



**U.S. Chemical Safety and  
Hazard Investigation Board**

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**BUDGET REQUEST**

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**FY 2021**

**FY 2021 Budget Request  
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## I. Introduction

As an independent, non-regulatory agency, the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board's (CSB) mission is to drive chemical safety change through independent investigations to protect people and the environment. To that end, the CSB conducts comprehensive, root cause investigations of serious chemical incidents, which are often preventable with robust safety programs. The agency then makes recommendations aimed at preventing similar incidents from recurring.

The CSB is a unique agency, modeled on the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board. No other Federal agency or private entity performs this type of comprehensive investigation. CSB investigations have collectively identified gaps in regulatory requirements, industry standards and guidance, workforce training and operations, and emergency planning and response that caused or exacerbated the human and environmental consequences of incidents.

Throughout its twenty-year history, the CSB has initiated more than 140 deployments and issued more than 800 recommendations related to chemical incidents. Incidents investigated by the CSB have resulted in more than 200 fatalities, over 1,200 injuries, and significant environmental damage.

The CSB's vision is a "nation safe from chemical disasters." The CSB educates regulators, industry personnel, standard-setting organizations, academia, and the American people to ensure that facilities that use hazardous chemicals properly manage their hazards and perform their work in a safe manner.

With a budget of \$12 million and an authorized staff of 47 in FY 2019, the CSB consistently works to advance chemical safety. The impact of the CSB's investigations and recommendations has resulted in significant safety improvements throughout the country in a wide variety of industries. The following examples of safety improvements were a direct result of CSB safety recommendations.

- Airgas LLC implemented a robust safety management system in response to the CSB's investigation of a nitrous oxide explosion that destroyed the company's nitrous oxide manufacturing facility in Cantonment, Florida.
- MGPI implemented several new safeguards specific to the facility's ventilation system and chemical transfer equipment in response to the CSB's investigation of a chemical release at the facility that formed a toxic vapor cloud. The CSB highlighted MGPI's efforts in a safety spotlight document.
- California adopted landmark process safety and chemical release rules for oil refineries. The rules are based, in part, on CSB recommendations from the Chevron Richmond and Exxon Torrance investigations. California has hired and trained new investigators to enforce the rules at the state's 14 refineries. The State of Washington is currently moving to adopt new process safety rules for its five refineries, based on California's model safeguards. This is prompted in part by CSB's investigation of the 2014 incident at the Tesoro refinery in Anacortes, WA, that killed seven workers.

Chemical disasters are extremely costly. To make the safety of Americans our primary priority, it is critical that chemical safety lessons are learned and shared among diverse stakeholders that use hazardous chemicals. The CSB has investigated numerous high consequence incidents that have resulted in millions of dollars in damage and a disruption to the regional and local economies.

- On June 21, 2019, an explosion and fire at the Philadelphia Energy Solutions (PES) Refinery in Philadelphia resulted in a massive explosion and fire releasing process fluid that included over 5,000 pounds of hydrofluoric acid, or HF. The refinery has since been shut down and hundreds of jobs were lost.
- On April 26, 2018, an explosion at a refinery in Wisconsin resulted in severe property damage and the evacuation of much of the nearby city. The incident resulted in at least \$20 million in property damage and \$40 million in business interruption expenses.
- Flooding from Hurricane Harvey in August 2017 disabled the refrigeration system at a chemical plant near Houston. As the temperature of chemicals stored at the facility rose, the trailers containing them began to catch fire, and emergency responders issued a six-day evacuation of residents within a 1.5-mile radius of the plant.
- A 2016 explosion at a natural gas plant in Pascagoula, MS, resulted in damages of over \$10.4 million due to fire response activities and another \$7.1 million in equipment damage.
- A 2016 explosion at one of the country's four nitrous oxide production facilities caused one fatality and led to a chemical shortage that affected hospitals, dentists, universities, food producers, and other industrial facilities across the country.
- A 2013 explosion at a fertilizer facility resulted in: 15 fatalities and more than 260 injuries; \$230 million in insurance-related losses; and \$16 million in Federal disaster assistance; however, the company held only a \$1 million insurance policy.
- A 2012 explosion at a refinery resulted in: medical treatment for 15,000 residents; \$2 million in fines and restitution; and \$447 million in increased gas prices for California consumers.<sup>1</sup>
- A 2010 explosion at an offshore drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in: 11 workers killed and 17 injured; \$21 billion in settlements; \$13 billion in economic and medical claims from local businesses and residents;<sup>2</sup> and four million barrels of oil spilled into the Gulf of Mexico.

