

The Secretary of Labor's Report to the President
on the Status of Federal Agencies'
Occupational Safety and Health Programs

Calendar Year
2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	2
Executive Summary	3
OSHA Activities	3
Agency Activities	5
The Secretary’s Report to the President	10
Section 1 - OSHA Activities	11
Enforcement	11
Oversight	14
Compliance Assistance	23
Section 2 – Federal Agency OSH Activities	27
Fatalities, Hospitalizations, and Amputations	27
Certified Safety and Health Committees	31
Other OSH Committees and Councils	32
Analyzing and Controlling Hazards	33
Motor Vehicle Safety	34
Management Response to Safety and Health Inspections	38
Federal Employees Overseas	39
OSH Training and Resources	41
Whistleblower Protection Programs	41
Product Safety Programs	41
Specific Agency Reporting Programs	42
Appendices	44
Appendix 1: Status of Agency Injury and Illness Record Reporting	45
Appendix 2: Field Federal Safety and Health Councils	49
Appendix 3: Agency Requests to NIOSH for Technical Assistance	59
Appendix 4: Fatality/Hospitalization/Amputation Incident Summary	62

PREFACE

This report fulfills the Secretary of Labor’s annual responsibility, as set forth in Section 19(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (the Act), to inform the President about the status of federal agencies’ Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) programs and the accidents and injuries that occurred at federal worksites. The report provides an analysis of the reports each agency submitted to the Secretary. It also describes the activities that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) conducted at or with federal agencies during Calendar Year (CY) 2018.

Agency heads must establish and provide guidance on their OSH programs, as well as report on the status of these programs, as mandated by:

- Section 19(a) of the Act (29 United States Code (U.S.C.) §668(a)), which directs “the head of each Federal agency to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program which is consistent with the occupational safety and health standards promulgated under Section 6 [of the Act (29 U.S.C. § 655)].”
- Section 19(a)(5) of the Act (29 U.S.C. §668(a)(5)), which requires federal agency heads to “make an annual report to the Secretary with respect to occupational accidents and injuries and the agency’s program under this section.”
- Presidential Executive Order (E.O.) 12196, *Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees*, which guides the heads of federal Executive Branch agencies in implementing Section 19 of the Act and directs the Secretary to issue a set of basic program elements to assist the various federal agencies in carrying out their responsibilities.
- Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1960, *Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters*, which establishes the requirements for agency heads to implement OSH programs in their respective agencies.

The Act, E.O. 12196, and 29 CFR §1960 require the heads of federal agencies to submit annual reports on their OSH programs to the Secretary. According to 29 CFR §1960.71(a)(1), the report is due to OSHA, annually, no later than May 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the steps that OSHA and federal agencies took in CY 2018 to ensure the safety and health of federal employees. The report also summarizes the information that federal Executive Branch agencies provided to OSHA in their annual reports and includes the injury and illness rates for federal Executive Branch employees.

The report explains how the Executive Branch departments and agencies sought to improve workplace safety and health in CY 2018. The report describes how federal agencies analyzed trends and improved their programs to assess the government's trends and overall progress toward improving worker safety and health.

Annual Report Requirement

Section 19(a)(5) of the Act requires each Executive Branch agency to submit an annual report to the Secretary. The annual report must address occupational accidents, injuries, and illnesses, as well as include details on the agency's program for providing safe and healthful working conditions. The report should also assess the effectiveness of the agency's OSH program.

Reporting Federal Agency Injury and Illness Information Requirement

Per 29 CFR §1960.72(a), each agency must submit to the Secretary by May 1 of each year all information included on the agency's previous calendar year's occupational injury and illness recordkeeping forms. The information submitted must include all data entered on OSHA Form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (or equivalent); OSHA Form 301, Injury and Illness Incident Report (or equivalent); and OSHA Form 300A, Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (or equivalent).

OSHA Activities

OSHA engaged in a wide range of enforcement, oversight, and compliance assistance activities to address OSH-related issues at federal agencies. Enforcement activities primarily focused on inspections of federal worksites to identify violations of OSHA standards and to monitor agencies' injury and illness rates. Oversight consisted of calculating quarterly injury and illness rates and assessing agencies OSH programs through the annual report submissions. Compliance assistance activities included consulting with federal agencies, explaining the importance of providing safe and healthy working environments, and highlighting the best practices or methods to help agencies accomplish this goal.

Enforcement

During CY 2018, OSHA conducted 269 programmed inspections and 348 unprogrammed inspections at federal workplaces. On average, each programmed inspection identified 1.81 violations and each unprogrammed inspection identified 0.83 violations. OSHA inspected federal agencies under a variety of national and local emphasis programs targeting specific hazards (such as combustible dust or exposure to hexavalent chromium) and types of industries (such as nursing or maritime). Under the Federal Agency Targeting Inspection Program (FEDTARG), OSHA specifically targeted federal agency establishments with high injury and illness rates. Compared to CY 2017, in CY 2018 OSHA programmed inspection activity decreased while unprogrammed inspections increased, federal agency compliance increased, and the average number of violations per inspection decreased. In addition, OSHA issued 10 federal agency significant/novel cases in CY 2018. Of the 10 cases, four involved the Department of Defense (DoD), three involved the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), two involved

the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and one involved the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Oversight

OSHA continued to calculate injury and illness rates quarterly, allowing agencies to track these results along with other measures to help assess their OSH programs. OSHA also tracked the workers' compensation costs to document financial impact of federal worker injuries and illnesses. In addition, OSHA's annual report request to federal agencies provided agencies with the opportunity to assess and improve their OSH programs.

OSHA calculates injury and illness incidence rates for individual agencies by using fiscal year (FY) injury and illness claims data reported to the Department of Labor's (DOL), Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), together with the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) employment data.¹ In FY 2018, federal government employment decreased by 7,675 (1 percent) to 2,160,305 employees. The total injury and illness cases decreased by 1,729 to 41,705 (4 percent) and the total case rate decreased from 2.00 occurrences per 100 workers to 1.93 occurrences per 100 workers (4 percent). The government's lost-time cases decreased by 886 to 22,365 (4 percent) and the lost-time case rate decreased from 1.07 occurrences per 100 workers to 1.04 occurrences per 100 workers (3 percent).

The Federal Employment Compensation Act (FECA) costs for chargeback year (CBY) 2018 were approximately \$1.5 billion as compared to CBY 2017 (\$1.5 billion), CBY 2016 (\$1.6 billion), and CBY 2015 (\$1.6 billion). Workers' compensation benefits provided to employees include payments for medical treatment, rehabilitation services, replacement of lost wages, and compensation benefits to their survivors in cases of death.

For CY 2018, OSHA asked agencies to rate the operations, management, and culture components of their OSH programs using a seven-question (attribute) tool. The tool asks agencies questions about how the agency fulfills specific requirements of 29 CFR §1960 and E.O. 12196, 13043, and 13513. The data indicate that most federal agencies meet the program requirements of 29 CFR §1960 for an effective OSH program. Overall, agencies' ratings of the three components reflect an improvement in their programs. Agencies reported improving numerous program elements by providing employees with more opportunities to participate in all aspects of the program including hazard reporting, defining safe work practices, and conducting site inspections. Agencies also reported that individuals with assigned safety and health responsibilities had the authority to perform their duties including implementing OSH rules and using the necessary funds and resources to abate workplace hazards.

Despite the overall success of agencies' OSH programs, most agencies identified areas for improvement. The analysis also indicated that a small number of agencies were not fully aware of their OSH responsibilities or how to implement all the attributes of an effective OSH program in government operations.

During this reporting period, OSHA received complete injury and illness data from 59 of 95 agencies (62 percent) and partial data from an additional 24 agencies (25 percent). The most common errors were failures to provide the number of employees or hours worked for each establishment. OSHA will analyze the collected data for key findings and the collection process for lessons learned to further streamline and simplify the procedure.

¹ OWCP data are available only on an FY basis.

Compliance Assistance

OSHA uses a variety of methods to assist federal agencies in their efforts to improve worker safety and health to include: responding to federal agency technical assistance requests (ATARs), encouraging agencies' participation in the Secretary's Field Federal Safety and Health Councils (FFSHCs), and providing agencies with OSH training opportunities.

ATARs are consultative services available only to federal agencies. Similar to OSHA's Consultation Program for private-sector employers, ATARs may include hazard abatement advice, training, consultation visits, or OSH program assistance. While an ATAR is not an enforcement inspection, agencies that request assistance are expected to correct all violations of citable program elements under 29 CFR §1960 or other OSHA standards observed during the visit. During CY 2018, OSHA conducted 10 ATARs at the request of VA, Consumer Product Safety Commission, USDA, and DOL.

FFSHCs are federal interagency groups, chartered by the Secretary, that enable local OSH professionals to share knowledge and resources. In CY 2018, 31 FFSHCs actively carried out efforts to improve the effectiveness of OSH functions within the government. According to the annual reports submitted by FFSHCs to OSHA during CY 2018, 34 departments and agencies participated in council activities and more than 2,000 federal employees attended meetings and/or council-provided training. Each year, OSHA assesses the work of the councils so that the Secretary can recognize the most successful. In CY 2018, the Secretary recognized 11 FFSHCs for their efforts to promote the advancement of OSH in the federal government.

Under 29 CFR §1960.17, if an agency cannot comply with an applicable OSHA standard, it may request an alternate standard to ensure appropriate protection for affected employees. An alternate standard is the federal agency equivalent of a private-sector variance from OSHA standards. Currently, there are six OSHA-approved alternate standards that address air traffic control towers, special-purpose ladders, lifting devices, diving standards, weight-handling equipment, and gas-free engineering. Under 29 CFR §1960.18, if no OSHA standard exists for a specific working condition of federal agency employees, an agency must develop a supplementary standard for that working condition and provide the standard to OSHA. Currently, there are two supplementary standards; one addresses explosives, propellants, and pyrotechnics, and the other covers portable tank transport. OSHA did not approve any new alternate or supplementary standards in CY 2018.

OSHA provides federal agency OSH personnel with training opportunities through numerous venues, including the OSHA Training Institute (OTI). Federal OSH personnel may attend any of OTI's professional and technical courses throughout the year. In addition, OSHA provides federal agency OSH personnel with a week of free training at OTI, commonly referred to as FEDWEEK. During the 2018 FEDWEEK, OSHA provided nine half-day seminars, offered twice during the week, on topics chosen by federal OSH personnel. Ninety-eight federal employees attended these seminars and reported that they were pleased with the training offered.

Agency Activities

Fatalities, Hospitalizations, and Amputations

The Act, provisions of 29 CFR §1960, and other regulations require employers, both private and public, to investigate, track, and promptly report incidents involving work-related fatalities,

hospitalizations, and amputations² to OSHA. As shown in Table 1, for the CY 2018 reporting period, federal Executive Branch departments and independent agencies reported 19 civilian employee fatalities, 183 hospitalizations, and 25 amputations. Each reported incident is a singular event that may result in multiple outcomes (i.e., amputation resulting in a hospitalization). The classification hierarchy follows accordingly: fatality, amputation, hospitalization. For example, if an employee suffered an amputation that resulted in hospitalization, the incident is counted as an amputation.

Table 1: Major Department / Agency incident outcome for CY 2018

Agency	Fatalities	Hospitalizations	Amputations
Department of Agriculture	0	9	1
Department of Commerce	0	5	0
Department of Defense	5	49	9
Department of Energy	1	6	0
Department of Health and Human Services	1	2	0
Department of Homeland Security	2	44	0
Department of Justice	4	13	7
Department of Labor	0	1	4
Department of Veterans Affairs	2	15	2
Department of the Interior	3	32	0
Department of the Treasury	0	0	1
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	0	1	0
Federal Trade Commission	0	1	0
General Services Administration	1	0	0
Smithsonian Institute	0	4	0
Social Security Administration	0	0	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	1	0
Total	19	183	25

An overall incident cause analysis indicates that incidents related to falls and vehicles increased between the reporting years of CY 2016 and CY 2017. Departments reported a 25 percent increase in falls including one that resulted in a fatality in CY 2018. Incidents related to motor vehicles increased 83 percent in CY 2018. Hospitalizations and fatalities related to firearms increased 40 percent in CY 2018. Heat-related incidents decreased by 29 percent in CY 2018.

Certified Safety and Health Committees (CSHC)

Under 29 CFR §1960, Subpart F, any Executive Branch agency can form a certified safety and health committee (CSHC) to monitor and assist with the agency's OSH program. Agencies with CSHCs must have committees at both the national and field/regional levels. The national-level committees provide policy guidance, while the local committees monitor and assist in the execution of the agency's OSH policies. When appropriately implemented, an approved CSHC exempts agencies from unannounced OSHA inspections. During CY 2018, the following agencies maintained Secretary-approved CSHCs: the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), DOL, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Each agency provided information certifying to the Secretary that their respective CSHCs met Subpart F's requirements. Most other agencies have

² On January 1, 2015, OSHA implemented a new reporting rule that requires employers to report an incident resulting in the hospitalization of one or more employees, rather than three or more employees. In addition, employers must report incidents that result in a loss of an eye or an amputation.

internal OSH committees not certified under Subpart F.

Controlling Hazards

To determine how well agencies track workplace injuries, OSHA asked agencies to report on the most common causes of injuries and the efforts taken to mitigate those causes. Most agencies reported on their efforts to reduce employee slip, trip, and fall injuries or overexertion. To address these injuries, agencies implemented engineering and administrative controls to reduce or eliminate exposure. Several agencies reported installing slip-resistant flooring, improving lighting, and conducting ergonomic assessments. Agencies also conducted annual safety training classes and held agency-wide meetings to improve awareness. In addition, several agencies reported participating in OSHA's National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls held in May 2018. The purpose of the Stand-Down was to get employers to pause during the workday for topic discussions, demonstrations, and training on how to recognize related hazards and prevent falls.

Motor Vehicle Safety

In the information request, OSHA asked agencies to provide details on their motor vehicle safety programs (MVSP) as well as any motor vehicle accidents that occurred during the reporting period. Most agencies reported having MVSPs that comply with the Executive Orders requiring the use of seatbelts in motor vehicles and preventing distracted driving. Several departments and agencies offered hands-on training to employees, such as defensive driving, while most others relied on training courses provided by either GSA or the National Safety Council. In CY 2018, 32 federal agencies reported that 11,321 motor vehicle accidents occurred.

Agency's Self-Inspection of Safety and Health Program

Overall, federal agencies reported an improvement in the effectiveness of their self-inspections during CY 2018. Several agencies noted that their OSH program improvements were due to the number of self-inspections completed during the reporting period. Most agencies indicated that they conducted self-evaluations quarterly and that supervisors and employees, trained in hazard recognition, conducted these inspections. Several agencies reported that all workplaces were inspected during CY 2018. A few agencies indicated that their facilities were inspected by GSA, OSHA, or a federal contractor. Overall, agencies' involvement in internal and external inspections included correcting minor issues on the spot, abating hazards as required by corrective action plans, and updating policy and/or procedural guidance to improve the effectiveness of their OSH programs. In CY 2018, 80 agencies oversaw self-inspection activities, with a few having the inspections conducted by outside sources.

Federal Employee Training

Agencies reported providing a wide range of training to their stateside employees. Agencies reported providing employee OSH training based on job responsibilities, and some agencies made special efforts to ensure that collateral duty OSH personnel received all appropriate training. Many agencies provided support by publishing information on their OSH websites and in their newsletters, encouraging OSH personnel to participate in local FFSHCs, and recognizing employees' efforts with OSH awards. In addition, agencies supported employees participating in professional OSH organizations and pursuing OSH certifications. On a related note, several agencies supported employee safety and health by encouraging healthy lifestyles. For example, agencies provided employees with onsite fitness centers or subsidized gym memberships, sponsored health fairs, or offered health screenings and physical examinations.

