-ins:		
Total Built-in		--
Net Program		--
Direct FTE		--
Base:		
Estimate: \$91,093	FTE:	--
Program Increase/Decrease		
Estimate: --	FTE:	--

**Technical Support
(Dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$21,435	\$21,435	\$21,435	--	\$22,066	+\$631
FTE	105	105	105	--	105	--

Introduction

This activity provides specialized technical services and support for OSHA's program operations. Major component functions are: (1) safety engineering, industrial hygiene, and medical/nursing assistance for the abatement and control of workplace hazards; (2) technical expertise and advice with respect to general industry, maritime and construction issues; (3) emergency preparedness; (4) variance determinations and laboratory accreditation; (5) chemical analysis and equipment calibration and repair; (6) maintenance of docket, electronic comments, and technical and scientific databases; (7) literature searches to support rulemaking and compliance activities and public safety and health information requests; and (8) OSHA's Compliance Safety and Health Officer (CSHO) Medical Program.

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$20,102	107
2004	\$21,593	109
2005	\$20,742	107
2006	\$21,435	105
2007	\$21,435	105

FY 2008

In FY 2008, OSHA's Salt Lake Technical Center (SLTC) will analyze approximately 20,000 industrial hygiene samples collected by compliance officers. Additionally, professional staff at this facility will conduct in-depth investigations to: identify unknown hazardous substances; determine explosibility of aerosols; investigate causality of material failures; and model chemical exposures. On-site technical and medical specialists will assist OSHA compliance officers in high-level investigations involving chemistry, industrial hygiene, biological agents and engineering. The Cincinnati Technical Center (CTC) will continue to calibrate and repair equipment used by field staff. OSHA will continue to support the CSHO physical examination program for newly hired and current compliance officers.

The safety and health information bulletin process will allow rapid dissemination of data to the public and the field concerning new hazards. OSHA's technical staffs in occupational medicine, occupational health nursing, and science and technology assessment will accompany field staff on site visits, assist with development of compliance directives, participate in public education

activities, and reach out to professional organizations to build allies in the mission to decrease worker injuries, illnesses and fatalities. OSHA will continue to maintain the Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) program, under which laboratories are recognized to test manufactured products to ensure that they can be used safely in the workplace.

OSHA will continue to provide construction safety assistance to all agency components. These activities will include: coordinating with the Office of Training and Education to provide technical data needed for training programs; advising on the impact of new work processes on existing standards and policies; providing technical assistance for developing occupational industrial hygiene and incident investigation programs; and coordinating data analysis and targeting strategies for directing safety and health inspections conducted by Federal and State compliance officers to the most hazardous construction worksites. The agency will establish and maintain contacts within the construction industry to enhance safety awareness. Technical liaisons will be maintained with the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health, consensus standards groups, and other professional organizations and Federal agencies to exchange information on workplace technological developments involving construction industry practices.

OSHA will continue to take an important role in the areas of homeland security and emergency response and preparedness. As the coordinating agency for the National Response Plan's Worker Health and Safety Support Annex, OSHA will participate in the execution of TOPOFF 4, a Congressionally-mandated terrorism response exercise that will test the Nation's response capabilities. In support of the national preparedness goal, OSHA will continue its work with Federal, state and local entities to incorporate employee safety and health in planning and other preparedness activities. OSHA will build on the relationships established in the response to Hurricane Katrina by continuing to work closely with cooperating agencies and expanding its efforts to make state and local governments aware of safety and health concerns and available resources. The agency will continue to address worker safety and health issues and vulnerable populations involved in responding to natural disasters such as hurricanes and pandemic flu. In partnership with industry and other Federal agencies, OSHA will continue to develop products and tools with special emphasis on worker safety and health to meet the goals of the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System.

OSHA will continue its leadership as a resource for workplace safety and health information utilized by both employers and employees. The agency will maintain existing electronic safety and health software systems and develop new electronic and hardcopy products. These include webpages, e-tools, Safety and Health Information Bulletins, and compliance assistance documents on special topics. These products are designed, sometimes in partnership with labor and industry, to help employers comply with OSHA rules and to present industry-recognized best practices. This allows the agency to ensure industry acceptance and achieve cost savings. Projects are selected based on the agency's performance goals, industry requests and OSHA local emphasis projects. New technologies, such as distance learning and web-based and interactive technical assistance tools, will support compliance assistance efforts and expanded training opportunities for employers and workers. Emphasis will be placed on outreach to populations of special concern, such as younger and older workers and immigrant employers and

employees. OSHA will continue to lead and coordinate the Federal Network for Young Worker Health and Safety, an interagency network.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, the SLTC will analyze approximately 20,000 industrial hygiene samples collected by compliance officers. Additionally, professional staff at this facility will conduct in-depth investigations as needed, and assist OSHA compliance officers in high level, complex investigations. The CTC will continue to calibrate and repair equipment used by field staff. OSHA will continue to support the CSHO physical examination program for newly hired and current compliance officers. OSHA's technical staffs in occupational medicine, occupational health nursing, and science and technology assessment will provide support as needed on site visits and outreach activities. Safety and health information bulletins will be issued when data concerning new hazards must be disseminated rapidly.

OSHA will continue to maintain the Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) program, under which laboratories are recognized to test manufactured products to ensure that they can be used safely in the workplace. Laboratories in the European Union (EU) are expected to apply for recognition under the Electrical Safety Annex of the U.S./EU Mutual Recognition Agreement.

OSHA will maintain its responsibilities in the areas of Homeland Security and emergency response and preparedness, and continue to develop products and tools under the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System. The agency will lead and coordinate the worker safety and health planning for TOPOFF 4, and continue to address worker safety and health issues pertaining to response and recovery operations to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and pandemic flu.

In FY 2007, OSHA will maintain existing electronic safety and health software systems. New technologies, such as distance learning and web-based and interactive technical assistance tools, will be utilized to benefit populations of special concern, such as younger and older workers and immigrant employers and employees. OSHA will complete implementation of the e-Government initiative to establish a one-stop-shop for regulatory and non-regulatory dockets, allowing citizens to more easily submit comments on issues under consideration by the Federal government.

FY 2006

OSHA continued to strengthen its important role in the area of emergency response and preparedness. As the coordinating agency for the National Response Plan's Worker Health and Safety Support Annex, OSHA led and was actively engaged in the worker safety and health efforts for response and recovery activities necessitated by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma. In the days following the storms and for the next ten months, OSHA staff fanned out across the affected areas to help ensure the safety and health of the workers involved in the clean-up and recovery. Through these interventions, OSHA provided technical assistance at nearly 18,000 worksites across Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, and helped remove over

22,000 workers from serious hazards. The agency developed an array of materials on the hazards encountered in the aftermath of the storms, handed out copies at worksites, and had documents translated into Spanish and other languages as appropriate. The agency also worked with large home centers to make the materials available at their stores.

In addition to its response to the hurricanes of 2005, OSHA participated in Federal efforts to plan for the nation's response to a potential pandemic. As part of this effort, OSHA developed materials that address worker safety and health to help employers plan for pandemic flu and to protect employees during an event. The agency drafted a guidance document that focuses on best practices for the protection of Emergency Management Services (EMS) staff responding to biological and chemical disasters. In partnership with industry and other Federal agencies, OSHA developed other products and tools with special emphasis on worker safety and health during emergencies.

SLTC analyzed 22,350 industrial hygiene samples collected by compliance officers during FY 2006 inspections and during efforts to assess the hazards faced by hurricane response workers. On-site technical specialists assisted OSHA compliance officers in complex investigations. In support of the OSHA Health Outcomes Initiative, the first four chapters of the OSHA Technical Manual were revised to help ensure that field staffs have up-to-date information to address health issues, including complex issues such as process safety management. OSHA issued a Request for Information regarding the amendment to the NRTL program to include a Supplier's Declaration of Conformance program, and is analyzing the information submitted. The agency continued to support the EPA-led E-Docket initiative, part of the e-Government efforts to reduce costs and increase public access to and participation in rulemaking activities.

Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Chemical samples analyzed	22,350	20,000	20,000
Average turnaround (days in lab)	12	16	16
Equipment units calibrated	10,660	11,750	11,750
Average turnaround (days)	32	35	35
Equipment units repaired	3,450	4,250	4,250
Average turnaround (days)	45	45	45
Safety & Health Topics Pages	175	175	175
Budget Activity Total	\$21,435	\$21,435	\$22,066

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Activity Changes		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of pay adjustments		\$378
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits		91
To provide for increased costs of travel		16
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental		77
To provide for increased costs of other contractual services		69
Total Built-in		\$631
Net Program		--
Direct FTE		--
Base:		
Estimate: \$22,066	FTE:	105
Program Increase/Decrease		
Estimate: --	FTE:	--

**Compliance Assistance
(Dollars in thousands)**

Activity:

<u>Federal</u>	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$72,545	\$72,545	\$72,545	--	\$79,607	+\$7,062
FTE	348	341	341	--	361	+20

<u>State</u>	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$53,357	\$53,357	\$53,357	--	\$54,531	+1,174
FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--

<u>Training Grants</u>	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$10,116	\$2,616	\$2,616	--	\$0	-\$2,616
FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--

Introduction

This activity reflects the cooperative aspect of authority vested in OSHA by the Congress through a variety of employer and employee assistance activities, including: (1) conducting and providing general outreach activities; (2) fostering and promoting Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) to recognize and provide incentives to employers who establish exemplary occupational safety and health programs; (3) developing compliance assistance materials to provide hazard and industry-specific guidance in methods of complying with OSHA regulations; (4) providing leadership to assist Federal agencies in establishing and maintaining effective occupational safety and health programs; (5) providing assistance and programs to address the needs of small businesses; (6) providing opportunities to work cooperatively with employers, trade associations, universities, unions, and professional organizations to address workplace safety and health issues; (7) providing training through the OSHA Training Institute (OTI) to increase the technical safety and health competence of Federal, state and private sector employers, employees

and their representatives; (8) overseeing the competitive safety and health training grants program; and (9) administering the OSHA Training Institute Education Centers program.