If the CSB's many safety lessons prevent at least one catastrophic incident, the costs avoided from damage to facilities and the surrounding communities, legal settlements, and the loss of human life far outweigh the agency's annual budget. Safety and prosperity are compatible. Strong safety programs are critical for the economic success of the many industries that use hazardous chemicals. If we do not learn from previous incidents, Americans will continue to spend billions of dollars responding to new ones. Through its independent investigations, the CSB plays a unique role in fostering collaboration with industry, regulators, standards setting bodies and professional organizations, thus emphasizing the CSB's vital role in driving critical chemical safety change in the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> Dan Gonzales, Timothy Gulden, Aaron Strong and William Hoyle. Cost-Benefit Analysis of Proposed California Oil and Gas Refinery Regulations. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2016. [http://www.rand.org/pubs/research\\_reports/RR1421.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR1421.html).

<sup>2</sup> Data current at the time of publication of the CSB's final report. Litigation continued beyond the CSB's investigation.

## **II. Vision, Mission and Strategic Goals**

### **Vision**

A nation safe from chemical disasters.

### **Mission**

Drive chemical safety change through independent investigations to protect people and the environment.

### **Strategic Goals**

**Goal 1** – Prevent recurrence of significant chemical incidents through independent investigations.

- 1.1. Select for investigations those incidents and hazards that are most likely to generate recommendations or findings with broad preventive impact.
- 1.2. Complete timely, high-quality investigations that determine the causes of incidents.
- 1.3. Develop and issue recommendations with broad preventive impact.

**Goal 2** – Advocate safety and achieve change through recommendations, outreach, and education.

- 2.1. Pursue the implementation of recommendations, with focused effort on those designated as high-impact.
- 2.2. Identify and strategically promote key chemical safety issues.
- 2.3. Disseminate chemical safety information using a variety of high-visibility tools and products.

**Goal 3** – Create and maintain an engaged, high-performing workforce.

- 3.1. Implement effective recruiting, targeted retention, and skills-based training and mentorship.
- 3.2. Encourage management development and leadership at all levels.
- 3.3. Strategically allocate resources across the organization.
- 3.4. Strengthen operational performance and project management efforts.

### III. Budget Request

#### Budget Request Summary

The CSB requests a budget of \$13.140 million in FY 2021 to accomplish its unique safety mission, and continuing operations, plus a onetime request of \$400,000 for services (\$300,000) and equipment (\$100,000) to support a new Chemical Incident Reporting Rule initiative. This is an increase of \$1.540 million, or 12.83%, above the \$12 million rate proposed by the House June 3, 2019.<sup>3</sup>

The requested amount allows the CSB to: maintain and develop its investigation and safety outreach capacity in FY 2021; address succession planning concerns raised in the CSB's FY 2018 Human Capital Plan; and continue implementation of the President's initiatives for information technology (IT) modernization, preservation of government records, transitioning to an all-electronic environment for records preservation, and increasing the accessibility of Federal information to the American public. To successfully achieve its mission for FY 2021 and beyond, the CSB will require additional funding in several areas that are described in the object classification detail.

The FY 2021 request includes \$400,000 to implement the new Chemical Incident Reporting Rule. Under its enacting statute, 42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(6)(C)(iii), the CSB must obtain information on accidental releases causing a fatality, serious injury or substantial property damage, and investigate and report subsequent findings to the public. On December 7, 2017, a suit was filed against the CSB in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, seeking a ruling to direct the agency to initiate a rulemaking pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §7412(r)(6)(C)(iii). On February 4, 2019, the district court judge issued his ruling in the case, *Air Alliance Houston v. U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board*. The judge ordered the agency to produce a rule within one year of the date of the order. The CSB is issuing a final reporting rule in FY 2020 to satisfy the court's order and will establish a secure reporting interface for companies to send their incident reports to the CSB in FY 2021.

The requested increase in FY 2021 also provides full year funding for positions that are to be filled in FY 2020. As of the time of this FY 2021 Budget Request submission, the CSB has several vacant positions for its mission-critical occupation, Chemical Incident Investigator. The agency is currently in the midst of personnel actions to fill vacancies. We expect to fill these positions during FY 2020. In addition, critical staff positions, including the Executive Director and the Director of Finance, are currently vacant. The agency anticipates filling these positions as soon as possible.