The Act, E.O. 12196, and 29 CFR §1960 have no geographical limits. These regulations require agencies to provide safe and healthful workplaces to all federal civilian employees, including those

who work outside U.S. borders. In CY 2018, 72,494 government employees worked overseas.³ Agencies reported providing OSH coverage to their overseas employees through the DoD, the Department of State (DOS), or their own programs. All agencies described providing their employees with prophylactic immunizations, training, and pre-travel safety and health information prior to deployment.

Whistleblower Protection Programs

In the CY 2018 information request to federal agencies, OSHA asked agencies to provide information on their whistleblower protection programs. As required by 29 CFR §1960, Subpart G, agencies must ensure that employees are not subjected to restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal for filing a report of unsafe or unhealthy working conditions. OSHA asked agencies to provide information on any federal employee allegations of reprisal as well as all actions taken in response to the allegations. Almost all agencies acknowledged their whistleblower responsibilities and reported having a well-designed protection program. In all, 85 agencies (98 percent) reported that they have functional whistleblower protection programs. During CY 2018, three agencies reported investigating allegations of reprisal. DOL, DOT, and the Smithsonian Institution investigated claims of reprisal, and all were found unsubstantiated.

Product Safety

In their CY 2018 reports, federal agencies described compliance with the provisions of 29 CFR §1960.34, which addresses conflicts that may exist in standards concerning federal buildings, leased space, products purchased or supplied, and other requirements affecting federal employee safety and health. In their reports, agencies addressed how they comply with the product safety requirements of the standard, including the use of safety data sheets (SDS), and whether the agency responded to product recalls. Sixty-six agencies (76 percent) reported being in compliance with the standard, while 19 agencies (22 percent) indicated lacking such a program. Agencies without a product safety program reported that they did not use chemicals. Three agencies (3 percent) stated that the provision was inapplicable. OSHA contacts agencies stating a provision is inapplicable, and those that did not address the information request, to ensure awareness of their OSH responsibilities in this area.

Accomplishments

Agencies reported on a broad range of OSH program improvements, such as revising existing policies, procedures, and manuals; implementing new training delivery systems; and instituting mandatory OSH training. In addition, agencies reported inspecting their facilities and establishments more frequently and incorporating risk assessment into their safety policies. While several agencies have invested considerable resources and developed robust OSH programs, a few agencies are still in the early stages of program development. These agencies are making great strides in developing OSH programs.

Agencies Failing to Submit Annual Reports

OSHA did not receive Section 19(a)(5) reports from the following nine agencies:

- AbilityOne
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Corporation for National Community Service
- Department of Education
- DOS
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
- Millennium Challenge Corporation

³ The Department of State, which did not submit a CY 2018 report, reported close to 60,000 employees in CY 2017.

- Presidio Trust
- Selective Service System

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1 - OSHA ACTIVITIES

This section discusses OSHA enforcement, oversight, and compliance assistance activities; significant/novel enforcement cases involving federal agencies; and agencies' reports of self-evaluations using components of an integrated safety and health evaluation tool. In addition, this section contains information on recordkeeping, provides a summary of agency reports on fatalities and hospitalizations, and includes a brief description of the training opportunities OSHA provided solely to federal OSH personnel.

Enforcement

Inspections

OSHA is committed to strong, fair, and effective enforcement of safety and health requirements in the federal workplace. Through inspections, OSHA assesses agencies' compliance with safety and health standards and the requirements of 29 CFR §1960, thus reducing the number of on-the-job hazards. OSHA inspections of federal workplaces parallel those conducted in the private sector. While inspections can occur for many reasons, they generally fall into one of two categories: programmed or unprogrammed. OSHA performs programmed inspections to focus resources on and emphasize a particular safety or health issue, workplaces associated with specific hazards or adverse health outcomes/effects, and establishments where rates of injuries and illnesses exceed industry averages. Unprogrammed inspections occur for many reasons and are primarily in response to employee complaints about or notifications of serious hazards.

OSHA further categorizes inspections as related to either safety or health. Safety inspections focus on workplace issues such as means of egress, electrical hazards, machine guarding, or confined space entry procedures. Health inspections may focus on worker respiratory exposures to specific chemicals, dermal exposures to infectious disease agents, or to physical hazards such as occupational noise exposure and ergonomics. During an inspection, if OSHA determines that safety and/or health hazards exist, OSHA documents the conditions and determines if those conditions violate an OSHA standard. For federal agencies, OSHA issues *Notices of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions* (Notices), which carry no monetary penalties.

There are different types of violations, depending on the severity of the hazard or the agency's response to the condition:

- *De Minimis* violations have no direct or immediate relationship to safety or health and do not result in citations.
- Other-Than-Serious violations capture hazards that cannot reasonably be predicted to cause death or serious physical harm to exposed employees, but do have a direct and immediate relationship to their safety and health.
- Serious violations are hazards that could cause injury or illness that would most likely result in death or serious physical harm to the employee(s).
- Willful violations exist under the Act where an employer has demonstrated either an intentional disregard for the requirements of the Act or a plain indifference to employee safety and health.
- Repeat violations occur when an employer has been cited previously for the same or a substantially similar condition or hazard and the Notice has become a final order.
- Failure-To-Abate violations occur when the agency has not corrected a violation for which OSHA has issued a Notice, and the abatement date has passed or is covered under a settlement agreement. A *failure-to-abate* also exists when the agency has not complied with interim measures involved in a long-term abatement within the given timeframe.

OSHA Inspection Activity

During CY 2018, OSHA conducted 269 programmed inspections and 348 unprogrammed inspections of federal worksites. Inspections averaged 1.81 violations per programmed inspection and 0.83 violations per unprogrammed inspection. OSHA found 76 percent of establishments receiving programmed inspections not in compliance. Overall, OSHA identified 632 violations: 404 Serious, 82 Repeat, and 146 Other-Than-Serious.

In CY 2018, OSHA continued to conduct programmed inspections that focus on specific federal agency establishments/hazards. As illustrated in Table 2, the number of programmed inspections decreased in CY 2018 as compared to the prior two years, and the average number of serious violations also decreased. While the number of unprogrammed inspections increased in CY 2018 as compared to the previous year, the average number of serious violations for those inspections also decreased.

Table 2. *OSHA Federal Agency Programmed, Unprogrammed Inspection Activity, CY 2016 through CY 2018.*

	CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016
Programmed Inspections	269	509	349
Percent in Compliance	23.8	23	11
Average Number of Violations per Inspection	2.81	3.02	3.19
Serious, Willful, Repeat Violations	486	939	873
Average Number Serious, Willful, Repeat Violations	1.81	1.84	2.56
Un-programmed Inspections	348	318	365
Percent in Compliance	44.2	51	51
Average Number of Violations per Inspection	2.54	2.72	1.21
Serious, Willful, Repeat Violations	290	276	352
Average Number Serious, Willful, Repeat Violations	0.83	0.87	0.97
Total Inspections	617	827	714

Significant/Novel Cases

Significant cases carry penalties over \$180,000, while novel cases involve specific enforcement issues. By law, OSHA cannot assess penalties against federal agencies, yet it can determine the significance of a federal agency case by comparing the violations to the penalties that would be assessed to a “similar” private-sector employer.

OSHA issued 10 federal agency significant/novel case reports in CY 2018. Of the 10 cases, four involved the DoD, three involved VA, two involved USDA, and one involved DOJ (Table 3).

Table 3. *Summary of OSHA Significant/Novel Cases Involving Federal Agencies.*

Department/Agency	Inspection Type	Program	Type of Violations
DoD – Defense Command Agency Region 3 – Norfolk, Virginia	Planned Program	Amputation Inspection	Willful: 1 Serious: 3
OSHA initiated this inspection following the reporting of an amputation injury.			

Table 3. *Summary of OSHA Significant/Novel Cases Involving Federal Agencies.*

Department/Agency	Inspection Type	Program	Type of Violations
DoD – Department of Navy Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Patuxent River Region 3 – Patuxent River, Maryland	Un-Planned Program	Complaint Inspection	Willful: 3 Serious: 1 Other-Than-Serious: 1
OSHA initiated this inspection following a complaint alleging employee exposure to asbestos due to deteriorating pipe insulation.			
DoD – Army and Air Force Exchange Service Selfridge Air National Guard Base Region 5 – Mount Clemens, Michigan	Un-Planned Program	Complaint Inspection	Repeat: 1 Other-Than-Serious: 1
OSHA initiated this inspection following a complaint related to forklift training and certification.			
DoD – Army Reserve 63rd Readiness Division Region 9 – Mountain View, California	Un-Planned Program	Fatality Inspection	Serious: 2 Other-Than-Serious: 1
OSHA initiated this inspection after the responding coroner informed OSHA about a work-related fatality that had occurred the previous day.			
VA – Veterans Administration New Jersey Healthcare System Region 2 – East Orange, New Jersey	Planned Program	Follow-up Inspection	Failure-to-Abate: 2
OSHA initiated this follow-up inspection after numerous unsuccessful attempts to obtain abatement verification for the original violation items.			
VA – Veterans Administration Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System Region 9 – Los Angeles, California	Planned Program	FEDTARG	Repeat: 5
OSHA initiated this inspection as a FEDTARG programmed planned inspection from the 2017 targeting list.			
VA – Tibor Rubin Veterans Administration Long Beach Medical Center Region 9 – Long Beach, California	Planned Program	FEDTARG	Serious: 1 Repeat: 5
OSHA initiated this inspection as a FEDTARG programmed planned inspection from the 2017 targeting list.			
USDA – U.S. Forest Service Mount Hood National Forest Region 10 – Sandy, Oregon	Planned Program	FEDSAFE Local Emphasis	Serious: 5 Repeat: 6 Other-Than-Serious: 4

Table 3. *Summary of OSHA Significant/Novel Cases Involving Federal Agencies.*

Department/Agency	Inspection Type	Program	Type of Violations
OSHA initiated this inspection as a programmed planned inspection under the FEDSAFE Local Emphasis Program.			
USDA – U.S. Forest Service Glacier Ranger District Region 10 – Girdwood, Arkansas	Planned Program	FEDSAFE Local Emphasis	Serious: 1 Repeat: 2
OSHA initiated this inspection as a programmed planned inspection under the FEDSAFE Local Emphasis Program.			
DOJ – Bureau of Prisons Federal Correctional Complex Butner Region 4 – Butner, North Carolina	Planned Program	FEDTARG	Serious: 8 Repeat: 5 Other-Than-Serious: 2
OSHA initiated this inspection as a FEDTARG programmed planned inspection from the 2017 targeting list.			

Oversight

Injury and Illness Statistics and Workers' Compensation Costs

OSHA calculates injury and illness incidence rates for individual agencies by using FY injury and illness claims data reported to OWCP,⁴ together with OPM's employment data. In FY 2018, federal government employment decreased by 7,675 (1 percent) to 2,160,305 employees. The total injury and illness cases decreased by 1,729 to 41,705 (4 percent) and the total case rate decreased from 2.00 occurrences per 100 to 1.93 (4 percent). The Government's lost-time cases decreased by 886 to 22,365 (4 percent) and the lost-time case rate decreased from 1.07 occurrences per 100 to 1.04 (3 percent).

The FECA costs for CBY 2018 were approximately \$1.5 billion compared to CBY 2017 (\$1.5 billion), CBY 2016 (\$1.6 billion), and CBY 2015 (\$1.6 billion). Workers' compensation benefits provided to employees include payments for medical treatment, rehabilitation services, replacement of lost wages, and compensation benefits to their survivors in cases of death.

Evaluations

Based on the information gathered from federal agencies' annual reports, OSHA evaluated agencies' OSH programs, as required by 29 CFR §1960.80 and Section 1-401(h) of E.O. 12196. While federal operations and worksites are quite diverse, ranging from office spaces to construction sites, under 29 CFR §1960, agencies are required to integrate OSH programs into organizational structures, take a systematic approach to determine whether policies and procedures are appropriately developed and implemented, and develop and maintain safety and health management systems. Within this framework, OSHA can evaluate these diverse federal settings to determine if OSH program's policies and procedures are regularly monitored and modified to correct any problems, are adapted to changing worksite environments, and effectively promote workplace safety and health.

⁴ OWCP data are available only on an FY basis.

For the last several years, OSHA has asked agencies to evaluate their programs drawing from elements of OSHA's Form 33. OSHA developed and validated Form 33 in 1985 to measure the effectiveness of private-sector employers' safety and health management systems. Based on the concept of an organizational safety and health program, Form 33 uses 58 attributes to assess the three main components of a structured OSH program—operations, management, and culture.

The operational component measures whether a program has a well-defined and communicated system to identify, correct, and control hazards. The managerial component assesses whether the program incorporates effective planning, administration, training, leadership, and supervision to support the prevention or elimination of workplace hazards. Finally, the cultural component evaluates whether the OSH program has developed an effective culture in which management and labor work collaboratively to effectively reduce or eliminate hazards. While the attributes within each of the components are distinct, they are interdependent.

For the CY 2018 report, OSHA selected the following seven of the tool's 58 attributes to assess agencies' OSH programs.

Table 4 – Evaluation Components and Attributes

Operational Component – 2 Attributes

Hazard Anticipation and Detection

1. **Effective safety and health self-inspections are performed regularly.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if personnel in the agency are performing effective safety and health inspections on a regular basis.

Hazard Prevention and Control

2. **Effective safety and health rules and work practices are in place.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if the agency has established general workplace rules and specific work practices that prescribe safe and healthful behavior and task performance methods.

Managerial Component – 3 Attributes

Planning and Evaluation

3. **Hazard incidence data are effectively analyzed.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if the agency uses hazard incidence data to set safety and health priorities.
4. **A review of the overall safety and health management system is conducted at least annually.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if the agency periodically audits the management aspects of its Safety and Health Management System (SHMS), identifying progress and needed changes/improvements.

Administration and Supervision

5. **Individuals with assigned safety and health responsibilities have the necessary knowledge, skills, and timely information to perform their duties.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if the agency's personnel have the understanding, skill, and current information needed to effectively perform their OSH responsibilities.

Cultural Component – 2 Attributes

Management Leadership

6. **Managers allocate the resources needed to properly support the agency’s safety and health program.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if the agency’s managers demonstrate OSH leadership, promote a culture of safety and health in the organization, and support effective operation of the safety and health program by allocating needed resources.

Employee Participation

7. **There is an effective process to involve employees in safety and health issues.** The purpose of this attribute is to determine if there is an established organizational process that is known, trusted, and used by employees to provide input regarding safety and health issues.

Agencies were asked to rate each of the seven attributes based on their CY 2018 reporting period experience and select one of the following responses: does not exist, needs major improvements, needs minor improvements, or is highly effective. The response “does not exist” indicates that the attribute was not in place at all, while the response “is highly effective” indicates the attribute was completely effective and integrated into the OSH program without need for improvement. The other ratings indicate some aspect of the attribute is present, needing either major or minor improvements, respectively. If an agency believes an attribute does not apply to its program, it may select “not applicable.” In addition to scoring each attribute, agencies had to provide detailed information supporting each chosen attribute rating.

Overall Assessment

For the CY 2018 reporting period, OSHA received responses from 88 of 97 agencies, a 91 percent response rate.⁵ Of the responding agencies, 24 (27 percent) provided an average rating of “highly effective” for each of the seven attributes, and 48 agencies (55 percent) indicated a need for minor improvements in most of their OSH programs. Agencies’ assessment scores indicate that, overall, these organizations recognize that effective safety and health programs are assets to their organizations.

