

III. CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
A. Center for Disease Control—Generally		
<p>a) Public Health Service Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 78-410§307 formerly 308, as added by P.L. 86-610 §3 (1960) renumbered and amended • 42 USC §242/ 	General	<p>(a) “For the purpose of advancing the status of the health sciences in the United States (and thereby the health of the American people), the Secretary may participate with other countries in cooperative endeavors in biomedical research and the health services research and statistical activities authorized by sections 242b, 242c, and 242k of this title. ”</p>
<p>b) Public Health Service Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 78-410§314 as added by P.L. 94-63§102 (1975) and amended • 42 USC §246 	Specific	<p>(d)(l) . . . “The Secretary shall make grants to State health authorities . . . to assist in meeting the costs of providing comprehensive public health services.</p> <p>(2) No grant may be made under paragraph (1) to the State health authority of any State unless an application therefor has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary. Such an application shall be submitted in such form and manner and shall contain such information as the Secretary may require, and shall contain or be supported by assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that—</p> <p>(A) the comprehensive public health services which will be provided within the State with funds under a grant under paragraph (1) will be provided in accordance with the State health plan in effect under section 1524(c); . . .</p> <p>(ii) from time to time as prescribed by the Secretary, report to the Secretary (through a uniform national reporting system and by such categories as the Secretary may prescribe) a description of the comprehensive public health services provided in the State in the fiscal year for which the grant applied for is made and the amount and source of funds expended in that fiscal year and in the preceding fiscal year for the provision of each such category of services; and</p> <p>(iii) make such other reports (in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe) as the Secretary may reasonably require, and keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness of, and to verify, such reports; . . .</p>
	Implied	<p>(4)(A) . . . In determining the amount of a grant to a State health authority under subclause (l), the Secretary shall</p>

A. Center for Disease Control-WinUed

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c) Public Health Service Act	General	<p>take into account the financial need of such State and the level of State and local expenditures for comprehensive public health services [as defined in subparagraph (C)]. In determining the financial need of a State, the Secretary shall consider, as major factors, the proportion of the State's population whose income level is below the poverty income level established by the Secretary and the proportion of its population which is living in medical underserved areas. ”</p> <p>[Jointly administered with the Bureau of Community Health Services (HSA).]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 78-410 §317, as added by P.L. 87-868 ~2 (1962), and amended 		<p>(a) “The Secretary may make grants—</p> <p>(1) to State health authorities to assist them in meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs for screening for, the detection, diagnosis, prevention, and referral for treatment of, and follow-up on compliance with treatment prescribed for hypertension; and</p> <p>(2) to States and, . . . to political subdivisions of States and to other public entities to assist them in meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs (other than programs described in paragraph (1)).</p>
c 42 USC §247b		<p>(b) No grant may be made under section (a) unless an application therefore has been submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary. Such an application shall be in such form and be submitted in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe and shall provide—</p> <p>(1) a complete description of the type and extent of the program for which the applicant is seeking a grant under subsection (a);</p> <p>(2) with respect to each such program, . . .</p> <p>(B) a description of the services provided by the applicant in such program in such period . . . and,</p> <p>(D) if the applicant proposes changes in the provision of the services in such program, the priorities of such proposed changes, reasons for such changes, and the amount of Federal funds needed by the applicant to make such changes; . . .</p> <p>(s) assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that the applicant will provide for periodic evaluation of its program or programs;</p> <p>(6) assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that the applicant will make such reports (in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe) as the Secretary may reasonably require and keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Secretary may find</p>