The CSB will continue to fill critical vacancies in FY 2020 and anticipates the new investigators will increase its FY 2021 output. With the additional funds provided in FY 2021 the CSB will enhance its infrastructure. The CSB anticipates increases in its administrative and legal requirements with the implementation of a reporting rule, electronic management of investigation records, response to related Freedom of Information Act requests, and advocacy and outreach activities in pursuit of implementing recommendations and disseminating safety information.

<sup>3</sup> [House Report 116-100, June 3, 2019](#)

## CSB Accomplishments

### Investigations

The CSB's first strategic goal is to prevent recurrence of significant chemical incidents through independent investigations. The CSB completed three investigations in FY 2019.

- **Toxic Chemical Gas Release (La Porte, TX):** On November 15, 2014, approximately 24,000 pounds of highly toxic methyl mercaptan were released from an insecticide production unit (Lannate® Unit) at the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (DuPont) chemical manufacturing facility in La Porte, Texas. The release killed three operators and a shift supervisor inside a manufacturing building. They died from a combination of asphyxia and acute exposure (by inhalation) to methyl mercaptan. **The final investigation report was released on June 25, 2019.**
- **Onshore Oil Rig Explosion and Fire (Pittsburg County, OK):** On January 22, 2018, a blowout and rig fire occurred at Pryor Trust 0718 gas well number 1H-9, located in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The fire killed five workers who were inside the driller's cabin on the rig floor. They died from thermal burn injuries and smoke and soot inhalation. The blowout occurred about three-and-a-half hours after removing drill pipe from the well. The cause of the blowout and rig fire was the failure of both the primary barrier—hydrostatic pressure produced by drilling mud—and the secondary barrier—human detection of influx and activation of the blowout preventer—which were intended to be in place to prevent a blowout. **The final investigation report was released on June 12, 2019.**
- **Loss of Containment, Fires, and Explosions at Gas Plant (Pascagoula, MS):** On June 27, 2016, a major loss of containment resulted in the release of methane, ethane, propane, and several other hydrocarbons at the Enterprise Products Pascagoula Gas Plant in Pascagoula, Mississippi. The hydrocarbons ignited, initiating a series of fires and explosions that shut down the site for almost six months. Two workers on the night shift when the incident occurred were uninjured. Had the event happened during the day, when a larger number of personnel were working amid the process line, the consequences could have been much worse. Enterprise Products incurred \$10.4 million of expenses due to fire response activities and another non-cash loss of \$7.1 million as a consequence of this incident. **The final investigation report was released on February 13, 2019.**

In addition to the chemical incident investigations completed, the CSB continues to conduct field work, analysis, and report writing on several major investigations. The CSB deployed to four new incidents, released four factual updates on ongoing investigations, and made significant progress in the completion of other open investigations. The agency has continued to focus on the completion of more timely investigation reports to ensure that critical safety recommendations can be released earlier to prevent catastrophic incidents.

## Deployments

- **Fatal Chemical Release (Odessa, TX):** On October 26, 2019, a release of hydrogen sulfide led to the deaths of one worker and one member of the public.
- **Chemical Fire and Explosion (Port Neches, TX):** On November 27, 2019, an explosion and fire occurred at a chemical plant in Port Neches, Texas.
- **Refinery Fire and Explosion (Philadelphia, PA):** On June 21, 2019, there was a release of vapor in the Philadelphia Energy Solutions refinery alkylation unit. The vapor found an ignition source, causing a major fire and multiple explosions. This was one factor leading to the refinery's permanent closure and the loss of more than 1,000 jobs.
- **Specialty Blending Company Fatal Fire and Explosion (Waukegan, IL):** On May 3, 2019, a massive explosion and fire occurred at the AB Specialty Silicones facility in Waukegan, IL, killing four workers and causing extensive damage to nearby businesses.
- **Custom Chemical Blending and Processing Company (Crosby, TX):** On April 2, 2019, a fire and explosion at the KMCO custom chemical processing and specialty chemical manufacturing facility caused one fatality and multiple injuries.
- **Tank Fires and Explosions (Deer Park, TX):** On March 17, 2019, a massive tank fire erupted at the Intercontinental Terminal Company (ITC).