Of the 88 agencies that submitted reports, three agencies (3 percent) either did not provide attribute ratings or provided a “not applicable” rating for each attribute. In their reports, most of the 88 agencies indicated that, while they were committed to taking safety precautions in the course of their daily business operations, they did not employ full-time safety and health or collateral duty staff during CY 2018. These agencies also stated that the attributes did not apply to their operations because they had very few employees and their operations were limited to administrative functions. The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board stated, for example, that given the size and nature of its mission, it had not implemented formal safety programs.

⁵ Tables 5a and 5b depict the overall scores federal agencies assigned to the self-evaluations of their respective OSH programs for CY 2018. Those agencies that either did not rate any of the seven attributes in the self-assessment or did not conduct a self-evaluation are identified as “NR” (not reported) in the Table. An “IR” listing indicates that the agency rated some, but not all, of the attributes.

Table 5a. Major Departments/Independent Agencies' Average Safety and Health Program Rating.

Agency	Rating	Agency	Rating
Department of Agriculture	▲	Department of Veterans Affairs	★
Department of Commerce	▲	Department of the Air Force	▲
Department of Defense	▲	Department of the Army	●
Department of Education	NR	Department of the Interior	▲
Department of Energy	IR	Department of the Navy	▲
Department of Health and Human Services	▲	Department of the Treasury	▲
Department of Homeland Security	▲	Environmental Protection Agency	▲
Department of Housing and Urban Development	▲	General Services Administration	●
Department of Justice	▲	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	★
Department of Labor	▲	Social Security Administration	★
Department of State	NR	Tennessee Valley Authority	▲
Department of Transportation	▲		

Score Explanation

- ★ Highly Effective – Completely in place
- ▲ Needs Minor Improvements – Mostly in place with only minor improvements needed
- Needs Major Improvements – Some portion/aspect is present but major improvement is needed
- Does Not Exist – No discernible indication that a portion or aspect is even in place
- IR – Not all attributes were rated, incomplete response
- NR – Data not reported by agency

Table 5b. *Smaller Independent Agencies' Average Safety and Health Program Rating.*

Agency	Rating	Agency	Rating
AbilityOne Commission	NR	International Trade Commission	▲
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	NR	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	★
African Development Foundation	NR	John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	NR
Agency for Global Media	▲	Marine Mammal Commission	▲
Agency for International Development	●	Merit Systems Protection Board	▲
American Battle Monuments Commission	●	Millennium Challenge Corporation	NR
Architectural and Transportation Barriers	IR	Morris K. Udall & Stewart L. Udall Foundation	★
Armed Forces Retirement Home	IR	National Archives and Records Administration	▲
Central Intelligence Agency	IR	National Capital Planning Commission	★
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	★	National Council on Disability	●
Commission of Fine Arts	○	National Credit Union Administration	NR
Commission on Civil Rights	IR	National Endowment for the Arts	★
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	○	National Endowment for the Humanities	IR
Consumer Product Safety Commission	▲	National Gallery of Art	▲
Corporation for National Community Service	NR	National Labor Relations Board	▲
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	★	National Mediation Board	★
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	▲	National Science Foundation	▲
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	▲	National Transportation Safety Board	★
Export-Import Bank of the United States	IR	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	▲
Farm Credit Administration	▲	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	NR
Federal Communications Commission	★	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	★
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	★	Office of Government Ethics	▲

Agency	Rating	Agency	Rating
Federal Election Commission	★	Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	IR
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	●	Office of Personnel Management	●
Federal Housing Finance Agency	▲	Office of Special Counsel	IR
Federal Labor Relations Authority	IR	Overseas Private Investment Corporation	IR
Federal Maritime Commission	★	Peace Corps	○
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services	▲	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	▲
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	★	Postal Regulatory Commission	▲
Federal Reserve Board	▲	Presidio Trust	NR
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	IR	Railroad Retirement Board	IR
Federal Trade Commission	★	Securities and Exchange Commission	★
Harry S. Truman Foundation	▲	Selective Service System	NR
Holocaust Memorial Museum	★	Small Business Administration	●
Institute of Museum and Library Services	▲	Smithsonian Institution	▲
Inter-American Foundation	★	Social Security Advisory Board	▲
International Boundary and Water Commission	▲	Trade and Development Agency	▲

Score Explanation

- ★ Highly Effective – Completely in place
- ▲ Needs Minor Improvements – Mostly in place with only minor improvements needed
- Needs Major Improvements – Some portion/aspect is present but major improvement is needed
- Does Not Exist – No discernible indication that a portion or aspect is even in place
- IR – Not all attributes were rated, incomplete response
- NR – Data not reported by agency

Operational Component Assessment

Overall, agencies reported having these operational component attributes in place, indicated by a “needs minor improvements” or a “highly effective” rating. Specifically, 75 agencies (85 percent) provided a rating of “needs minor improvements” or “highly effective” for the *self-inspection* attribute. Most agencies stated that employees could report hazards to managers and safety personnel verbally

and by email. Several agencies, including the Department of the Army, set up hazard reporting boxes in breakrooms and other conspicuous locations to allow anonymous hazard reporting. In addition to these methods, many agencies implemented electronic safety hazard reporting systems, allowing employees to report and track safety hazards from a single electronic portal. Many agencies reported conducting more self-inspections during CY 2018. The Department of Commerce, for example, stated that supervisors, employees, and safety and health staff conducted both scheduled and random self-inspections throughout the year at all facilities to determine if patterns of recurring hazards or noncompliance existed. Some agencies, such as the National Transportation Safety Board, reported using these self-inspections to identify and immediately correct any problems at their facilities.

Similarly, 79 agencies (90 percent) rated their agencies as “needs minor improvements” or “highly effective” for the *work rules and practices* attribute, reporting that the policies and procedures they had implemented supported robust OSH programs. Several agencies reported the implementation of specific rules for good housekeeping and motor vehicle safety. Similar to many other agencies, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) described its driving manual that addressed seatbelt use and texting, acknowledging that special consideration was available to those law enforcement or emergency functions that would require use of texting or handheld electronic devices while driving. Other agencies, such as the Farm Credit Administration, reported using electronic communications, including email and agency websites, to engage with employees and to highlight relevant safety and health topics.

A few agencies indicated a need for major improvements in the operational component of their OSH programs. For example, seven agencies (8 percent) provided ratings of “needs major improvements” and “does not exist” for the *self-inspection* attribute. In general, these agencies then outlined steps they were taking to improve their self-inspections. The American Battle Monument Commission reported that it had hired a contract safety officer to begin conducting inspections. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission reported that it started a baseline hazard analysis inspection in CY 2018, which revealed employees had been sharing personal protective equipment (PPE) on regulatory inspections. This finding led the agency to implement a comprehensive PPE program. In addition, agencies with low ratings for this component reported on how they were developing or improving their safety rules and work practices. The General Services Administration (GSA) reported updating its travel and motor vehicle policy and procedures in CY 2018, and the National Science Foundation reported that it updated procedures for bicyclists entering its parking facility to reduce the likelihood of accidents.

In CY 2018, some agencies provided ratings of “not applicable” or “not reported” for *self-inspections* (6 agencies, 7 percent) and *work rules and practices* (8 agencies, 9 percent). OSHA continues to work with these agencies to determine how best to implement these programs, if needed.

Managerial Component Assessment

Agencies reported that the attributes of the managerial component were generally effective, as indicated by a “needs minor improvements” or a “highly effective” rating.

Only 51 of the 88 responding agencies provided higher ratings for the *incident data attribute* in the managerial component. DoD reported that it was conducting a comprehensive incident data reform initiative to aid in ensuring incident data reporting and investigations were consistent and complete. As with other agencies, DOJ reported that findings from investigations were shared with appropriate employees through either broadcasts, emails, newsletters, or SharePoint. The Smithsonian Institution reported using trend analysis generated from incident reports to formulate strategies to improve safety and reduce injuries. Those agencies providing the lower rating to this attribute reported that they did

not assess their incident data across their agencies or did not experience the injuries that make such analysis relevant. The Small Business Administration reported such assessments were made at the local level and were not tracked agency-wide. Other agencies, such as the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, reported that as small agencies with no serious accidents, they had not implemented such a program.

Agencies providing the higher ratings on the *annual SHMS review attribute* (66 agencies, 75 percent) provided examples of the steps they took to assess and improve their program. The Department of the Air Force (USAF) reported having metrics to track both leading and lagging indicators, noting that bases are asked what challenges they are facing so that issues can be elevated to the appropriate military command level and appropriate action can be taken. The Department of Commerce reported it conducted safety and health programmatic management audits and loss source analysis on two of the bureaus in 2018 and then conducted a gap analysis for the Office of the Secretary. It noted the audits were intended to identify both the strengths and weaknesses within the bureaus' and offices' safety programs. Those agencies reporting lower ratings on this attribute explained the steps they were taking to either implement an SHMS or improve the one they had in place. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission reported it had taken steps to begin implementing a program. The Agency for International Development reported it was currently working to develop a comprehensive program.

During the CY 2018 reporting period, the *knowledge, skills, and information attribute* used to assess the Administration/Supervision subcomponent received the highest number of “needs minor improvements” and “highly effective” ratings (75 agencies, 85 percent) of the attributes within the managerial component. Many agencies, including DoD, indicated that they provided managers and supervisors with sufficient resources to effectively implement OSH programs during the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution phases. DoD stated OSH staffing levels were adequate to assist in implementing policy requirements, and all OSH staff members had the resources necessary to perform their tasks, including the authority to act. The DHS Transportation Safety Administration reported that its safety action teams provide a forum for employee and management representatives to meet and discuss mutual OSH issues and concerns, use their knowledge and experience of workplace operations and activities to assist top management officials in implementing the local OSH program, and improve safety practices and procedures. Agencies reporting lower ratings were generally those agencies with low numbers and rates of injuries and did not employ safety personnel. OSHA continues to work to ensure agencies know the resources OSHA can provide.

While ratings overall suggested agencies had relatively strong managerial components for the safety program, some agencies either assessed the attributes as “not applicable” or did not report. Specifically, “not applicable” or “not reported” ratings were provided for the *incidence data* (23 agencies, 26 percent), and *annual SHMS review* (10 agencies, 11 percent) attributes. Additionally, five agencies (6 percent) provided “not applicable” or “not reported” ratings for the *knowledge, skills, and information* attribute. OSHA will work with these agencies to determine how best to make changes to incorporate some level of managerial aspects to ensure the safety of their workforce.

Cultural Component Assessment

Agencies assessed whether managers were allocated the resources they needed to support their OSH program and whether agencies had an effective process for involving employees in safety issues.

Similar to the other two components, most federal agencies provided a “needs minor improvements” or “highly effective” rating for both cultural component attributes. Seventy-three agencies (83 percent) provided a “needs minor improvements” or “highly effective” rating for the *resource allocation* attribute, while nine agencies (10 percent) reported “not applicable” or “not rated” for the same

attribute. Several agencies, such as the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, reported having a specified budget for OSH issues and supporting OSH personnel attendance at training and OSH meetings. Those having lower ratings, such as the Small Business Administration, did not report having such support in place.

For the employee involvement attribute, 73 agencies (83 percent) provided a “needs minor improvements” or “highly effective” rating for the *process involvement* attribute. Some agencies, such as the Department of the Interior (DOI), described how employees are invited and encouraged to participate in facility inspections, operating procedures development, and health and wellness activities; to conduct after-action reviews, performance reviews, and project planning; to volunteer as collateral duty safety officers; to attend safety and health training events; and to provide input/suggestions for improving safety and health in their work environment. Agencies with lower ratings for employee involvement generally described basic elements in place, such as OSH surveys, but did not describe as many or robust programs to engage employees.

Similar to the other components, some agencies did not assess cultural attributes. For both the cultural attributes, nine agencies (10 percent) rated themselves either as “not applicable” or as “not reported.” OSHA continues to work with agencies to ensure they fully understand the importance of managerial leadership and employee involvement.

Table 6 provides a summary of the agency responses for the seven attributes.

Table 6. Number of Federal Agencies Self-assigned Ratings to Safety and Health Program Attributes

Operational Component		Number of Agencies with the Self-assigned Rating					
Subcomponent	Attribute	★	▲	●	●	NA	NR
Hazard Anticipation/Detection	Self-inspection	56	19	6	1	1	5
Hazard Prevention/Control	Work Rules and Practices	56	23	1	0	1	7
Managerial Component		Number of Agencies with the Self-assigned Rating					
Subcomponent	Attribute	★	▲	●	●	NA	NR
Planning/Evaluation	Incidence Data	32	19	5	9	17	6
Planning/Evaluation	Annual SHMS Review	36	30	6	6	6	4
Administration/Supervision	Knowledge, Skills, and Information	46	29	6	2	2	3
Cultural Component		Number of Agencies with the Self-assigned Rating					
Subcomponent	Attribute	★	▲	●	●	NA	NR
Management Leadership	Resource Allocation	42	31	5	1	3	6

Employee Participation	Process Involvement	52	21	4	2	2	7
------------------------	---------------------	----	----	---	---	---	---

Score Explanation

- ★ Highly Effective – Completely in place
 - ▲ Needs Minor Improvements – Mostly in place with only minor improvements needed
 - Needs Major Improvements – Some portion/aspect is present but major improvement is needed
 - Does Not Exist – No discernible indication that a portion or aspect is even in place
- NA – Not applicable
NR – Data not reported by agency

Recordkeeping

As set forth in 29 CFR §1904, federal agencies must maintain injury and illness records in the same format as the private sector. The recordkeeping requirement allows agencies and OSHA to identify worksites with the highest injury and illness rates and to identify the training needs of federal agencies. DOL, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), annually collects the statutorily required injury and illness records from all Executive Branch agencies and provides the records to OSHA.

The OSHA data collection cycle began in CY 2014, and the fifth completed data collection cycle occurred in CY 2018. OSHA worked with BLS to track the data collected and monitored its quality. OSHA also worked with OWCP to assist agencies using ECOMP (The Employees' Compensation Operations & Management Portal)⁶ to ensure that all required data were captured and explain the procedures for transferring the data from ECOMP to BLS. OSHA provided agencies with guidance about the data collection process and followed up with information on errors identified in the submissions.

During the reporting period, OSHA received complete establishment data from 59 of 95 agencies (62 percent) and partial data from an additional 24 agencies (25 percent). The most common errors were failures to provide the number of employees or hours worked for each establishment. OSHA will analyze the collected data for key findings and the collection process for lessons learned to further streamline and simplify the procedure. Appendix 1 lists federal agencies' injury and illness submissions.

Compliance Assistance

Agency Technical Assistance Request

An ATAR is a consultative service available to federal agencies and is similar to OSHA's Consultation Program for private-sector employers. Federal agencies may contact an OSHA Area Office and request technical assistance, including hazard abatement advice, training, a partial or comprehensive visit, and/or program assistance. While the request is considered consultative, an agency's subsequent failure or refusal to abate serious hazards may result in an inspection referral.

In CY 2018, six OSHA Area Offices conducted a total of 10 ATARs:

⁶ EComp is an electronic claims filing system for OWCP information that also allows federal agencies to maintain their OSHA-required injury and illness data.

- The Bridgeport, Connecticut Area Office provided confined space training to VA in West Haven, Connecticut.
- The Bridgeport, Connecticut Area Office provided VA in Newington, Connecticut, with training on walking and working surfaces and machine guarding.
- The Baltimore, Maryland Area Office assisted the Consumer Product Safety Commission with an indoor air quality assessment. OSHA conducted air sampling, and no overexposures were found.
- The Cleveland, Ohio Area Office conducted four ATARs for DOL's OWCP in Cleveland, Ohio. Each of the four ATARs involved an assessment of ergonomic factors in an office work environment.
- The Kansas City, Missouri Area Office provided technical assistance to DOL's OWCP in Kansas City, Missouri regarding noise monitoring. Specifically, OWCP asked OSHA to assess the work environment and determine if the new mail sorting equipment exposed employees to a potential noise hazard. OSHA determined that the mail sorting equipment operated at decibels below the 85 decibel Action Limit.
- The Boise, Idaho Area Office conducted an ATAR for USDA in Kimberly, Idaho. USDA requested industrial hygiene help regarding air monitoring for welding in its maintenance shop. USDA also requested help with potential silica dust exposures in the soil/plant processing area. OSHA did not identify any overexposures from welding. OSHA detected significant silica dust level exposures for short periods during the day. In response, USDA implemented a respiratory protection program and medical surveillance for workers in the plant/soil grinding room. It also plans to assess local exhaust ventilation in the soil/plant processing area.
- The Washington Area Office conducted an ATAR for the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) in Vancouver, Washington. BPA was reviewing a switching and clearance procedure at one of its sites and asked for OSHA assistance in determining whether its proposed revision to the standard would meet all pertinent OSHA standards. OSHA determined that both BPA's current procedures and proposed revision to the procedures met OSHA standards.

Field Federal Safety and Health Councils

FFSHCs are federal interagency groups, chartered by the Secretary, that bring together local OSH professionals for education, problem solving, and cooperation in the safety and health field. Located throughout the nation, FFSHCs work to reduce the incidence, severity, and cost of accidents, injuries, and illnesses within their designated geographic areas.

Under 29 CFR §1960.89, each active FFSHC must submit an annual report to the Secretary describing activities and programs for the previous calendar year and plans, objectives, and goals for the current year. OSHA uses these reports to assess each individual FFSHC's program plans to determine the success of these goals and objectives. The FFSHCs that best exemplify the intent and purpose of the FFSHC program may receive an achievement award from the Secretary.

Agencies reported varied involvement, from extensive engagement to occasional worker attendance at FFSHC meetings. DoD, for example, reported that approximately 20 percent of its agencies participated in local FFSHCs during CY 2018. Many DoD agencies hosted local and regional

meetings and provided logistical support. Similarly, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported that 18 of its employees participated in 10 FFSHCs. Collectively, EPA employees attended more than 30 FFSHC meetings in CY 2018. In-kind support of local councils was reported by 28 agencies during CY 2018. That support ranged from generating meeting notices and providing meeting space to assisting the FFSHC with program development.

In CY 2018, 31 FFSHCs actively carried out efforts to improve the effectiveness of OSH functions within the government.⁷ According to the annual reports submitted to OSHA, 30 departments and agencies participated in the FFSHCs and over 2,000 federal employees attended meetings and/or council-provided training. Participation decreased for some because of limited funds and personnel shortages. Nationwide coverage by FFSHCs, particularly in rural areas, also limited participation.

In determining award recipients, OSHA forms three categories, based on the size of the federal populations served, which allows FFSHCs to compete with those that possess approximately the same resources and serve similar populations. Each annual report to the Secretary is evaluated, rated, and ranked against other FFSHCs in its category. The top three scoring FFSHCs in each category receive awards for Superior Performance, Meritorious Achievement, and Notable Recognition.

In CY 2018, eleven FFSHCs received a Secretary's Award for their activities. By category, these were:

- Category I:** Federal employee population exceeding 24,000
- Superior Performance – Middle Tennessee
 - Meritorious Achievement – Greater New York
 - Meritorious Achievement – Oklahoma
 - Notable Recognition – Denver

- Category II:** Federal employee population between 12,000 and 24,000
- Superior Performance – Greater Kansas City
 - Meritorious Achievement – Minneapolis
 - Notable Recognition – Greater St. Louis
 - Notable Recognition – Louisville Area

- Category III:** Federal employee population of fewer than 12,000
- Superior Performance – Western New York
 - Meritorious Achievement – Hudson Valley
 - Notable Recognition – Duluth/Superior

Alternate and Supplementary Standards

Under 29 CFR §1960.17, if an agency cannot comply with an applicable OSHA standard, the agency may submit a request to OSHA for an alternate standard.⁸ There are six OSHA-approved alternate standards:

- Federal Aviation Administration - *Alternate Standard for Fire Safety in Air Traffic Control Towers*;
- National Archives and Records Administration - *Standard on Special-Purpose Ladders*;

⁷ Please see Appendix 2 for a complete listing of active FFSHCs for CY 2018 and other FFSHC information.

⁸ An alternate standard is the federal sector's equivalent of a private-sector variance. Any alternate standard must provide protection for the affected federal employees that is equal to or greater than the applicable OSHA standard.

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) - *Standard for Lifting Devices and Equipment*;
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - *Alternate Diving Standards*;
- Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command - *Management of Weight-Handling Equipment*; and
- Department of the Navy - *Gas Free Engineering Manual*.

Under 29 CFR §1960.18, if no OSHA standard exists that is appropriate for application to working conditions of federal agency employees, an agency must develop a supplementary standard. There are two supplementary standards:

- NASA - *Safety Standard for Explosives, Propellants, and Pyrotechnics*; and
- DOI/National Park Service - *Supplementary Standard for Containers and Portable Tanks Transport*.

FEDWEEK

OSHA provides a week of training each year, known as FEDWEEK, specifically for federal agency OSH personnel. The tuition-free training is held at OTI in Arlington Heights, Illinois. OSHA seeks input from federal agencies when developing the FEDWEEK curriculum. The number of federal agencies represented at the CY 2018 event increased from prior years (Table 7). In CY 2018, OSHA provided nine half-day seminars, offered twice during the week. Federal OSH employee participants had the opportunity to attend up to six different sessions on various topics, including hearing conservation, walking/working surfaces, control of hazardous energy, construction safety, confined spaces, bloodborne pathogens, asbestos management and housekeeping, OSHA inspection process for federal agencies, and accident investigation.

Table 7: FEDWEEK Participation by Attendees and Calendar Year (2016–18).

	Calendar Year		
	2018	2017	2016
Participants	98	76	73
Agencies Represented	19	18	NA*

*A new system for registering students did not include this information.

Federal Agency OSH Managers' Roundtable

The Federal Agency OSH Managers' Roundtable is a valuable tool for agencies to exchange information on safety and health issues and to share best practices. In 2018, OSHA held three Safety and Health Managers Roundtable meetings in February, April, and October. A range of topics was covered during the first two meetings. OSHA provided updates on its inspections of federal agency establishments and discussed two campaigns—the National Safety Stand-Down for Fall Prevention and Safe + Sound. Agencies also presented on topics such as use of OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program and efforts made to develop comprehensive safety and health benchmarking. In addition, BLS and OWCP reported on agency procedures for reporting their injury and illness data. The final, October meeting was dedicated to a workshop by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) on Prevention through Design (PtD). The workshop provided individuals with a thorough understanding of both the priority and the process of PtD and included practical examples.

SECTION 2 – FEDERAL AGENCY OSH ACTIVITIES

This section contains agency-specific OSH program information. The annual agency report includes fatality, hospitalization, and amputation data; injury and illness trend analysis and methods to mitigate hazards; OSH training programs; OSH committee and council participation; and whistleblower protection provisions.

In accordance with 29 CFR §1960.34 and §1960.35, GSA and NIOSH must provide certain services to federal agencies to support improved safety and health conditions for federal employees. A summary of their activities is provided at the end of this section.

Fatalities, Hospitalizations, and Amputations

The Act, provisions of 29 CFR §1960, and other regulations require employers to investigate, track, and promptly report to OSHA findings that involve work-related fatalities, hospitalizations, and amputations. The data presented in this section are broken down by major department and agencies and smaller independent agencies. Summaries and analysis follow accordingly.

Major Departments and Agencies

Overall, the major departments and agencies reported 221 fatalities, hospitalizations, and amputations. Since not all agencies submitted reports for both years, year-over-year comparisons are limited to the individual department or agency. Nine of these departments/agencies showed a decrease in reported incidents, while four showed an increase.

Department and/or agency summaries follow Table 8a only for those departments and agencies that realized a significant year-over-year change within the context of the overall reported number. The Department of the Treasury, for example, reported a single amputation in CY 2018, resulting in a 100 percent increase in amputations and overall total reports because they did not report any fatalities, hospitalizations, or amputations in CY 2017. Given this context, no further assessment has been made. Appendix 4 includes incident descriptions for all the fatalities, hospitalizations, and amputations reported and are categorized by cause (e.g., fall, vehicle, struck-by).

Table 8a: Major Department and/or Agency fatalities/hospitalizations/amputations for CY 2017 and CY 2018.

	Fatalities		Hospitalizations		Amputations		Total Reports
	CY17	CY18	CY17	CY18	CY17	CY18	Δ
Dept. of Agriculture	3	0	22	9	4	1	↓ 66 percent
Dept. of the Air Force	0	0	19	21	4	2	↔
Dept. of the Army	2	3	25	8	2	4	↓ 48 percent
Dept. of Commerce	0	0	1	5	0	0	*
Dept. of Defense (excluding AF, Army, & Navy)	0	1	5	8	3	1	↑ 25 percent
Dept. of Energy	0	1	1	6	0	0	↑ 600 percent
Dept. of Health & Human Services	0	1	6	2	1	0	↓ 57 percent

	Fatalities		Hospitalizations		Amputations		Total Reports
	CY17	CY18	CY17	CY18	CY17	CY18	Δ
Dept. of Homeland Security	1	2	30	44	0	0	↑ 48 percent
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	↔
Dept. of the Interior	2	3	9	32	2	0	↑ 169 percent
Dept. of Justice	1	4	14	13	5	7	↑ 20 percent
Dept. of Labor	1	0	8	1	1	4	↓ 50 percent
Dept. of the Navy	0	1	14	12	3	2	↓ 12 percent
Dept. of State	10	NR	30	NR	1	NR	**
Dept. of Transportation	1	0	0	0	1	0	*
Dept. of the Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	1	*
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	0	2	0	15	0	2	*
Environmental Protection Agency	1	0	4	0	0	0	*
General Services Administration	NR	1	NR	0	NR	0	**
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	↔
Social Security Administration	0	0	2	0	0	1	↓ 50 percent
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0	1	1	1	0	↓ 50 percent
Total	22	19	190	177	28	25	↓ 8 percent

*The ↑ indicates a respective increase, ↓ indicates a respective decrease, and ↔ indicates no changes in the Total Reports in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. “NR” indicates no response. The * indicates that zero incidents were reported for one of the calendar years, so change cannot be calculated. The ** indicates that data were not reported for one of the calendar years, so change cannot be calculated.*

Major Department and/or Agency Summaries

USDA reported 66 percent fewer incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. Fewer hospitalizations accounted for the greatest reduction in the overall report count. An incident cause analysis suggests that USDA successfully minimized hazards in a variety of conditions. CY 2017 hospitalizations were attributed to ten separate conditions, whereas in CY 2018, hospitalizations were attributed to only four separate conditions. Hospitalizations associated with falls and heat-related illnesses were the greatest contributors in each year.

- Trends: Falls
 - Accounted for 18 percent, or four of the 22 hospitalizations in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 56 percent, or five of the nine hospitalization incidents CY 2018
- Trends: Heat⁹
 - Accounted for 23 percent, or five of the 22 hospitalizations in CY 2017

⁹ Heat includes reported diagnoses of rhabdomyolysis, which is a serious syndrome due to direct or indirect muscle injury and can include hyperthermia or heat stroke.

- Accounted for 22 percent, or two of the nine hospitalizations in CY 2018

The **Department of the Army** reported 48 percent fewer incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. Fewer hospitalizations accounted for the greatest reduction in the overall report count. An incident cause analysis suggests that the Army successfully minimized hazards in a variety of conditions. CY 2017 hospitalizations were attributed to 12 separate conditions, whereas in CY 2018, hospitalizations were attributed to only four separate conditions. Hospitalizations associated with falls were the greatest contributor in each year.

- Trend: Falls
 - Accounted for 36 percent, or nine of the 25 hospitalizations in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 25 percent, or two of the eight hospitalizations in CY 2018

DoD reported a 25 percent increase in incidents, which was an increase from two to eight incidents. In CY 2018 there was one more fatality, three more hospitalizations, and two fewer amputations.

The **Department of Energy** reported seven incidents in CY 2018 compared to one in CY 2017. Since there were relatively few incidents overall, the increase in incidents was 600 percent.

- Trend: Vehicle
 - Accounted for 71 percent, or five of the seven incidents resulting in a fatality or hospitalization in CY 2018

DHS reported a 48 percent increase in incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. An agency-level analysis indicates that Customs and Border Protection contributed toward the increase in the overall report count.

- Trend: Heat
 - Accounted for 33 percent, or eight of the 24 hospitalizations in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 18 percent, or six of the 33 hospitalizations in CY 2018
- Trend: Vehicle
 - Accounted for 17 percent, or four of the 24 hospitalizations in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 34 percent, or 12 of the 35 incidents resulting in fatality or hospitalization in CY 2018

DOI reported a 169 percent increase in incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. Hospitalizations increased by 256 percent from CY 2017 to CY 2018. An incident cause analysis suggests that a variety of hazardous conditions increased from four distinct causes—heat, motor vehicle, struck-by, and unclassified events—to ten distinct causes in CY 2018. The National Park Service submitted zero hospitalizations in CY 2017 and 18 hospitalizations in CY 2018. The National Park Service accounted for 56 percent, or 18 of 32, of DOI's hospitalizations.

- Trend: Heat
 - Accounted for 44 percent, or four of nine hospitalizations in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 13 percent, or four of 32 hospitalizations in CY 2018
- Trend: Falls
 - Accounted for 31 percent, or 10 of 32 hospitalizations in CY 2018

DOJ reported a 20 percent increase in incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. Amputation and fatality incidents led to the increase in reports. An incident cause analysis indicates that a variety of hazardous conditions led to the increase in fatalities and amputations, but the leading incident causes in CY 2017 continued in CY 2018.

- Trend: Falls

- Accounted for 25 percent, or five of the 20 reported incidents in CY 2017
- Accounted for 25 percent, or six of the 24 reported incidents in CY 2018
- Trend: Machinery
 - Accounted for 35 percent, or seven of the 20 incidents in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 17 percent, or 4 of the 24 incidents in CY 2018, including amputation and fatality reports

DOL reported a 50 percent decrease in incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. An incident analysis indicates that DOL reduced the hazardous conditions from CY 2017 to CY 2018. In CY 2017, for instance, five distinct causes led to hospitalizations: cuts, falls, vehicles, poison, and struck-by. In CY 2018, three distinct causes led to hospitalization or amputations: crushing, machinery, and vehicle.

The **Department of the Navy** reported a 12 percent decrease in incidents in CY 2018 compared to CY 2017. An incident analysis indicates, despite the minor reduction in incidents, that falls and vehicle-related hospitalizations consistently accounted for the greatest percentage of incidents in each CY.

- Trend: Falls
 - Accounted for 36 percent, or five of the 14 hospitalizations in CY 2017
 - Accounted for 50 percent, or six of the 12 hospitalizations in CY 2018

VA reported zero fatalities, hospitalizations, or amputations in CY 2017. However, VA reported 19 incidents in CY 2018. An incident analysis indicates that falls contributed to 47 percent, or seven of the 15 hospitalizations with the remaining hospitalizations occurring because of assault, general illness, vehicle, or strains.