A. Center for Disease Control—Generally—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
		necessary to assure the correctness of, and to verify, such reports; . . .
		(h) The Secretary shall include, as part of the report required by section 1705 [42 USC §300u-4] a report on the extent of the problems presented by the diseases and conditions referred to in subsection (j) [concerning preventive health service programs to immunize children against immunizable diseases, and influenza], . . . and on the effectiveness of the activities assisted under grants under subsection (a) in controlling such diseases and conditions. [Center for Disease Control administers all but the authority concerning hypertension; the Bureau of Community Health Services (HSA), administers the hypertension program.]
d) Public Health Service Act	Specific	(b) “The Secretary is authorized to make grants . . . for the conduct of research . . . [and] public information . . . for the prevention and control of venereal disease.
s P.L. 78-410§318, as added by P.L. 92-499 ~203 (1972), and amended		(c) The Secretary is also authorized to make project grants . . . for— (1) venereal disease surveillance activities, including the reporting, screening, and followup of diagnostic tests for, and diagnosed cases of, venereal disease; (2) casefinding and case followup activities respecting venereal disease, including contact tracing of infectious cases of venereal disease and routine testing, including laboratory tests and followup systems; (3) interstate epidemiologic referral and followup activities respecting venereal disease; (4) professional (including appropriate allied health personnel) venereal disease education training and clinical skills improvement activities; and (5) such special studies or demonstrations to evaluate or test venereal disease prevention and control strategies and activities as may be prescribed by the Secretary. ”
• 42 USC §247c		
e) Public Health Service Act	General	(d)(l) “A license shall not be issued in the case of any clinical laboratory unless (A) the application therefor contains or is accompanied by such information as the Secretary finds necessary, and (B) the applicant agrees and the Secretary determines that such laboratory will be operated in accordance with standards found necessary by the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this section. Such standards shall be designed to assure consistent performance by the laboratories of accurate laboratory procedures and services, and shall include among others, standards to assure—
• P.L. 78-410§353, as added by P.L. 90-174 §5(a) (1967)		
• 42 USC §263a		

A. Center for Disease Control—Generally—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
		<p>(i) maintenance of a quality control program adequate and appropriate for accuracy of the laboratory procedures and services;</p> <p>(ii) maintenance of records, equipment, and facilities necessary to proper and effective operation of the laboratory;</p> <p>(iii) qualifications of the director of the laboratory and other supervisory professional personnel necessary for adequate and effective professional supervision of the operation of the laboratory (which shall include criteria relating to the extent to which training and experience shall be substituted for education); and</p> <p>(iv) participation in a proficiency testing program established by the Secretary. ”</p> <p>[Jointly administered with the Health Standards and Quality Bureau (HCFA).]</p>
<p>f) Public Health Service Act</p> <p>• P.L. 78-410§365 (1944), and amended</p> <p>• 42 USC §268</p>	General	<p>(a) “Any consular or medical officer of the United States, designated for such purpose by the Secretary, shall make reports to the Surgeon General, on such forms and at such intervals as the Surgeon General may prescribe, of the health conditions at the port or place at which such officer is stationed. ”</p>
<p>g) Public Health Service Act</p> <p>• P.L. 78-410§1107, as added by P.L. 95-626, §205 (1978)</p> <p>• 42 USC §300 b-6</p>	Specific	<p>“The Secretary, acting through an identifiable administrative unit, shall—</p> <p>(1) conduct epidemiological assessments and surveillance of genetic diseases to define the scope and extent of such diseases and the need for programs for the diagnosis, treatment, and control of such diseases, screening for such diseases, and the counseling of persons with such diseases;</p> <p>(2) on the basis of the assessments and surveillance described in paragraph (1), develop for use by the States programs which combine in an effective manner diagnosis, treatment, and control of such diseases, screening for such diseases, and counseling of persons with such diseases; . . . “</p> <p>[Jointly administered with the Bureau of Community Health Services (HSA).]</p>

A. Center for Disease Control—General/y— continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
<p>h) Public Health Service Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 78-410 §1701, as added by P.L. 94-317 §102 (1976), and amended • 42 USC §300u 	<p>General</p>	<p>(a) “The Secretary shall—</p> <p>(4) undertake and support research and demonstrations respecting health information and health promotion, preventive health services, and education in the appropriate use of health care.</p> <p>(7) foster the exchange of information respecting, and foster cooperation in the conduct of, research, demonstration, and training programs respecting health information and health promotion, preventive health services, and education in the appropriate use of health care.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p>
	<p>Implied</p>	<p>(c) It shall be the duty of the State Council on Physical Fitness to—</p> <p>(2) assess the physical fitness and nutrition status of residents of the State;</p> <p>(3) plan and administer a program of grants-in-aid to support physical fitness projects, research projects, and public information efforts to promote the development of physical fitness for the residents of the State;</p> <p>(4) evaluate and improve the availability and quality of sport medicine and athletic trainer programs in the State. ” [Jointly administered with the Office of the Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (OASH).]</p>
<p>i) Public Health Service Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 78-410 §1702, as added by P.L. 94-317§102 (1976) 	<p>General</p>	<p>(a) “The Secretary is authorized to conduct and support by grant or contract . . . research in health information and health promotion, preventive health services, and education in the appropriate use of health care. . . . The Secretary shall also—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 USC §300u-1 	<p>Implied</p>	<p>(2) determine the best methods of disseminating information concerning personal health behavior, preventive health services and the appropriate use of health care and of affecting behavior so that such information is applied to maintain and improve health, and prevent disease, reduce its risk, or modify its course or severity,</p>
	<p>General</p>	<p>(4) develop</p> <p>(A) methods by which the cost and effectiveness of activities respecting health information and health promotion, preventive health services, and education in the appropriate use of health care, can be measured, including methods for</p>

