OSHA 30/30®

A thirty minute update on OSHA law every thirty days

with Manesh Rath

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Supreme Court Ruling on the OSHA COVID-19 ETS: What Happens Next?

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Manesh K. Rath



Manesh Rath is a partner in Keller and Heckman's litigation and OSHA practice groups. He has been the lead amicus counsel on several cases before the U.S. Supreme Court including *Staub v. Proctor Hospital* and *Vance v. Ball State University*.

Mr. Rath is a co-author of three books in the fields of wage/hour law, labor and employment law, and OSHA law. He has been quoted or interviewed in *The Wall Street Journal*, Bloomberg, *Smart Money* magazine, *Entrepreneur* magazine, on "PBS's Nightly Business Report," and C-SPAN.

Mr. Rath currently serves on the Board of Advisors for the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) Small Business Legal Center. He served on the Society For Human Resources (SHRM) Special Expertise Panel for Safety and Health law for several years.

He was voted by readers to Smart CEO Magazine's Readers' Choice List of Legal Elite; by fellow members to The Best Lawyers in America 2016, 2017 and 2018; selected by Super Lawyers 2016 – 2017, 2017 – 2018; and by corporate counsel as the 2017 Lexology winner of the Client Choice Award.



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Taylor Johnson is an environmental lawyer specializing in the area of environmental regulation of products, including chemical control, pesticides, energy efficiency regulation, and importantly, domestic and international transportation of hazardous materials. Mr. Johnson also advises clients on community-right-to-know laws, Proposition 65, occupational safety and health matters, and supports a wide variety of commercial tort and other litigation issues.

Mr. Johnson has special expertise in the area of hazardous materials transport, including enforcement defense and compliance counseling. Mr. Johnson helps companies secure competent authority approvals, special permits, and letters of interpretation from regulatory authorities around the world. He has also prepared successful petitions to PHMSA on behalf of shippers seeking regulatory relief.

Prior to joining Keller and Heckman, Mr. Johnson promoted the development of energy and environmental legislation and policy at the state level.



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Topics to be Discussed:

- Historical Precedent of ETSs
- Review Timeline of the COVID-19 ETS
- Analysis of the Supreme Court's Ruling
- Update on State Plan States
- What Happens Next?
- What Employers Should Do
- Off the Record

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Historical Precedent

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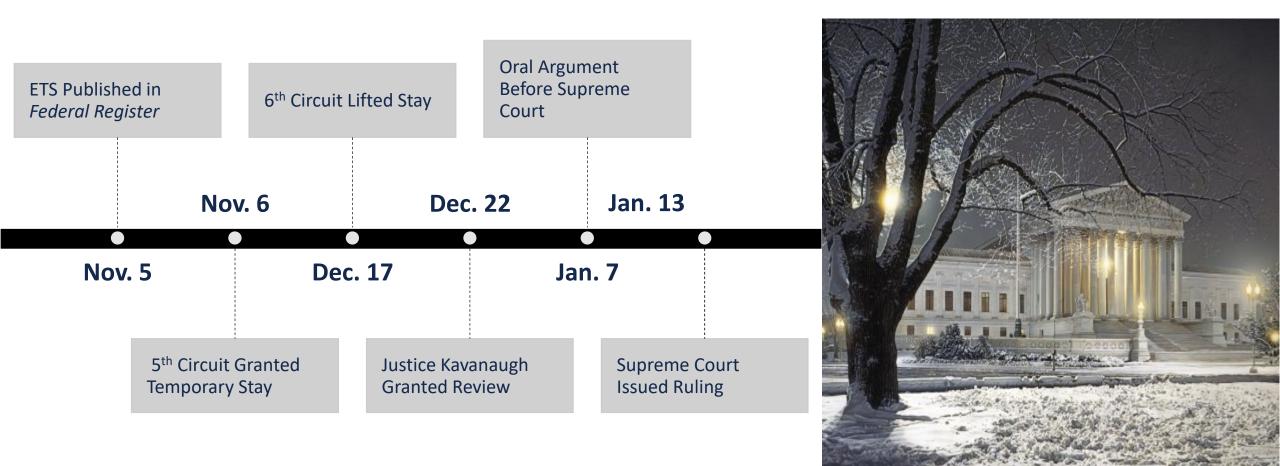
Table A-1. OSHA Emergency Temporary Standards (E
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Year	Subject of ETS	Federal Register Citation of ETS	Result of Judicial Review	Judicial Review Case Citation
1971	Asbestos	36 Federa' Register 23207 (December 7, 1971)	Not challenged	-
1973	Organophosphorous pesticides	38 Federal Register 10715 (May 1, 1973); amended by 38 Federal Register 17214 (June 29, 1973)	Vacated	Fiorida Peach Growers Ass'n v. United States Department of Labor, 489 F.2d 120 (5th Cir. 1974)
1973	Fourteen carcinogens	38 Federal Register 10929 (May 3, 1973)	Twelve upheld, two vacated	Dry Color Mfrs. Ass'n v. Department of Labor, 486 F.2d 98 (3d Cir. 1973)
1974	Vinyl chloride	39 Federal Register 12342 (April 5, 1974)	Not challenged	_
1976	Diving operations	4 Federal Register 2427 (June 15, 1976)	Stayed	Taylor Diving & Savage Co. v. Department of Labor, 537 F.2d 819 (5th Cir. 1976)
1977	Benzene	42 Federal Register 22515 (May 3, 1977)	Stayed	Industrial Union Dep't v. Bingham, 570 F.2d 965 (D.C. Cir. 1977)
1977	1,2 Dibromo-3- chloropropane (DBCP)	42 Federal Register 45535 (September 9, 1977)	Not challenged	_
1978	Acrylonitrile (vinyl cyanide)	43 Federal Register 2585 (January 17, 1978)	Stay denied	Vistron v. OSHA, 6 OSHC 1483 (6th Cir. 1978)
1983	Asbestos	48 Federal Register 51086 (November 4, 1983)	Stayed	Asbestos Info. Ass'n v. OSHA, 727 F.2d 415 (5th Cir. 1984)