(a) Compliance Assistance – Federal:

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$61,321	357
2004	\$67,049	356
2005	\$70,859	352
2006	\$72,545	348
2007	\$72,545	341

FY 2008

OSHA will continue to pursue safety and health initiatives that enhance the quality of life for employees and contribute to the economic strength of the Nation. These initiatives will support agency goals to ensure that OSHA is the foremost authority and resource for knowledge and information on workplace safety and health issues. Effective outreach, compliance assistance, training and cooperative program initiatives will not only ensure safety and health protections for the Nation’s workforce but yield cost-saving benefits for employers, producing significant benefits for the overall economic health of the country.

In FY 2008, OSHA will continue to implement a variety of outreach, compliance assistance, training and education and cooperative program activities designed to reach the widest possible audience and make the greatest impact in the reduction of occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities. Innovative strategies will be used to identify, develop and broadly disseminate compliance assistance tools and resources. Compliance assistance materials will be developed to reach large worker populations, including various non-English speaking communities. The agency will focus on maintaining and enhancing compliance assistance materials available on the OSHA website and issuing new and updated web-based training and informational tools. Publications such as fact sheets and easy to use reference materials, including QuickCards, will be developed and disseminated.

Funds requested in FY 2008 will allow OSHA to expand the benefits of VPPs to more employers and employees. Based on National Safety Council estimates, VPP participation saves millions of dollars each year. Within available resources, the agency will implement new VPP initiatives to target Federal agencies, Fortune 500 companies and the construction industry for expanded VPP participation by groups previously under-represented in these programs. OSHA’s voluntary program participants will exceed 1,500 worksites; this includes all re-approvals, new sites and all categories of participation. Participants in the mobile workforce program will include 60 new sites and eight re-approvals. The OSHA Challenge program should maintain a constant growth rate with an estimated 40 new participants in FY 2008. The initiative to strengthen and expand the VPP is discussed in greater detail in the issue paper that follows this budget activity.

The OSHA Strategic Partnership Program (OSPP) will focus on developing effective partnerships with employers, employees, non-profit associations and other organizations to address critical safety and health issues. This program, which has a far-reaching ability to

impact the safety and health of an entire industry group or hazard, as well as large numbers of employers and employees, will focus on key strategic areas for the agency. OSHA expects to maintain the program's average growth rate of 55 partnerships per year, with approximately 30 renewals of existing partnerships.

Under the Alliance Program, OSHA will form collaborative relationships with groups such as trade and professional organizations, businesses, labor, government agencies, educational institutions and other groups not previously reached through this program. The agency will focus on the development of new alliances with organizations that address specific areas of the agency's Operating Plan and other agency initiatives. During FY 2008, OSHA will sign an estimated 75 new alliances and renew 40 alliances.

In FY 2008, OSHA will continue to implement initiatives to ensure that the occupational safety and health issues of small employers are addressed. The agency will strengthen its relationships with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and other National organizations that represent the interests and concerns of small business. OSHA will increase direct dialogue with smaller establishments through SBA-sponsored programs such as Regulatory Fairness hearings and through the agency's own "Business of Small Business" forum series. Other agency initiatives will focus on creating plain-language publications, enhancing the small business webpage and promoting small business success stories.

The OTI will continue to offer a series of basic and advanced courses for Federal and state compliance and consultation personnel. OSHA will support the management of human capital under the President's Management Agenda (PMA) by restructuring the agency's workforce training programs. The 19 OTI Education Centers, the Outreach Training Programs, and the Resource Loan Service will provide training and education that supports the agency's compliance assistance programs.

FY 2007

Agency programs in FY 2007 will continue to emphasize the benefits of enhanced workplace safety and health programs for both employers and employees. OSHA's outreach, compliance assistance, training and cooperative programs will continue to strive to improve the quality of life for employees and increase economic benefits for employers by reducing the costs associated with workplace accidents. OSHA will continue to implement strategies to identify, develop and broadly disseminate compliance assistance tools and resources, including materials in Spanish and other languages as needed to meet the demographic changes in worker populations. OSHA will continue to maintain and enhance its website, including a new e-mail alert service to provide timely program updates for subscribers. The agency will issue new and updated publications and safety and health public service announcements to reach a wide variety of audiences. Other forms of outreach will include the OSHA toll-free information hotline and the electronic correspondence system to respond to safety and health inquiries from the public.

In FY 2007, the agency will continue to meet the operational and maintenance requirements for VPP and expects participation to grow to an estimated 1,293 worksites. The new VPP Mobile Workforce Demonstration for Construction was successfully launched and has resulted in

increased construction industry interest and participation. Construction industry participation is expected to grow to 10 new mobile workforce participants by the end of the year. The agency will continue to pilot and evaluate the OSHA Challenge and VPP Corporate initiatives to determine their long-term impact and suitability to adopt as institutional programs. The VPP Corporate Program will add three new participants.

The agency expects participation in the OSHA Strategic Partnership Program to increase by an estimated 45 partnerships per year, with approximately 30 renewals of existing partnerships. The agency will continue to build on quality control measures and data collection mechanisms implemented in FY 2006 to facilitate the exchange of safety and health successes, best practices, and lessons learned with OSHA partners and other affected parties.

Opportunities to work with OSHA in national, regional and local alliances will continue to expand. The agency will focus on the development of new alliances with organizations that address the agency's strategic areas of emphasis. During FY 2007, OSHA will sign 65 new and renew 45 alliance agreements to collaborate with participants on compliance assistance activities, including the development and dissemination of training and outreach materials for diverse workforce populations.

In FY 2007, OSHA will continue to provide services to assist small businesses in their efforts to implement effective safety and health programs. The agency will focus on developing and disseminating pertinent safety and health information to small employers. OSHA will continue to work collaboratively with various groups and organizations, such as the SBA. The agency will develop internal training programs to improve the skills of its workforce to more effectively interface with small business employers, employees and other agency stakeholders.

The OTI will continue to offer a series of basic and advanced courses for Federal and state compliance and consultation personnel, and train an estimated 3,300 students in FY 2007. Three redesigned courses will be implemented and prerequisite courses will be developed and made available in an on-line training format. OSHA will support the management of human capital under the PMA by restructuring the agency's training programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of its workforce. OTI will also offer a series of seminars and courses for employees of other Federal agencies. OTI Education Centers will train approximately 24,000 students. The Outreach Training Programs for construction, general industry, and disaster workers will train an estimated 405,000 students. The Resource Loan Service will make audiovisual materials available for outreach trainers by loaning over 9,000 items.

FY 2006

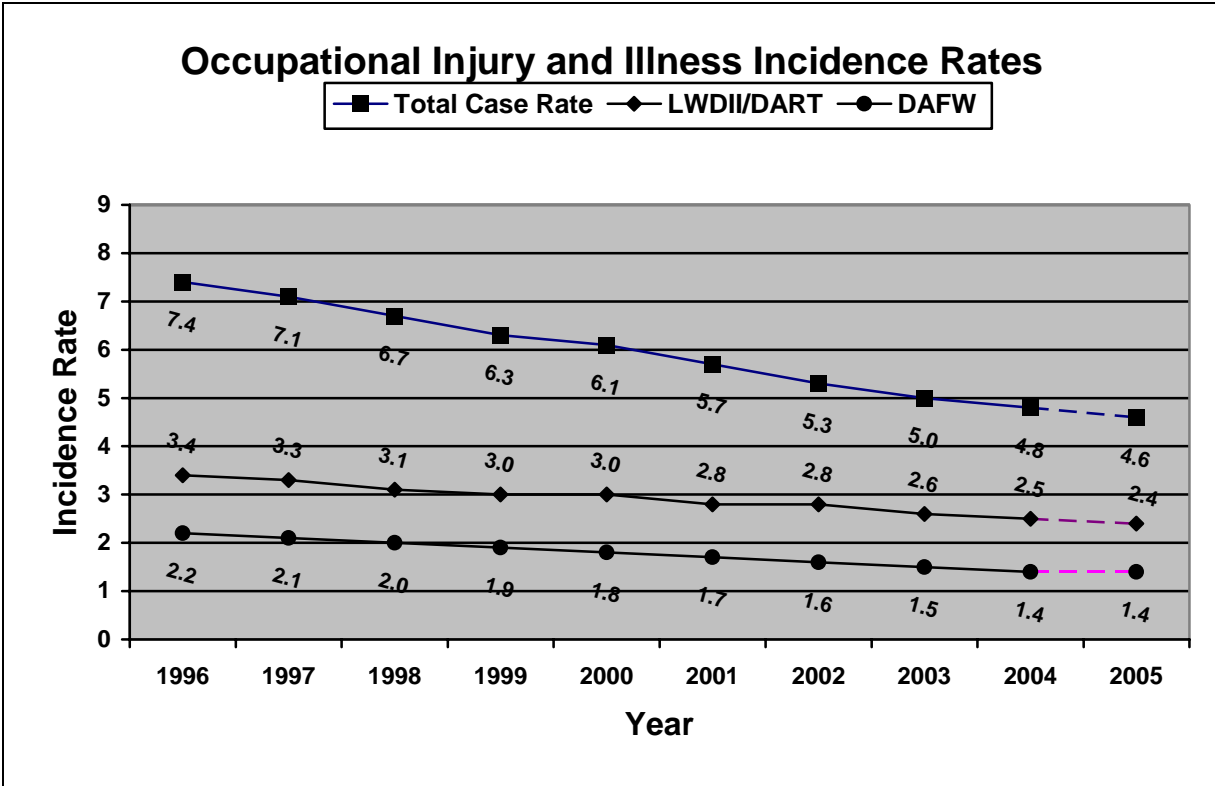
In FY 2006, OSHA approved 188 new VPP worksites including three new mobile workforce demonstration participants. Total participation in VPP reached 1,138 participants. The agency increased participation in OSHA Challenge by adding 17 companies to the construction and general industry tracks, bringing total participants in this program to 69. The agency also approved three new companies as VPP Corporate participants. In addition, OSHA signed 35 new partnerships and twelve renewals during the fiscal year.

