

The Small Business Charade *The Chemical Industry's Stealth Campaign* *Against Public Health*

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The Small Business Charade: The Chemical Industry's Stealth Campaign Against Public Health

Executive Summary

The Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy is tiny and largely unaccountable, but it wields surprising power over the federal regulatory system. A steady stream of statutes and executive orders issued over the past three decades have imbued the Office of Advocacy with powerful supervisory authority over analytical and procedural requirements that regulatory agencies must satisfy before issuing rules on everything from worker safety to air pollution. In important ways, the Office of Advocacy's role in the regulatory system bears a striking resemblance to that played by the White House Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). Both operate to similar effect, functioning as an anti-regulatory force from within the regulatory structure, blocking, delaying, and diluting agency efforts to protect public health and safety.

Congress did not create the Office of Advocacy to play this role. Instead, by statute, the Office of Advocacy is supposed to advance the interests of small businesses that may lack the resources or expertise to field expansive lobbying efforts in Washington, especially in light of the lobbying efforts conducted on behalf of large corporations and trade associations, whose interests rarely align with those of real small businesses. The Office of Advocacy enjoys a privileged role in the rulemaking process because the law requires agencies to pay special attention to its objections and modify regulations to make them small businesses-friendly (*i.e.*, by not putting small businesses at a competitive disadvantage to larger firms within their sector) without sacrificing protections for public health, worker and consumer safety, and the environment.

To carry out this intended role, the Office of Advocacy could reach out to actual small business owners across the country to learn about the real challenges that government policies might pose for them. It could develop good working relationships with agency officials to help them achieve their statutory mission without unduly burdening small businesses. But in actual practice, the Office of Advocacy has pursued another agenda, focusing on forming alliances with big businesses, and especially trade associations that lobby on behalf of large corporate interests, and working to block any regulations that they might find inconvenient to their bottom line, even at the cost of properly safeguarding people and the environment.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) ongoing efforts to draft new rules covering worker exposure to crystalline silica offer a striking example of how the strong ties between the Office of Advocacy and big-business trade associations threaten public health. In developing its response to OSHA's proposed silica standard, the Office of Advocacy has leaned heavily on the leading trade association representing multi-billion-dollar chemical companies inside the Beltway, the American Chemistry Council (ACC). For example:

- One-quarter of the small entity representatives who participated in the Small Business Advocacy Review Panel were nominated by advocates linked to ACC.

- ACC and its affiliates led discussions at “roundtable” meetings sponsored by the Office of Advocacy, which the Office of Advocacy later described as the primary source of information for its formal comments to OSHA.
- OIRA granted ACC-affiliated advocates eight closed-door meetings to discuss the proposed rule. Representatives from Advocacy participated in six of the eight meetings.
- One-third of the specific points that Advocacy raised in its formal comments on the rule overlap with points that ACC made in its formal comments.

For such behavior, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recently issued a report that took the Office of Advocacy to task for failing to follow the basic policies and recordkeeping standards that would prove Advocacy’s formal rulemaking comments actually reflect input received from small business representatives. The disturbing portrait portrayed in the GAO report aligns with the evidence laid out in this Issue Alert, reflecting the deep ties between the Office of Advocacy and the American Chemistry Council.

In order for the Office of Advocacy to comply with its statutory mandate and end its persistent misuse of taxpayer dollars, reforms are in order:

- Advocacy should establish and abide by new policies that ensure its staff work to advance the unique interests of small businesses within the bounds of occupational-safety, environmental, and consumer-protection laws.
- Congress should increase its oversight of the Office of Advocacy.
- The President should revoke Executive Order 13272, which gives the Office of Advocacy too much sway over other agencies’ rulemaking processes.

Introduction

Silica dust is a slow, silent killer. Workers who cut concrete, brick, or tile, who put the finishing touches on drywall, or who mine sand or attend to fracking operations inhale the tiny crystalline particles throughout the day. Roughly 2 million U.S. workers in dozens of different industries toil in workplaces with silica levels high enough to threaten their health. As the dust swirls through workers' lungs, it causes lung tissue to swell and become inflamed. Workers experience difficulty breathing and, over time, develop scarring and stiffening of the lungs. The resulting condition, called silicosis, is debilitating, and the lung damage that comes with it can increase a person's risk of tuberculosis and even lung cancer. OSHA estimates that thousands of workers die every year because of silica exposures that are within legal limits.