An overall incident cause analysis for the departments and major agencies indicates that incidents related to falls and vehicles were on the increase over the reporting years. Departments reported a 25 percent increase in falls including one that resulted in a fatality in CY 2018. Incidents related to vehicles by land (i.e., automobiles) increased by 83 percent in CY 2018. Hospitalizations and fatalities related to firearms accounted for a 40 percent increase in CY 2018. Heat-related incidents accounted for a 29 percent decrease in incidents in CY 2018.

Table 8b: Major department and/or agency fatalities/hospitalizations/amputations incident cause analysis for CY 2017 and CY 2018.

	Fatalities		Hospitalizations		Amputations		Total Reports
	CY 17	CY 18	CY 17	CY 18	CY 17	CY 18	Δ
(Air) Vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	*
Assault	1	0	1	3	0	0	↑ 50 percent
Bite	0	0	5	6	0	0	↑ 20 percent
Burn	0	0	6	2	0	0	↓ 67 percent
Chemical	0	0	2	0	0	0	*
Crushed	1	0	4	5	7	12	↑ 42 percent
Cut/Pierce	0	0	4	4	4	0	↓ 50 percent
Electrical	0	1	4	1	0	0	↓ 50 percent
Explosion	9	0	31	1	0	0	↓ 98 percent
Fall	1	1	50	64	1	0	↑ 25 percent
Fire	0	2	0	5	0	0	*

	Fatalities		Hospitalizations		Amputations		Total Reports
	CY 17	CY 18	CY 17	CY 18	CY 17	CY 18	Δ
Firearm	0	3	5	4	0	0	↑ 40 percent
Heat	2	0	22	17	0	0	↓ 29 percent
Illness	0	1	5	9	0	0	↑ 100 percent
(Land) Vehicle	6	6	12	26	0	1	↑ 83 percent
Lightning	0	0	0	1	0	0	*
Machinery	0	1	5	4	15	12	↓ 15 percent
Plant	0	0	1	0	0	0	*
Poison	0	0	1	0	0	0	*
Smoke	0	0	1	0	0	0	*
Strain	0	1	11	11	0	0	↑ 9 percent
Stress	0	0	1	0	0	0	*
Struck-by	1	1	12	4	1	0	↓ 64 percent
Unclassified	1	2	7	9	0	0	↑ 38 percent
Total	22	19	190	177	28	25	↓ 8 percent

Small Independent Agency Summary

Table 8c includes the four small independent agencies with reportable incidents. The reporting agencies and incidents were so few in number that a percent change column, similar to Table 8a, is not necessary to depict relative increase or decrease.

- Trend: Falls
 - Accounted for 50 percent, or three of the six hospitalizations in CY 2018

Table 8c: *Small independent agency fatalities/hospitalizations/amputations for CY 2017 and 2018. The table contains only those agencies with reportable data.*

	Fatalities		Hospitalizations		Amputations	
	CY17	CY18	CY17	CY18	CY17	CY18
Consumer Product Safety Commission	0	0	1	0	0	0
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	0	0	0	1	0	0
Federal Trade Commission	0	0	0	1	0	0
Smithsonian Institution	1	0	3	4	1	0
National Credit Union Administration	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	0	5	6	1	0

Certified Safety and Health Committees

A CSHC is an agency OSH committee that the head of the sponsoring agency has certified to the Secretary as meeting the requirements of 29 CFR §1960, Subpart F. These committees monitor and support agencies' OSH programs and allow agencies to maintain an open channel of communication between employees and management. CSHCs also allow agencies to facilitate employee input on OSH-related policies, conditions, and practices.

When an agency decides to form a CSHC, it must report this intent to the Secretary. Specifically, the agency must provide the Secretary with information regarding the location and coverage area (establishments and populations) of the committee and the name and phone number of each committee

chair. In addition, the agency must certify that the committee meets all the requirements of 29 CFR §1960, Subpart F. The agency must also provide an update of OSH program activity as part of the required annual report to the Secretary.

Agencies with CSHCs that meet all requirements are exempt from unannounced OSHA inspections. However, these agencies may request an inspection. While any agency may form a CSHC, only four certified committees existed in CY 2018. The Secretary recognized the following CSHC departments and independent agencies:

- CIA
- DOL
- TVA
- SEC

CIA, DOL, and TVA submitted information certifying to the Secretary that their respective CSHCs met the requirements of the subpart during the CY 2018 reporting period. The SEC did not report on the status of its CSHC, but follow-up by OSHA confirmed it remained active.

Other OSH Committees and Councils

Federal agencies were asked to provide information on their involvement in both internal and external OSH committees and councils, including their participation in FFSHCs. For internal activity, 46 agencies (52 percent) reported that they encourage employee participation in OSH-related committees at the departmental, agency, and field operation levels, and in a variety of local OSH committees, including FFSHCs. Of the 46 agencies that were involved in OSH committees or councils, 34 agencies (74 percent) reported that they have an internal OSH committee. Internal OSH committee membership varied among agencies. Some agencies reported that membership included only management, while other agencies noted that committee participation was open to all level of employees, and was required for employees with OSH-related expertise, duties, or responsibilities. DoD instituted the Defense Safety Oversight Council as the senior departmental governance body for operational safety and OSH. Defense Safety Oversight Council membership comprises the senior-most decision-making personnel and senior OSH personnel from DoD components. The Defense Safety Oversight Council met every month to provide governance on DoD-wide efforts to reduce incidents, and occupational illnesses and injuries. USDA employs safety committees at geographic locations throughout the country to provide opportunities for employee participation. At some of its smaller locations, every employee was a member of the safety committee.

Agencies were also asked to indicate if they support and recognize OSH-related certifications from outside organizations. Twenty-six agencies (57 percent) reported employee participation in external OSH committees, including OSHA's Office of Federal Agency Program's Roundtable meetings. Most agencies, such as GSA and USDA, reported that they encourage employees to participate in OSH professional organizations, such as the American Industrial Hygiene Association and the National Safety Council. They encouraged OSH personnel to obtain and maintain professional certifications such as Certified Safety Professional and Certified Industrial Hygienist, and licenses such as Professional Engineer, to demonstrate competence in assigned duties. Many agencies, including the National Gallery of Art, indicated that while they are not currently involved in any external OSH committees, they would seek future participation opportunities when time and workload permit. For CY 2018, 38 agencies (43 percent) reported encouraging employees to seek professional certification and participate in professional OSH organizations. For example, TVA encouraged its OSH professionals to maintain professional certifications and to pursue advanced certifications by paying

for employees' continuing education credits and associated travel expenses.

Analyzing and Controlling Hazards

OSHA asked agencies how they identify OSH-related trends, such as types and causes of injuries. Of the 82 agencies that provided information on this topic, 47 (57 percent) reported that the most frequent cause of employee injuries was slips, trips, and falls. Other common causes of injuries included materials handling (sprains/strains, exertion) and ergonomics. The Department of the Navy, for example, reported that in CY 2018, slips, trips, and falls accounted for the highest percentage, by category, of work-related incidents resulting in bruising, contusions, sprains, and injuries to muscles, tendons and ligaments. Over-exertion injuries followed slips, trips, and falls and caused injuries such as abrasions, scratches, and fractures.

Agencies summarized actions taken to prevent recurrence of these incidents, including the use of warning signs, formal employee training, safety campaigns, incident trend analysis, workplace inspections, proactive housekeeping procedures, and timely and thorough snow and ice clearing practices on walkways and working surfaces. EPA, for example, posted safety bulletins on slips, trips, and falls to its Intranet homepage and regularly sent reminders to raise awareness on the topic. In CY 2018, the EPA posted a message on its homepage, reminding employees that slips, trips, and falls remained the leading cause of work-related injury across the agency and identified resources that explained how to prevent incidents. USAF also used publications and videos to address slips, trips, and falls. In CY 2018, USAF produced and distributed 29 "Risk Management in 45 Seconds or Less" videos as incident prevention messages. These videos were used at more than 196 USAF facilities worldwide. In addition, more than 500,000 American Forces Network (AFN) viewers in 177 countries viewed the videos. AFN is the broadcast service operated by the United States Armed Forces' American Forces Radio and Television Service.

Several agencies, including DHS, reported participation in OSHA's National Safety Stand-Down for Fall Prevention held in May 2018. The stand-down brings awareness to fall hazards, typical work tasks associated with fall risks, and fall protection strategies. The Agency for Global Media highlighted its participation in National Safety Stand-Down for Fall Prevention by producing a video on the stand-down and airing it on all the monitors and televisions throughout the agency. GSA reported that roughly 125 of its employees participated in the 2018 stand-down.

Agencies were also asked to provide information on their efforts to identify and analyze workplace hazards. Agencies described a wide range of analytical methods used to prevent future hazards, from manually cataloging incidents to using electronic applications to track hazards. USDA uses electronic applications to report and log hazards, allowing the agency to track hazard remediation. USDA held regular safety meetings with employees and management to discuss data captured in the electronic applications, including newly identified hazards and worksite inspection findings. DOJ provided its bureaus with hazard abatement forms along with annual safety and health inspection checklists. The bureaus maintained hazard abatement databases and reviewed those databases periodically to ensure that corrective actions have occurred.

Most agencies reported that they perform data analysis to determine the prevalence of injury type and cause and that they investigate jobs or tasks that result in injuries. These agencies employed root cause analysis to identify and mitigate or eliminate risk of injuries. Several agencies conducted root cause analysis to prevent recurrence of incidents. At DOL, each agency's safety manager is responsible for implementing corrective actions based on the findings from a root cause analysis.

Another strategy for preventing and controlling occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities is to “design out” or minimize hazards and risks through a national initiative called Prevention through Design (PtD). Several agencies reported the implementation of PtD and highlighted its importance in all safety and health assessments, including business decisions.

Motor Vehicle Safety

In total, 70 federal agencies (80 percent) reported having an MVSP, with the majority noting compliance with E.O. 13043 and 13513, which require the use of seatbelts in motor vehicles and ban texting while driving, respectively. Most agencies reported that MVSPs limit the likelihood and effect of motor vehicle accidents. In addition, 32 agencies with an MVSP (46 percent) provided information on the roughly 11,321 motor vehicle accidents their employees experienced during CY 2018. These motor vehicle accidents resulted in approximately 1,804 employee injuries and five employee fatalities.

In CY 2018, as in the previous year, most agencies reported offering motor vehicle safety awareness training, developed by DOT, GSA, USDA, or similar organizations. Training topics covered by agencies included distracted driving prevention, safe holiday/seasonal driving, accident reporting procedures, driver improvement training for personnel involved in vehicle incidents, vehicle safety inspection procedures, and defensive driving training courses. In CY 2018, EPA added a training course to its MVSP that addresses driving hazards (e.g., downed trees and power lines) that employees may encounter after natural disasters. Most agencies also reported that they reiterated policies regarding seat belt and cell phone use while driving by placing reminders on their websites, in newsletters, and in emails to employees.

Several agencies reported tracking seatbelt use after an accident, many using information from vehicle accident reports. A few agencies mentioned performing spot checks to ensure compliance, and others reported using electronic devices inside vehicles to monitor compliance. DHS vehicles also had a sticker prominently displayed informing occupants that policy required all occupants to use their seatbelt. In addition, DHS reviewed vehicle accident reports to determine seatbelt use and conducted random spot checks of employees driving in and out of facilities. Noncompliant employees received additional training or disciplinary action, such as having driving privileges revoked.

DoD implemented comprehensive traffic safety program requirements designed to prevent motor vehicle-related incidents through the application of risk management strategies. Some of the strategies included vehicle design standards, operator duty time limitations, fatigue management evaluations, pre-departure briefings and vehicle inspections, passenger and child restraint system requirements, and incident reporting. DoD also encouraged its local installations to institute additional initiatives applicable to local driving conditions to prevent the loss of personnel and equipment due to traffic incidents and reckless driving behavior. In addition, installations used commercial MVSPs, such as the American Automobile Association’s *Defensive Driving* program and the National Safety Council’s *Alive at 25* program. Some installations also used Stay Alive from Education’s *Street Smart* program. In the *Street Smart* program, first responders share real-life experiences that underscored what happened to individuals who made poor driving choices, such as driving without seatbelts, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, and texting while driving.

Twenty agencies have no MVSP for a variety of reasons, including having a small number of employees assigned to the agency, or the agency’s mission not requiring the agency to have a dedicated fleet of vehicles. A small number of agencies asserted that such a program was “not applicable” to their situations or failed to provide any report on the item. Some agencies deemed to

have little to no training stated mere compliance with E.O. 13043 and 13513, with no indication of any further information on safety protocols or measures. OSHA will follow up with agencies to offer assistance in addressing motor vehicle safety.

Agencies having no MVSP include: Access Board, African Development Foundation, Commission on Civil Rights, Commission of Fine Arts, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, Export-Import Bank, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, Harry S. Truman Foundation, Inter-American Foundation, James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, National Council on Disability, Office of Special Council, Peace Corps, National Credit Union Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Postal Regulatory Commission, and Social Security Advisory Board.

Table 9: Summary of Motor Vehicle Accidents as Reported by Departments and Independent Agencies (FY 2016 through CY 2018).

Department/Agency	Status	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents
		CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016
Department of Agriculture	↓	2,142	2,339	2,013
Department of the Air Force	↑	21	19	18
Department of the Army	?	345	NR	15
Department of Commerce	↓	2	80	106
Department of Defense	↑	945	543	638
Department of Energy	?	NR	85	95
Department of Health and Human Services	↑	91	0	147
Department of Homeland Security	↑	2,392	1,585	1,126
Department of Housing and Urban Development	?	NR	0	NR
Department of Justice	↓	2,197	2,251	2,303
Department of Labor	↓	512	546	498
Department of the Interior	↑	960	841	497
Department of the Navy	↓	136	246	25
Department of State	?	NR	2,024	1,885
Department of Transportation	↑	47	39	181
Department of the Treasury	↑	231	124	329
Department of Veterans Affairs	↓	301	367	402
Environmental Protection Agency	↑	39	29	43
General Services Administration	↓	64	68	69
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	↑	177	69	85
Social Security Administration	↑	39	18	32
Tennessee Valley Authority	↓	193	227	NR
Office of Personnel Management	↓	246	252	209
AbilityOne	?	NR	0	NR
Access Board	?	0	NR	0
African Development Foundation	↔	0	0	NR
Agency for Global Media	↔	0	0	1

Department/Agency	Status	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents
		CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016
Agency for Internal Development	?	0	NR	NR
American Battle Monuments Commission	↓	0	1	0
Armed Forces Retirement Home	↔	0	0	0
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	↑	1	0	0
Commission of Fine Arts	?	0	NR	NR
Commission on Civil Rights	↔	0	0	NR
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	↔	0	0	NR
Consumer Product Safety Commission	↓	0	2	7
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	↔	7	7	NR
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	↔	0	0	NR
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	↓	0	6	7
Export-Import Bank of the United States	?	NR	0	0
Farm Credit Administration	↓	0	2	0
Federal Communications Commission	↓	3	7	5
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	↓	3	6	35
Federal Election Commission	↔	0	0	0
Federal Housing Finance Agency	↓	0	1	0
Federal Labor Relations Authority	?	NR	NR	0
Federal Maritime Commission	↔	0	0	0
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	?	0	NR	0
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	↔	0	0	0
Federal Reserve Board	↔	0	0	3
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	↔	0	0	0
Federal Trade Commission	↔	0	0	0
Harry S. Truman Foundation	?	0	NR	NR
Holocaust Memorial Museum	↔	0	0	0
Institute of Museum and Library Services	↔	0	0	NR
Inter-American Foundation	?	0	NR	0
International Trade Commission	↔	0	0	NR
International Boundary and Water Commission	↔	10	10	4
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	↔	0	0	NR
John F. Kennedy Center	?	NR	0	0

Department/Agency	Status	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents
		CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016
Marine Mammal Commission	↔	0	0	0
Merit Systems Protection Board	↔	0	0	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation	?	NR	0	0
Morris K. Udall & Stewart L. Udall Foundation	↔	0	0	0
National Archives and Records Administration	↓	1	4	1
National Capital Planning Commission	↔	0	0	0
National Council on Disability	?	0	NR	NR
National Credit Union Administration	↓	0	3	NR
National Endowment for the Arts	↔	0	0	NR
National Endowment for the Humanities	?	0	NR	NR
National Gallery of Art	↑	3	0	1
National Labor Relations Board	↑	4	0	1
National Mediation Board	↔	0	0	0
National Science Foundation	↔	0	0	NR
National Transportation Safety Board	↔	0	0	NR
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	↓	0	1	10
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	↔	0	0	NR
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	↔	0	0	0
Office of Government Ethics	↔	0	0	NR
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	↑	1	0	0
Office of Special Counsel	?	0	NR	NR
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	↔	0	0	1
Peace Corps	?	0	NR	NR

Department/Agency	Status	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents	Number of Accidents
		CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	?	0	NR	NR
Postal Regulatory Commission	?	0	NR	NR
Presidio Trust	?	NR	3	NR
Railroad Retirement Board	↔	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange Commission	↑	1	0	0
Selective Service System	?	NR	0	NR
Small Business Administration	↔	0	0	1
Smithsonian Institution	↓	14	15	30
Social Security Advisory Board	↔	0	0	NR
Trade and Development Agency	↑	193	0	1

Legend

↔	No change from 2017 report	NR	Not reported
↓	Decrease from 2017 report	?	Undetermined from reported data
↑	Increase from 2017 report		

Management Response to Safety and Health Inspections

As in prior years, federal agencies were asked to report on their internal and external inspection activities. Agencies' responses varied from correcting hazards identified during a formal or informal safety inspection, to participating in GSA-led inspections and abatement processes in GSA-leased facilities, to consulting with OSHA on abatement methods. In addition to updating policy and procedural guidance, most agencies noted that employee and management involvement in inspections is critical for an efficient OSH management program. Most agencies encouraged and solicited employee participation at all organizational levels.