## Ongoing Investigations

- **Manufacturing Facility Explosion (Pasadena, TX):** On May 19, 2018, an explosion injured 21 workers at the Kuraray America EVAL facility in Pasadena, Texas. The facility manufactures ethylene vinyl-alcohol copolymers, sold as EVAL. Kuraray America is a Tokyo-based specialty chemical manufacturer.
- **Refinery Explosion and Fire (Superior, WI):** On April 26, 2018, an explosion and subsequent fire occurred at the Husky Superior Refinery in Superior, WI. The explosion occurred during a scheduled break time and many workers who were previously in the unit before the explosion had moved either into blast-resistant buildings or away from the process unit at the time of the explosion. However, as a result of the explosion, thirty-six people sought medical attention, including eleven refinery and contract workers who suffered OSHA-recordable injuries. In addition, a large portion of the community of Superior, WI was evacuated. **The CSB released a factual investigative update in Superior, WI, in August 2018, and held a public meeting in the community in December 2018.**
- **Combustible Dust Explosion (Cambria, WI):** On May 31, 2017, an explosion occurred at the Didion Milling facility in Cambria, Wisconsin, where sixteen employees were working the night shift. Thirteen people were injured, five fatally. If this incident had occurred twelve hours earlier during the day shift, up to fifty people would have been working in the damaged



buildings and the number of injured and killed could have been considerably higher. The packing facility, where some employees had been working, completely collapsed as a result of the explosion. Significant forensic examination of two gap mills involved in the explosion took place in 2019. Completion of this teardown and examination will provide critical information necessary to complete the investigation. **The CSB released a factual investigative update in May 2018.**

- **Catastrophic Pressure Vessel Rupture (St. Louis, MO):** On April 3, 2017, an overpressure within a steam condensate storage tank at the Loy-Lange Box Company launched the vessel into a neighboring dry-cleaning facility and fatally injured one worker at the box company and three members of the public at the adjacent facility.
- **Hot Work Explosion and Fire (Nederland, TX):** On August 12, 2016, seven workers were injured at the Sunoco Logistics Partners natural gas terminal in Nederland, Texas. The incident involved a flash fire during welding activities.

## Recommendations

The CSB's second strategic goal is to pursue safety change through safety recommendations, outreach, and education. Since its creation, the CSB has issued a total of 841 recommendations to industry, trade associations, standards-setting bodies, and state and Federal agencies to advance chemical safety practices. These are the CSB's primary tools for preventing future chemical incidents and mitigating consequences when they do occur. They drive positive, critical chemical safety change. In FY 2019, the CSB issued 26 safety recommendations as a part of the three previously-mentioned investigations that were closed. They ranged from implementing aspects of process safety management to addressing emergency planning and response, both onsite and within the surrounding communities.

The implementation of CSB recommendations resulted in several significant safety improvements in FY 2019. Of those 841 recommendations, 690 (or 82%) have been closed. Specifically, in FY 2019, the CSB closed 14 recommendations and advanced 16 others from 17 completed investigations.

Of the recommendations addressed in FY 2019, one response from the American Petroleum Institute (API) stands out. On March 23, 2005, the BP Texas City refinery experienced severe explosions and fire in an isomerization unit (ISOM) that resulted in 15 deaths, 180 injuries, and significant monetary losses. The accident was caused by the overfilling of a raffinate splitter tower during startup that, in turn, opened pressure relief devices and dumped flammable liquid into a blowdown drum with a stack that was open to the atmosphere. The flammable liquid released from the stack exceeded the capacity of both the blowdown drum and its stack and was released into the surrounding area where it ignited, resulting in the explosions and fire. Among the findings, the CSB investigation concluded that the ISOM operators were likely fatigued from working long hours over consecutive days during the turnaround of the unit prior to startup. Additionally, the CSB found that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has no regulations addressing fatigue and that there were no industry safety guidelines or voluntary standards to manage and prevent fatigue as a risk factor. The CSB recommended that the API develop a fatigue standard and that the United Steel Workers (USW) work with API in its development. API issued the ANSI-approved

Recommended Practice (RP) 755 - Fatigue Risk Management Systems for Personnel in the Refining and Petrochemical Industries in April 2010. It was the first-ever fatigue standard for the refining and petrochemical industries. Though it was a tremendous effort as well as innovative, the new fatigue standard fell short of what the CSB intended. As the result of CSB interaction and participation on the RP 755 Revision Committee, a newly revised fatigue standard was issued on May 1, 2019, that provides guidance to employees, managers, and supervisors on understanding, recognizing and managing fatigue in the workplace. It also outlines how owners and operators should establish policies and procedures to address these issues in the workplace. As such, the revised fatigue standard addressed CSB concerns, will definitively enhance future risk reduction related to fatigue issues, and drives positive chemical safety change in the entire industry.

This recommendation, coupled with CSB involvement, is a prime example of how the CSB and its recommendations have a national life-saving impact across the industry.

