

**U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health
Administration**



November 2016

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TAB 1: AGENCY ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

Mission

OSHA's mission is to assure employers are providing safe and healthful working conditions for their employees by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance. OSHA also is responsible for administering 22 whistleblower laws and protecting the rights of workers to identify and report problems in the workplace without fear of retaliation.

Authorizing Legislation

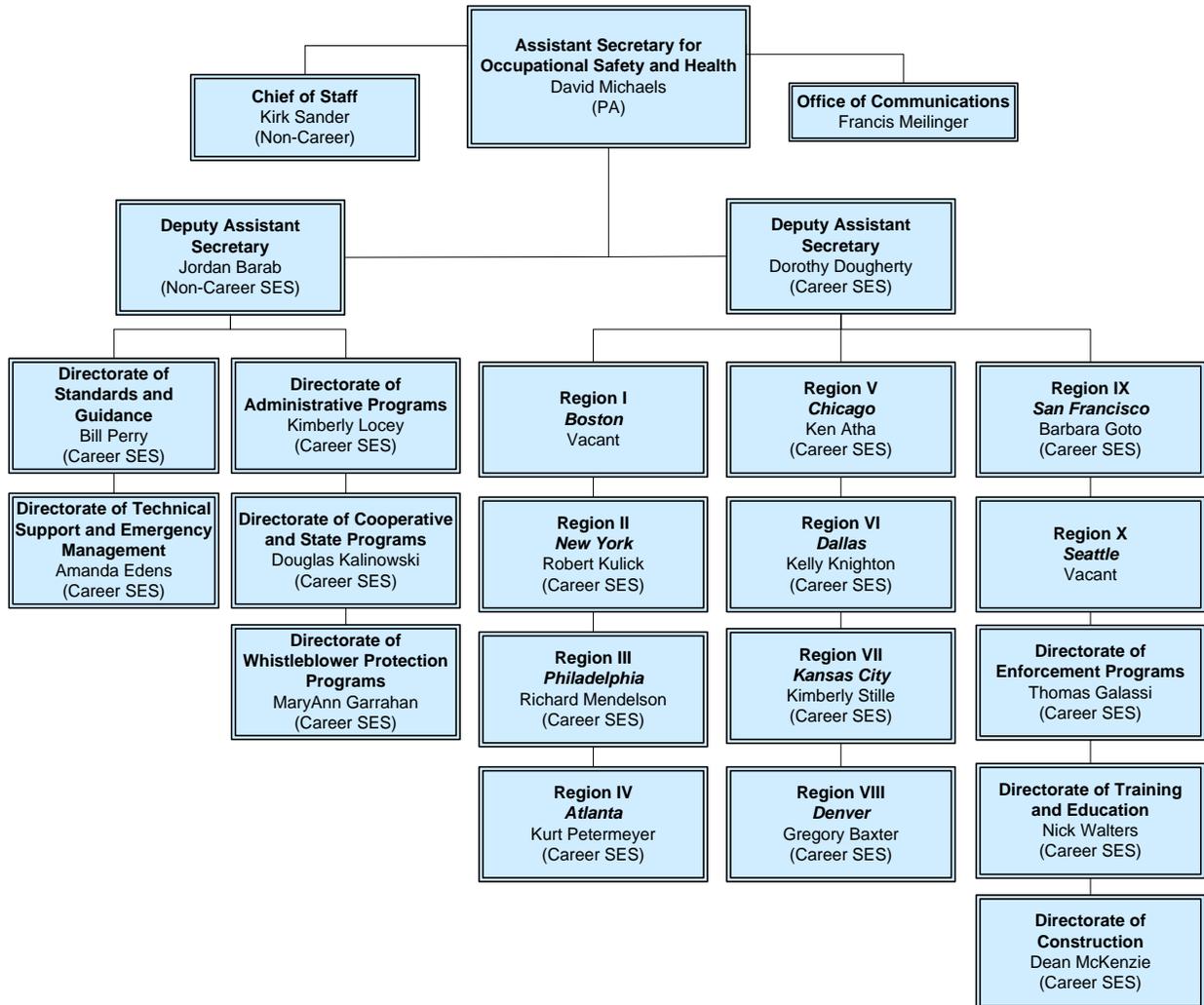
The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established by the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596).

Organizational Structure

OSHA has 2,176 authorized FTE that make up the agency's 9 National Directorates and Offices and 10 Regional Offices. The Directorates of Administrative Programs, Construction, Cooperative and State Programs, Enforcement Programs, Standards and Guidance, Technical Support and Emergency Management and Whistleblower Protection Programs and the Office of Communications are located in Washington, DC. The Directorate of Training and Education is located in Arlington Heights, IL. The Regional Offices are located in Boston, MA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Kansas City, KS; Denver, CO; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.