Overall, 80 agencies (91 percent) indicated that they performed at least annual internal OSH program inspections or audits during CY 2018. Inspection frequency varied by organization and by workplace. Sixty-four agencies carried out inspections at all of their workplaces. Most agencies reported that inspections were performed by safety and health staff or supervisors and employees trained in hazard recognition. A few agencies, such as DHS, also sought assistance from external OSH consultants (e.g., Federal Occupational Health) and other federal agencies (e.g., Nuclear Regulatory Commission and GSA). Similarly, NASA used contractor personnel for inspection support in addition to the building managers, laboratory supervisors, and work area supervisors that perform regularly scheduled evaluations of their facilities and work areas. NASA headquarters also provided each of its facilities with various independent inspections on a tri-annual schedule to examine and recommend safety and health program and process improvements. Almost all agencies indicated that hazards identified during inspections/audits were corrected immediately or scheduled for correction on the agencies' action plan for safety and health. In addition, 74 agencies reported analyzing inspection results over time to see if patterns of recurring hazards or noncompliance exist.

Most agencies required sub-agencies to use checklists when conducting self-inspections. Completed

self-inspection checklists were reviewed by the agency's headquarters safety staff to determine if there were any OSH program weaknesses to be addressed and to provide future corrective action. For example, DHS used its Safety and Health Self-Evaluation Checklist program in addition to technical assistance visits to evaluate elements of its overall OSH program. DHS sub-agencies used checklists when conducting annual self-evaluations of their facilities to ensure compliance with federal and DHS safety standards, to identify/control risk, and to prevent workplace injuries by focusing leadership's attention on critical safety and health issues. DHS headquarters safety staff conducted inspections of DHS sub-agencies' facilities to verify the DHS sub-agencies' self-inspection results, and to confirm that DHS sub-agencies had effective internal OSH Programs and facility inspection processes in place. Similarly, each bureau of DOJ received safety and health inspection checklists and hazard abatement forms to use while conducting gap analysis of their respective OSH programs. Completed checklists and abatement forms were submitted to DOJ National Office safety staff for compliance review.

As part of the self-inspection process, many agencies evaluated their hazardous materials management program to ensure that SDSs were properly maintained and accessible to employees. Agencies used the information contained in the SDSs to detect existing or potential hazards and to determine appropriate PPE use. In addition, the information contained in the SDSs was used to conduct job hazard analysis on new work processes. For example, DOI work sites that used hazardous chemicals were required to have a written hazard communication program in place that included processes for managing and maintaining chemical inventories, storage and access of SDSs, employee training, container labeling, and waste disposal procedures. USAF reported that its safety staff review and recommend for approval the use of new chemicals, as required by its Hazardous Materials Management Program. USAF requires that local fire, health, and environmental officials approve chemicals prior to purchase. When chemicals are received, the USAF local logistics squadron collects SDSs for the chemicals and adds them to its Hazardous Materials Information Resource System database, where safety and health staff, supervisors, and employees can access them.

Federal Employees Overseas

The provisions of the Act, E.O. 12196, and 29 CFR §1960, which require agencies to provide safe and healthful workplaces, have no geographic limits. Agencies were asked to provide information on the number of federal employees stationed overseas during CY 2018 and how those employees were provided safe and healthful workplaces.

According to agency reports, more than 72,494 employees from 20 federal agencies worked outside the United States' borders during CY 2018. DoD (including the armed services) has 56,785 employees overseas, the highest number of any reporting agency.¹⁰ DoD (including the armed services) indicated that they extended their OSH programs and coverage to include their overseas federal civilian employees. Other agencies, such as the Agency for International Development, indicated that they relied upon DOS's Safety, Health, and Environmental Management (SHEM) program to address safety and health issues for their overseas employees.

¹⁰ DOS did not submit a report in CY 2018, but reported close to 60,000 overseas employees in CY 2017.

Table 10: Number of Federal Civilian Employees in Overseas Locations by Agency (FY 2016 through CY 2018)

Agency	Status	Number of Employees		
		2018	2017	2016
Department of Agriculture	↑	1,133	900	400
Department of Commerce	↑	1,253	278	NR
Department of Defense	↑	56,785	46,792	39,309
Department of Health and Human Services	↑	464	89	NR
Department of Homeland Security	↓	1,500	2,000	2,100
Department of the Interior	↓	883	1,006	NR
Department of Justice	↓	1,226	1,312	431
Department of Labor	↓	6	53	0
Department of State	?	NR	59,666	59,522
Department of Transportation	↓	24	332	NR
Department of the Treasury	↑	41	33	48
Environmental Protection Agency	↑	985	360	183
General Services Administration	↑	22	12	NR
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	↑	7,536	12	14
African Development Foundation	↓	0	12	NR
Agency for Global Media*	↑	42	32	NR
American Battle Monuments Commission	↑	393	59	NR
Consumer Product Safety Commission	↔	1	1	2
Export-Import Bank	↓	0	1	NR
Millennium Challenge Corporation	?	NR	33	26
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	↔	2	2	4
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	↔	5	5	5
Peace Corps	↓	187	189	186
Smithsonian Institution	↓	6	620	NR
Trade and Development Agency	↓	0	1	37
Total	↓	72,494	113,800	102,267
Legend				
↔	No change from CY 2017 report	NR	Not reported	
↓	Decrease from CY 2017 report	?	Undetermined from reported data	
↑	Increase from CY 2017 report			

OSH Training and Resources

E.O. 12196 requires agencies to provide OSH training for all employees, and 29 CFR §1960, Subpart H, prescribes the necessary OSH training for employees with respect to applicable standards. In their reports to OSHA, most agencies stated that they provided OSH training to employees using conventional methods, such as online (55 agencies (62 percent)) and/or classroom training (46 agencies (52 percent)). For example, NASA reported that it used a large suite of safety training, available online and through classroom opportunities, to train its employees. NASA employees also received training from professional agencies, such as National Fire Protection Association and OSHA, and by attending numerous conferences. NASA OSH professionals completed more than 1,075 hours of training in CY 2018. Thirty agencies (34 percent) reported that they offered collateral duty OSH personnel a safety and health training course in CY 2018.

Thirty-one agencies (35 percent) reported providing employees with the opportunity to participate in the FY 2018 OSHA FEDWEEK. In addition, 28 agencies (32 percent) reported that employees received training from OTI and 16 agencies (18 percent) received training from OSHA Education Centers. Forty-three agencies (49 percent) indicated that they provide support by encouraging OSH employees to participate in FFSHC activities.

Agencies were asked to report on their OSH training efforts for newly hired employees as well as for supervisors. Most agencies reported that their new-hire orientation includes information on agency-specific safety and health policies, general safety and health rules, and emergency procedures. Supervisory training included a review of the topics covered in new-hire orientation, as well as a review of 29 CFR §1960 and E.O. 12196. Other topics covered in supervisory training included OSHA compliance, accident analysis, and hazard communication.

Most agencies provided OSHA with details regarding funds dedicated to OSH training efforts. Sixty-eight agencies (77 percent) reported that supervisors have the authority to requisition training, although funds for training varied dramatically by agency.

Whistleblower Protection Programs

As required by 29 CFR §1960, Subpart G, agencies must have procedures in place to assure that no employee is subject to restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal for filing a report of an unsafe or unhealthful working condition. To assess agencies' whistleblower protection programs, OSHA asked agencies to provide information regarding any federal employee allegations of reprisal reported in CY 2018. In addition, agencies were asked to address how allegations were investigated and what impact investigation findings had on the agencies' OSH programs. In all, 85 agencies (97 percent) reported that they have functional whistleblower protection programs.

During CY 2018, three agencies reported investigating allegations of reprisal. DOL, DOT, and the Smithsonian Institution investigated claims of reprisal, and all were found unsubstantiated.

Product Safety Programs

In CY 2018, agencies were asked how they ensure that the products and services they procure comply with the product safety requirements of 29 CFR §1960.34, including the use of SDSs. Of the responding agencies, 66 agencies (75 percent) reported compliance with the standard, 19 agencies (22 percent) reported that such product safety programs do not exist in their agencies, and three agencies (3 percent) did not respond to OSHA's request for this information.

In addition to describing their compliance with the provisions of the standard, agencies were asked to provide details on the policies they have in place to handle chemicals in fragrances, such as those in perfumes and air fresheners. In total, 59 agencies (67 percent) indicated that they have no policy in place regarding chemicals in fragrances, 26 agencies (30 percent) indicated that they recently developed policies to address the issue of employees with chemical and/or fragrance sensitivities, and three agencies (3 percent) provided a response to this question in their report.

Most agencies indicated that their product safety programs were designed, operated, and maintained in accordance with safety and health requirements established under 29 CFR §1960, Subpart E. DOI, for example, reported that all its bureaus were required to have a written hazard communication program in place that addressed the requirements for chemical inventories, SDSs, employee training, container labeling, and waste disposal. DOI followed GSA's green procurement guidelines and utilized GSA Advantage to procure chemicals, in order to ensure that products meet applicable safety and health requirements. DOI stored its SDSs electronically and kept paper copies of SDSs with their respective chemical products. The Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) reported that it utilized MSDSonline, a VelocityEHS solution, to manage its chemical inventory and SDSs. MSDSonline is a cloud-based tool that manages global hazard communication regulatory compliance requirements. AFRH collaborated with VelocityEHS on the newly designed MSDSonline, SDS, and Chemical Management platform to make it easier for employees to track, manage, and report on hazardous chemicals and to provide right-to-know access to SDSs. The SDS program provided easy online or offline access to SDSs, the ability to print and scan labels from any smart phone or tablet, and smart tools to manage chemical inventories.

EPA continued to operate a robust product safety program. In CY 2018, EPA once again utilized ChemWatch, a database that provides access to SDSs for millions of chemicals. Its Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Program managers used this repository to learn about the properties and potential hazards associated with new chemicals that entered their facilities. According to the agency's report, 97 percent of its locations had procedures in place to ensure that OSH managers were notified when new chemicals, such as cleaning chemicals, pesticides, and laboratory chemicals, were introduced into the facility. The OSH managers evaluated the SDSs of all new chemicals to determine if they posed a safety or health hazard that would require protective measures. OSH personnel at each EPA location ensured that hazardous materials were labeled in accordance with current laws or regulations to alert users, shippers, employees, emergency action personnel, and others of basic information on flammability, toxicity, compatibility, first aid procedures, and emergency handling and disposal procedures. They also ensured that appropriate PPE was available and that employees were aware of special handling requirements in situations where they exist. In addition, EPA indicated that 91 percent of its locations have procedures in place to ensure that products are removed from local inventories if the manufacturer recalls them (either voluntarily or by order from a regulatory authority).

Specific Agency Reporting Programs

Under 29 CFR §1960, Subpart E, GSA and NIOSH have the authority to assist federal agencies with specific activities affecting employee safety and health. Each year, GSA and NIOSH provide OSHA with details on these activities in their annual reports. Specifically, GSA reported on its programs for ensuring that federal facilities are designed, operated, and maintained in accordance with OSH requirements and best practices. GSA also detailed how it ensured that the products and services offered to federal agencies comply with product safety requirements; how safety recalls were implemented; and, how federal purchasers were made aware of the safe use of such products. In its

annual report, NIOSH provided OSHA with information on its Request for Technical Assistance¹¹ program and the program's effect on federal agencies.

General Services Administration

GSA explained that the safety and health requirements for all federally owned and commercially leased facilities were updated. Specifically, GSA revised its *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service* document to reflect OSHA's final rules on 29 CFR §1910, Subparts D, F, and I, which sets design standards and criteria for new buildings, repairs, alterations, and modernizations of GSA facilities. GSA also provided agencies with training on the formalized occupancy permit process to comply with 29 CFR §1960.34(a)(7). In CY 2018, GSA continued to require all products to meet applicable federal and non-government standards, such as those set by EPA, the Underwriters Laboratory, and the National Fire Protection Association. GSA noted that if it receives information concerning a product recall in the commodity line that it manages, it initiates a review of the product line to determine if the item under recall was supplied to agencies. GSA immediately notifies suppliers to cease shipments of products associated with a recall. It also identifies customers that have ordered the item under recall and provides instructions on how and who to contact concerning the item.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NIOSH received 33 federal ATARs for health hazard evaluations (HHE) in CY 2018. It completed 18 (55 percent) of those requests. NIOSH also completed 20 HHE requests from prior years. In total, NIOSH performed two field investigations and 36 record reviews/consultations in CY 2018. Federal agencies' requests varied by both exposure groups and health problems. Each completed technical assistance request addressed multiple exposure groups and/or health issues. For the reporting period, the exposure group categories of indoor environmental quality, biological, and chemical accounted for a majority of assistance requests. Many of these agencies also requested assistance with health problems such as respiratory, cancer, and musculoskeletal issues.

¹¹ NIOSH's response to a federal agency's Request for Technical Assistance usually involves a HHE: a workplace study to learn whether workers are exposed to hazardous materials or harmful conditions. Based on the information provided, NIOSH answers an HHE/technical assistance request in one of the following ways: in writing with pertinent information or a referral to a more appropriate agency, by telephone to discuss the problems and how they might be solved, or with a visit to the workplace. During a visit, NIOSH will meet with the employer and employee representatives to discuss the issues and tour the workplace. During one or more visits, NIOSH may review records about exposure and health, interview or survey employees, measure exposures, and perform medical testing. At the end of an evaluation, NIOSH will provide a written report to the employer and employee representatives. Depending on the type of evaluation, the final report may require a development time of a few months to a few years.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Status of Agency Injury and Illness Record Reporting

Department/Agency	Number of Establishments		
	Total	Submitted Data	Submitted Usable Data
AbilityOne	1	1	1
Access Board	1	1	1
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	1	0	0
African Development Foundation	1	0	0
Agency for Global Media	29	29	29
Agency for International Development	6	6	6
American Battle Monuments Commission	28	20	20
Armed Forces Retirement Home	2	2	2
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	5	5	5
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	2	2	2
Commission of Fine Arts	1	0	0
Commission on Civil Rights	5	5	5
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	2	2	2
Consumer Product Safety Commission	3	3	3
Corporation for National and Community Service	53	0	0
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	9	9	9
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	1	1	1
Department of Agriculture	2,158	906	852
Department of the Air Force	242	242	241
Department of the Army	567	368	328
Department of Commerce	704	616	565
Department of Defense	744	703	676
Department of Education	26	26	24
Department of Energy	53	53	47
Department of Health and Human Services	1,960	1,960	899

Department/Agency	Number of Establishments		
	Total	Submitted Data	Submitted Usable Data
Department of Homeland Security	1,705	1,049	766
Department of Housing and Urban Development	80	1	0
Department of the Interior	2,130	21	6
Department of Justice	1,262	991	812
Department of Labor	986	986	807
Department of the Navy	545	180	167
Department of State	405	405	303
Department of Transportation	861	861	858
Department of the Treasury	1,004	17	6
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,555	1,020	977
Environmental Protection Agency	106	106	101
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	33	0	0
Export-Import Bank	12	12	12
Farm Credit Administration	5	0	0
Federal Communications Commission	16	16	16
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	95	95	95
Federal Election Commission	1	1	1
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	12	12	12
Federal Housing Finance Agency	1	1	1
Federal Labor Relations Authority	7	7	7
Federal Maritime Commission	7	7	6
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	1	1	1
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	3	3	3
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	1	1	1
Federal Trade Commission	11	0	0
General Services Administration	457	457	441
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	1	0	0
Holocaust Memorial Museum	8	8	8

Department/Agency	Number of Establishments		
	Total	Submitted Data	Submitted Usable Data
Institute of Museum and Library Services	1	1	1
Inter-American Foundation	1	1	1
International Boundary and Water Commission	13	13	13
International Trade Commission	1	1	1
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	1	1	1
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	1	0	0
Marine Corps	36	36	36
Marine Mammal Commission	1	0	0
Merit Systems Protection Board	9	0	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation	18	0	0
Morris K. Udall & Stewart L. Udall Foundation	2	2	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	32	30	29
National Archives and Records Administration	42	42	27
National Capital Planning Commission	1	1	1
National Council on Disability	1	1	1
National Credit Union Administration	6	2	2
National Endowment for the Arts	1	1	1
National Endowment for the Humanities	2	0	0
National Gallery of Art	1	1	1
National Labor Relations Board	50	50	50
National Mediation Board	2	2	2
National Science Foundation	1	1	1
National Transportation Safety Board	6	6	6
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	7	7	6
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	1	1	1

Department/Agency	Number of Establishments		
	Total	Submitted Data	Submitted Usable Data
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	3	3	3
Office of Government Ethics	1	1	1
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	6	0	0
Office of Personnel Management	65	60	60
Office of Special Counsel	1	1	1
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	1	1	1
Peace Corps	1	1	1
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	4	4	4
Postal Regulatory Commission	1	1	1
Presidio Trust	1	1	1
Railroad Retirement Board	40	40	40
Securities and Exchange Commission	11	11	11
Selective Service System	4	0	0
Small Business Administration	181	8	1
Smithsonian Institution	32	32	32
Social Security Administration	1,666	1,666	1,551
Social Security Advisory Board	1	1	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	113	100	100
Trade and Development Agency	1	1	1
Total	20,284	13,350	11,118

Appendix 2: Field Federal Safety and Health Councils

Active FFSHCs in CY 2018 – Received Annual Reports by OSHA Region

Region II	Region VI
Central New York FFSHC Greater New York FFSHC Hudson Valley FFSHC Puerto Rico FFSHC Western New York FFSHC	Dallas/Fort Worth FFSHC Oklahoma FFSHC South Texas FFSHC
Region III	Region VII
Hampton Roads FFSHC Metropolitan Washington, DC FFSHC Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC	Greater Des Moines FFSHC Greater Kansas City FFSHC Greater Omaha FFSHC Greater St. Louis FFSHC
Region IV	Region VIII
Atlanta FFSHC Central Florida FFSHC Coastal Empire FFSHC Louisville Area FFSHC Middle Tennessee FFSHC Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC North Carolina FFSHC South Florida FFSHC	Denver FFSHC
Region V	Region IX
Chicago FFSHC Detroit FFSHC Duluth/Superior FFSHC Minneapolis FFSHC	Phoenix FFSHC San Francisco Bay Area FFSHC
	Region X
	Mt. Rainier FFSHC

FFSHCs with Appointed Representatives in CY 2018 by Federal Department/Agency

Armed Forces Retirement Home

- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC

Department of Agriculture

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC

Department of Commerce

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC

Department of Defense

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC

Department of Education

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC

Department of Energy

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Health and Human Services

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Department of Homeland Security

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- Phoenix FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC

Department of Justice

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC

Department of Labor

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of State

- South Florida FFSHC

Department of Transportation

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Department of Veterans Affairs

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC

- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Interior

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Department of the Treasury

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC

Environmental Protection Agency

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC

General Services Administration

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC

National Archives and Records Administration

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

Postal Regulatory Commission

- Detroit FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC

Small Business Administration

- Puerto Rico FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Social Security Administration

- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC

Tennessee Valley Authority

- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

Department of the Air Force

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- South Texas FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Army

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Coastal Empire FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Navy

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC

U.S. Postal Service

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- Phoenix FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

FFSHCs with Non-Appointed Representatives in CY 2018 by Federal Department/ Agency

Armed Forces Retirement Home

- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

Department of Agriculture

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC

Department of Commerce

- Denver FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Louisville Area FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Defense

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC

Department of Energy

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC

Department of Health and Human Services

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC

Department of Homeland Security

- Chicago FFSHC

- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC
- Phoenix FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Justice

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Labor

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC

- Puerto Rico FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Transportation

- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC

Department of Veterans Affairs

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Central New York FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Louisville Area FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Interior

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Louisville FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC

Department of the Treasury

- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC

Environmental Protection Agency

- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC

- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

- Western New York FFSHC

General Services Administration

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC

National Labor Relations Board

- Atlanta FFSHC

Postal Regulatory Commission

- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Phoenix FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Railroad Retirement Board

- Chicago FFSHC

Small Business Administration

- Western New York FFSHC

Social Security Administration

- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Phoenix FFSHC
- San Francisco Bay FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Tennessee Valley Authority

- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

Department of the Air Force

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Central New York FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC
- South Texas FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Army

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central New York FFSHC
- Coastal Empire FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Louisville Area FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC

Department of the Navy

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC

U.S. Postal Service

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Louisville Area FFSHC
- Oklahoma FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC

Departments/Agencies that Appointed New Representatives to FFSHCs in CY 2018

Armed Forces Retirement Home

- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC

Department of Agriculture

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Department of Commerce

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC

Department of Defense

- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC

Department of Education

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC

Department of Energy

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC

Department of Health and Human Services

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC

Department of Homeland Security

- Chicago FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC

- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Phoenix FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Chicago FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC

Department of Justice

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC

Department of Labor

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Central Florida FFSHC
- Chicago FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Hampton Roads FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of Transportation

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Department of Veterans Affairs

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Des Moines FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC
- Hudson Valley FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- North Carolina FFSHC
- Northeastern Pennsylvania FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC
- South Florida FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Interior

- Denver FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- Puerto Rico FFSHC

Department of the Treasury

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Environmental Protection Agency

- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC

General Services Administration

- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

National Archives and Records Administration

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Greater St. Louis FFSHC

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

Postal Regulatory Commission

- Detroit FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC

Social Security Administration

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC
- San Francisco FFSHC

Tennessee Valley Authority

- Middle Tennessee FFSHC

Department of the Air Force

- Central Florida FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Duluth/Superior FFSHC
- Greater Omaha FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- South Texas FFSHC
- Western New York FFSHC

Department of the Army

- Atlanta FFSHC
- Coastal Empire FFSHC
- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Denver FFSHC
- Detroit FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC
- Mt. Rainier FFSHC

Department of the Navy

- Dallas/Ft. Worth FFSHC
- Middle Tennessee FFSHC
- Minneapolis FFSHC
- Mississippi Gulf Coast FFSHC

U.S. Postal Service

- Greater Kansas City FFSHC
- Greater New York FFSHC

Appendix 3: Agency Requests to NIOSH for Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance Requests, and Completed Investigations by Type CY 2016 through CY 2018

Department/ Agency	Technical Assistance Requests			Completed Investigation by Type					
	2018	2017	2016	Desktop			Field		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Agriculture	3	2	3			4		2	
Commerce			1			1			
Defense	7	9	9	10	3	5		1	1
Energy	1	1			1				
General Services			1						
Health and Human Services	1		2			1	1		
Homeland Security	3	7	2	4	3	3			1
Interior			3					3	
Justice	2	2	4		2				1
U.S. Postal Service	6	1	1	2	2				
Social Security Administration	2	2	4	4		5			
Transportation State	1	1	2		1				
Treasury		1	3			4			
Veterans Affairs	6	9	6	9	5	4	1		1
Other		3	2	7	3	2			
Total	33	38	43	36	20	32	2	6	4

2018 Assistance Requests by Department/Agency and Exposure Group

Department/Agency	Exposure Group*								
	Chemical	Biologic	Indoor Environmental Quality	Noise	Heat	Stress	Radiation	Ergonomics	
Agriculture	1	1	1						
Commerce									
Defense	2	2	3					2	
Energy	1						1		
General Services									
Health and Human Services		1	1						
Homeland Security	2	0	2	1			1		
Interior									
Justice		1	1				1		
Labor	1	1	1						
U.S. Postal Service	2	2	4			1			
Social Security	1		2						
Transportation		1	1						
Treasury									
Veterans Affairs	2	3	4						
Other									
Total	12	12	20	1	0	1	2	2	

* A Request for Technical Assistance, also known as a Health Hazard Evaluation request, may involve an investigation under more than one exposure group category. This is illustrated by DoD's single request to investigate two exposure groupings: "Biologic" and "Indoor Environmental Quality."

2018 Assistance Requests by Department/Agency and Health Problem

Department/Agency	Health Problem							
	Respiratory	Viral/Bacterial	Cancer	Musculoskeletal	Mental/Behavioral	Sensory	Skin Disorder	Nervous System
Agriculture	2				2			
Commerce								
Defense	2			2	2			
Energy	1	1						
General Services								
Health and Human Services	1							
Homeland Security	1		1			1		
Interior								
Justice			1		1			
Labor	1				1			
U.S. Postal Service	3		2	1	2			
Social Security	1				1			
Transportation	1				1			
Treasury								
Veterans Affairs	3				5		1	
Other								
Total	16	0	5	3	15	1	1	0

Appendix 4: Fatality/Hospitalization/Amputation Incident Summary

USDA reported nine work-related hospitalizations and one work-related amputation.

Hospitalization	
Fall	In two separate incidents, smokejumpers were injured when landing in non-standard position.
Fall	An employee tripped and fell into cut stump while working on a steep slope.
Fall	Stair descending incident resulted in dislocated shoulder and fractured elbow.
Fall	Fall from bulldozer resulted in puncture injury to the neck.
Heat	An employee had heat stress.
Heat (Overexertion)	An employee suffered dehydration and rhabdomyolysis from physical exertion and altitude.
Struck-by	A dislodged boulder struck and broke left leg during fire suppression activities.
Vehicle	All-terrain vehicle incident resulted in punctured lung and fractured shoulder.
Amputation	
Caught Between	An employee closing a vault door suffered a partial finger amputation when the employee's fingertip got pinched between the door and cabinet of the vault.

The Department of Commerce reported five hospitalizations.

Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee suffered leg injuries due to a fall from a staircase collapse.
Fall	An employee tripped and fell over a metal barrier at a gas station.
Fall	An employee tripped and fell while pushing a cart through a doorway.
Fall	An employee tripped over a door threshold and hit a wall. The employee suffered broken ribs.
Vehicle	A powered industrial truck (PIT) operator suffered injury when the operator made contact and was trapped between a beam and the PIT.

DoD reported three civilian fatalities, eight work-related hospitalizations, and four amputations at the Department of the Army, one civilian fatality and one hospitalization at the Army and Air Force Exchange Service; one hospitalization at the Defense Commissary Agency; one amputation at the Defense Health Agency; one hospitalization at the Defense Information Systems Agency; three hospitalizations at the Defense Logistics Agency; 23 hospitalizations at the Department of the Air Force; one hospitalization at the DoD Education Activity; one fatality, 12 hospitalizations, and two amputations at the Department of the Navy; and one hospitalization at the National Security Agency.

Army & Air Force Exchange Service – Fatality	
Vehicle	An employee suffered fatal injuries when the motor vehicle struck a disengaged trailer.
Army & Air Force Exchange Service – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee worked from a poorly supported ladder. The ladder slipped and caused the employee to fall approximately 18.5 feet to the ground below.
Defense Commissary Agency – Hospitalization	
Fall	A grocery store employee tripped over the wheel of a shopping cart and was injured.
Defense Health Agency – Amputation	
Caught Between	An employee suffered a partial finger amputation upon closing a fire-rated door. The employee's finger was caught between the door jam and the door.
Defense Information Systems Agency – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee slipped on an icy parking lot and was injured.

Defense Logistics Agency – Hospitalization	
Fall	In three separate incidents an employee slipped and fell and was hospitalized.
Department of the Air Force – Hospitalization	
Arc Flash	An employee suffered electrical burns because of an arc flash during electrical panel work.
Burn	An employee opening a Tray Rationing Unit was sprayed with boiling water and suffered severe burn wounds.
Caught Between	An employee suffered a de-gloved finger while servicing a bleed valve.
Fall	In four separate incidents, employees suffered injuries because of a misplaced foot.
Fall	An employee fell through an open ceiling panel and dislocated a shoulder.
Fall	An employee fell after jumping over a drainage ditch and suffered a broken leg.
Fall	An employee fell after standing up from a seated position and suffered arm injuries.
Laceration	An employee suffered a laceration when a saw struck the employee.
Lifting	In five separate incidents, an employee lifted an object and was injured.
Puncture	An employee suffered a puncture wound to the thumb while handling a syringe.
Slip	An employee slipped on an icy walkway and was hospitalized.
Trip	An employee tripped over a cable and was hospitalized.
Vehicle	An employee suffered a broken leg because of a vehicle-to-vehicle accident.
Vehicle	A skid steer operator suffered multiple injuries when the skid steer struck a manhole cover.
Department of the Air Force – Amputation	
Caught Between	An employee suffered a partial finger amputation while clearing a paper shredder jam.
Struck-by	An employee was struck by a private motor vehicle and suffered a partial leg amputation.
Department of the Army – Fatality	
Fire	Two employees suffered fatal injuries when a spark initiated a flash fire in a production paint-mixing kitchen.
Crush	An employee suffered a fatal injury after becoming crushed under the bed of an all-terrain utility vehicle while performing maintenance.
Department of the Army – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee slipped on a slick floor and was injured.
Fall	An employee slipped on slick stairs and suffered a broken leg.
Fire	A firefighter working to extinguish a warehouse fire was hospitalized for smoke inhalation.
Fire	An employee was seriously injured when a spark initiated a flash fire in a production paint-mixing kitchen.
Fire	An employee carrying out a lithium aluminum hydride reduction was seriously injured when hydrogen evolved from the reaction was ignited by an unknown ignition source causing a flame with pressure.
Struck-by	An employee installing a cushion pack under a boxcar suffered a smashed finger when the cushion pack fell on the employee's finger.
Struck-by	An employee disassembling a gantry crane was hospitalized after a safety cable fell on the employee's head.
Vehicle	An employee operating a vehicle was injured when the vehicle was struck by a tractor trailer.