In September 2013, after decades of research and 17 years of administrative wrangling, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) proposed updating its outdated exposure limits for crystalline silica with a comprehensive rule that would require employers to limit their workers' exposure to silica dust and provide other protections like exposure monitoring and free medical exams when workers are exposed to dangerous levels of the dust. Thus began an intense period of lobbying in which workers' advocates have urged OSHA to strengthen its proposal and business community lobbyists have expressed everything from qualified support to outright hostility.

At the extreme anti-regulatory end of the spectrum is the American Chemistry Council (ACC), which has gone so far as to assert that OSHA has failed to make the basic showing that silica presents a "significant risk" to workers' health at current exposure levels. Extensive scientific assessments by OSHA,

What is the American Chemistry Council and why do they care about silica?

ACC is a highly influential trade association comprising more than 180 companies that manufacture, import, and use chemicals. These companies include the biggest names in the chemical industry, from AkzoNobel to DuPont to W.R. Grace & Co., and a limited cadre of small businesses. The trade association employs a stable of lobbyists, risk assessment experts, economists, and consultants who operate on behalf of ACC's member companies to fight new government regulations that might cut into their bottom lines. As discussed in more detail below, ACC and its affiliates lobby Congress, litigate against regulatory agencies, and fund public relations campaigns aimed at forestalling regulations that would protect the public health.

Many of ACC's member companies use or manufacture silica-containing products. Its natural abundance and physicochemical properties make it useful for everything from hydraulic fracturing in natural gas fields to sandblasting finishes off of bridges and other major structures. ACC is also acting as a coordinator for non-members who want to weaken OSHA's proposed silica rules. U.S. Silica, for instance, is a leading manufacturer of silica, and although it is not a member of ACC, it is participating in the ACC Crystalline Silica Panel – a formal coalition of groups advocating against the rule, supported by ACC staff and consultants.

the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the World Health Organization, and other neutral parties repudiate ACC's claim.¹ Drawing on its vast resources and political clout, ACC has been heavily involved at every step of the rule's development. For example, at OSHA's multi-day public hearing on the proposal, an event that is in many respects central to the agency's rulemaking process, ACC was a featured attraction, reserving an entire afternoon for testimony from its spokespeople and coordinating testimony with its member organizations that took up additional bits and pieces of eight more days. In total, testimony from lobbyists and other people affiliated with ACC and its members consumed more than 14 hours of the hearing, or about a quarter of the total hearing time. That is nearly as much as all of the unions, public interest groups, and their allies combined (that total was just under 18 hours).

The Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy (Advocacy) is also taking part in the campaign to undermine OSHA's work on the silica rule. Congress's purpose in establishing the Office of Advocacy was to ensure that the unique small business perspective on such federal policies as OSHA's silica rule was accounted for. The extraordinary step of creating what amounts to a taxpayer funded lobbying shop reflects Congress's conclusion that the small business perspective might otherwise be overlooked because small businesses—genuinely small businesses, at least—lack the resources and sophistication to participate in the federal decision-making processes. But in the case of the silica rule, Advocacy's arguments against the proposal and those offered by the ACC are conspicuously similar. The evidence indicates that this similarity is not a coincidence, or even the result of parallel analysis and conclusions. Rather, it is the result of coordination between ACC and Advocacy. Email communications between Office of Advocacy staff and outside parties show that the agency, contrary to its clear statutory mission, takes its cues mostly from the major trade associations that are funded by and that primarily represent big businesses. Meanwhile, the true voice of small businesses is largely unheard.

This Issue Alert focuses on the connection between the Office of Advocacy and ACC with respect to one rule at one agency, but the problems run deeper than that. CPR's January 2013 White Paper, *Distorting the Interests of Small Business*,² documents Advocacy's pattern of hostility to proposed regulations that protect the public from a variety of environmental, health, workplace, and other hazards. Released at the same time, the Center for Effective Government's report, *Small Businesses, Public Health, and Scientific Integrity: Whose Interests Does the Office of Advocacy at the Small Business Administration Serve?*,³ highlights how Advocacy has even fought against environmental and public health agencies' efforts to develop the basic risk assessment documents that form the basis for rules on the use of toxic chemicals.

The Mouse that Roared

Congress established the Office of Advocacy in 1976 with the primary goal of establishing a team of experts who could assess how government subsidies, regulations, taxes, and financial market manipulations affect small businesses. To promote small business interests, Congress directed Advocacy to serve as a clearinghouse for small business complaints, criticisms, and suggestions about federal regulations and to represent the small business community in federal regulatory proceedings. The office has a budget of less than \$9 million and a small staff working on regulatory issues,⁴ yet it wields outsized power over the rulemaking processes at important protector agencies such as OSHA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

The Office of Advocacy's power over the federal rulemaking process expanded significantly when President Carter signed the Regulatory Flexibility Act (the "Reg-Flex Act")⁵ in 1980. That law required federal regulatory agencies to undertake a thorough analysis of any proposed rule's potential effect on small businesses.⁶ If an agency determines that its proposal has the potential to have a "significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses," the agency must conduct two rounds of formal "regulatory flexibility" analysis—an initial analysis, and a final analysis that takes into consideration comments from the public and Advocacy. In 1996, Congress amended the Reg-Flex Act to make agency compliance with these analytical requirements judicially reviewable.⁷ This amendment makes the analyses part of the record for judicial review, and it authorizes reviewing courts to reject a rule on the sole basis that the agency had failed to adequately carry out one of the analyses in accordance with the law's requirements.

Congress has singled out OSHA, EPA, and CFPB for enhanced supervision by the Office of Advocacy by requiring them to jump through additional hoops whenever their proposed rules might significantly affect a substantial number of small businesses. The Clinton-era Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) requires those agencies to establish a Small Business Advocacy Review Panel (SBAR Panel) for those rules. The SBAR panel consists of representatives from Advocacy, the White House Office of Management and Budget, and the regulatory agency responsible for the rule (OSHA, EPA, or CFPB). The SBAR panel asks a number of individuals from small businesses potentially affected by the rule to provide input on a draft shared by the regulatory agency. The Office of Advocacy is intimately involved in the selection of small business representatives and, as described below, often takes cues on its nominees from big business's advocates. The SBAR panel process occurs well before the agency publicly releases its draft proposal, giving Advocacy and its allies the first crack at critiquing the rule. Since this privileged opportunity comes so early in the decision-making process, the SBAR panel process gives Advocacy and the small business representatives involved enormous influence over what the rule will look like, and indeed whether the rule ever sees the light of day.

In 2002, President Bush further strengthened the Office of Advocacy's power over executive branch agencies. In Executive Order 13272, Bush instructed Advocacy to "train" other agencies on how to comply with the Reg-Flex Act. With the blessing of a White House plainly hostile to federal regulation, the Office of Advocacy developed a guidance document that has the effect of

expanding the Act's reach (thereby giving Advocacy additional power to slow down new rules) and demanding that agencies conduct unreasonable levels of analysis (including analyses of alternative regulatory approaches that go beyond the agency's statutory authority). These changes, combined with Advocacy's power to essentially pass judgment on whether an agency has complied with the Reg-Flex and SBREFA procedures, gives the small office incredible power over regulatory agencies.

In addition to the Reg-Flex and SBREFA powers that the Office of Advocacy wields, it has a number of other tools at its disposal that it can use to derail other agencies' regulatory agendas. Advocacy submits formal comments to agencies during the normal "notice-and-comment" procedures; a recent amendment to Reg-Flex requires agencies to respond to these comments when justifying their final rules, ensuring that Advocacy's comments receive special attention. Sometimes these comments are supported in part by formal research studies conducted by contractors, although the office has a track record of sponsoring biased and flawed research.⁸ In addition, Advocacy's comments are supposed to be informed by small business views, although GAO found that Advocacy lacks sufficient documentation to prove that its comments are developed in that way.⁹

Representatives from the Office of Advocacy are regularly called before congressional oversight committees to give their views on other agencies' rules and compliance with Reg-Flex and SBREFA. They rarely fail to use these opportunities to shame agencies whose rules they do not support, and they echo these complaints in statutorily mandated annual reports to Congress.

Officials from Advocacy also frequently participate in White House meetings about proposed rules, where potentially regulated parties present their arguments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA)—the "gatekeepers" whose approval must be won before a rule can be formally proposed or finalized. Indeed, during the Bush Administration, the Office of Advocacy and OIRA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding in which the two agencies agree to work closely together on what amounted to blocking, delaying, and diluting agency rules. A 2011 CPR study documents the overwhelming influence that OIRA meetings can have in shaping the substance of final rules.¹⁰ The Office of Advocacy's privileged role in these meetings thus gives it another powerful lever for influencing agency rulemakings.

With this array of procedures and other tools available to it, the Office of Advocacy can be a powerful force standing in the way of a regulatory agency that wants to establish new rules.

ACC, the Office of Advocacy, and OSHA’s Silica Rule

OSHA has been working on its new silica standard since 1997, and it has been dealing with ACC and Office of Advocacy opposition since the beginning. Not long after OSHA began working on the rule, ACC established a workgroup to fight OSHA’s efforts to better protect workers from the harmful effects of silica exposure. The Crystalline Silica Panel, as it is known, is an association of associations, with key players representing businesses that both produce and use a full range of silica-containing products. The Crystalline Silica Panel comprises eight major corporate interests, at least eight other trade associations, and a single “small” business—an industrial sand mining company with two processing plants and separate corporate office.

<i>Trade associations</i>	<i>Big businesses</i>	<i>‘Small’ business</i>
American Foundry Society	ExxonMobil Corporation	Badger Mining Corporation
American Petroleum Institute	Fairmount Minerals Ltd.	
Concrete and Masonry Silica Coalition	Lafarge North America Aggregates and Concrete	
International Diatomite Producers Association	Lehigh Hanson	
National Industrial Sand Association	Specialty Granules Inc.	
National Stone Sand & Gravel Association	Unimin Corporation	
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association	U.S. Silica Company	
The Refractories Institute	Vulcan Materials Company	

In the silica rulemaking, ACC has manipulated Advocacy’s role in the rulemaking process, and it has done so in a way that threatens critical worker protections. For instance, the Office of Advocacy helps to select the small business representatives who will provide advice to the SBAR Panel and takes part in the development of the Panel’s final report to OSHA. These early-in-the-process decisions can have an enormous impact on the eventual shape and breadth of rules, and can even derail the process altogether. In theory, an SBAR Panel could ask for advice from mostly small business owners, who could report that they would benefit from a strong rule and who would encourage OSHA to forge ahead (e.g., industrial hygiene consultants, control-equipment manufacturers, or occupational health specialists). But in practice, the Advocacy has tended to work with trade associations to identify “small entity representatives” (SERs) who toe an anti-regulatory line and use their advance knowledge of a proposed rule’s content to get a leg up on their advocacy in opposition. During the SBAR panel for the silica rule, SERs demanded access to OSHA’s background research at the behest of trade associations.¹¹ The trade associations were then in a position to conduct biased “re-analysis” of information obtained through SBAR Panel participants and use it to lobby Members of Congress.¹² SERs who engage in this behavior skew the SBAR Panel proceedings toward a combative experience for OSHA, also peppering the agency with detailed questions about the economic and technological research

that supports the proposal and demanding that OSHA conduct unnecessarily detailed follow-up analyses.

The SBAR Panel's final report, drafted in part by the Office of Advocacy and reflecting the combative tone of the Panel's proceedings, puts OSHA in a defensive posture and strengthens the position of anti-regulatory advocates in several ways. Standard rulemaking procedures do not include a parallel process for obtaining input from the workers, unions, or other intended beneficiaries of an OSHA rule at that stage in the process, so the SBAR Panel's final report is released into a vacuum in which it becomes the starting point for all subsequent discussion regarding the proposed rule. The report is not released for public comment before being submitted to OSHA, so it may include misleading information. And OSHA responds directly to the report's recommendations, but not until a proposed rule is published in the *Federal Register*. Sometimes that can take years—just under 10 years, in fact, in the case of the silica proposal—all the while leaving the unchallenged SBAR Report “in the wild” to provide ammunition for groups fighting the rule.

After helping draft the SBAR Panel's final report, Advocacy takes on a role akin to that of a lobbying firm, participating directly in the rulemaking process, including the submission of written comments to the agency and testimony in relevant congressional oversight hearings. Unlike traditional lobbying firms, the Office of Advocacy's participation commands special attention from OSHA and other federal agencies, since its actions are backed by explicit congressional and presidential authority and since agencies are legally required to account for the office's views in their final rules, as described above. Regulatory agencies are reluctant to disregard the Office of Advocacy's comments, particularly with regard to the adequacy of the Reg-Flex Act analyses, since the Office of Advocacy's criticism can provide a reviewing court with sufficient grounds for rejecting a rule once it has been challenged in court. Many courts take the Office of Advocacy's comments as powerful evidence that an agency has or has not failed to comply with applicable Reg-Flex Act requirements, though these courts are otherwise not obliged to defer to the Office's interpretations of Reg-Flex's provisions.¹³

Here is what ACC's manipulation of Advocacy looks like in practice, in rough chronological order:

- The Office of Advocacy's official nominees to act as SERs for the silica SBAR Panel included at least eight individuals whose names were submitted by advocates linked to ACC's Crystalline Silica Panel. *One-quarter of the SERs were nominated by advocates linked to ACC.*
- Emails obtained through the Freedom of Information Act show that *trade associations did much of the legwork for the SERs in preparation for the SBAR Panel's two-day conference in November 2003,* including reviewing the draft rule and coordinating with the Office of Advocacy regarding follow-up information requests to OSHA.
- Following the two-day conference, SERs were provided the opportunity to submit formal comments to the SBAR Panel, which would use the comments in drafting its final report. OSHA is required by statute to address the concerns raised in the SBAR Panel's report when finalizing a rule. Emails obtained from the Office of Advocacy through the Freedom of Information Act suggest that *the Crystalline Silica Panel was intimately*

involved in the development of at least three SERs' comments—the two SERs who were nominated by the National Industrial Sand Association (NISA), and one SER who was nominated by the National Stone, Sand, and Gravel Association (NSSGA). Both NISA and NSSGA are key members of ACC's Crystalline Silica Panel. The SBAR Panel report cites the NISA-drafted comments more than a dozen times and includes extensive quotes from the document. The report also references points made in the NSSGA-drafted comments more than a dozen times.

- When OSHA sent its revised draft to the White House for final review (the last step before a proposed rule is published in the *Federal Register*), a flurry of activity began, including eight meetings at OIRA, requested by members of ACC's Crystalline Silica Panel. The Office of Advocacy's OSHA specialist attended six of those eight meetings. Emails obtained from the Office of Advocacy through the Freedom of Information Act indicate that trade associations considered Advocacy to be a critical ally in their efforts to sway the White House to water down the rule. In urging an Advocacy lawyer to attend one such meeting, one lobbyist said that trade associations “can always use reinforcements.”¹⁴
- As noted above, Advocacy regularly hosts “roundtable” events, which it cites in its formal rulemaking comments as a source of small business views on the rule at issue. Between the 2003 SBAR panel and the 2014 OSHA hearings on the proposed silica rule, Advocacy hosted numerous roundtables at which the rule was a central point on the agenda. Documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act show that ACC's Crystalline Silica Panel drove those discussions, giving presentations that presaged many of the arguments the Office of Advocacy later submitted to OSHA as concerns raised by the small business community.
- When the White House finally approved the proposed rule's publication and OSHA opened a formal comment period in September 2013, Advocacy submitted two formal comments, both of which conspicuously align with the ACC Crystalline Silica Panel's advocacy efforts.
 - In October 2013, Advocacy urged OSHA to extend the comment period and expand the hearing that was set to begin a few months later. The Crystalline Silica Panel and its member organizations were also major proponents of delay. In 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, organizations that are part of the Crystalline Silica Panel donated more than \$80,000 to the campaign chests of 16 Senators who sent a letter to OSHA demanding delay in the rulemaking process.
 - In February 2014, Advocacy submitted its comments on the substance of OSHA's proposed rule. Of the 29 specific points raised in Advocacy's comments, roughly one-third have direct connections to points that the Crystalline Silica Panel made in its formal comments. The connections appear to be more than mere coincidence, given that several of Advocacy's key points, especially on economic issues, echo concerns raised in a draft economic analysis that was sponsored by ACC and shared with Office of Advocacy staff in 2011.¹⁵

This timeline illustrates that the Office of Advocacy has been highly dependent upon the ACC Crystalline Silica Panel and its members to guide its participation in the silica rulemaking process. As noted above, Advocacy has come under fire from independent auditors at GAO for failing to use standardized procedures to obtain input from small businesses when developing

comments.¹⁶ The timeline above shows that the Office of Advocacy's weak internal controls leave staff susceptible to manipulation by major trade associations. The Office of Advocacy's dependency on ACC in the silica rulemaking raises three major public policy concerns:

- **This approach covers ACC's tracks and undermines the rulemaking process.** A fundamental principle of U.S. administrative law is that the regulatory process must be open and transparent to work effectively. If powerful players in the process use government reports as Trojan Horses to attack rulemaking agencies, then the decisionmakers at the agency—and, later, the judges reviewing the rulemaking record—will not be able to accurately assess the potential biases in the reports. This secrecy also undermines the efforts of other stakeholders to participate meaningfully in the rulemaking process. If these stakeholders are not able to accurately ascertain the real source of information in the Office of Advocacy's rulemaking comments, then they will be hindered in their ability to effectively respond to any arguments raised in those comments.
- **The Office of Advocacy becomes redundant and a waste of taxpayer money.** If the Office of Advocacy adds nothing new to the process—if their comments cover the same ground as well-financed industry groups—then scarce public resources should not be allocated to them. Every year, the Office of Advocacy's nearly \$9-million budget goes toward amplifying the voices of big businesses in rulemaking process where they already being heard and heeded.
- **By relying on well-heeled trade associations, the Office of Advocacy perpetuates the problem of small businesses still not having their unique concerns represented.** (This, of course, assumes they have any legitimate unique concerns in the first place.) As OSHA works toward a final rule, its rulemaking staff still have no idea what impact the rule will have on real small businesses. The blame for that must fall squarely on the Office of Advocacy's shoulders.