TAB 1: Agency Organizational Overview

Organizational Chart



TAB 1: Agency Organizational Overview

Workforce At-A-Glance

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT *
AS OF 11/1/2016 - OSHA**

AGENCY			
Subagency	National Office	Regional Office	Total
OSHA	361	1720	2081
Total	361	1720	2081
RACE & GENDER			
Ethnicity	F	M	Total
American Indian	6	8	14
Asian	35	40	75
Black	233	141	374
Hawaiian/PI	1	5	6
Hispanic	102	119	221
Two or more Races	6	5	11
White	500	880	1380
Total	883	1198	2081

BARGAINING UNIT	
Local 12	242
NCFL	1297
Non-BU	542
SUPERVISORY**	
Non Supervisor	1667
Supervisor	414
WORK SCHEDULE	
F-Full Time	2074
P-Part Time	5
R-Phased Employ/Retiree	2
REGIONS	
1 Boston	148
2 New York	215
3 Philadelphia	159
4 Atlanta	266
5 Chicago	354
6 Dallas	242
7 Kansas City	96
8 Denver	147
9 San Francisco	49
10 Seattle	44
Natl Ofc	361
Total	2081

GRADE DISTRIBUTION	
00	18
03	1
04	2
05	35
06	40
07	117
08	26
09	75
10	1
11	115
12	847
13	475
14	238
15	91
Total	2081
DISABLED STATUS	
No Disability	1868
Non-targeted	195
Targeted	18
APPOINTMENT TENURE	
Indefinite	4
Permanent	2075
Temporary	2
RETIREMENT ELIGIBILITY	
Early Out	358
Eligible	379
Not Eligible	1344

METRO D.C. AREA EMPLOYEES BY BUILDING		
FRANCES PERKINS BLDG		361
Total		361
Includes regional employees working in the D.C. area		
GRADE 13 & ABOVE		
Ethnicity	F	M
American Indian	1	2
Asian	14	18
Black	62	53
Hawaiian/PI	0	2
Hispanic	28	37
Two or more Races	2	2
White	211	391

* Permanent and Temporary Employees
 ** Supervisor count includes manager levels 2 and 4

Organizational Changes

Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs

OSHA established the Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs (DWPP) in 2012. Prior to the creation of DWPP, the Directorate of Enforcement housed the Office of Whistleblower Protection Programs (OWPP), which had been delegated responsibility for enforcing a growing number of whistleblower laws covering areas as diverse as workplace safety, the environment, consumer products, nuclear safety, the financial system, food safety, and transportation infrastructure.

In 2009 and again in 2010, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) audited OWPP on its program performance. The GAO found significant problems with OSHA's transparency and accountability, training for investigators and managers, and the internal communication and audit program.

To identify the best ways to address these issues, and to pinpoint additional problems with the program, OSHA conducted an internal "Top to Bottom" review of the program that examined national and regional program structure, operational procedures, investigative processes, budget, equipment, and personnel issues. The review confirmed many of the GAO's conclusions, identified additional administrative and organization problems, and made a number of recommendations.

Based on these reviews and findings, OSHA established DWPP as a separate directorate that reported to the Office of Assistant Secretary. Commencing with its Fiscal Year 2012 budget, OSHA established a separate line item for the whistleblower program to better track and hold accountable its activities and accomplishments.

Directorate of Information Technology

In support of the Department's Information Technology (IT) modernization efforts, the OSHA Directorate of Information Technology (DIT) functions related to IT infrastructure – which included customer service, architecture standards, system security, IT contracting, and enterprise operations – were transferred from OSHA to the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM), on May 13, 2012. DIT staff members who supported these functions were also transferred to OCIO. As a result of this transfer of functions, the remaining OSHA IT activities and functions were placed within the Directorate of Administrative Programs (DAP), eliminating DIT from OSHA's organizational structure. As part of the IT consolidation, OSHA retained 20 staff members and established a new Office of Information Technology Solutions (OITS) within DAP, which focuses on agency-specific applications, including OSHA IT systems, OSHA web management services, and the development of enterprise IT policies and procedures to ensure that resources are aligned with OSHA's mission and priorities. OITS provides OSHA quality IT business solutions, shapes technology policy, ensures information integrity and business continuity, and manages technology-related initiatives that align with OSHA's business needs.

Key Leaders

Office of the Assistant Secretary

David Michaels, PhD, MPH - Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health

Jordan Barab - Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (non-career)

Dorothy Dougherty - Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (career)

Kirk Sander - Chief of Staff, Occupational Safety and Health Administration

National Directorates/Offices

Kimberly Locey – Directorate of Administrative Programs

Dean McKenzie – Directorate of Construction

Douglas Kalinowski – Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs

Thomas Galassi – Directorate of Enforcement Programs

Bill Perry – Directorate of Standards and Guidance

Amanda Edens – Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management

Nick Walters – Directorate of Training and Education

MaryAnn Garrahan – Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs

Frank Meilinger – Office of Communications

Regional Offices

Jeffrey Erskine (Acting) – Region 1, Boston

Robert Kulick – Region 2, New York

Richard Mendelson – Region 3, Philadelphia

Kurt Petermeyer – Region 4, Atlanta

Ken Atha – Region 5, Chicago

Kelly Knighton – Region 6, Dallas

Kimberly Stille – Region 7, Kansas City

Gregory Baxter – Region 8, Denver

Barbara Goto – Region 9, San Francisco

Galen Blanton (Acting) – Region 10, Seattle

TAB 2: 30/60/90 DAYS – STATE OF PLAY

Key Meetings, Decisions and Announcements

By end of February 2017

- Solicitation for nominations to the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health published in the *Federal Register* – January 2017
- The Secretary of Labor may need to approve charters for new Field Federal Safety and Health Councils (FFSHCs), which are cooperative interagency organizations that facilitate the exchange of ideas and information about Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the federal government.
- The Secretary may need to approve the “Secretary of Labor’s Report to the President on Federal Departments and Agencies Occupational Safety and Health Activities.”

By end of March 2017

- Announce Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for the FY 2017 Susan Harwood Grant Program – March 2017
- The Secretary of Labor may need to approve new members to the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (FACOSH), a Presidential advisory body established to advise the Secretary of Labor on all matters relating to the occupational safety and health of federal employees.
- Implementation of the updated PSM-Covered Chemical Plant National Emphasis Program

By end of April 2017

- Worker Memorial Day – April 28, 2017

Key Agency Stakeholders

Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health

The Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health, (ACCSH) is a continuing advisory body established by statute that provides advice and assistance in construction standards and policy matters to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

American Industrial Hygiene Association

The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) is a nonprofit organization devoted to achieving and maintaining the highest professional standards for its members. More than half of the nearly 10,000 members are certified industrial hygienists (CIHs), and many hold other professional designations. AIHA administers comprehensive education programs that keep occupational and environmental health and safety professionals current in the field of industrial hygiene.

American Public Health Association

The American Public Health Association (APHA) works to strengthen the public health profession and address public health issues and policies backed by science.

American Society of Safety Engineers

The American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) promotes the expertise, leadership and commitment of its members, while providing them with professional development, advocacy and standards development. It also sets the occupational safety, health and environmental community's standards for excellence and ethics.

Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health

The Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (FACOSH) is a Presidential advisory body to the Secretary of Labor. The Advisory Council is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 7902, [section 19](#) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 ([OSH Act](#)) (29 U.S.C. 668), and Executive Order 11612, as amended, to advise the Secretary of Labor on all matters relating to the occupational safety and health of federal employees.

Maritime Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety and Health

The Maritime Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (MACOSH) is a discretionary committee established on February 8, 1995 and is authorized by Section 7(b) of the OSH Act to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Labor through the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health on matters relating to the maritime industry.

Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association

Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association (OSHSPA) is an organization of 28 states and territories that have OSHA-approved state plans. OSHSPA representatives meet three times a year to exchange information and address shared concerns. OSHSPA representatives also appear before congressional committees and other hearings to report on workplace safety and health matters.

National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health

The National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, (NACOSH) was established under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to advise the secretaries of labor and health and human services on occupational safety and health programs and policies. Members of the 12-person advisory committee are chosen on the basis of their knowledge and experience in occupational safety and health.

National Association of Occupational Safety and Health Consultation Programs (OSHCON)

The mission of the National Association of Occupational Safety and Health Consultation Programs (OSHCON) is to “provide a united voice to address issues and challenges that face OSHA consultation programs nationwide.” The goals and objectives of OSHCON are:

- To enhance the ability of State safety and health consultant to provide quality services to employers.
- To foster cooperation and consistency among State consultation programs.
- To assure that the unique needs of small businesses are considered in all legislation and regulations that address worker safety and health.
- To provide a forum for the exchange of information concerning occupational safety and health consultation.

National Council for Occupational Safety and Health

The National Council for Occupational Safety and Health (NCOSH) is a federation of local and statewide "COSH" groups--Committees/Coalitions on Occupational Safety and Health. COSH groups are private, non-profit coalitions of labor unions, health and technical professionals, and others interested in promoting and advocating for worker health and safety.

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council (NSC) saves lives by preventing injuries and deaths at work, in homes and communities, and on the roads through leadership, research, education and advocacy.

Voluntary Protection Program Participants Association, Inc. (VPPPA)

The VPPPA comprises a global community of dedicated safety and health professionals empowering occupational safety culture across more than 50 industries. VPPPA, The Premier Global Safety and Health Organization, is the leading organization committed to occupational

safety, health and environmental management systems and has created a complex network of cooperation between companies, OSHA, state OSHA leaders, members of congress, the Department of Defence and Department of Energy.

Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee

The Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC) was established to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Labor and the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health on ways to improve the fairness, efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of OSHA's administration of whistleblower protections.

TAB 3: INITIATIVES

Policy and Regulatory Issues

Increase in Maximum Penalties

In November 2015, Congress enacted legislation requiring federal agencies to adjust their civil penalties to account for inflation. The Department of Labor has adjusted penalties for its agencies, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The new penalties took effect August 2, 2016. Any citations issued by OSHA on or after this date were subject to the new penalties if the related violations occurred after November 2, 2015. State Plans must adopt the revised penalty maximums but some have expressed concern over legislative or political delays.

Voluntary Protection Programs

The Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) recognize employers and workers in the private industry and federal agencies who have implemented effective safety and health management systems and maintain injury and illness rates below national Bureau of Labor Statistics averages for their respective industries.

In May 2016, OSHA responded to Congressional inquiries regarding the VPP. OSHA prepared a business case that provided an overview of the VPP, how recent budgetary issues have impacted the VPP, and how OSHA plans to address some of the negative impact on the program for the future. OSHA also highlighted recent policy enhancements including agency efforts to strengthen the Special Government Employee (SGE) program; a new policy for increased oversight of how a VPP participant is evaluated subsequent to employee fatalities/serious injuries; and a plan for a useful and more efficient data collection system for the VPP.