Department of the Army – Amputation	
Caught Between	An employee descending from the top of the rappel tower suffered a partial finger amputation when the finger was caught inside of a figure 8 device.
Caught Between	An employee performing a dredging operation suffered a partial finger amputation.
Crush	An employee completing maritime operations in a harbor suffered a partial thumb amputation when the thumb was crushed between the M/V Kimmswick and the barge.
Struck-by	An employee repairing a machine suffered a partial finger amputation when the toolbox cabinet fell on the finger.
Department of Defense Education Activity – Hospitalization	
Trip	An employee walking in the cafeteria tripped over a bench and fell. The employee suffered a broken arm.
Department of the Navy – Fatality	
Vehicle	An employee was fatally injured when the employee's rental car collided with a bus.
Department of the Navy – Hospitalization	
Crush	An employee suffered a de-gloved finger while refueling a ship at sea.
Fall	An employee fell to the floor while attempting to sit in a chair and was hospitalized with injuries.
Fall	An employee fell while descending a stair and suffered a knee injury.
Fall	An employee suffered a broken leg after jumping off the bed of a truck.
Heat	An employee was hospitalized due to heat stress.
Struck-by	An employee suffered a broken leg while lowering a siren and mast.
Trip	An employee was injured and hospitalized after falling while getting off a ship.
Vehicle	In two separate incidents, an employee was seriously injured when the vehicle they were operating collided with another vehicle.
Department of the Navy – Amputation	
Crush	An employee suffered a fingertip crushing injury resulting in a partial finger amputation with bone loss.
Laceration	An employee using a jointer to trim a deck panel board suffered a partial finger amputation when the employee's finger made contact with the blade.
National Security Agency – Hospitalization	
Fire	An employee responding to an engraver machine that overheated suffered smoke inhalation when the machine caught on fire.

The Department of Energy reported one work-related fatality and six work-related hospitalizations.

Department of Energy – Fatality	
Vehicle	An employee traveling in a 15-passenger van was fatally injured when the van collided with a dump truck.
Department of Energy – Hospitalization	
Caught Between	An employee installing a new 13.8kV power line conductor onto a wood power pole suffered a finger injury when the employee's finger was caught between the power line conductor and the roller/pulley maintaining the conductor.
Lifting	An employee raising a spring-assisted height-adjustable desk suffered a herniated disc.
Vehicle	Four employees, traveling in a 15-passenger van, were injured when the van collided with a dump truck.

The Department of Health and Human Services reported one work-related hospitalization at the Administration for Children and Families, one hospitalization at the Administration for Community Living, and one fatality at the Indian Health Service.

Administration for Children and Families – Hospitalization	
Trip	An employee walking to exit parking garage stepped over a guardrail to avoid an approaching vehicle and fell to the ground. The employee suffered a broken hip.
Administration for Community Living – Hospitalization	
Heat	An employee suffered heat stress and fainted.
Indian Health Service – Fatality	
Unknown	An employee participating in a conference call exhibited distress and passed away.

DHS reported one civilian fatality and 27 work-related hospitalizations at U.S. Customs and Border Protection, one fatality and six hospitalizations at U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, one hospitalization at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, six hospitalizations at the Transportation Security Administration, and four hospitalizations at the U.S. Coast Guard.

Federal Emergency Management Agency – Hospitalization	
Laceration	An employee opening front metal stairs on a mobile housing unit suffered a severe laceration to the finger when the finger was caught in the stairs.
Transportation Security Administration – Hospitalization	
Assault	An employee on temporary duty station status overseas was assaulted and severely injured.
Fall	In two separate incidents, an employee lost balance and fell down.
Strain	An employee pulled a muscle while conducting a pat down on a passenger.
Struck-by	An employee was struck-by a falling stack of bags and suffered a knee injury.
Trip	An employee suffered a head injury from tripping on the base of an electric fan and falling face down on the floor.
U.S. Coast Guard – Hospitalization	
Biological	An employee removing old floor tile suffered a physiological reaction to mouse droppings and was hospitalized.
Insect	An employee was stung by a bee on the head and lost consciousness.
Laceration	An employee suffered a laceration while going down a hatch and was hospitalized.
Unknown	An employee completing inspection of passenger vessel displayed uncoordinated movements and slurred speech.
U.S. Customs and Border Protection – Fatality	
Vehicle	An employee was fatally injured during a vehicle to tractor trailer collision.
U.S. Customs and Border Protection – Hospitalization	
Aircraft Crash	An employee suffered head trauma because of an aircraft crash landing.
Bite	An employee was bitten by a rattlesnake on the lower right leg and was hospitalized.
Bite	An employee suffered a dog bite to the forehead and hand.
Fall	An employee fell from a horse and was hospitalized.
Fall	An employee climbing a 20-foot high fence slipped and fell to the ground. The employee suffered a head injury and was hospitalized.
Fall	An employee on the roof of a warehouse suffered arm and leg injuries after falling through the roof to the floor 20 feet below.
Laceration	An employee, opening a box with a box cutter, suffered a forearm laceration when the box cutter slipped and cut the employee.
Struck-by	An employee suffered a foot injury when it was run over by a truck.

Vehicle	On eight separate occasions, an employee was hospitalized after losing control of an all-terrain vehicle.
Vehicle	In two separate incidents, an employee was involved in a single vehicle accident and suffered a broken bone that required surgery.
Heat (Overexertion)	On six separate occasions, an employee was hospitalized for extreme muscle exertion, dehydration, or heat stress.
Overexertion	An employee was hospitalized with a broken clavicle while engaging in training exercises.
Overexertion	An employee suffered a collapsed lung during a steel baton evaluation and was hospitalized.
Overexertion	An employee suffered a broken hyoid bone from being put in a head lock during training exercises.
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – Fatality	
Illness	An employee passed away after contracting a serious illness while on temporary duty in Indonesia.
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – Hospitalization	
Illness	In two separate incidents, an employee was hospitalized for becoming disoriented while participating in classroom training.
Illness	An employee performing forensic analysis utilizing a computer was hospitalized with chest pain.
Firearm	An employee was holstering a weapon was hospitalized when the weapon discharged and a bullet struck the employee.
Unknown	In two separate incidents, an employee was hospitalized after completing firearm qualifications.

DOJ reported two civilian fatalities at the U.S. Marshals Service; one fatality at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; one fatality, six hospitalizations, and seven amputations at the Bureau of Prisons; and seven hospitalizations at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives – Fatality	
Overexertion	An employee engaged in workplace training died from a heart attack due to overexertion.
Bureau of Prisons – Fatality	
Struck-by	An employee, mowing grass near a pond, was fatally injured when the lawn mower turned over into the pond and trapped the employee underneath.
Bureau of Prisons – Hospitalization	
Electrical	An employee putting an electrical plug into a receptacle was injured when the employee made contact with the prongs of the electrical plug while it was entering the receptacle.
Fall	In three separate incidents, an employee suffered a broken bone after slipping on a wet surface.
Fall	An employee slipped on grease spot on the floor and suffered a broken leg.
Struck-by	An employee unloading food cans from a pallet on a loading dock was hospitalized due to loss of consciousness when a can of food exploded in the employee's face.
Bureau of Prisons – Amputation	
Caught Between	In two separate incidents, an employee suffered a fingertip amputation when a door closed on the employee's hand.
Caught Between	An employee pushing a cart through a doorway suffered a finger amputation when the employee's hand was caught between the cart and the door frame.

Crush	An employee driving a lawn mower up incline suffered a fingertip amputation when the mower overturned and landed on the employee's hand.
Crush	An employee cleaning a heavy condenser plate suffered a fingertip amputation when the plate slammed the finger down against a concrete surface.
Laceration	An employee, using a table saw to cut tile, suffered a finger amputation.
Laceration	An employee adjusting the cutting blade on a meat slicer suffered a partially amputated thumb.
Federal Bureau of Investigation – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee participating in a climbing training exercise was hospitalized after falling and fracturing vertebrae.
Fall	An employee slipped on a wet floor and suffered a broken hip.
Firearm	An employee experienced a gunshot wound in the line of duty.
Overexertion	In two separate incidents, an employee participating in strenuous training was hospitalized after becoming dehydrated.
Overexertion	An employee was injured while making an arrest.
Vehicle	An employee operating a snowmobile was injured when the snowmobile struck a tree.
U.S. Marshals Service – Fatality	
Firearm	Two employees were struck by gunfire and fatally injured while executing a warrant.

DOL reported two work-related hospitalizations and three work-related amputations at the Job Corps.

Job Corps – Hospitalization	
Vehicle	A student driving all-terrain vehicle was hospitalized with injuries after the vehicle struck a tree.
Job Corps – Amputation	
Caught Between	A student mounting a rear tire on a backhoe suffered a partial finger amputation when the tire fell and caught the student's finger between the rear axle of the backhoe and the tire rim.
Caught Between	A student polishing a rotating aluminum piece in a lathe suffered a finger amputation when an ACE bandage the student was wearing was pulled into the piece.
Crush	A student cranking a jack attached to a trailer suffered a foot amputation when the jack weld failed causing the trailer to swing sideways and fall on the student's foot.
Laceration	An employee operating a band saw suffered a partial finger amputation when the saw slipped and struck the employee's fingers.

VA reported one civilian fatality, 15 work-related hospitalizations, and one amputation at the Veterans Health Administration; one fatality at the Office of Information and Technology; and one amputation at the Veterans Canteen Service.

Office of Information and Technology – Fatality	
Electrical	An employee made contact with an energized circuit and was electrocuted.
Veterans Canteen Service – Amputation	
Laceration	An employee suffered a partial finger amputation when the employee's finger made contact with a cheese slicer.
Veterans Health Administration – Fatality	
Firearm	An employee attending a meeting was fatally injured when an armed gunman entered the meeting.

Veterans Health Administration – Hospitalization	
Assault	A pregnant employee was kicked in the stomach by a patient.
Assault	An employee was hospitalized after hyperventilating and experiencing chest pains in response to the behavior of a patient.
Chemical	In two separate incidents, an employee experienced a respiratory reaction to chemicals.
Chemical	An employee suffered a severe allergic reaction to a flu vaccine.
Fall	In two separate incidents, an employee mis-stepped a foot and fell.
Fall	An employee slipped on water that had spilled onto the breakroom floor.
Fall	An employee tripped on a mat, fell, and suffered a broken leg.
Fall	An employee tripped and fell over a backpack left on the floor.
Vehicle	An employee, operating a motor vehicle, was hospitalized after the vehicle struck a deer.
Veterans Health Administration – Amputation	
Crush	An employee, pushing a cart, suffered a partial finger amputation when the cart fell and the employee's finger was caught between the cart and the floor.

DOI reported two civilian fatalities and 18 work-related hospitalizations at the National Park Service, one hospitalization at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, one fatality and four hospitalizations at the Bureau of Land Management, two hospitalizations at the Bureau of Reclamation, six hospitalizations at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and one hospitalization at the U.S. Geological Survey.

Bureau of Indian Affairs – Hospitalization	
Heat	An employee was hospitalized with heat exhaustion after completing a work capacity test.
Bureau of Land Management – Fatality	
Fall	An employee fell from a trail wall and suffered fatal injuries.
Bureau of Land Management – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee, performing a smoke-jumping exercise, was injured when the parachute stalled causing the jumper to land in a seated position.
Struck-by	A firefighter was struck-by a falling tree branch.
Smoke	A firefighter was exposed to a prolonged period of heavy smoke.
Vehicle	An employee operating a motor vehicle suffered a broken arm when the vehicle left the road, causing the air bag to inflate.
Bureau of Reclamation - Hospitalization	
Biological	An employee, exposed to bird droppings while performing work duties, was hospitalized with histoplasmosis in both lungs.
Heat	An employee, working outdoors, suffered heat exhaustion.
National Park Service – Fatality	
Drowning	An employee died while completing a required swimming test for diving certification.
Struck-by	An employee, cutting a tree, was killed when the tree fell and struck the employee.
National Park Service – Hospitalization	
Bite	An employee was bitten by a tick while performing a traffic stop, and suffered subsequent illness.
Bite	A snake bit an employee cleaning up plant debris.
Electric	An employee, while hiking, was hit by a ground current from a nearby lightning strike and was hospitalized.
Fall	In three separate incidents, an employee slipped on a wet surface and was injured.
Fall	An employee suffered multiple injuries from falling on the stairs.

Fall	An employee fell from a ladder and suffered multiple fractures.
Firearm	An employee sustained a gunshot wound while taking part in a US Park Police SWAT Team Operation.
Firearm	An employee was struck-by a ricocheted bullet during target practice.
Heat	In two separate incidents, an employee suffered heat exhaustion while working outside and was hospitalized.
Overexertion	An employee was hospitalized after losing consciousness while completing a swim test.
Struck-by	An employee was hospitalized with a concussion after striking his head on a door jam.
Strain	An employee, participating in training, sustained a knee injury.
Struck-by	An employee was tamping material around a wooden post and sustained a hand injury when the employee's knuckle struck a protruding sliver of wood on the post.
Unknown	An employee, performing maintenance activities, lost consciousness and was hospitalized.
Vehicle	An employee, operating a motorcycle, suffered a leg injury when the motorcycle fell on the employee.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Hospitalization	
Bite	An employee was attacked by an adult male grizzly bear and suffered bite wounds.
Fall	An employee, climbing a tree, suffered multiple fractures after falling 20 feet to the ground.
Fall	In two separate incidents, an employee slipped on a wet surface and was injured.
Strain	An employee suffered a pulled groin and subsequent blood clots after standing up from a bent position.
Vehicle	An employee developed blood clots in the leg from driving long hours in a motor vehicle.
U.S. Geological Survey – Hospitalization	
Biological	An employee, wading in a stream, suffered a water-borne bacterial infection and was hospitalized.

Department of the Treasury – Amputation	
Crush	An employee, cleaning a desk with a hutch, suffered a partial finger amputation when the hutch tilted forward and struck the employee's hand.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation – Hospitalization	
Vehicle	An employee, operating a motor vehicle, was injured when the vehicle hit an asphalt roller.
Federal Trade Commission – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee slipped and fell on a marble floor and sustained an arm injury.
General Services Administration – Fatality	
Vehicle	An employee, operating a motor vehicle, was fatally injured when the vehicle struck a disabled vehicle.
Smithsonian Institution - Hospitalization	
Bite	An employee stuck an arm between a gate support pole and the gate to pet an agitated wolf and was subsequently bitten on the hand by the wolf.
Fall	An employee fell off the loading dock and suffered a head injury.
Fall	An employee stumbled and fell when exiting an elevator.
Fire	An employee, participating in a meeting, suffered burns when batteries in the employee's electronic cigarette caught fire while in the employee's pocket.

Social Security Administration – Amputation	
Laceration	An employee, using a block of wood to keep a fan blade on an exhaust fan from moving, suffered a finger amputation when the block of wood shifted.
Tennessee Valley Authority – Hospitalization	
Fall	An employee suffered a broken leg after slipping on a wet surface and falling to the ground.