OSHA developed, implemented, and renewed national, regional and area office alliances with diverse organizations to collaborate on the agency's strategic areas of interest during the fiscal year. The agency signed 100 new alliance agreements and renewed 74 agreements during the fiscal year. Agreements were made with numerous organizations including the American Society of Safety Engineers, the National Federation of Independent Business, and the Independent Electrical Contractors, allowing the agency to reach large numbers of employers and employees through collaborative activities.

In FY 2006, OSHA's compliance assistance and outreach activities included on-site assistance and development of technical assistance materials to support the cleanup and rebuilding activities in response to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma. OSHA launched a new feature on its website that allows easier navigation of the OSHA homepage. Other web enhancements include a new online tool which assists employers and employees in locating compliance assistance construction resources more easily. The agency worked with Alliance Program participants to develop and maintain the agency's electronic compliance assistance tools. OSHA issued several new web-based compliance assistance informational products and training tools, publications, and public services announcements. Outreach activities were conducted, targeting diverse audiences including non-English speaking employers and employees through local and community-based functions.

OSHA also continued to implement and track the progress of tasks and activities under the agency's Small Business Initiative developed to improve the agency's small business assistance efforts. Outreach efforts included enhancement of the small business webpage and development of informational brochures. OSHA participated in 14 SBA-sponsored Small Business Regulatory Fairness Hearings held across the country during FY 2006, and participated in events such as SBA roundtables to increase outreach to small businesses.

The OTI trained 2,015 students and implemented four redesigned courses in FY 2006. OTI continued to develop web-based components to meet prerequisite course requirements for many of its classroom training courses. The OTI Education Centers trained 25,105 students and the Outreach Training Program issued 443,469 student cards in FY 2006. The Resource Lending Program loaned 6,917 audiovisual items to 1,494 outreach trainers who provided training to 21,094 students.



*Effective January 1, 2002, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from previous years.

Compliance Assistance Workload Summary (\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Number of Persons Trained	2,015	3,300	3,300
Federal Enforcement	684	950	950
State Enforcement	709	1,350	1,350
State Consultations	296	275	275
Private Sector	83	175	175
Federal Agency	243	550	550
Resource Center Lending			
Number of loans	1,494	1,900	1,500
Items lent	6,917	9,250	7,000
Number of persons trained	21,094	45,600	22,000
Education Centers			
Number of persons trained	25,105	24,000	25,000

Compliance Assistance Workload Summary (continued)
 (\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Voluntary Protection Programs			
Site-Based (New)	188	120	216
Site-Based (Re-approval)	168	150	240
Mobile Workforce (New)	3	10	60
Mobile Workforce (Re-approval)	3	10	8
New Challenge	17	40	40
OSHA Strategic Partnerships			
Strategic Partnerships (new)	35	45	55
Partnership Renewals	12	30	30
New Alliances	100	65	75
Renewed Alliances	74	45	40
Outreach Training Program	443,469	405,000	450,000
Number trained – Construction	349,309	317,700	352,500
Number trained – General Industry	91,796	85,800	95,000
Number trained – Disaster Worker	2,364	1,500	2,500
Budget Activity Total	\$72,545	\$72,545	\$79,607

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Activity Changes		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of pay adjustments		\$1,148
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits		302
To provide for increased costs of travel		42
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental		294
To provide for increased costs of other services		27
Total Built-in		\$1,813
Net Program		\$5,249
Direct FTE		20

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
<u>Base:</u>		
Estimate: \$74,358	FTE:	341
<u>Program Increase/Decrease</u>		
Estimate: +\$4,616	FTE:	+13
Estimate: +\$633		+7

A program increase of \$4,616,000 and 13 FTE is requested to strengthen and expand the VPP program. This request is detailed in the attached issue paper.

This request also includes \$633,000 and 7 FTE to restore funds for staff and other inflationary costs that were not provided under the assumed full-year CR level in FY 2007.

(b) State Consultation:

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$53,204	--
2004	\$52,211	--
2005	\$53,362	--
2006	\$53,357	--
2007	\$53,357	--

FY 2008

OSHA will work with Onsite Consultation Projects to further improve program performance and support OSHA and state strategic goals in providing safety and health assistance to employers, primarily small businesses. In FY 2008, Onsite Consultation Projects will perform an estimated 32,250 consultation visits. OSHA will conduct outreach and promote the Onsite Consultation Program to diverse employers and will continue to encourage participation in the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), which recognizes small employers with exemplary safety and health performance. Additionally, Onsite Consultation Projects will continue to provide support to other OSHA compliance assistance activities and cooperative programs, such as alliances and partnerships.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, OSHA will continue to work with Onsite Consultation Projects to improve program performance with enhancements such as improving Consultant competencies, and developing effective training methods and tools for Onsite Consultation Project Managers. Emphasis will be placed on outreach and promotion of services to small employers, effective technical assistance, and improving program consistency. Program outreach efforts will include development of new promotional products that may be tailored for different groups and audiences. Best practices and lessons learned will be shared among Onsite Consultation Projects in all ten OSHA Regions. In FY 2007, the number of consultation visits will remain steady at 32,250 and SHARP participation will remain at approximately 1,000 worksites.

FY 2006

In FY 2006, over 33,000 consultation visits were conducted. The Onsite Consultation Program provided a variety of services to small businesses requesting safety and health program assistance. Priority was given to employers with fewer than 250 employees. In FY 2006, SHARP participation reached 1,000 worksites nationwide and 136 worksites designated as pre-SHARP, actively working toward SHARP status. SHARP employers and worksites were featured on OSHA's small business webpage as well as the Onsite Consultation webpage. SHARP employers assisted in the training of OSHA staff and shared best practices with the agency and the public. OSHA continued to make consultation program enhancements, including improvements in the worksite evaluation process. Onsite Consultation Projects collaborated as a partner on a number of Alliance and Partnership Program agreements. OSHA evaluated the program's efforts to expand outreach and assistance to small businesses. Promotional and

outreach efforts to expand participation included producing brochures and developing a program informational package capable of being tailored for a particular group or audience.

Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Consultation visits	33,137	32,250	32,250
Initial visits	27,336	26,000	26,000
Training and Assistance	3,236	3,300	3,300
Follow-up	2,565	2,950	2,950
Off-site Assistance	1,652	1,400	1,650
Recognition & Exemption¹	1,003	1,000	1,100
SHARP Sites²	618	650	725
State Recognition and Exemption³	385	350	375
21(d) agreements			
Plan states	19	19	19
Non-plan states	34	34	34
Budget Activity Total	\$53,357	\$53,357	\$54,531

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Activity Changes		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of consultation		\$1,174
Total Built-in		\$1,174
Net Program		--
Direct FTE		--

¹ Total recognition and exemption sites (SHARP) nationwide.

² This number includes recognition and exemption sites in all states participating in 21(d).

³ This number represents recognition and exemption sites in state plan states only.

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Base:		
Estimate: \$54,531	FTE:	--
Program Increase/Decrease		
Estimate: --	FTE:	--

(c) Training Grants:

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$11,102	--
2004	\$10,509	--
2005	\$10,217	--
2006	\$10,116	--
2007	\$2,616	--

FY 2008

OSHA will discontinue the Susan Harwood Training Grants Program in FY 2008, with base funds redirected to Voluntary Protection Programs. OSHA provides a variety of compliance assistance resources that offer training opportunities for employees and employers, which will sufficiently compensate for the elimination of the Susan Harwood Grants. These include the training offered by the OSHA Training Institute Education Centers and the Outreach Training Programs. Additionally, many Alliance Program agreements contain a training element, and numerous training and information resources are available on OSHA’s website.

FY 2007

The agency plans to award Targeted Topic Grants to address high hazard industries within available funding in FY 2007. OSHA will continue to support agency goals by targeting vulnerable populations including non-English speaking and immigrant workers, and by providing opportunities for faith and community-based organizations to apply for Susan Harwood Training Grants. The agency is coordinating with the Department on the development of an electronic process that will permit grants applicants to submit their applications electronically.

FY 2006

The agency awarded 57 grants, totaling \$10,116,000, in FY 2006. OSHA renewed 17 Institutional Competency Building Grants, originally awarded in FY 2000, as directed by Congress. OSHA also awarded 40 new Targeted Topic Grants covering falls in construction, four main hazards in construction, highway work zone safety, landscaping, amputations, disaster response, emergency preparedness and hexavalent chromium. OSHA continued to support the

PMA by targeting vulnerable populations including non-English speaking, immigrant, low literacy and other hard to reach workers.

Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Targeted Training Grants	57	13	0
Budget Activity Total	\$10,116	\$2,616	\$0

**U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
Performance Budget Issue Paper**

Strengthening and Expanding the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) to Promote Safety and Health in the Workplace

Applicable Performance Goals: This proposal supports OSHA's Performance Goal 3A to improve workplace safety and health through compliance assistance and enforcement of occupational safety and health regulations and standards. Specifically, this proposal will contribute to OSHA's performance indicators of reducing the rate of workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities and increasing participation in cooperative programs. This Performance Goal falls under the Department's Strategic Goal 3 to promote workplaces that are safe, healthful, and fair.

Requested Resources: In FY 2008, an increase of \$4,616,000 and 13 FTE is requested to support an expansion of OSHA cooperative programs for the Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) managed by Federal OSHA.

Rationale/Strategy and Performance Impact Related to Resource Increase: OSHA has been encouraging the implementation of effective safety and health management systems for over 20 years through the VPP. This program is a proven process designed to educate, promote, and recognize employers who implement rigorous, worksite-specific management systems meeting standards of excellence in occupational safety and health. VPP has demonstrated the value of partnership between the government, employers and employees. OSHA's proposal to greatly expand participation in the program will have a major impact on the economy and workplace safety and health by reducing injuries, illnesses and fatalities and their associated worker compensation costs.

The VPP has been OSHA's most successful and recognized voluntary program, with close to 1,300 participants projected by the end of FY 2007. VPP worksites typically experience greater productivity and improved product quality. But their most notable feature is the fact that, on average, participants achieve lost-time occupational injury and illness rates more than 50 percent below those of the average worksite in like industries that are not VPP sites. In 2005, Federal VPP sites avoided approximately 11,900 recordable cases and 6,050 Days Away, Restricted or Transfer (DART) cases. Based on a National Safety Council estimate of the cost to employers and the economy of incidence rates (\$38,000 per DART case), VPP participation translated into savings of approximately \$230 million in 2005.

In the public sector, the Department of Defense (DoD) and the United States Postal Service (USPS) account for more than 50 percent of total Federal employment and for 62 percent of the government's Federal Employment Compensation Act (FECA) bill. Both entities have chosen VPP as the preferred method to improve their employee safety and health programs and have made major commitments to bring their facilities into the VPP. By 2008, DoD anticipates that the Air Force, Army, Navy and Defense Logistics Agency will each be in a position to bring as many as ten major defense facilities per year into VPP. The USPS, the second largest employer in the nation, has made a corporate commitment to adopt VPP as the means to decrease injuries

and illnesses as well as associated costs. There will be approximately 150 approved USPS sites in the program at the end of FY 2007, and USPS has indicated that up to 100 applications could be submitted in each successive year if OSHA can accept them. Other Federal agencies have also expressed commitments for achieving improved worker safety and health programs through VPP.

The demands of VPP present both challenges and opportunities for OSHA. Increasingly, public and private sector organizations are seeing VPP as an excellent way of increasing their competitive advantage by improving workplace conditions and reducing costs. OSHA had previously implemented the VPP Corporate and OSHA Challenge pilot projects to encourage increased participation in VPP, and is in the process of launching a similar effort in the construction industry that will generate tremendous growth potential for the program. Similar enthusiasm has been demonstrated in the public sector. VPP participation has produced significant reductions in workers' compensation for both the public and private sectors. For example, the Navy has three large shipyards currently participating in VPP. These shipyards combined to save more than \$2 million in workers' compensation costs in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Base Level Funding (Dollars in Thousands):

Base:

Estimate: \$72,545 FTE: 341

Program Performance at Request Level (Dollars in Thousands):

Program Increase:

Estimate: +\$4,616 FTE: +13

OSHA's proposal will enable the agency to increase the size of the Federal OSHA VPP by 216 site-based worksites and 60 mobile-workforce participants while maintaining the ability to absorb the increased workload associated with managing existing VPP participants. This increase will help OSHA meet the program needs of DoD and USPS in expanding their VPP participation, as well as meeting the demand for the new Mobile Workforce Demonstration Program, without significantly diminishing opportunities for VPP in the private sector. Based on historic figures, we estimate that these 276 participants would save more than \$60 million in injury and illness costs per year as compared to sites with average injury and illness experiences in their respective industries.

Currently, the agency is utilizing approximately 45 FTE to support the VPP program. OSHA's ability to sustain existing VPP worksites and generate the growth of the program will depend on experienced staff specifically assigned to this effort. OSHA proposes to establish ten FTE around the country to serve as VPP team leaders. These FTE will head teams that review and evaluate individual VPP applications and make recommendations as to their readiness to receive the VPP designation. In addition to the Federal FTE, VPP teams require dedicated safety and health expertise that OSHA is proposing to secure through contractual services and the continued use of Special Government Employees (SGE). The agency is also requesting three FTE to

provide the necessary oversight to ensure proper program direction and consistency during this period of dramatic growth.

Based on public and private sector demand for the program, OSHA projects the following growth of VPP beginning in FY 2008:

- 85 additional USPS worksites
- 40 additional DoD installations (e.g. shipyards, port facilities, airfields)
- 20 additional other Federal agency worksites
- 71 additional private sector worksites
- 60 additional mobile-workforce participants

Object Class (\$ in thousands):

Compliance Assistance - Federal	
11.0 Total Personnel Compensation.....	+\$1,214
12.0 Personnel Benefits.....	+ 346
21.0 Travel.....	+ 258
24.0 Printing.....	+ 18
25.0 Other Services.....	+ 2,623
26.0 Supplies.....	+ 26
31.0 Equipment.....	+ <u>131</u>
	+\$4,616

**Safety and Health Statistics
(Dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$24,253	\$31,753	\$31,753	--	\$32,082	+\$329
FTE	38	38	38	--	38	--

Introduction

This activity provides for statistical support and analysis, management information and the communications link for all aspects of OSHA's programs and field operations. Through the operations of an integrated data network, the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) mission critical application, OSHA's IT infrastructure ensures that information is available for front-line and managerial staff in the agency. The IMIS houses agency inspection data and other activity measures, thereby enabling OSHA to evaluate and modify programs and strategies consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the Department's Strategic Plan and the agency's annual Operating Plan. Relevant data are maintained, reviewed and analyzed in support of agency activities, including standards development, inspection targeting, compliance assistance and program evaluation. OSHA maintains overall responsibility for the national injury and illness recordkeeping system and forms. OSHA regulations specify which cases are to be recorded by employers and ultimately included in the BLS Annual OSH Survey. The agency provides guidance to both the public and private sectors by administering and maintaining the recordkeeping system.

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$25,894	39
2004	\$22,237	39
2005	\$22,203	38
2006	\$24,253	38
2007	\$31,753	38

FY 2008

In FY 2008, OSHA will continue development of the Safety and Health Information System (OIS), the critically needed data system to replace the 1992 legacy IMIS system (see [Exhibit 300](#)). The agency will complete the design phase and begin application development. The OIS is aligned with the DOL Enterprise Architecture, and supports the Federal Line of Business e-Government initiatives. OIS will incorporate a commercial off-the-shelf analytical tool to enable OSHA to recognize trends in occupational injuries and illnesses affecting various work demographics, such as immigrant workers and new and emerging safety and health hazards. This will position OSHA for early intervention using the full range of agency programs.

OIS will expand OSHA's data capabilities *by hosting the management tool that will provide a readily retrievable integrated data system*. The system will include centrally located and managed application and database servers, built on maintainable and extendable platforms. The Legacy IMIS Mainframe component of IMIS will co-exist with the OIS until requirements are re-assessed for the mainframe system. The steady state maintenance of the IMIS Legacy application is critical for allowing OSHA to meet legislative mandates that require data enhancements, maintenance and reporting of data. The maintenance of a distributed multi-tier application that is geographically dispersed needs to be closely managed to ensure secure access, availability and timeliness of critical data.

OSHA will collect and analyze site specific injury and illness data through the OSHA Data Initiative (ODI), and use the data to calculate occupational injury and illness rates to concentrate intervention efforts on establishments with serious and continuing safety and health problems.

OSHA will maintain and update its Target Enterprise Architecture (EA), Transition Sequencing Plan (TSP) and governance documents as part of the Departmental and Federal Government Enterprise Architecture requirements. OSHA's Target EA aligns current and future technology efforts with DOL's Strategic Plan and DOL's Information Technology Strategic Plan to support the agency's mission and overall technology objectives. The TSP presents the details of resources, timelines, dependencies, and sequence of events that need to occur for successful implementation of the Target EA, and is updated quarterly.

Key data capabilities for OSHA as it transforms into a more efficient organization include: streamlining OSHA's business processes; improving data accuracy and timeliness; enhancing management of documents and records; expanding compliance and educational outreach through increased communication and delivery mechanisms via the web; enhancing overall data and resource security; and expediting submission of payments and certifications of abatements through electronic bill payment.

The OSHA network infrastructure includes public access to the OSHA Website (www.osha.gov), as well as an increasing number of web-based database applications that more effectively reach out to workers on a local level, and deliver targeted workplace information by trade and industry. Investments in the agency's infrastructure will provide for increases in web traffic, and new web-based initiatives for compliance assistance and partnerships. The OSHA public website provides public access to more than 40,000 documents, (the equivalent of over 500,000 pages of information), including current agency standards, enforcement inspections, training material, publications, compliance assistance information, and hazards information. Interactive resources are incorporated throughout the site. In FY 2008, OSHA is projecting 86.4 million visitors and 1.1 billion hits to the OSHA website.