Regulatory Action

OSHA's new recordkeeping rule, which takes effect January 1, 2017, requires certain employers to electronically submit injury and illness data that they are already required to record on their onsite OSHA Injury and Illness forms on an annual basis. Analysis of these data will enable OSHA to use its enforcement and compliance assistance resources more efficiently. The amount of data submitted will vary depending on the size of company and type of industry. Compliance will be phased in over two years. For employers covered by the rule and of certain sizes (i.e., establishments with 250 or more employees and establishments with 20-249 employees) will be required to submit summary data (OSHA Log 300A) by July 17, 2017. Establishments covered by the rule with 250 or more employees will be required to submit all required OSHA forms (300A, 300, and 301) by July 17, 2018. In subsequent years the annual data will be due by March 2.

The rule also prohibits employers from discouraging workers from reporting an injury or illness. The final rule requires employers to inform employees of their right to report work-related injuries and illnesses free from retaliation; clarifies the existing implicit requirement that an employer's

procedure for reporting work-related injuries and illnesses must be reasonable and not deter or discourage employees from reporting; and incorporates the existing statutory prohibition on retaliating against employees for reporting work-related injuries or illnesses. These provisions become effective August 10, 2016, but OSHA has delayed their enforcement until December 1, 2016 in order to provide outreach to the regulated community.

Major Grants and Contracts

Grants

State Programs - Twenty-one states and Puerto Rico run their own safety and health programs and 5 states and the Virgin Islands run public employee programs. Section 23(g) of the OSH Act authorizes OSHA to award matching grants of up to 50 percent of the total operational costs to those States that meet the OSH Act's criteria for establishing and implementing programs for standards and enforcement that are at least as effective as Federal OSHA's program. State Plan states conduct enforcement and regulatory activities and administer their 11(c) whistleblower protection programs, as well as provide a range of outreach, compliance assistance, and cooperative programs; and extensive training programs for workers and small businesses. OSHA's State Plans are responsible for workplace safety and health for 40 percent of U.S. workers. In FY 2016, OSHA received \$100,850,000 for State Programs. The funds are awarded at the beginning of the fiscal year.

On-site Consultation Program – Section 21(d) of the OSHA Act authorizes OSHA to award matching cooperative agreements of up to 90 percent of the total operational costs to Consultation Projects. OSHA's On-site Consultation Program is the agency's premier small- and medium-sized business safety and health assistance program. Small- and medium-sized businesses often cannot afford to hire in-house safety and health expertise or outside consultants. This activity supports the provision of free and confidential workplace safety and health advice in all states across the country, with priority given to high-hazard worksites. In FY 2016, OSHA received \$57,775,000 for the On-site Consultation Program. The funds are awarded at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Susan Harwood Training Grants – This program provides targeted and capacity-building grant awards to non-profit organizations to provide direct and train-the-trainer training and education to workers on safety and health hazards in the workplace, and their rights under the law. In FY 2016, OSHA received \$10,537,000 for the Susan Harwood Training Grants. The funds are awarded in September of each fiscal year.

Enforcement

OSHA's enforcement activities reflect the authority vested in OSHA by Congress to enforce Federal workplace standards under the OSH Act. Compliance with the OSH Act is obtained, in part, by the physical inspection of worksites and facilities, along with appropriate penalties and abatement orders, and by encouraging cooperation between employers and employees to secure safe and healthy workplaces.

OSHA uses its enforcement activities to reduce workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. A 2012 study published in the prestigious journal Science entitled “Randomized Government Safety Inspections Reduce Worker Injuries with no Detectable Job Loss,” found that enforcement inspections result in safer workplaces and provide employers significant savings through reduced workers’ compensation costs.

The following are OSHA’s key enforcement initiatives:

National Emphasis Programs (NEPs). OSHA NEPs target high-hazard industries, hazards that may lead to severe illnesses and hazards that may lead to severe injuries. NEPs allow the agency to target particular problems and respond quickly to emerging hazards. Active NEPs include:

- NEP on Amputations
- NEP on Hexavalent Chromium
- NEP on Lead
- NEP on Primary Metals Industries
- NEP on PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program
- NEP on Shipbreaking
- NEP on Combustible Dust
- NEP on Crystalline Silica
- Special Emphasis Program on Trenching & Excavation

The Severe Violator Enforcement Program (SVEP). Through SVEP, OSHA concentrates resources on inspecting employers who have demonstrated indifference to their OSH Act obligations by committing willful, repeated, or failure-to-abate violations. Enforcement actions for severe violator cases include mandatory follow-up inspections, increased company/corporate awareness of OSHA enforcement, corporate-wide agreements (where appropriate), enhanced settlement provisions, and federal court enforcement under Section 11(b) of the OSH Act. Currently (as of July 28, 2016), there are 538 active SVEP cases. Of these cases, 136 (25%) are fatalities, while 38 (7%) are egregious (five of the egregious cases were fatalities). A total of 365 of the 538 SVEP cases (68%) are non-fatality/catastrophe related to a high-emphasis hazard, and four of the 538 SVEP cases (1%) are non-fatality/catastrophe for hazards due to the potential release of a highly hazardous chemical (Process Safety Management).

