

Standard Interpretations

/ Clarification of OSHA's Position on Workplace Safety Incentive Programs and Post-Incident Drug Testing Under 29 C.F.R. §1904.35(b)(1)(iv)

- **Standard Number:** 1904.35(b)(1)(iv)
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OSHA requirements are set by statute, standards and regulations. Our interpretation letters explain these requirements and how they apply to particular circumstances, but they cannot create additional employer obligations. This letter constitutes OSHA's interpretation of the requirements discussed. Note that our enforcement guidance may be affected by changes to OSHA rules. Also, from time to time we update our guidance in response to new information. To keep apprised of such developments, you can consult OSHA's website at <http://www.osha.gov>.

October 11, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR:
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS
STATE DESIGNEES

THROUGH:
AMANDA EDENS
Director
Technical Support and Emergency Management

FRANCIS YEBESI
Acting Director
Whistleblower Protection Programs

FROM:
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Enforcement Programs

SUBJECT:
Clarification of OSHA's Position on Workplace Safety Incentive Programs and Post-Incident Drug Testing Under 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv)

On May 12, 2016, OSHA published a final rule that, among other things, amended 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35 to add a provision prohibiting employers from retaliating against employees for reporting work-related injuries or illnesses. See 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv). In the preamble to the final rule and post-promulgation interpretive documents, OSHA discussed how the final rule could apply to action taken under workplace safety incentive programs and post-incident drug testing policies.

The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the Department's position that 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) does not prohibit workplace safety incentive programs or post-incident drug testing. The Department believes that many employers who implement safety incentive programs and/or conduct post-incident drug testing

do so to promote workplace safety and health. In addition, evidence that the employer consistently enforces legitimate work rules (whether or not an injury or illness is reported) would demonstrate that the employer is serious about creating a culture of safety, not just the appearance of reducing rates. Action taken under a safety incentive program or post-incident drug testing policy would only violate 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) if the employer took the action to penalize an employee for reporting a work-related injury or illness rather than for the legitimate purpose of promoting workplace safety and health.

Incentive programs can be an important tool to promote workplace safety and health. One type of incentive program rewards workers for reporting near-misses or hazards, and encourages involvement in a safety and health management system. Positive action taken under this type of program is always permissible under § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv). Another type of incentive program is rate-based and focuses on reducing the number of reported injuries and illnesses. This type of program typically rewards employees with a prize or bonus at the end of an injury-free month or evaluates managers based on their work unit's lack of injuries. Rate-based incentive programs are also permissible under § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) as long as they are not implemented in a manner that discourages reporting. Thus, if an employer takes a negative action against an employee under a rate-based incentive program, such as withholding a prize or bonus because of a reported injury, OSHA would not cite the employer under § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) as long as the employer has implemented adequate precautions to ensure that employees feel free to report an injury or illness.

A statement that employees are encouraged to report and will not face retaliation for reporting may not, by itself, be adequate to ensure that employees actually feel free to report, particularly when the consequence for reporting will be a lost opportunity to receive a substantial reward. An employer could avoid any inadvertent deterrent effects of a rate-based incentive program by taking positive steps to create a workplace culture that emphasizes safety, not just rates. For example, any inadvertent deterrent effect of a rate-based incentive program on employee reporting would likely be counterbalanced if the employer also implements elements such as:

- an incentive program that rewards employees for identifying unsafe conditions in the workplace;
- a training program for all employees to reinforce reporting rights and responsibilities and emphasizes the employer's non-retaliation policy;
- a mechanism for accurately evaluating employees' willingness to report injuries and illnesses.

In addition, most instances of workplace drug testing are permissible under § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv). Examples of permissible drug testing include:

- Random drug testing.
- Drug testing unrelated to the reporting of a work-related injury or illness.
- Drug testing under a state workers' compensation law.
- Drug testing under other federal law, such as a U.S. Department of Transportation rule.
- Drug testing to evaluate the root cause of a workplace incident that harmed or could have harmed employees. If the employer chooses to use drug testing to investigate the incident, the employer should test all employees whose conduct could have contributed to the incident, not just employees who reported injuries.

To the extent any other OSHA interpretive documents could be construed as inconsistent with the interpretive position articulated here, this memorandum supersedes them. This includes:

- A Memorandum from Dorothy Dougherty to the OSHA Regional Administrators entitled "Interpretation of 1904.35(b)(1)(i) and (iv)" (October 19, 2016) (Appendix A);
- Guidance on OSHA's website, available at https://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/modernization_guidance.html (issued October 19, 2016) (Appendix B);
- A Memorandum from Dorothy Dougherty to the OSHA Regional Administrators and State Designees entitled "Interim Enforcement Procedures for New Recordkeeping Requirements Under 29 CFR 1904.35" (November 10, 2016) (Appendix C); and
- A Memorandum from Dorothy Dougherty to the OSHA Regional Administrators and State Designees entitled "Interim Investigation Procedures for Section 29 C.F.R. 1904.35(b)(1)(iv)" (November 10, 2016) (Appendix D).

Staff in the Directorate of Enforcement Programs (DEP), the Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs, and the Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management shall take appropriate action with respect to the above-listed documents to ensure that they are consistent with this memorandum.

Regional Administrators shall enforce 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) in a manner consistent with this memorandum and shall consult DEP before issuing any citations under this provision related to workplace safety incentive programs or post-incident drug testing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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