ACC: A Deeper Look

Three features of ACC's advocacy model make it a powerful player inside the Beltway and a threat to public health: how ACC raises and spends money; the issues that make up ACC's agenda; and ACC's close ties to powerful anti-regulatory forces inside the government.

Dark Money

Since former U.S. Representative Cal Dooley took the helm at ACC in 2008, the trade association has flourished financially and spread its bounty wide. Even while the chemical industry suffered economic contraction as a result of the Great Recession, ACC has brought in new members and increased its revenues and assets. In 2012, the last year for which data are available, ACC brought in over \$111 million in reportable revenues and had over \$121 million in total reportable assets.

ACC's primary source of revenues is dues assessed to the 182 companies that comprise its membership. Over the period 2004-2012, ACC took in between \$75 million and \$84 million in membership dues annually.

Some of ACC's basic financial information is public record because it operates under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) nonprofit regulations, but the amount of money that individual companies and trade associations contribute is protected by privacy laws. Nonetheless, occasional tidbits of information leak out from other sources. For instance, although The Dow Chemical Company does not release information about the dues it pays to ACC, the company reports that ACC spent more than \$1.3 million of Dow's contributions on reportable federal lobbying expenditures in 2012. That year, ACC reported a total of \$9.07 million in federal lobbying expenditures, 14 percent of which was apparently derived from Dow's contributions alone.

ACC contributes directly to politicians and their campaign committees in the small reportable quantities common among major lobbying groups, and evidence suggests that ACC also plays a role in directing its constituent companies where and when to make their political donations. For example, Members of Congress have published two open letters criticizing the silica rule, one from Republican Senators to OSHA chief David Michaels in November 2013 and one from House Republicans to Secretary of Labor Tom Perez in February 2014.

- The signatories on the Senate letter collectively received more than \$80,000 in campaign contributions from ACC's political action committee (PAC) and the PACs of individual ACC Crystalline Silica Panel members.
- The signatories on the House letter collectively received more than \$230,000 in campaign contributions from those same PACs.

Beyond the political arena, ACC funnels substantial sums of money to researchers whose work adds the patina of neutral legitimacy to the trade association's biased scientific and economic arguments. ACC's IRS filings provide a glimpse into this marketplace. Until 2007, ACC reported certain expenses that were classified as "consulting and research." ACC's expenses for this work hovered around \$50 million per year. Individual recipients were not named, but their

work crops up in ACC's advocacy efforts regularly. In the silica rulemaking, for instance, ACC's argument that OSHA failed to make adequate "significant risk" findings relies heavily on the work of Louis Anthony Cox, Jr., Ph.D., President of the Denver-based Cox Associates, and a fixture in the congressional hearings, agency stakeholder meetings, and myriad other forums in which his detailed scientific analysis of agency regulatory efforts invariably weigh in favor of more research and less action by the agency. Cox is Editor-in-Chief of *Risk Analysis: An International Journal*, which is published by the industry-dominated Society for Risk Analysis, and which has long supported research aimed at either weakening safeguards or manufacturing doubt about the hazards those safeguards are intended to address.

Dangerous Agenda

ACC's member companies are responsible for soil and groundwater contamination across the country.

- According to EPA's Toxic Release Inventory, in 2012, ACC member companies reported releasing into the environment a total of roughly 30 million pounds of carcinogens.
- Roughly half of ACC's member companies are found on EPA's Superfund program "List 11," meaning they have been identified as potentially responsible parties (PRPs) for heavily polluted lands in need of complex and expensive cleanup efforts. The PRP designation is significant because it means that a company could be on the hook for millions of dollars in cleanup costs associated with removing decades-old contamination.

With these groups paying ACC's bills, it is no wonder that the trade association's agenda is primarily focused on exonerating chemicals that are widely recognized as being dangerous, much as the tobacco industry sought to do while evidence of the dangers of smoking and second-hand exposure to smoking continued to mount. Silica, though perhaps not as well-known as formaldehyde, BPA, and the other organic and synthetic chemicals produced by ACC's members, is nonetheless an important industrial mineral and a major occupational hazard.

As part of its overarching agenda to forestall government regulation, ACC has worked hard in opposition to OSHA's silica standard, as detailed above. This rulemaking is also of special concern because the standard proposes limiting worker exposure to silica by requiring ACC's member companies to invest in new safety equipment and provide other services to workers to improve their health and safety. ACC's Crystalline Silica Panel has attacked the rule by focusing mostly on the costs associated with these changes, without acknowledging or accounting for the important benefits that will accrue to workers.

Multi-front Battles and Government Accomplices

Like other successful advocates, ACC pushes its agenda in Congress, in the courts, in regulatory agencies, and in the media. It is certainly within its rights to do so. But ACC has an additional tool that is not available to all other advocates: close coordination with the SBA's Office of Advocacy. ACC's connection to the Office of Advocacy is particularly insidious because of the outsized role that Advocacy can play in the rulemaking process. As described above, Congress has passed several laws that require regulatory agencies such as EPA and OSHA to go through additional analytical steps to formally address concerns raised by small businesses and the Office of Advocacy. When those procedures are manipulated by big businesses and their trade

associations, the result inevitably undercuts the principal missions of the agencies—in the case of OSHA, working to protect public health.

Conclusion and Recommendations

ACC is using the Office of Advocacy as a pawn in its broad effort to prevent public health agencies from achieving their missions. The ACC's ongoing control of the Office of Advocacy's interventions in agency rulemakings—such as OSHA's silica rule—serves to waste taxpayer dollars, neglect the interests of actual small businesses, and undermine critical safeguards for workers and the public. To prevent this from happening, several things could be done:

- ❖ ***The Office of Advocacy should take steps to document that its comments on rules are informed by the views of real small businesses and account for the unique interests of those businesses that would be impacted by the rule.*** When an agency rule does not implicate the legitimate and unique interests of small businesses, the Office of Advocacy should refrain from participating in the rulemaking.
- ❖ ***The President should revoke Executive Order 13272.*** The Executive Order set the stage for the Office of Advocacy to expand its reach into a broader class of agency regulatory efforts. As a result, trade associations can manipulate the Reg-Flex and SBREFA processes in more rules and thwart even more actions than would have been possible before the Executive Order. To cut bureaucratic red tape that threatens public health, Executive Order 13272 should be revoked.
- ❖ ***Agencies should be empowered to marginalize the Office of Advocacy's comments when they are not based on statistically valid sampling of small businesses.*** Regulatory agencies are held to a high standard when they develop regulations, and they face severe criticism if their evidence is not based on sound data-gathering and analysis. The Office of Advocacy should hold its own work to similar standards, and the agencies should hold Advocacy to them as well—only altering proposed regulations to account for small business concerns where those concerns are well documented, independently verified as necessary, and related to significant impacts that actually threaten the ability of small firms to compete against larger ones.
- ❖ ***Congress should commit to conducting routine and thorough oversight of the Office of Advocacy.*** Additional oversight will ensure that the Office of Advocacy does not continue to stray from its mission, wasting taxpayer dollars and undermining the implementation of important public health laws. The relevant committees in Congress can begin this task by looking specifically into the Office of Advocacy's interference in OSHA's silica rulemaking on behalf of the ACC. Congress should also consider requesting follow-up GAO audits of the Office of Advocacy's activities, with a particular focus on its policies and procedures for obtaining the views and concerns of a wide array of small businesses.

These reforms will go a long way toward halting and potentially reversing the dangerous “mission creep” that has led the Office of Advocacy to maintain a reactionary, anti-regulation viewpoint that mirrors the simplistic rhetoric of the big-business trade associations. These are achievable goals in the short term and they could have a significant effect on the operations of the federal agencies that are often stymied in their efforts to protect public health by an Office of Advocacy that is being unduly manipulated by big business advocates.

