

Trump Administration's Worker Safety and Health Record

Rollbacks and Repeals

Repealed OSHA rule requiring employers to keep accurate injury records (H.J. Res 83).

Repealed Fair Pay and Safe Workplaces rule to hold federal contractors accountable for obeying safety and labor laws (H.J. Res 37).

Issued Executive Order 13771 requiring that for every new protection, two existing safeguards must be repealed.

Issued Executive Order 13777 requiring agencies to identify regulations that are burdensome to industry that should be repealed or modified.

Proposed FY 2019 budget that would slash the Department of Labor's budget by 21%, cutting coal mine enforcement and eliminating worker safety and health training programs; eliminate the Chemical Safety Board; and cut NIOSH's job safety research by \$100 million.

Delaying and Weakening Protections

Reviewing MSHA's coal dust standard to determine whether it should be modified to be less burdensome on industry.

Proposed to weaken OSHA's new beryllium standard for workers in construction and maritime, after delaying the effective date and enforcement of the rule in all sectors.

Delayed enforcement of OSHA's silica standard in construction for 90 days until Sept. 23, 2017, and full enforcement until Oct. 23, 2017, allowing continued high exposures to deadly silica dust.

Delayed the requirement for employers to submit summary injury data to OSHA and announced the intention to revise or revoke other parts of the electronic injury reporting/anti-retaliation rule.

Delayed MSHA's mine examination rule for metal and nonmetal mines until June 2, 2018, and weakened key provisions in the rule.

Delayed EPA's RMP rule to prevent chemical accidents for nearly two years, until Feb. 19, 2019, putting workers, the public and first responders in danger.

Abandoned work on more than a dozen new OSHA rules including rules on styrene, combustible dust and noise in construction. Suspended work on new OSHA standards on workplace violence, infectious diseases, process safety management and emergency preparedness.

Abandoned work on new MSHA rules for civil penalties and refuge alternatives in coal mines, and suspended work on new standards on silica and proximity detection systems for mobile mining equipment.

Withdrew OSHA's walkaround policy that gave nonunion workers the right to have a representative participate in OSHA inspections.

Limiting Access to Information and Input

Stopped posting information on all worker fatalities reported to OSHA.

Stopped issuing press releases on many significant OSHA enforcement cases.

Refused to make public employer injury data reported to OSHA, even though similar data has been posted on OSHA's website for years.

Disbanded OSHA's Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health Safety and Health (FACOSH) and Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC).