# 106TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION H.R.987

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 4, 1999

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

# **AN ACT**

- To require the Secretary of Labor to wait for completion of a National Academy of Sciences study before promulgating a standard or guideline on ergonomics.
  - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the "Workplace Preserva-3 tion Act".

## 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 (a) Congress finds the following:

6 (1) The Department of Labor, Occupational 7 Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has an-8 nounced that it plans to propose regulations during 9 1999 to regulate "ergonomics" in the workplace. A 10 draft of OSHA's ergonomics regulation became 11 available in January 1999.

12 (2) A July, 1997, report by the National Insti-13 tute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 14 reviewing epidemiological studies that have been con-15 ducted of "work related musculoskeletal disorders of 16 the neck, upper extremity, and low back" showed 17 that there is insufficient evidence to assess the level 18 of risk to workers from repetitive motions. Such 19 characterization would be necessary to write an effi-20 cient and effective regulation.

(3) An August 1998, workshop on "work related musculoskeletal injuries" held by the National
Academy of Sciences also reviewed existing research
on musculoskeletal disorders. It also showed that
there is insufficient evidence to assess the level of
risk to workers from repetitive motions.

(4) The risk of OSHA imposing a "solution" to 1 2 ailments and disorders that are grouped as "repetitive stress injuries" and "musculoskeletal disorders" 3 4 before sufficient information about the diagnosis, 5 causes, and prevention of such injuries and disorders 6 is shown by the fact that such disorders have often 7 increased in workplaces and industries in which 8 OSHA has focused ergonomics-related enforcement 9 actions under the General Duty Clause of the Occu-10 pational Safety and Health Act, while such disorders 11 have been decreasing in workplaces generally.

12 (5) In October, 1998, Congress and the Presi-13 dent agreed upon a comprehensive study by the Na-14 tional Academy of Science of the medical and sci-15 entific evidence regarding musculoskeletal disorders. 16 The study is intended to evaluate the basic questions 17 about diagnosis and causes of such disorders. Given 18 the level of uncertainty and dispute about these 19 basic questions, and Congress' intention that they be 20 addressed in a comprehensive study by the National 21 Academy of Science, it is premature for OSHA to 22 decide that a regulation on ergonomics is necessary 23 or appropriate to improving workers' health and 24 safety before such study is completed.

1 (6) The estimated costs of OSHA's proposed 2 ergonomics regulation range from OSHA's low na-3 tional estimate of \$20,000,000,000 to some single 4 industry costs of \$18,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000. Any regulation with this potential 5 6 impact on the Nation's economy merits a sound sci-7 entific and medical foundation.

#### 8 SEC. 3. DELAY OF STANDARD OR GUIDELINE.

9 The Secretary of Labor, acting through the Occupa-10 tional Safety and Health Administration, may not promul-11 gate or issue any standard or guideline on ergonomics 12 until the National Academy of Sciences—

(1) completes a peer-reviewed scientific study of
the available evidence examining a cause and effect
relationship between repetitive tasks in the workplace and musculoskeletal disorders or repetitive
stress injuries; and

18 (2) submits to Congress a report setting forth19 the findings resulting from such study.

Passed the House of Representatives August 3, 1999.

Attest:

#### JEFF TRANDAHL,

Clerk.

By MARTHA C. MORRISON, Deputy Clerk.