Endnotes

- ¹ DEPT. OF LABOR, OSHA, Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica, Proposed Rule, 79 Fed. Reg. 56274, 56311 (Sept. 12, 2013); CDC, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH, *NIOSH Hazard Review: Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica* (Apr. 2002), available at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-129/pdfs/2002-129.pdf> (accessed Aug. 18, 2014); WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, *Concise International Chemical Assessment Document 24—Crystalline Silica, Quartz* (2000), available at <http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/cicad/en/cicad24.pdf> (accessed Aug. 18, 2014).
- ² Shapiro et al., *Distorting the Interests of Small Business: How the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy's Politicization of Small Business Concerns Undermines Public Health and Safety*, Center for Progressive Reform White Paper #1302 (Jan. 2013), available at http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/SBA_Office_of_Advocacy_1302.pdf (accessed Aug. 18, 2014).
- ³ Rabinowitz et al., *Small Businesses, Public Health, and Scientific Integrity: Whose Interests Does the Office of Advocacy at the Small Business Administration Serve?* (Jan. 2013), available at <http://www.foreffectivegov.org/files/regs/office-of-advocacy-report.pdf> (accessed Aug. 18, 2014).
- ⁴ See GOV'T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: Office of Advocacy Needs to Improve Controls over Research, Regulatory, and Workforce Planning Activities* (July 2014), available at <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-14-525> (accessed Aug. 18, 2014) (hereinafter GAO 2014 Report on Advocacy).
- ⁵ 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612.
- ⁶ Pub. L. 96-354.
- ⁷ Pub. L. 104-121.
- ⁸ See GAO 2014 Report on Advocacy, 10-16, *supra n.4* and Shapiro et al., *Setting the Record Straight: The Crain and Crain Report on Regulatory Costs*, Center for Progressive Reform White Paper #1103 (Feb. 2011), available at http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/SBA_Regulatory_Costs_Analysis_1103.pdf (accessed Aug. 18, 2014).
- ⁹ See GAO 2014 Report on Advocacy, 17-18, *supra n.4*.
- ¹⁰ Steinzor et al., *Behind Closed Doors at the White House: How Politics Trumps Protection of Public Health, Worker Safety, and the Environment*, Center for Progressive Reform White Paper #1111 (Nov. 2011), available at http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/OIRA_Meetings_1111.pdf (accessed Aug. 18, 2014).
- ¹¹ Email from Bob Glenn, National Industrial Sand Association, to Lee Cole, C.E.D. Enterprises, Inc., Nov. 19, 2003, *on file with authors (obtained through Center for Effective Government Freedom of Information Act request)*.
- ¹² Letter from the John Smith, Jr., Mason Contractors Association of America, to The Honorable Jim Talent, United States Senate, Nov. 18, 2003, *on file with authors (obtained through CEG Freedom of Information Act request)*.
- ¹³ *Am. Trucking Ass'ns v. EPA*, 175 F.3d 1027, 1044 (D.C. Cir. 1997), *modified in other respect*, 195 F.3d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1999), *reversed in other respect*, *Whitman v. Am. Trucking Ass'ns*, 531 U.S. 457 (2001). In one case, a federal district court rejected a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) rule setting commercial fishing quotas for Atlantic shark species after finding that the agency had failed to comply with various Reg-Flex procedures. *Southern Offshore Fishing Ass'n v. Daley*, 995 F. Supp. 1411, 1436 (M.D. Fla. 1998). The court's analysis in support of this finding relied heavily on the comments that the Office submitted during the rulemaking process. See *id.* at 1435.
- ¹⁴ Email from MJ Marshall, Mason Contractors Association of America, to Charles A. Maresca, SBA Office of Advocacy, Dec. 9, 2003, *on file with authors (obtained through CEG Freedom of Information Act request)*.
- ¹⁵ Compare Environomics, Inc. and URS Corporation, *Estimated Costs and Adverse Economic Impacts of a Potential New OSHA Occupational Exposure Standard for Crystalline Silica With a PEL of 50 µg/m³ and Ancillary Requirements*, Draft Final Report for the American Chemistry Council Crystalline Silica Panel, pp. 9, 36-37 (July 2011), *on file with authors (obtained through CEG Freedom of Information Act request)*, with Letter from Winslow Sargeant and Bruce E. Lundegren, SBA Office of Advocacy, to The Honorable David Michaels, OSHA, re: Comments on OSHA's Proposed Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica Rule, Feb. 11, 2014.
- ¹⁶ GAO 2014 Report on Advocacy, 16-18, *supra n.4*.

About the Center for Progressive Reform

Founded in 2002, the Center for Progressive Reform is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit research and educational organization comprising a network of scholars across the nation dedicated to protecting health, safety, and the environment through analysis and commentary. CPR believes sensible safeguards in these areas serve important shared values, including doing the best we can to prevent harm to people and the environment, distributing environmental harms and benefits fairly, and protecting the earth for future generations. CPR rejects the view that the economic efficiency of private markets should be the only value used to guide government action. Rather, CPR supports thoughtful government action and reform to advance the well-being of human life and the environment. Additionally, CPR believes people play a crucial role in ensuring both private and public sector decisions that result in improved protection of consumers, public health and safety, and the environment. Accordingly, CPR supports ready public access to the courts, enhanced public participation, and improved public access to information.

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