Audits

The OIG has four open audits of OSHA programs. They are the following:

- **OSHA Rulemaking Process (February 2016)** – Objective: Does OSHA properly use guidance documents to inform the public and provide direction to staff as a supplement to existing OSH Act standards and requirements?
- **Abatement Verification Process (October 2015)** – Objective: Did OSHA ensure that abatement of safety or health violations cited during inspections was adequate and timely?
- **Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) in Region III (May 2014)** – Objective: Has OSHA implemented effective processes within VPP to timely follow up on worker fatalities and catastrophes experienced by participants?

- **OIG Audit of OSHA Emphasis Programs (NEPs/REPs/LEPs) (September 2013)** – Objective: Can OSHA demonstrate whether SEPs are effective in improving safety and health conditions for workers in high-hazard industries and occupations?

The OIG closed one audit in the last three years:

- [OSHA Needs to Continue to Strengthen Its Whistleblower Protection Programs](#), September 30, 2015.

Management

IT Challenges and Successes

OSHA's Public Website

The OSHA public website is the most effective way OSHA reaches its many and varied stakeholders. The website receives over two million unique visitors and 12 million page views monthly, providing access to thousands of pages of information, including agency standards, training materials, and information on compliance assistance and workplace hazards. OSHA's stakeholders use the website each month to report workplace fatalities and injuries, file retaliation complaints, seek free consultation services to improve workplace safety, submit hundreds of questions to OSHA experts, and order thousands of publications to provide training, education, and awareness. Also, the public web site provides access to data on more than 3.3 million agency inspections and 10.2 million penalties. One of OSHA's web-based forms, the online complaint form, allows employees to inform OSHA about hazards within their workplace. The Serious Event Reporting online form allows employers to inform OSHA of events that result in fatalities, amputations, or hospitalizations. OSHA receives complaints through publicly available applications, which are essential for OSHA to initiate an investigation, identify the hazards present at workplaces, and to ensure that the hazards are eliminated. In recent years, however, OSHA.gov has experienced severe performance issues. Efforts to stabilize the system and improve performance and reliability have been marginally successful. Further improvements require replacement of OSHA's dated content management system (CMS) underlying OSHA's public-facing websites (OSHA.gov, USEUOSH.org and whistleblower.gov) with Drupal, a flexible and scalable application that includes a content management platform and a development framework. Given these needs, OSHA is working with Benefits.gov and its team in OASAM to modernize and enhance OSHA's public websites and applications. Using Benefits.gov allows OSHA the advantage of using Drupal code, modules, and themes that have already been developed.

OSHA Information System

The OSHA Information System (OIS) is OSHA's main repository of Federal information for occupational safety and health. OIS contains information derived from inspections of work sites under the Federal OSHA program, from 24 state programs, and State consultation program information. OIS currently includes Enforcement, Consultation, Health Sampling, and Establishments modules. The OIS staff is beginning to develop a new module that will contain the agency's whistleblower data.

Personnel and Engagement

OSHA is committed to building a culture that embraces diversity and employee engagement by creating opportunities for input, development and organizational transparency. OSHA's 2016 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) results reflect the highest positive response rates and biggest increases that OSHA has had since the Agency started tracking results in 2012. The agency's scores increased over the results in 2015 in 76 of 77 survey questions. Of those questions, 36 items were identified as strengths (65% positive or higher). OSHA's results were also higher than the government-wide results for the four areas of Agency focus: Leadership, Training, Innovation, and Performance Review.

The agency has completed its first year of the Administrative Development Program, which provided mentoring and training to administrative staff interested in career advancement. The agency is in the midst of its first Executive Development Program, which prepares higher-level managers for Senior Executive Service. Finally, OSHA expects to launch a curriculum for New Supervisor Training in the next year. The Office of Human Resources has established an Employee Engagement Coordinator position, which will work in concert with the Directorate of Training and Education on developing employee engagement initiatives across the national and regional offices. Also, the new employee orientation program is being revamped to ensure the employment relationship starts out on the right foot.

Calendar

Advisory Committee Meetings

- Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health – meets twice a year
- Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health - meets twice a year
- National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health – meets twice a year
- Maritime Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health – meets twice a year
- Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee – meets twice a year

Susan Harwood Training Grants – awarded annually in September

Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association (OSHSPA) – meets three times a year

OSHSPA Board – meets three times a year

Occupational Safety and Health Consultation Conference (OSHCON) – meets once a year

Joint Federal Steering Committee/OSHCON Board – meets twice a year

TAB 4: BUDGET

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE SUMMARY

(Dollars in millions)

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request
Budget Authority	\$535.2	\$552.2	\$552.8	\$552.8	\$595.0
FTE	2,226	2,166	2,132	2,045	2,276