## **Safety Outreach and Collaboration**

Throughout FY 2019, the CSB targeted its outreach to advance strategic safety topics described in the *Drivers of Critical Chemical Safety Change Program*. This program identifies the most critical chemical safety improvements needed to protect both people and the environment. CSB staff use this program to direct outreach initiatives and ensure that the agency's limited resources are optimized to address the most critical chemical hazards facing the nation. Currently, the CSB has identified four drivers of critical safety change: 1) Combustible Dust Safety; 2) Process Safety Management for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century; 3) Emergency Planning and Response; and 4) Safe Hot Work Practices.

The CSB has also collaborated with other Federal agencies and safety organizations to advance shared safety goals. In August 2019, the CSB participated in the nationwide Safe + Sound Week, partnering with OSHA, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Safety Council, the American Society of Safety Professionals and the American Industrial Hygiene Association to raise awareness and understanding of the value of safety and health programs.

Finally, the CSB released safety video products to view and download, free of charge, on its website and on YouTube. The video products released in FY 2020 include: two full-length safety videos detailing the findings from a fatal incident at an onshore drilling operation in Oklahoma; and a fatal incident at a paper mill in Louisiana. The CSB also released two computer-generated animations in early FY 2020, one of the massive fire and explosion at a refinery in Superior, WI, and the other of a large explosion at a refinery in the highly populated City of Philadelphia. In FY 2020 the CSB will release a new training module focused on the 2005 explosion and fire in Texas City, TX, that fatally injured 15 people.

CSB videos have been viewed more than 19 million times on YouTube, and the agency's YouTube channel has more than 100,000 subscribers.

## FY 2021 Budget Request

The CSB is requesting a budget of \$13.140 million in FY 2021 to execute its unique safety mission and continuing operations, plus a onetime request of \$400,000 for services and equipment to support a new Chemical Incident Reporting Rule initiative, for a total request of \$13.540 million.

Over 90% of the funds requested in FY 2021 will be distributed into four main budget categories: personnel compensation, personnel benefits, rent, and other services. Of the requested \$13.540 million, compensation costs, including fringe benefits, account for \$8.921 million – or 65.88% of the total agency budget. To procure mandatory services provided by other government agencies, such as payroll, personnel management, accounting, procurement, occupational health services, and other non-governmental contractors, the CSB requests \$2.595 million – or 19.17% of the agency’s budget request. Finally, \$842,000 – or 6.22% – is requested for rent, which includes office space in Washington, DC, and Denver, Colorado.

The requested funding will allow the CSB to maintain programmatic activities that support its three strategic goals.

- **Investigations.** The CSB evaluates several chemical incidents that occur every day across the country and initiates investigations where there is a significant chemical safety issue with high potential for learning. To complete these investigations, the agency identifies the root causes of chemical incidents, issues recommendations to eliminate safety gaps and shares findings broadly across industries that use hazardous chemicals. CSB investigations are transparent. The agency conducts press briefings and public hearings to share findings, obtain additional facts and address concerns from members of the community. Investigative materials are available on the agency’s website.
- **Safety Outreach.** The agency collaborates with stakeholder groups and works with recommendations recipients – including government entities, safety organizations, trade associations, corporations, labor organizations, emergency response organizations, and educational institutions – to implement the Board’s safety recommendations. The CSB continues to release safety videos and other products, in both English and Spanish, to ensure that valuable safety lessons are available to broad audiences to maximize their preventive impact.
- **Operational Excellence.** The CSB strives for continual improvement to promote organizational efficiency. In FY 2020 the agency will continue to implement its Human Capital and Succession Plans. The CSB will also continue efforts to improve management metrics and accountability to ensure that investigations are completed in a timely manner and resources are strategically allocated to advance chemical safety change. Finally, the CSB will continue using its IT system to support the growing electronic records environment and increase productivity using cloud-based applications and systems.

The CSB currently receives information on approximately 225 incidents annually, gleaned from the media and the NRC. However, because of the CSB chemical incident reporting rule, the CSB anticipates receiving a higher volume of reporting. All incident reporting will require the submission of standard information via a web-based reporting platform. An interface between the National Response Center and CSB data management system will also be required. The CSB anticipates collecting data via free text fields (for specific names), drop down menus, check boxes, larger text boxes for narratives, and through attached documents.

The requested FY 2021 increase is primarily to provide full year funding for positions filled in FY 2020. At this time of the 2021 Budget Request submission, the CSB has several vacant positions for its mission-critical occupation, Chemical Incident Investigator. The agency has prioritized the recruitment and retention of candidates for the chemical incident investigator vacancies. In addition, critical support and administrative staff positions are currently vacant and will be filled in FY 2020.