In FY 2008, OSHA will have completed the migration of its regulatory dockets to support the single website, the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS), which will allow searching of all regulatory dockets and permit citizens to submit their own comments online.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, OSHA will continue development of the OIS to replace the outdated legacy IMIS system. The replacement system is aligned with the Federal Enterprise Architecture, supports the Federal Line of Business e-Government initiatives, and uses Earned Value Management as a tool. The system's analytical tools will enable early recognition of trends in injury, illness and fatalities, and trends affecting various work demographics, including immigrant workers, to allow for early intervention using the full range of agency programs. Redundant layers will be eliminated across OSHA and its State Partners. The OIS will also assist OSHA's support of the Disaster Management—Emergency Response initiative when the National Plan is activated.

OSHA will collect and analyze site specific injury and illness data through the ODI, and use the data to calculate occupational injury and illness rates in order to focus its efforts on individual workplaces with ongoing serious safety and health problems. In FY 2007, OSHA plans to collect data on 80,000 establishments through ODI.

The Target EA initiative for FY 2007 focuses on updating the DOL Target EA Transition Sequencing Plans and Governance documents. This includes re-mapping previous data and mapping OSHA's and DOL's business processes to the OMB technical reference models and developing implementation plans and transition plans to implement the Target EAs for DOL and OSHA. The OSHA website will continue to assist customers by providing access to agency documents and interactive access to OSHA inspections. The public website is expected to record an estimated 80 million visitor sessions and over a billion hits in FY 2007.

FY 2006

In FY 2006, the agency initiated the planning and design phases of the Systems Development Lifecycle (SDLC) for the OIS and incorporated best practices in project management as well as application development. OSHA continued to use the ODI to identify high risk establishments to direct both outreach and enforcement resources to places where intervention activities have the greatest impact on reducing injuries and illnesses. The agency collected data from 79,434 establishments to accomplish this goal.

OSHA has closely tied its Target EA to the DOL and OSHA strategic goals and EAs. IT functions and activities were conducted and implemented in accordance with DOL IT Capital Investment Management (ITIM) processes and associated project documentation presented in the DOL SDLC Management Manual.

In FY 2006, OSHA implemented an online application for use in future disaster recovery situations or in the event of pandemic flu to track and report on agency activity and resources needed. The OSHA website continued to greatly leverage agency human resources in reaching its customers, providing access to agency documents, and providing interactive access to OSHA inspections. OSHA's public website recorded more than 74 million visitor sessions and 927 million hits in FY 2006, a 10 percent increase over FY 2005. New projects included implementation of an Oracle application for tracking Hurricane Katrina related activity, and implementation and development of web management and version control applications.

Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Web Usage			
Website User Sessions (million)	74.14	80.00	86.40
Non-OSHA (million)	73.39	79.25	85.59
Electronic Software Systems			
Downloads (million)	.048	.053	.057
User sessions (million)	4.13	4.54	4.84
Website Hits (million)	927	1,001	1,058
ODI (log summaries collected)	79,434	80,000	80,000
Budget Activity Total	\$24,253	\$31,753	\$32,082

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Activity Changes		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of pay adjustments		\$158
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits		41
To provide for increased costs of travel		3
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental		36
To provide for increased costs of other contractual services		91
Total Built-in		\$329
Net Program		--
Direct FTE		--
Base:		
Estimate: \$32,082	FTE:	38
Program Increase/Decrease		
Estimate:	FTE:	--

**Executive Direction
(Dollars in thousands)**

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 C.R.	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference FY06 Enact/ FY07 C.R.	FY 2008 Request	Difference FY07 C.R./ FY08 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$10,591	\$10,591	\$10,591	--	\$11,001	+\$410
FTE	49	49	49	--	49	--

Introduction

This activity provides overall direction and administrative support for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, including coordination of policy, research, planning, evaluation, internal management, budgeting, financial control, legislative liaison, Federal agency liaison, emergency preparedness, and international safety and health activities.

Fiscal Year	Funding	FTE
2003	\$9,153	50
2004	\$10,047	50
2005	\$10,106	49
2006	\$10,591	49
2007	\$10,591	49

FY 2008

In FY 2008, OSHA will continue to implement and refine various management initiatives, including e-government initiatives, such as e-Travel; it will also continue to implement its human capital plans, drawing on Departmental and government-wide programs to aid it in succession planning. OSHA will also participate in and support departmental management plans, such as the strategic sourcing of human resource functions, and it will update its FAIR Act Inventory. Also in FY 2008, OSHA will implement new PART recommendations.

OSHA will continue ongoing program evaluations and lookback studies under section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act to measure the success of its strategic objectives and operational plans and the impact of its regulations. Evaluations will be conducted of specific programs to provide objective measurement, systematic analysis and continuous improvement in the quality of data and outcomes of agency activities. A lookback study on methylene chloride will be completed.

FY 2007

In FY 2007, OSHA will continue to refine its human capital plans. The agency plans to increase the number of staff who have had or are currently receiving certification training. OSHA will continue to utilize a variety of succession planning tools, including participation in Departmental programs (e.g., SES candidate, management development and MBA fellows program). In conjunction with the Department, OSHA will continue to implement a variety of e-HR

initiatives, including the Official Personnel Folder initiative (e-OPF), which converts all hard copy personnel folders into an electronic format.

OSHA continues to carry out the Department's initiative on competitive sourcing. In FY 2007, OSHA FTE will complete two standard competitions, comprised of administrative support, engineering and technical services positions. The agency's Federal Activities Inventory Report (FAIR) Act inventory significantly increased opportunities for competitive sourcing; approximately 44% of OSHA FTE were identified as commercial.

In FY 2007, OSHA will continue ongoing program evaluations and lookback studies under section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The agency will also reevaluate its selection criteria for lookback studies, and contingent on availability of Departmental funding, will develop a management tool for specifying the designs of evaluation studies to complement existing, ongoing and future studies. Lookback studies on lead in construction and trenching and excavation will be completed. OSHA has been scheduled for a PART review in FY 2007.

The advisory committee process will assist the agency to develop, implement and evaluate its programs. The National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health, and other groups will be utilized as needed.

FY 2006

OSHA worked with the Department in FY 2006 to create a new FY 2006-2011 Strategic Plan that will track the agency's priorities and serve as a mechanism for communicating a shared set of results that OSHA expects to achieve. The agency also completed the FY 2007 Annual Operating Plan to complement and support the Strategic Plan.

During FY 2006, OSHA continued to refine its human capital plans. Following an analysis of the training curriculum, OSHA revised and implemented five courses and increased the number of staff receiving certification training. Additionally, OSHA worked in conjunction with the Department to implement a variety of e-HR initiatives, including e-OPF which will convert all hard copy personnel folders into an electronic format.

OSHA updated its FAIR Act Inventory and completed 3 competitions. During the fiscal year, OSHA FTE won competitions at the Salt Lake Technical Center, the Communications Office, and the Office of Training and Education. OSHA FTE also competed in Department-wide competitions in finance and accounting and administrative support, and OSHA announced a joint study with the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

The agency continued to use program evaluations and lookback studies to support its legislative, regulatory, statistical, and management plans and priorities. The agency started section 610 lookback reviews on lead in construction and trenching and excavation. The agency also conducted program evaluations to analyze the effectiveness of voluntary guidelines and the use of settlement agreements and litigation.

Workload Summary
(\$ in 000s)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target
Committee Meetings			
National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH)	1	2	2
Maritime Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (MACOSH)	1	2	2
Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health (ACCSH)	1	4	4
Evaluations			
Program Evaluations	3	2	2
Lookback Studies	0	2	1
Budget Activity Total	\$10,591	\$10,591	\$11,001

CHANGES IN 2008		
(Dollars in Thousands)		
<u>Activity Changes</u>		
Built-ins:		
To provide for increased costs of pay adjustments		\$262
To provide for increased costs of personnel benefits		53
To provide for increased costs of travel		5
To provide for increased costs of GSA space rental		11
To provide for increased costs of other contractual services		79
Total Built-in		\$410
Net Program		--
Direct FTE		--
<u>Base:</u>		
Estimate: \$11,001	FTE:	49
<u>Program Increase/Decrease</u>		
Estimate: --	FTE:	--

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Performance Chapter**

	Page No.
Performance Summary	58
Budget Authority by Strategic Goal.....	66
Total Budgetary Resources by Activity	67
Distribution of Other Appropriated Resources	68
Summary of Performance and Resource Levels	69
PART Recommendations and Status	70
Efficiency Measures	72

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Introduction

OSHA's mission, to assure safe and healthful workplaces and reduce workplace fatalities, injuries and illnesses, supports the Department of Labor's strategic goal of Safe and Secure Workplaces. For FY 2008, OSHA's direct appropriation request is \$490,277,000 and 2,178 FTE. This funding supports the Department's FY 2006-FY 2011 Strategic Plan, and helps ensure that workplace safety and health will be improved through outreach, education, compliance assistance and voluntary cooperative programs, as well as enforcement of occupational safety and health regulations and standards. More specifically, agency objectives are to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses 6% from the baseline by FY 2008, and increase enforcement and compliance assistance interventions in industries where workplace fatalities occur more frequently.

OSHA employs a balanced approach to promoting safe and healthful workplaces. Efforts to protect workers' safety and health are built on the foundation of a strong, fair and effective enforcement program, business savvy compliance assistance and targeted outreach. The agency seeks to locate and assist employers who want to create a safe and healthful work environment, but it also pursues those who create serious hazardous conditions in the workplace.

American workplaces are getting safer. Workplace injuries and illnesses have been declining for the past 13 years. Between 1998 and 2005 (the most recent year for which data are available) the total injury and illness case rate decreased by 31 percent.* Further, at 4.0 per 100,000 workers, the U.S. on-the-job fatality rate for 2005 was among the lowest ever recorded.

Results

The following table and narrative provide the results for the OSHA performance measures reported.

Performance Goal 06-3.1 (OSHA) - FY 2006: Reduce Work-Related Fatalities

Performance Goal 06-3.2 (OSHA) - FY 2006: Reduce Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

<i>Indicators, Targets and Results</i>	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Result	Target Reached
Work-related fatality rate (for sectors covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act)	1.47	1.65 [†]	N
Days away from work case rate	1.4	N/A	

* Effective January 1, 2002, OSHA revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses.

[†] Fatality results reflect 3-year rolling average. FY 2006 result reflects preliminary data for 2006

OSHA achieved its injury and illness reduction goal in FY 2005, which reflect the most current data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The insights gained from BLS data help OSHA to enhance services to employers and employees. OSHA will continue to build on the programs that result in lower injury and illness rates. Reducing injuries and illnesses not only ensures safer and healthier workplaces but lowers costs and increases productivity for business.

The fatality rate remained the same, so OSHA did not reach its ambitious targeted rate of workplace fatality reduction in FY 2005. However, the agency remains committed to reducing fatalities through strong and fair enforcement, targeted outreach, education and compliance assistance, and business savvy cooperative programs. OSHA helps reduce on-the-job deaths by intervening at the workplaces where it has evidence that fatalities are most likely to occur and by responding to reports about potentially life-threatening workplace hazards. OSHA uses fatality data from its Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) to track fatalities, looking for emerging fatality patterns in order to focus interventions and implement national and local emphasis programs.

In response to a PART recommendation, OSHA has emphasized the importance of timely input of fatality data both from OSHA's field offices as well as from its State plan partners operating their own OSHA programs. Better reporting of fatality data has enabled OSHA to more accurately analyze workplace fatalities.

As part of the Department's Strategic Plan (FY 2006 to FY 2011), OSHA created a new performance indicator that tracks the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses in new Voluntary Protection Program worksites.

The agency continually reviews its targeting processes to ensure that the most hazardous conditions are identified and resources are well used, and it strives to prevent injuries before they occur by improving outreach efforts, producing easy-to-use informational materials and educating employers about safe and healthful workplace practices. The agency also continues to focus on the special needs of at-risk demographic groups, such as Hispanic, temporary and youth workers.

Standards and enforcement programs are part of OSHA's efforts to improve workplace safety and health. To use its resources in the most efficient and effective way, the agency continues to direct inspections and outreach at sites and in industries with the highest injury and illness rates. Inspection efforts are supplemented by national and local emphasis programs designed to target unsafe conditions in particular geographic areas or in certain high hazard industries.

The agency also provides a variety of compliance assistance, educational and outreach approaches to help employers who want to work cooperatively to create a safe and healthful workplace. Employers in high hazard industries are notified of their high hazard status in writing and provided an opportunity to seek assistance through an OSHA-funded State Consultation Program. The Consultation Program is a free service provided primarily to small businesses to give on-site assistance in identifying and controlling hazards and improving safety and health management systems. OSHA offers recognition programs such as the Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) and the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), along with Strategic Partnerships and Alliances. To address local issues and respond to requests for

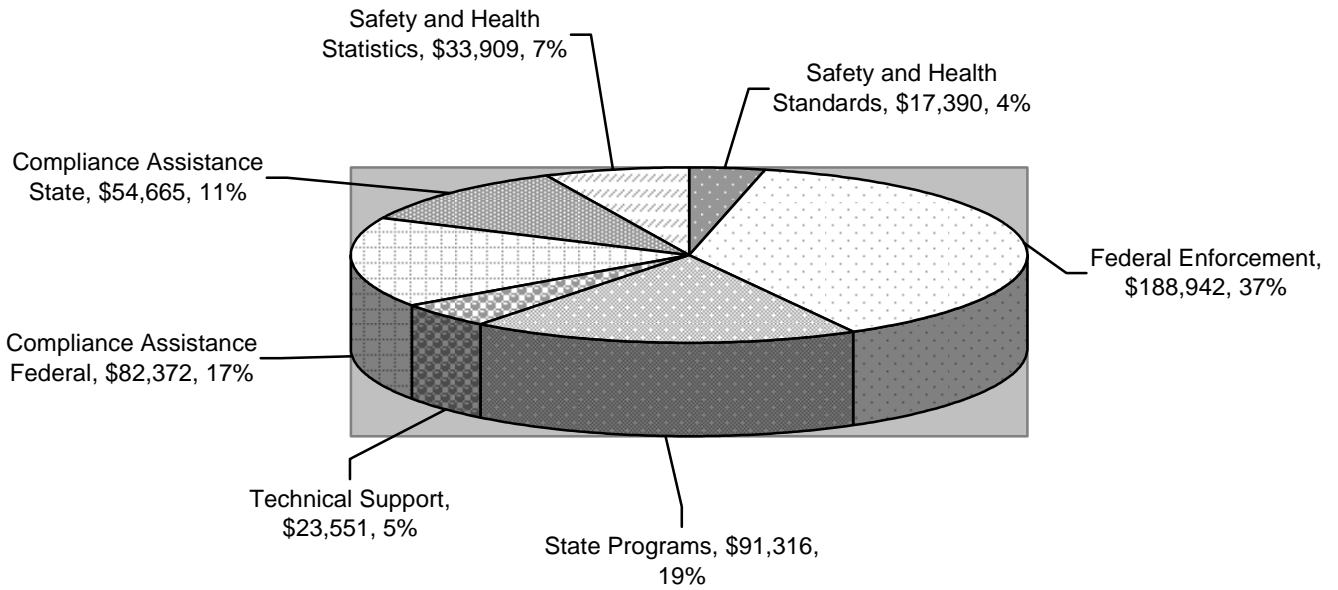
help, OSHA has placed a Compliance Assistance Specialist in each Federal area office. In addition, OSHA's website provides a broad range of information on workplace safety and health issues.

Through its varied approach of compliance assistance, enforcement and outreach, OSHA is able to help employers create safer and healthier workplaces. Further, its informational materials and Consultation Program allow employers to educate themselves and improve safety and health practices. By employing this balanced approach, OSHA has been able to affect safety and health in the workplace.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Cost Model

Total Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in Thousands) FY 2008



Performance Challenges

Business and technological developments, political decisions, and internal agency dynamics are among the factors that can impact progress on safety and health issues. The following factors impact OSHA operations:

Large and diverse population of employers and employees.

Since OSHA was created in 1971, occupational injury and illness rates have declined by 58%. At the same time, U.S. employment in the private sector and the number of workplaces has doubled, increasing from 58 million employees at 3.5 million establishments in 1971 to 113 million employers at 7.38 million establishments today. While the decrease in fatality and injury and illness rates demonstrates remarkable progress, BLS still reported 5,702 fatalities in private industry in 2005, and roughly 4.2 million total recordable injury and illness cases in 2005. Some occupations and industries, such as logging and construction, are inherently more hazardous than others. Less obvious hazards, such as exposure to dangerous substances, also pose serious threats in many occupations and industries. OSHA has sought to reach out to the Hispanic community with safety and health information and materials, access to education and training programs, and compliance assistance and training through OSHA's cooperative programs. In December 2006, OSHA formed the Diverse Workforce Issues Group to focus on improving safety and health for and providing outreach and assistance to all immigrant communities.

Non-traditional and new occupational safety and health issues, including transportation safety, workplace violence, exposure to latest combinations of chemicals and fall hazards.

In several industries with high fatality rates, the most serious risks are homicides and road incidents, two areas that OSHA has not traditionally addressed. Homicides and road incidents are leading causes of death, accounting for 35 percent of all occupational fatalities in 2005. Reducing these risks will require collaboration with other Federal, state, and local organizations.

Workers also face many new health and safety threats that OSHA will need to consider in the future, such as how to reach the expanding population of mobile workers and address emergency preparedness. Threats include, but are not limited to, exposures to new combinations of chemicals, exposures to ultra fine particulates, such as man-made vitreous fibers, and fall hazards from wireless communications and HDTV tower construction.

Availability of data to evaluate program activity and analyze trends, emerging issues and program strategies.

OSHA has long identified a need to enhance its internal data capabilities. The agency is working on an improved information infrastructure which will allow it to access and analyze timely and accurate data on inspections, compliance assistance programs and other agency activities. This will help the agency develop an improved understanding of the effectiveness of its programs and give it the capability to identify and respond to emerging trends.

Key to this progress is the continued development of the OSHA Information System (OIS) to replace the 1992 Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) legacy structure. The OIS will have advanced analytic tools that will enable OSHA to recognize and address current and emerging trends in workplace injuries and illnesses. The OIS will be aligned with the Enterprise Architecture of the Department to allow for future flexibilities.

OSHA initiated strict data quality improvement procedures in 2002 in response to concerns about the timeliness of fatality data reporting. The agency has emphasized to both Federal offices and state partners the need for accurate and timely reporting of fatalities while internal procedural improvements have further refined the accuracy of this data. As a result of more timely and accurate data reporting by state partners, the number of deaths counted from state partners has increased since 2000; the number of deaths actually counted from Federal offices has remained constant in the same time period. When adjusted to account for the better data reporting, the agency's fatality rate actually decreased between FY 2000 and 2005. The agency's analysis shows that the main reason for the increasing fatality rate between FY 2000 and 2005 is the state-plan states' increasing tendency to submit complete fatality counts, rather than an increase in workplace hazardousness. Fatality data from FY 2005 are better, more complete, and more accurately reflect workplace hazardousness than fatality data from FY 2000 to 2002.