At-A-Glance

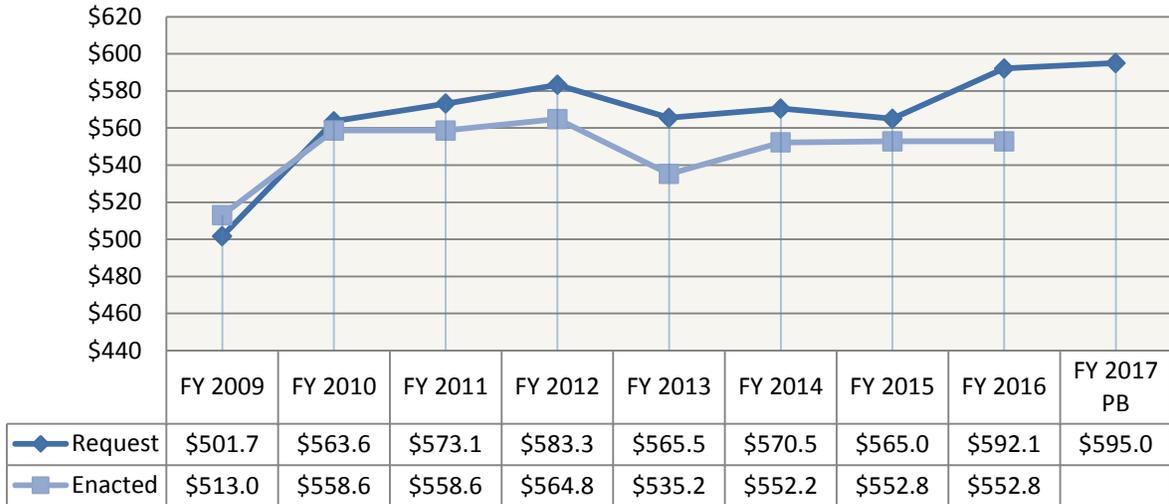
- OSHA is funded through an annual appropriation with approximately \$100.0 million required to be made available for State grants. OSHA consists of ten budget activities.

Budget and FTE Trends

- OSHA received an increase of \$45.6 million in FY 2010 to increase its appropriation to \$558.6 million. Funding was flat in FY 2011, and OSHA received a \$6.2 million increase in FY 2012 before being reduced by \$29.6 million by sequestration in FY 2013. OSHA did not receive a full restoration of sequestered funding in FY 2014, and funding remained flat in FY 2015 and FY 2016.
- OSHA’s FTE usage increased in FY 2010 and FY 2011, as the agency had received a funding increase for additional enforcement and standards staff in FY 2010. FTE usage has declined each year since FY 2011, when OSHA used 2,273 FTE, as the agency has been unable to hire enough staff to keep up with attrition. In recent years, OSHA has been forced to reduce FTE along with implementing a mix of hiring delays and freezes due to flat funding, sequestration, absorbing inflation and increased Departmental assessments.
- OSHA received \$13.6 million in funding from the worker protection pool included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) stimulus bill. This funding expired in FY 2010. In addition, OSHA received approximately \$2.3 million in supplemental funding for the Superstorm Sandy Supplemental in FY 2013 to fund disaster response activities.
- Under sequestration in FY 2013, OSHA reduced compensation and benefits expenditures through a hiring freeze and the elimination of performance awards. OSHA achieved additional savings by reducing contracts, travel, equipment purchases, printing, supplies, and PCS moves. OSHA also moved \$10.9 million from Federal Compliance Assistance to Federal Enforcement to maintain its enforcement presence.

OSHA

Request vs. Enacted, FY 2009-FY 2016
(Dollars in millions)



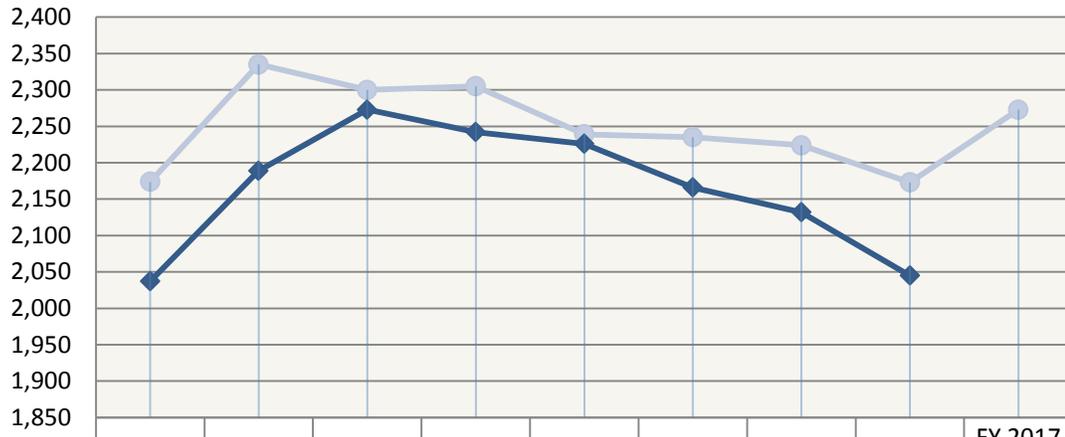
OSHA

FY 2009 Inflation Adjusted BA vs. FY 2009-FY 2016
Enacted BA
(Dollars in millions)