With critical vacancies filled in FY 2020, the CSB anticipates an increased ability to conduct more investigations in FY 2021. As a result, slight increases will be needed for investigation-related costs such as travel and consultants, along with the additional cost to fully fund positions in FY 2021.

## **Conclusion**

The CSB's FY 2021 budget request for \$13.540 million allows the CSB to execute its unique safety mission and strengthen its capacity to conduct root cause investigations of catastrophic chemical incidents. By sharing the safety lessons from its incident investigations with industry, workers, and the public, the CSB maintains its role as a premier resource for chemical safety lessons learned in FY 2021. The resources developed by the CSB are used nationwide to prevent the loss of life, injuries, and damage to surrounding communities that result from these preventable chemical incidents. This investment in the CSB allows the agency to become more effective in completing and distributing its critical life-saving work. As the agency continues to investigate chemical incidents, the Board's recommendations will draw on its robust history of chemical safety knowledge so that new and emerging industries will benefit from the best practices and safety advancements implemented by their predecessors to achieve greater prosperity. The CSB is a modest Federal investment with a large potential return: improved safety practices and long-term economic sustainability for all types of industries that use hazardous chemicals, which in turn better protects the environment and saves more lives.

#### IV. Budget by Object Classification Category

The U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) requests \$13.540 million for FY 2021. The funding requested will enable the CSB to achieve its core mission, as required by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The proposed budget for FY 2021 is shown in the table below by budget object classification with a comparison to the FY 2020 estimated costs. The table is supported with a narrative explanation of the amount requested for each budget object classification.

##### **Budget Object Classification Table**

Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021

Budget Object Class	Budgeted FY 2020*	Requested FY 2021	Change FY 2020-2021	
			\$	%
11 Personnel Compensation	5,894,000	6,717,000	823,000	13.96%
12 Personnel Benefits	1,810,000	2,204,000	394,000	21.77%
<b>Subtotal Personnel Costs</b>	<b>7,704,000</b>	<b>8,921,000</b>	<b>1,217,000</b>	<b>15.80%</b>
21 Travel	510,000	548,000	38,000	7.45%
22 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0.00%
23.2 Space Rental Payments	750,000	842,000	92,000	12.27%
23.3 Communications, Utilities and Misc.	238,000	216,000	-22,000	-9.24%
24 Printing and Reproduction	23,000	20,000	-3,000	-13.04%
25 Other Services	2,378,000	2,595,000	217,000	9.13%
26 Supplies and Materials	277,000	293,000	16,000	5.78%
31 Equipment	120,000	105,000	-15,000	-12.50%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>13,540,000</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>12.83%</b>
<b>FTE</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

\* [Public Law No. 116-94](#)

## Budget Object Classification Detail

### 11.0 Personnel Compensation

Change FY 2020-FY 2021			
FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	%
\$5,894,000	\$6,717,000	\$823,000	13.96%

The budget request for FY 2021 includes \$6,717,000 to fund direct payroll costs for five board members and 41 staff members. This object class includes promotions and step increases to retain and advance entry and intermediate level employees.

### 12.0 Personnel Benefits

Change FY 2020-FY 2021			
FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	%
\$1,810,000	\$2,204,000	\$394,000	21.77%

CSB personnel benefits include the government's contributions to the CSRS and FERS retirement programs; life and health insurance programs; the student loan repayment program; the Transit Subsidy Program; and the Thrift Savings Plan. The FY 2021 request reflects benefits for five board members and 41 staff members.

### 21.0 Travel

Change FY 2020-FY 2021			
FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	%
\$510,000	\$548,000	\$38,000	7.45%

CSB board members and staff travel are required to travel to conduct the agency's core work of investigating incidents and advocating safety and change through recommendations and outreach. In addition, travel is required between CSB offices in Washington, DC, and Denver, Colorado, and to certain training courses. CSB requests an increase of \$38,000 to provide for additional travel, primarily to deploy to more incidents.

### 22.0 Transportation of Things

The CSB does not anticipate employee relocation shipment costs in FY 2021.

## 23.2 Space Rental Payments

<b>Change FY 2020-FY 2021</b>			
<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
\$750,000	\$842,000	\$92,000	12.27%

The increase is largely due to a higher cost space for the Denver, Colorado, office and anticipated real estate tax and operating cost increases for the Washington, DC, office.