Changes in workforce demographics.

Changes in workplace demographics create an increasing challenge to workplace safety and health: the increase of immigrant, non-English speaking, and hard-to-reach workers, a growing percentage of young workers, those continuing to work at an older age and the rapidly increasing number of temporary workers. Rapid technological advances and dynamic workplace environments have also changed the nature of work, creating new health and safety challenges. OSHA's strategies for reducing workplace hazards have not traditionally addressed these segments of the workforce. OSHA will need to reassess its outreach efforts and implement new outreach methods to address the changing workforce.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Issues

OSHA's budget and performance activities support the Department of Labor's Strategic Plan. OSHA adjusts its strategies and emphasis to keep pace with changing circumstances, reports on its progress in annual performance reports, and revises goals and targets as new issues arise. In fulfillment of PART recommendations, OSHA now uses data from its own system, IMIS, to track fatalities and complement data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics; has implemented a policy for the appropriate use of cost and benefit information for major rulemaking; and has implemented a peer review policy and initiated peer reviews in accordance with the published peer review agenda. OSHA completed an independent evaluation of its Voluntary Protection Program in fulfillment of a PART follow-up action. In addition, OSHA has taken major steps to build the capacity to obtain timely performance data for program planning, measurement, and results. OSHA is scheduled for a new PART evaluation in FY 2007.

OSHA conducts required, external, scientific peer reviews prior to disseminating information and assessments. These requirements apply to all scientific information disseminated as part of economically significant rulemakings, as well as guidance products determined to have a substantial impact on agency policy development or private sector decision making. Most of the scientific information disseminated by OSHA is done in the context of both safety and health rulemakings. In the past OSHA has conducted peer reviews only for health risk assessments which were published as part of proposed rules. Information that now requires peer review includes: OSHA's summary of health effects evidence; analyses of injury and fatality data and accident causation; feasibility assessments; economic analyses; and other scientific assessments that are integral to rulemaking. Furthermore, OSHA publishes a peer review agenda on its website and invites public comment. The need for public participation and more stringent requirements for evaluating potential conflicts of interest require greater expenditure of resources to respond to these requirements.

The agency is also conducting more rigorous analyses of the costs and benefits of proposed standards, including regulatory alternatives. All of the agency's proposed and final regulations that are economically significant rules should explicitly identify the monetary costs, benefits, and net benefits that would accrue to the regulated community. The analysis should also examine those same factors with respect to significant alternatives.

Additionally, OSHA is seeking to improve the timeliness and reduce the cost for whistleblower investigations associated with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act and Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. The agency is also seeking to improve the timeliness of silica samples analysis at the Salt Lake Technical Center.

Program efficiency measures

OSHA has five efficiency measures. Four of the approved measures are aimed at improving the timeliness of completion of 11(c) and Surface Transportation Assistance Act whistleblower investigations as well as reducing their costs. These four measures, modified to include specific quantitative measures of costs and timeliness per whistleblower investigation resolved, were put in place by the agency in FY 2005. Continued progress was made on this initiative in FY 2006 and is expected in FY 2007, including the automation of case-processing documents. The number of whistleblower cases is expected to increase, but OSHA expects that as case-processing efficiencies improve, investigators will have more time to devote to the increased workload. OSHA's fifth efficiency measure deals with the amount of time used by the Salt Lake Technical Center to complete analysis of silica samples. All elements of the sampling and analytical process for silica will be studied to identify bottlenecks. Appropriate modifications will be developed and implemented according to their impact and cost and will improve turnaround time while maintaining the desired analytical accuracy.

Conclusion

OSHA achieved its injury and illness reduction goal in FY 2005, the most recent year for which BLS data are available. Reducing injuries and illnesses not only ensures safer and healthier workplaces, a goal aligned with OSHA's mission, but increases productivity and lowers costs.

OSHA will continue this successful effort by using its Site-Specific Targeting, a key enforcement strategy that identifies individual employers with the highest injury and illness rates. The agency will also continue its successful expansion of cooperative programs, such as the Voluntary Protection Programs, in all sizes of workplaces. The average VPP worksite has a Days Away Restricted or Transferred (DART) case rate of more than 50% below the average for its industry.

In an effort to reduce fatalities OSHA has focused its resources on five national emphasis programs and over 140 local emphasis programs that address topical and current safety and health issues. The agency also targets special areas of emphasis, such as construction, and has initiated an immigrant outreach effort to address workplace fatalities among immigrants.

All efforts together will ensure that OSHA is the nation's resource for workplace safety and health, that the agency conducts itself with the highest level of professionalism, and that the consistency and uniformity of the agency's message throughout the nation concerning improvements in workplace safety and health is upheld.

**Budget Authority by Strategic Goal
FY 2008 Total Resources
(\$ in thousands)**

	Prepared Workforce	Competitive Workforce	Safe and Secure Workplaces	Strengthened Economic Protections	Total
Safety and Health Standards	0	0	\$17,390	0	\$17,390
Federal Enforcement	0	0	188,942	0	188,942
State Programs	0	0	91,316	0	91,316
Technical Support	0	0	23,551	0	23,551
Compliance Assistance:					
a. Federal	0	0	82,372	0	82,372
b. State	0	0	54,665	0	54,665
c. Training Grants	0	0		0	0
Safety and Health Statistics	0	0	33,909	0	33,909
Executive Direction ^{1/}	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budgetary Resources	0	0	\$492,145	0	\$492,145

99-VHSO

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

Total Budgetary Resources by Activity
FY 2006 - 2008
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted				FY 2007 CR				FY 2008 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp 2/	Other Resources 3/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp 2/	Other Resources 3/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp 2/	Other Resources 3/	Total
Safety and Health Standards	\$16,462	\$549	\$0	\$17,011	\$16,462	\$536	\$0	\$16,998	\$16,851	\$539	\$0	\$17,390
Federal Enforcement	172,575	5,761	73	178,409	172,575	5,620	72	178,267	183,046	5,824	72	188,942
State Programs	91,093	197	0	91,290	91,093	217	0	91,310	91,093	223	0	91,316
Technical Support	21,435	715	12,576	34,726	21,435	698	779	22,912	22,066	706	779	23,551
Compliance Assistance:												
a. Federal	72,545	2,421	22	74,988	72,545	2,363	65	74,973	79,607	2,548	217	82,372
b. State	53,357	116	0	53,473	53,357	123	0	53,480	54,531	134	0	54,665
c. Training Grants	10,116	22	60	10,198	2,616	0	152	2,768	0	0	0	0
Safety and Health Statistics	24,253	810	715	25,778	31,753	1,034	800	33,587	32,082	1,027	800	33,909
Executive Direction 1/	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
SubTotal Budgetary Resources	\$461,836	\$10,591	\$13,446	\$485,873	\$461,836	\$10,591	\$1,868	\$474,295	\$479,276	\$11,001	\$1,868	\$492,145
Executive Direction	10,591	-10,591	0	0	10,591	-10,591	0	0	11,001	-11,001	0	0
Total Budgetary Resources	\$472,427	\$0	\$13,446	\$485,873	\$472,427	\$0	\$1,868	\$474,295	\$490,277	\$0	\$1,868	\$492,145

OSHA-67

- 1/ As an administrative activity, these resources have been allocated to the agency's performance goals within the agency's program activities.
2/ "Other Appropriation" amounts include resources appropriated elsewhere, but the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities.
3/ "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated such as, reimbursements and fees.

Distribution of Other Appropriated Resources
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>FY 2006</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>FY 2008</u> <u>Request</u>
Total OSHA	\$10,591	\$10,591	\$11,001
Program Administration	10,591	10,591	11,001
Safety and Health Standards	549	536	539
Program Administration	549	536	539
Federal Enforcement	5,761	5,620	5,824
Program Administration	5,761	5,620	5,824
State Programs	197	217	223
Program Administration	197	217	223
Technical Support	715	698	706
Program Administration	715	698	706
Compliance Assistance:			
a. Federal	2,421	2,363	2,548
Program Administration	2,421	2,363	2,548
b. State	116	123	134
Program Administration	116	123	134
c. Training Grants	22	0	0
Program Administration	22	0	0
Safety and Health Statistics	810	1,034	1,027
Program Administration	810	1,034	1,027
	0	0	0

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Summary of Performance and Resource Levels