OSHA

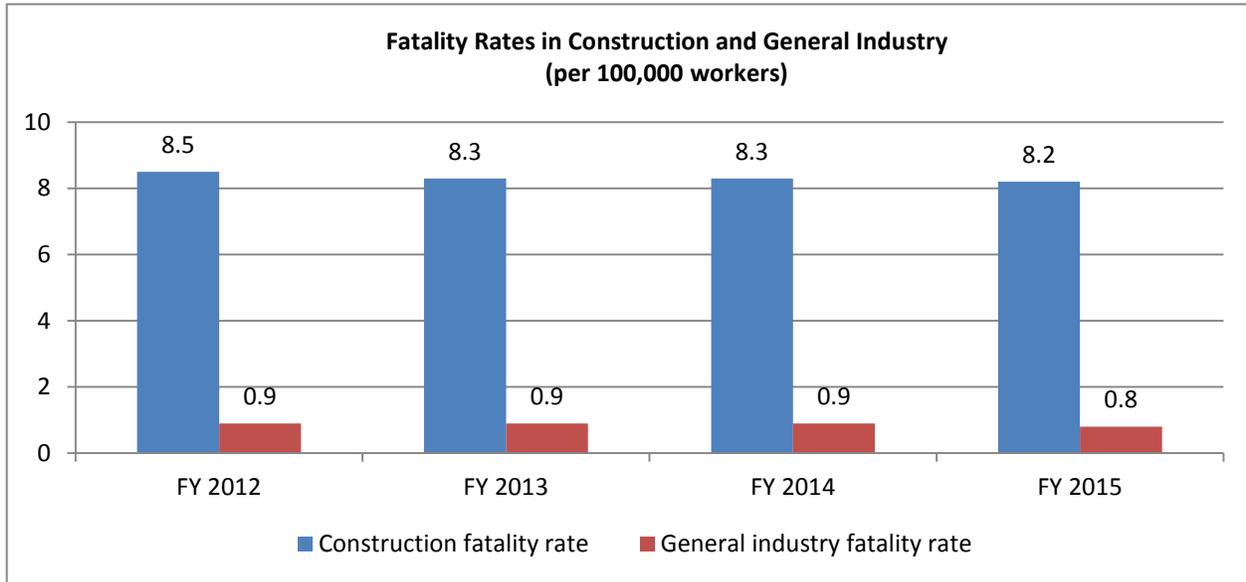
Authorized FTE vs. Actuals, FY 2009-2017



	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 PB
Authorized	2,174	2,335	2,300	2,305	2,239	2,235	2,224	2,173	2,273
Actuals	2,037	2,189	2,273	2,242	2,226	2,166	2,132	2,045	

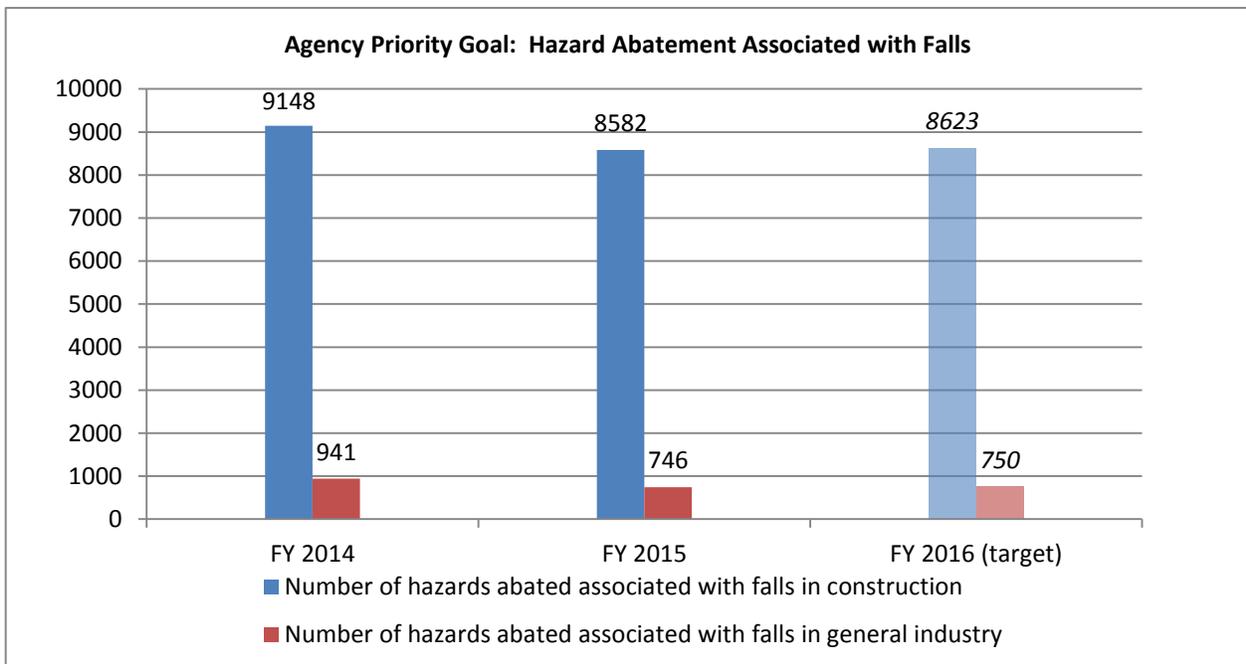
TAB 5: AGENCY PERFORMANCE

OSHA’s mission is to reduce occupational injuries, illnesses, and deaths. OSHA’s efforts ultimately affect the fatality rates in both construction and general industry, which have trended downward over the last several years.