A. Center for Disease Control—Generally—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
1) Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act	General	(a) “The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall develop and carry out a demonstration and research program to determine the nature and extent of the problem of lead based paint poisoning in the United States, particularly in urban areas, including the methods by which the lead based paint hazard can most effectively be removed from interior surfaces, porches, and exterior surfaces of residential housing to which children maybe exposed.” [Jointly administered with the Department of Housing and Urban Development.]
• P.L. 91-695 §301 (1971), and amended		
. 42 USC §4821		

B. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

a) Occupational Safety and Health Act	Specific	(c)(1) “Each employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, such records regarding his activities relating to this chapter as the Secretary [of Labor], in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this chapter or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses. . . .
• P.L. 91-596§8 (1970)		(2) The Secretary [of Labor], in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall prescribe regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records of, and to make periodic reports on, work-related deaths, injuries and illnesses other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.
• 29 USC ~657		(3) The Secretary [of Labor], in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall issue regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored or measured under section 655 of . . . title [29]. Such regulations shall provide employees or their representatives with an opportunity to observe such monitoring or measuring, and to have access to the records thereof. Such regulations shall also make appropriate provision for each employee or former employee to have access to such records as will indicate his

B. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
b) Occupational Safety and Health Act	General	<p>own exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. . . .</p> <p>(d) Any information obtained by . . . the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or a State agency under this chapter shall be obtained with a minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses. Unnecessary duplication of efforts in obtaining information shall be reduced to the maximum extent feasible. . . .</p> <p>(g)(l) The Secretary [of Labor] and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are authorized to compile, analyze, and publish, either in summary or detailed form, all reports or information obtained under this section. ”</p> <p>[Jointly administered with the Secretary of Labor.]</p> <p>(a)(l) “The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Secretary [of Labor] and with other appropriate Federal departments or agencies, shall conduct . . . research, experiments, and demonstrations relating to occupational safety and health, including studies of psychological factors involved, and relating to innovative methods, techniques, and approaches for dealing with occupational safety and health problems.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall from time to time consult with the Secretary [of Labor] in order to develop specific plans for such research, demonstrations, and experiments as are necessary to produce criteria, including criteria identifying toxic substances, enabling the Secretary [of Labor] to meet his responsibility for the formulation of safety and health standards under this chapter; and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the basis of such research, demonstrations, and experiments and any other information available to him, shall develop and publish at least annually such criteria as will effectuate the purposes of this chapter.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the basis of such research, demonstrations, and experiments, and any other information available to him, shall develop criteria dealing with toxic materials and harmful physical agents and substances which will describe exposure levels that are safe for various periods of employment, including but not limited to the exposure levels at which no employee will suffer impaired health or functional capacities or diminished life expectancy as a result of his work experience.</p> <p>(4) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall also conduct special research, experiments, and demonstra-</p>
• P.L. 91-596§20 (1970)		
• 29 USC §669		

B. National Institute for Occupational Safety and health—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
	Specific	<p>tions relating to occupational safety and health as are necessary to explore new problems, including those created by new technology in occupational safety and health, which may require ameliorative action beyond that which is otherwise provided for in the operating provisions of this chapter. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall also conduct research into the motivational and behavioral factors relating to the field of occupational safety and health.</p> <p>(5) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in order to comply with his responsibilities under paragraph (2), and in order to develop needed information regarding potentially toxic substances or harmful physical agents, may prescribe regulations requiring employers to measure, record, and make reports on the exposure of employees to substances or physical agents which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare reasonably believes may endanger the health or safety of employees. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare also is authorized to establish such programs of medical examinations and tests as may be necessary for determining the incidence of occupational illnesses and the susceptibility of employees to such illnesses. . . .</p> <p>(7) Within two years of December 29, 1970, and annually thereafter the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall conduct and publish industrywide studies of the effect of chronic or low-level exposure to industrial materials, processes, and stresses on the potential for illness, disease, or loss of functional capacity in aging adults. . . .</p> <p>(d) Information obtained by the Secretary [of Labor] and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under this section shall be disseminated by the Secretary to employers and employees and organizations thereof.</p> <p>(e) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under this chapter shall, to the extent feasible, be delegated to the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health established by section 671 of this title.”</p> <p>[Jointly administered with the Secretary of Labor.]</p>