## 23.3 Communications, Utilities and Misc.

<b>Change FY 2020-FY 2021</b>			
<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
\$238,000	\$216,000	-\$22,000	-9.24%

Communication and postage costs are projected to be \$216,000 in FY 2021, a significant reduction from FY 2020. This mainly includes \$200,000 for a new GSA Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions contract to allow the CSB to modernize Internet and phone services. CSB will move from outdated 20 Mbps partial T3 Internet connections to 50 Mbps Ethernet Internet connections for both locations, Denver and DC offices; replace the current phone systems serviced from various vendors with a cloud-based VoIP phone for all CSB employees, including remote workers; and obtain Unified Communications Service (UCS) that will be integrated seamlessly with all key components required for robust enterprise-wide communications, providing sufficient internet bandwidth for the volume of data transmitted across the agency and to webcast meetings to the public. Other communications and utilities costs include \$8,000 for postage and express mail. Other costs are related to building security and continuity of operations.

## 24.0 Printing and Reproduction

<b>Change FY 2020-FY 2021</b>			
<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
\$23,000	\$20,000	-\$3,000	-13.04%

The CSB anticipates minimal change in printing and reproduction costs in FY 2021. The slight reduction is due to lower job advertisement costs as new hires are expected in FY 2020.

## 25.0 Other Services

### Change FY 2020-FY 2021

FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	%
\$2,378,000	\$2,595,000	\$217,000	9.13%

A total of \$2,595,000 is requested for services in FY 2021. Requirements in this BOC fall into two basic categories: interagency agreements for services provided by other Federal agencies and contractual services provided by non-Federal sources. Additional information on each category is provided in the following paragraphs.

**Services Provided by Other Federal Agencies.** A total of \$992,000 is requested for services provided by other Federal agencies. These services include \$714,000 for financial, travel, and procurement services provided by the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) in the Department of the Treasury; and \$169,000 for personnel and payroll services provided by the Interior Business Center (IBC) in the Department of the Interior. The remaining funds will be used for other interagency agreements with Federal Occupational Health for investigator physical examinations and respirator fit testing, incident notification services provided by the United States Coast Guard's National Response Center (NRC), HSPD-12 compliance, Employee Assistance Program (EAP) support and other government-provided services.

**Other Contractual Services.** The CSB procures a variety of services to support its mission, including expert consultants for investigations and testing (\$550,000), support for safety animation and video production (\$300,000), training (\$130,000), information technology software maintenance (\$100,000), and website hosting (\$22,000).

## 26.0 Supplies and Materials

### Change FY 2020-FY 2021

FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	%
\$277,000	\$293,000	\$16,000	5.78%

The amount of \$293,000 is requested for supplies and materials in FY 2021, including books, reference materials and subscriptions (\$195,000), general office and computer supplies (\$46,000), field safety supplies (\$30,000), and outreach materials (\$32,000).

## 31.0 Equipment

### Change FY 2020-FY 2021

FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	%
\$120,000	\$105,000	-\$15,000	-12.50%

Equipment costs are reduced in FY 2021 mostly because of fewer office furniture purchases anticipated in FY 2020 and because CSB's Denver office has not moved to a new location.



## V. Additional Tables

### CSB Appropriations by Fiscal Year (Dollars in Millions)

#### Salaries & Expenses

Fiscal Year	One-Year Funds	Two-Year Funds	Total Funds
1998	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
1999	6.50	0.00	6.50
2000	7.97	0.00	7.97
2001	4.99	2.49	7.48
2002	5.34	2.50	7.84
2003	7.31	0.50	7.81
2004	8.20	0.00	8.20
2005	9.03	0.00	9.03
2006	9.06	0.00	9.06
2007	9.11	0.00	9.11
2008	9.26	0.00	9.26
2009	10.20	0.00	10.20
2010	11.15	0.00	11.15
2011	10.78	0.00	10.78
2012	11.13	0.00	11.13
2013	11.20	0.00	11.20
2014	11.00	0.00	11.00
2015	11.00	0.00	11.00
2016	11.00	0.00	11.00
2017	11.00	0.00	11.00
2018	11.00	0.00	11.00
2019	12.00	0.00	12.00
2020	12.00	0.00	12.00
2021 <sup>a</sup>	13.54	0.00	13.54

<sup>a</sup> Requested.