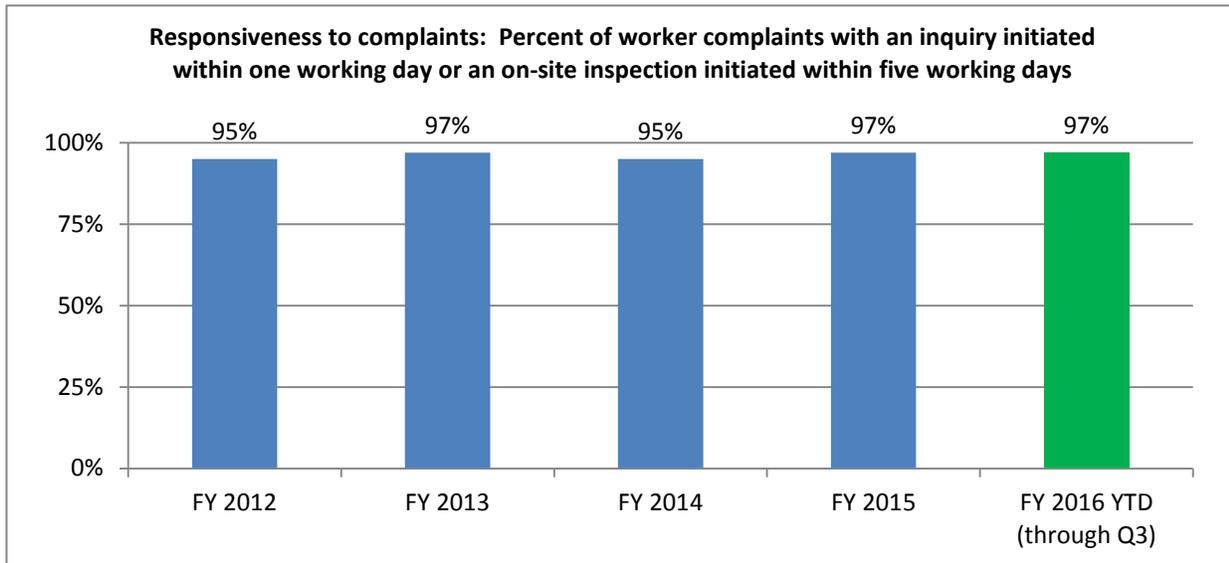
As part of the Administration’s Priority Goal to “Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries”, OSHA reports the number of hazards abated associated with falls in both construction and general industry.

Performance Goal OSHA 2.1 –
Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries



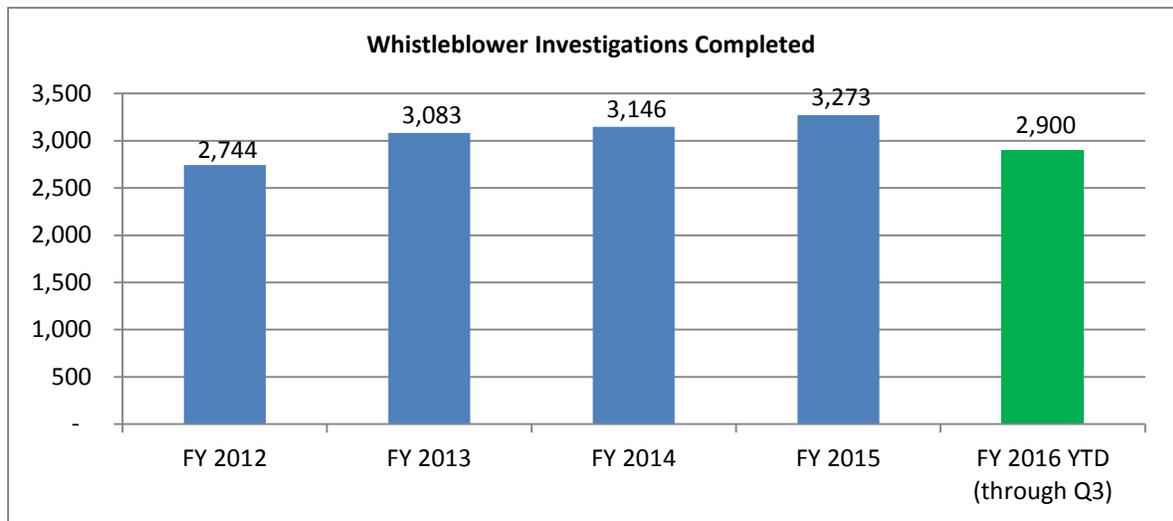
TAB 5: Agency Performance

OSHA sets safety and health standards and conducts investigations, technical assistance, and outreach to ensure compliance. Upon receipt of a worker complaint, the agency has set a target of initiating inquiries within one working day, or an on-site inspection within five working days.



OSHA also protects workers’ rights by enforcing 22 whistleblower laws, including Section 11(c) of the OSH Act, ensuring that workers can exercise their legal rights and identify problems in their organizations without fear of retaliation.¹ OSHA has steadily increased the number of completed whistleblower investigations, with nearly 3,273 in FY 2015, compared to 2,744 in FY 2012. OSHA also has experienced a steady decrease in average age of whistleblower cases since it began reporting on this measure in FY 2014.

**Performance Goal OSHA 3.2 –
Protect workers’ rights**



¹ The other 21 whistleblower statutes enforced by OSHA cover airline, commercial motor carrier, consumer product, food safety, environmental, financial reform, health care reform, nuclear, pipeline, public transportation agency, railroad, maritime, automotive manufacturing, and securities laws.