B. National/ Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—continued

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<p>c) Occupational Safety and Health Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 91-596 §21 (1970) • 29 USC §671 	General	<p>(b) “There is hereby established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The Institute shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, . . .</p> <p>(c) The Institute is authorized to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) develop and establish recommended occupational safety and health standards; and (2) perform all functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under sections 669 and 670 of . . . title [29]. <p>(d) Upon his <i>own</i> initiative, or upon the request of the Secretary [of Labor] or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director is authorized (1) to conduct such research and experimental programs as he determines are necessary for the development of criteria for new and improved occupational safety and health standards . . . “</p>
<p>d) Occupational Safety and Health Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 91-596§24 (1970) • 29 USC ~673 	Specific	<p>(a) “In order to further the purposes of this chapter, the Secretary [of Labor], in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. Such program may cover all employments whether or not subject to any other provisions of this chapter but shall not cover employments excluded by section 653 of this title. The Secretary [of Labor] shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses which shall include all disabling, serious, or significant injuries and illnesses, whether or not involving loss of time from work, other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job . . . “</p> <p>[NOTE: The Secretary of Labor, not the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has primary authority for administration of this section.]</p>
<p>e) Occupational Safety and Health Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 91-596§26 (1970) • 29 USC §675 	Implied	<p>“Within one hundred and twenty days following the convening of each regular session of each Congress, the Secretary [of Labor] and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall each prepare and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress a report upon the subject matter of this chapter, the progress toward achievement of the purpose of this chapter, the needs and requirements in the field of occupational safety and health, and any other relevant information. Such reports shall include information regarding occupa-</p>

B. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
		<p>tional safety and health standards, and criteria for such standards, developed during the preceding year; evaluation of standards and criteria previously developed under this chapter, defining areas of emphasis for new criteria and standards; an evaluation of the degree of observance of applicable occupational safety and health standards, and a summary of inspection and enforcement activity undertaken; analysis and evaluation of research activities for which results have been obtained under governmental and nongovernmental sponsorship; an analysis of major occupational diseases, evaluation of available control and measurement technology for hazards for which standards or criteria have been developed during the preceding year; description of cooperative efforts undertaken between Government agencies and other interested parties in the implementation of this chapter during the preceding year; a progress report on the development of an adequate supply of trained manpower in the field of occupational safety and health, including estimates of future needs and the efforts being made by Government and others to meet those needs; listing of all toxic substances in industrial usage for which labeling requirements, criteria, or standards have not yet been established; and such recommendations for additional legislation as are deemed necessary to protect the safety and health of the worker and improve the administration of this chapter.”</p>
		[Jointly administered with the Secretary of Labor.]
f) Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act	Implied	<p>(a) “The Secretary [of Labor] shall by rule . . . develop, promulgate, and revise as may be appropriate, improved mandatory health or safety standards for the protection of life and prevention of injuries in coal or other mines.</p>
• P.L. 91-173§101 (1969), and amended		<p>(1) Whenever the Secretary, [of Labor], upon the basis of information submitted to him in writing by . . . the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health . . . determines that a rule should be promulgated in order to serve the objectives of this Act, the Secretary [of Labor] may request the recommendation of an advisory committee. . . . The Secretary [of Labor] shall provide such an advisory committee with . . . all pertinent factual information developed by the Secretary [of Labor] or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or otherwise available, including the results of research, demonstrations, and experiments. . . .</p>
• 30 USC §811		<p>(6)(A) The Secretary [of Labor], in promulgating mandatory standards dealing with toxic materials or harmful</p>

B. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
		<p>physical agents under this subsection, shall set standards which most adequately assure on the basis of the best available evidence that no miner will suffer material impairment of health or functional capacity even if such miner has regular exposure to the hazards dealt with by such standard for the period of his working life. Development of mandatory standards under this subsection shall be based upon research, demonstrations, experiments, and such other information as may be appropriate. In addition to the attainment of the highest degree of health and safety protection for the miner, other considerations shall be the latest available scientific data in the field, the feasibility of the standards, and experience gained under this and other health and safety laws . . .</p> <p>(B) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as soon as possible after the date of enactment of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 but in no event later than 18 months after such date and on a continuing basis thereafter, shall, for each toxic material or harmful physical agent which is used or found in a mine, determine whether such material or agent is potentially toxic at the concentrations in which it is used or found in a mine. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit such determinations with respect to such toxic substances or harmful physical agents to the Secretary [of Labor]. Thereafter, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit to the Secretary [of Labor] all pertinent criteria regarding and such substances determined to be toxic or any such harmful agents as such criteria are developed. . . .</p> <p>(7) . . . Where appropriate, such mandatory standard [promulgated under this subsection]. . . . shall provide for monitoring or measuring miner exposure at such locations and intervals, and in such manner so as to assure the maximum protection of miners. In addition, where appropriate, any such mandatory standard shall prescribe the type and frequency of medical examinations or other tests which shall be made available, by the operator at his cost, to miners exposed to such hazards in order to most effectively determine whether the health of such miners is adversely affected by such exposure. . . . In the event such medical examinations are in the nature of research, as determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, such examinations may be furnished at the expense of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The results of examinations or tests made pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be furnished only to the Secretary [of Labor] or the Secretary of Health, Education,</p>

B. National Institute for Occupation/ Safety and Health—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
<p>h) Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 91-173§203 (1969) • 30 USC §843 	Specific	<p>(a) “The operator of a coal mine shall cooperate with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in making available to each miner working in a coal mine the opportunity to have a chest roentgenogram. . . . Each worker who begins work in a coal mine for the first time shall be given, as soon as possible after commencement of his employment, and again three years later if he is still engaged in coal mining, a chest roentgenogram; . . . All chest roentgenograms shall be given in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and shall be supplemented by such other tests as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare deems necessary. The films shall be read and classified in a manner to be prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the results of each reading on each such person and of such test shall be submitted to the Secretary [of Labor] and to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and, at the request of the miner, to his physician. The Secretary [of Labor] shall also submit such results to such miner and advise him of his rights under this chapter related thereto. Such specifications, readings, classifications, and tests shall, to the greatest degree possible, be uniform for all coal mines and miners in such mines.”</p> <p>[Jointly administered with the Secretary of Labor. I</p>
<p>i) Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 91-173§426 (1969) and amended • 30 USC §936 	Implied	<p>(b) “Within 120 days following the convening of each session of Congress the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit to the Congress an annual report upon the subject matter of part B of this subchapter . . . “</p>
<p>j) Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.L. 91-173§501 (1969) and amended • 30 Usc ~951 	Specific	<p>(a) “The Secretary [of the Interior] and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as appropriate, shall conduct such studies, research, experiments, and demonstrations as may be appropriate— . . .</p> <p>(5) to develop epidemiological information to (A) identify and define positive factors involved in occupational diseases of miners, (B) provide information on the incidence and prevalence of pneumoconiosis and other respiratory ailments of miners, and (C) improve mandatory health standards; . . .</p> <p>(7) to evaluate the effect on bodily impairment and occupational disability of miners afflicted with an occupational disease;</p>

B. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—continued

Legal citation	Type of authority	Legislative text
k) Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act • P.L. 91-173§511 (1969), and amended • 30 USC §958	Implied	<p>(8) to prepare and publish from time to time, reports on all significant aspects of occupational diseases of miners as well as on the medical aspects of injuries, other than diseases which are revealed by the research carried on pursuant to this subsection;</p> <p>(9) to study the relationship between coal or other mine environments and occupational diseases of miners, and . . .</p> <p>(11) for such other purposes as they deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Activities under this section in the field of coal or other mine health shall be carried out by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, through the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. . . .</p> <p>(d) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall also conduct studies and research into matters involving the protection of life and the prevention of diseases in connection with persons, who although not miners, work with, or around the products of, coal or other mines in areas outside of such mines and under conditions which may adversely affect the health and well-being of such persons.” [Jointly administered with the Secretary of Interior.]</p> <p>(b) “Within one hundred and twenty days following the convening of each session of Congress, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit through the President to the Congress and to the Office of Science and Technology an annual report upon the health matters covered by this chapter, . . . the needs and requirements in the field of coal or other mine health, a description and the anticipated cost of each project and program he has undertaken under sections 861(b) and 951 of . . . title [30], and any other relevant information, including any recommendations he deems appropriate. The first such report shall include the recommendations of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as to necessary mandatory health standards, including his recommendations as to the maximum permissible individual exposure to miners from respirable dust during a shift .“</p>