#### Emergency Fund <sup>b</sup>

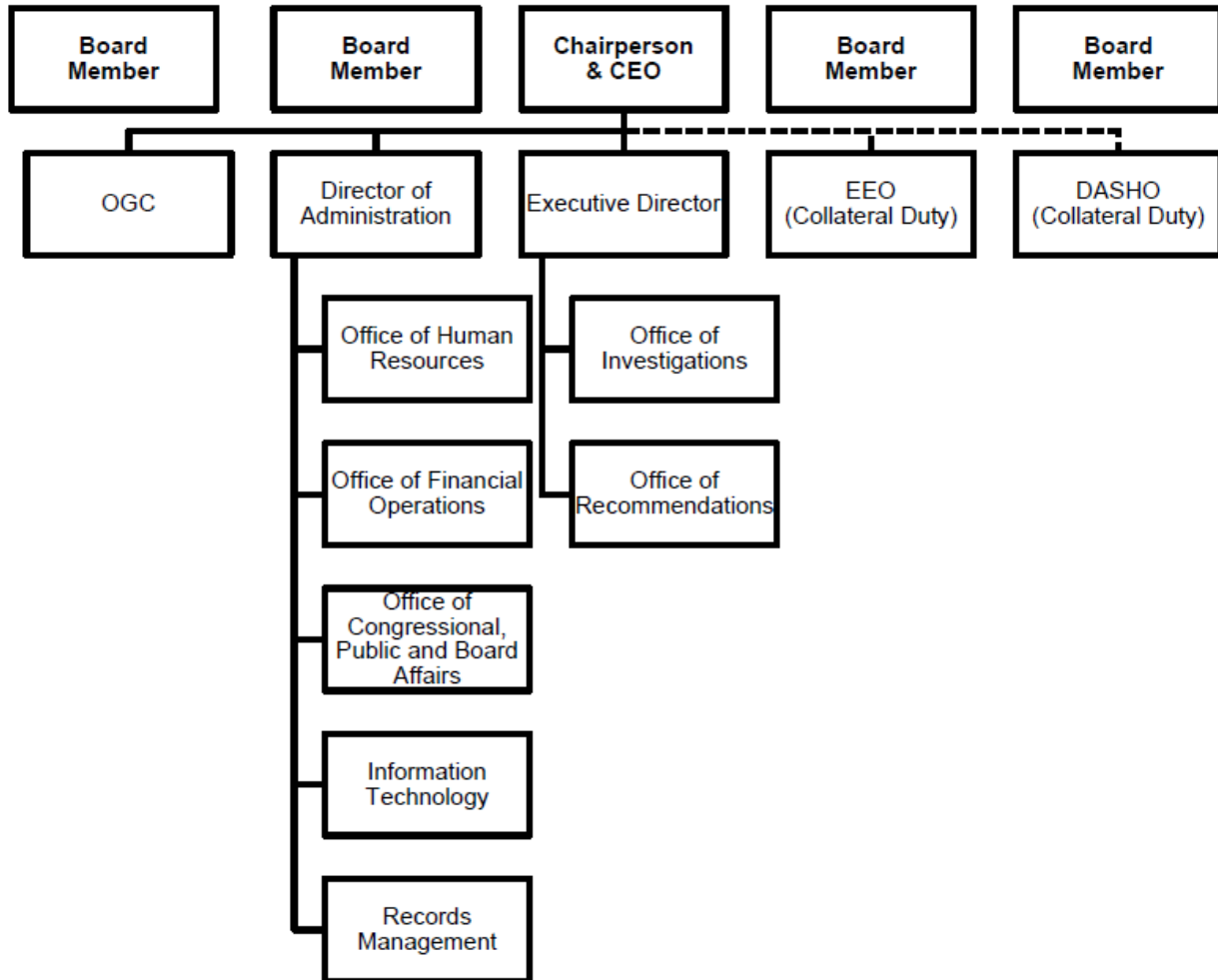
Fiscal Year	New Funding	Amount Spent to Date	Total Available
2004	\$0.44	\$0.00	\$0.44
2005	0.40	0.00	0.84

<sup>b</sup> The Emergency Fund was established in FY 2004. It provides a funding mechanism so periodic incident investigation cost fluctuation can be met without delaying critical phases of the investigations. It is no-year funding, meaning it is available until expended.

**CSB Personnel Data**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>On Board 9/30/2017</b>	<b>On Board 9/30/2018</b>	<b>On Board 9/30/2019</b>	<b>Projected FY 2020</b>	<b>Requested FY 2021</b>
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	3	0	0	1	1
GS-11	0	3	2	3	3
GS-12	5	2	2	3	3
GS-13	5	6	6	8	8
GS-14	15	8	9	14	14
GS-15	9	7	7	10	10
Executive	4	3	3	5	5
SES	1	2	2	3	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

## Chemical Safety & Hazard Investigation Board Organization Chart



## **Recommended Appropriations Language**

### **CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD** *Federal Funds*

#### **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, \$13,540,000. Provided, that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.