OSHA - 69

Budget Activities, Performance Goal and Indicators ¹	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result				
	<i>FY 2003 - FY 2008 Strategic Plan Goals</i>											
Goal 3.1 - Reduce occupational fatalities²							\$57,105					
Workplace fatalities per 100,000 workers (for sectors covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act)	1.59	1.61	1.57	1.61	1.52	1.61	1.47	1.65				
Goal 3.2 - Reduce occupational injuries and illnesses							\$485,873					
Days away from work case rate per 100 worker	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	n/a ³				
<i>FY 2006 - FY 2011 Strategic Plan Goals</i>												
Performance Goal 3A - Improve workplace safety and health through compliance assistance and enforcement of occupational safety and health regulations and standards									Target	Result	Target	Result
Reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses from CY 2003-2005 average									\$474,295		\$492,145	
Reduce the rate of workplace fatalities from FY 2005									2.4		2.4	
Reduce the rate of workplace fatalities from FY 2005									1.75		1.73	
Reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses in new worksites through participation in the VPP Programs by 50% below the national average for their industry sector												
Federal agency VPP participants									50%		50%	
Private sector VPP participants									50%		50%	
<p>Baseline(s): FY 2003 - FY 2006 Strategic Plan - The baseline for the fatality goal is 1.62 OSHA-inspected fatalities per 100,000 workers (FY 2000 - FY 2002). The baseline for the injury illness goal is 1.6 cases involving days away from work per 100 workers. (CY 2002). FY 2006 - FY 2011 Strategic Plan - The baseline for the fatality goal is 1.77 OSHA-inspected fatalities per 100,000 workers (FY 2005). The baseline for the injury illness goal is 2.5 cases involving days away from work, job restriction, or transfer per 100 workers (Average CY 2003 - CY 2005).</p> <p>Data source(s): Fatality goals - OSHA Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Employment Statistics (CES) Injury Illness goals - Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (ASOII). VPP goal: VPP Automated Data System.</p>												
<p>Comments: ¹ Goals under OSHA's FY 2003 - FY 2008 strategic plan were: by FY 2008 to reduce the rates of fatalities by 15%, and injuries and illnesses by 20%. Under this plan, FY 2006 targets were -9% for fatalities and -12% for injuries and illnesses. OSHA's performance through FY 2006 was reported against these goals. This FY 2003 - FY 2008 plan was replaced by the new FY 2006 - FY 2011 strategic plan starting in FY 2007. There is an overlap of budget authority among agency performance goals. Consequently, the sum of performance goals funding exceeds overall availability for the agency.</p> <p>² Fatality results reflect 3-year rolling average. FY 2006 result reflects preliminary data for 2006.</p> <p>³ CY 2006 BLS days away from work injury and illness rate data will be available October 2007.</p>												

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PART RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND STATUS				
Agency/Program: Occupational Safety and Health Administration				
PART Recommendation	Milestone(s)	Target	Completion	Comments on Status; Reference/Documentation
		(FY/Q)	(FY/Q)	
Develop a plan to evaluate the results and cost-effectiveness of regulatory and non-regulatory programs.			Completed and ongoing	Through Executive Meetings, OSHA is outlining its annual activity plans including those of program evaluations. These plans will proceed to the extent that funding and meaningful information are available to the agency. The agency will further advance this recommendation by improving information data capabilities in FY 2007 and FY 2008.
Develop efficiency and cost-effectiveness measures for a larger percentage of the agency's program activities.			Completed and ongoing	OSHA developed efficiency measures beginning in FY 2005 to seek to improve the timeliness and reduce the cost for whistleblower investigations associated with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act and Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. In FY 2006 OSHA proposed an additional efficiency measure related to improving laboratory turn-around time for the processing of silica samples.
Develop new, challenging performance measures and use fatality data from its own system to complement the Bureau of Labor Statistics data and allow more timely performance assessment.			Completed and ongoing	OSHA has been using its own fatality investigation data from the OSHA Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and BLS Current Employment Statistics data to calculate a more timely performance measure for the DOL performance indicator to reduce the rate of workplace fatalities. The agency will further advance this recommendation by improving information data capabilities in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

OSHA-70

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PART RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND STATUS				
Agency/Program: Occupational Safety and Health Administration				
PART Recommendation	Milestone(s)	Target (FY/Q)	Completion (FY/Q)	Comments on Status; Reference/Documentation
Improve effectiveness by conducting more rigorous cost-benefit analysis of proposed standards, including regulatory alternatives.			Completed and ongoing	On July 15, 2003, OSHA's Assistant Secretary signed a memorandum to the offices responsible for standards promulgation that all of the agency's proposed and final regulations that are deemed to be economically significant rules should explicitly identify the monetary costs, benefits, and net benefits that would accrue to the regulated community and should also analyze those same factors with respect to significant alternatives.
Implement peer reviews of all scientific and technical data used to support new, significant regulations.			Completed and ongoing	OSHA has begun to conduct external scientific peer reviews prior to disseminating scientific information and assessments and expects to complete two reviews in FY 2007. These include: the health effects and risk assessment of the occupational exposure to silica rule; and the economic analysis of the silica rule.
Conduct an independent evaluation of the agency's Voluntary Protection Programs.			FY 2006/ 4th Q	OSHA completed and issued the VPP Evaluation Study in FY 2006.

OSHA-71

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

EFFICIENCY MEASURES				
Program/Budget Activity	Enforcement			
FY Program PARTed	2002			
Status of Approval	Approved			
Efficiency Measure	Improve the timeliness for whistleblower investigations associated with Section 11(c) of the OSH Act.			
Numerator Description	Total number of days to investigate 11(c) cases (3-yr average)			
Denominator Description	Total number of 11 (c) cases completed (3-yr average)			
Baseline Data	FY/PY 2003	Numerator: 11(c): 138,424 days		Ratio: days/case: 11(c): 97
		Denominator: 11(c): 1,418 cases		
	FY/PY	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	11(c)Target Ratios	93	89	91
	11(c)Result Ratios	91	90	
Comment/Data Source	IMIS Whistleblower Application			
Strategy(s) to Achieve Efficiency	The development of the new OSHA Information System will not only automate the generation of case-processing documents but also enable other gains in efficiency. Because this is not a quick-turnaround project field offices are developing local strategies as well as working with the national office to develop and test additional process improvements.			

OSHA-72

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA-73

EFFICIENCY MEASURES					
Program/Budget Activity	Enforcement				
FY Program PARTed	2002				
Status of Approval	Approved				
Efficiency Measure	Improve the timeliness for whistleblower investigations associated with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act.				
Numerator Description	Total number of days to investigate STAA cases (3-yr average)				
Denominator Description	Total number of STAA cases completed (3-yr average)				
Baseline Data	FY/PY 2003	Numerator: STAA: 34,060 days			Ratio: days/case: STAA: 123
		Denominator: STAA: 276 cases			
	FY/PY	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
	STAA Target Ratios	110	85	100	95
	STAA Result Ratios	108	92		
Comment/Data Source	IMIS Whistleblower Application				
Strategy(s) to Achieve Efficiency	The development of the new OSHA Information System will not only automate the generation of case-processing documents but also enable other gains in efficiency. Because this is not a quick-turnaround project field offices are developing local strategies as well as working with the national office to develop and test additional process improvements.				

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA-74

EFFICIENCY MEASURES					
Program/Budget Activity	Enforcement				
FY Program PARTed	2002				
Status of Approval	Approved				
Efficiency Measure	Reduce the cost of whistleblower investigations associated with Section 11(c) of the OSH Act.				
Numerator Description	Total cost of 11 (c) cases (3-yr average) completed				
Denominator Description	Total number of 11 (c) cases completed (3-yr average)				
Baseline Data	FY/PY 2003	Numerator: 11(c): \$4,967,000			Ratio: 11(c): \$3,503/case
		Denominator: 11(c): 1,418 cases			
	FY/PY	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
	11(c) Target Ratios	\$3,480	\$3,466	\$3,452	\$3,383
	11(c) Result Ratios	\$3,401	\$3,432		
Comment/Data Source	IMIS Whistleblower Application; DOLARS System				
Strategy(s) to Achieve Efficiency	The development of the new OSHA Information System will not only automate the generation of case-processing documents but also enable other gains in efficiency. Because this is not a quick-turnaround project field offices are developing local strategies as well as working with the national office to develop and test additional process improvements.				

EFFICIENCY MEASURES					
Program/Budget Activity	Enforcement				
FY Program PARTed	2002				
Status of Approval	Approved				
Efficiency Measure	Reduce the cost of whistleblower investigations associated with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act.				
Numerator Description	Total cost of STAA cases (3-yr average) completed				
Denominator Description	Total number of STAA cases completed (3-yr average)				
Baseline Data	FY/PY 2003	Numerator: STAA: \$934,000			Ratio: STAA: \$3,384/case
		Denominator: STAA: 276 cases			
	FY/PY	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
	STAA Target Ratios	\$3,508	\$3,402	\$3,301	\$3,251
	STAA Result Ratios	\$3,497	\$3,372		
Comment/Data Source	IMIS Whistleblower Application; DOLARS System				
Strategy(s) to Achieve Efficiency	The development of the new OSHA Information System will not only automate the generation of case-processing documents but also enable other gains in efficiency. Because this is not a quick-turnaround project field offices are developing local strategies as well as working with the national office to develop and test additional process improvements.				

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA-76

EFFICIENCY MEASURES					
Program/Budget Activity	Technical Support				
FY Program PARTed	2002				
Status of Approval	Approval pending				
Efficiency Measure	To improve laboratory turn-around time efficiency on average 2% per year, to support National Special Emphasis Program in silica.				
Numerator Description	Cumulative number of business days individual silica samples spent in laboratory between receipt and when analytical report was sent to field.				
Denominator Description	Number of silica samples processed				
Baseline Data	FY/PY 2005	Numerator: 35,244 total process days			Ratio: 15.33 Days/Sample
		Denominator: 2,299 silica samples completed			
Comment/Data Source	SLTC tracking system				
Year 1 (FY 2006) Data	FY/PY 2006	Numerator: 53,138 total process days			Ratio: 14.11 Days/Sample
		Denominator: 3,766 silica samples completed			
FY/PY	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008		
Target Ratios	15.02	14.72	14.42		
Result Ratios	14.11				
Comment/Data Source	In addition to preliminary analysis and implementation of efficiency measures, approximately 650 (17%) of FY 2006 silica sample analysis were performed in support of Hurricane Katrina response. These samples were all handled as "rush" or priority samples. Analytical staff also utilized approved overtime to turn samples around quicker.				
Strategy(s) to Achieve Efficiency	All elements of the sampling and analytical process for silica will be studied to identify bottlenecks. Appropriate modifications will be developed and implemented according to their impact and cost with the goal of improving turnaround time while maintaining the desired analytical accuracy.				