106TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION S. 1070

To require the Secretary of Labor to wait for completion of a National Academy of Sciences study before promulgating a standard, regulation or guideline on ergonomics.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 14), 1999

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MACK, Mr. COVERDELL, Ms. COL-LINS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. KYL, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GREGG, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. BROWNBACK) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

- To require the Secretary of Labor to wait for completion of a National Academy of Sciences study before promulgating a standard, regulation 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,
 - **3** SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 - 4 This Act may be cited as the "Sensible Ergonomics
 - 5 Needs Scientific Evidence Act" or the "SENSE Act".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress finds the following:

(1) The Department of Labor, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (referred to in this Act as "OSHA"), has announced
that it plans to propose regulations during 1999 to
regulate "ergonomics" in the workplace. A draft of
OSHA's ergonomics regulation became available in
February 19, 1999.

10 (2) In October 1998 Congress and the Presi-11 dent agreed that the National Academy of Sciences 12 shall conduct a comprehensive study of the medical 13 and scientific evidence regarding musculoskeletal 14 disorders. The study is intended to evaluate the 15 basic questions about diagnosis and causes of such 16 disorders. Given the uncertainty and dispute about 17 these basic questions, and Congress' intention that 18 they be addressed in a comprehensive study by the 19 National Academy of Sciences, it is premature for 20 OSHA to propose a regulation on ergonomics as 21 being necessary or appropriate to improve workers' 22 health and safety until such study is completed.

(3) An August 1998 workshop on "work related
musculoskeletal injuries" held by the National Academy of Sciences reviewed existing research on musculoskeletal disorders. It showed that there is insuf-

ficient evidence to assess the level of risk to workers
 from repetitive motions.

(4) A July 1997 report by the National Insti-3 4 tute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 5 reviewing epidemiological studies that have been con-6 ducted of "work related musculoskeletal disorders of 7 the neck, upper extremity, and low back" showed 8 that there is insufficient evidence to assess the level 9 of risk to workers from repetitive motions. Such evi-10 dence would be necessary to write an efficient and 11 effective regulation.

12 SEC. 3. DELAY OF STANDARD, REGULATION OR GUIDELINE.

The Secretary of Labor, acting through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, may not propose
or issue in final form any standard, regulation, or guideline on ergonomics until—

17 (1) the National Academy of Sciences—

(A) completes a peer-reviewed scientific
study, as mandated by Public Law 105–277, of
the available evidence examining a cause and
effect relationship between repetitive tasks in
the workplace and musculoskeletal disorders or
repetitive stress injuries; and

(B) submits to Congress a report setting
 forth the findings resulting from such study;
 and

4 (2) the expiration of the 30-day period begin5 ning on the date on which the final report under
6 paragraph (1)(B) is submitted to Congress.