Congressional Research Service

Timeline of the ETS





Supreme Court's Ruling – Analysis



- Three opinions were issued in the case:
 - *Per curiam* decision: applicants likely to prevail, granted the applications for a stay – pending judicial review by 6th Cir.
 - Concurring opinion issued by Justice Gorsuch (joined by Justices Thomas and Alito)
 - Dissenting opinion by Justices Breyer, Sotomayor, and Kagan
 - Court: the ETS was tantamount to a *public* health mandate, which would exceed OSHA's statutory power

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Supreme Court's Ruling – Per Curiam

- Two narrow circumstances in which OSHA can issue an ETS:
 - 1. Employees are exposed to grave danger in the workplace.
 - 2. Emergency standard is necessary to protect employees from such danger.
- Court: although COVID–19 is a risk that occurs in many workplaces, it is not an occupational hazard in most.
- Permitting OSHA to regulate the hazards of daily life—simply because most Americans have jobs and face those same risks while on the clock—would significantly expand OSHA's regulatory authority





Supreme Court – Dissenting Opinion:



- COVID-19 does pose a grave danger, particularly to workers
- As of the time of rule, 725k+ dead, millions more hospitalized
- OSHA has, in the past, regulated risks that originate both inside and outside workplace
- Congress *did* state its clear intent (in the American Rescue Plan Act)
 - This Court would elevate the judiciary over the regulatory agency charged with workplace safety.
- Must balance result of stay vs. lifting stay,

State Plan States: Update

- 22 state plan states or territories are free to adopt standards "at least as effective" as federal OSHA standards.
- California, Virginia, Washington, and Oregon with existing COVID-19 standards
- Illinois, Minn., announced the state ETS will be stayed in light of the SCOTUS decision
- ETS is stayed, thus does not currently preempt state laws prohibiting vaccine mandates





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What's Next? Sixth Circuit





- Case goes back to the 6th Circuit for a ruling on the merits
- Stay remains in place during 6th Circuit review as well as any second appeal to the Supreme Court
- Supreme Court ruling that plaintiffs are likely to be successful on the merits is influential but not binding
- OSHA has until May 5, 2022, to implement a final rule to replace the ETS

What's Next? Formal Notice and Comment Rulemaking

- S. Ct.: Agency lacked *emergency* power to engage in such broad rulemaking.
- But may perhaps still retain the ability to develop a rule through traditional rulemaking powers
- Court stated that targeted regulations are "plainly permissible"
 - (e.g., prisons, nursing homes, meat packing) and particular mitigation measures:
 - Note: The healthcare rule was upheld in a separate S.Ct. opinion.
- A general industry rule, alternatively, could narrow the requirements:
 - Masks
 - ◊ Distancing
 - Plastic barriers when possible
 - ♦ Handwashing



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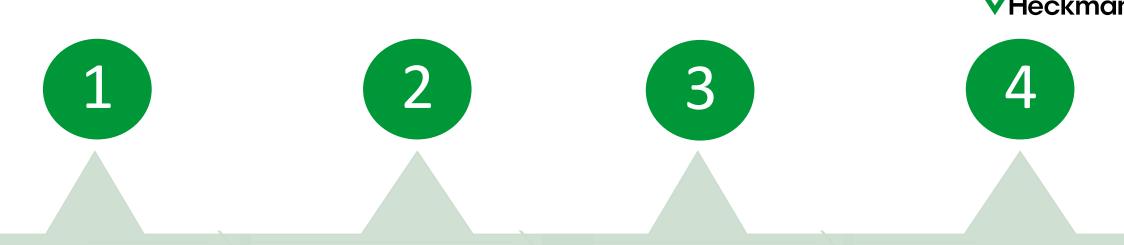
What's Next? – Other OSHA Actions





- Jan. 13 Sec. Walsh statement: "OSHA will be evaluating all options to ensure workers are protected from this deadly virus."
- COVID-19 National Emphasis Program
- General Duty Clause
- New maximum penalty for a willful or repeat violation is \$145,027
- New maximum penalty for a serious or other-than-serious violation is \$14,502

What Employers Should Do



Follow rulemaking and **submit comments** Monitor for state regulations in state plan states Check for updated CDC and OSHA guidance – monitor as guidance evolves Tailor protections to specific circumstances

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Document source of recommendation and date of source,

Develop written safety program for covid-19 protection measures

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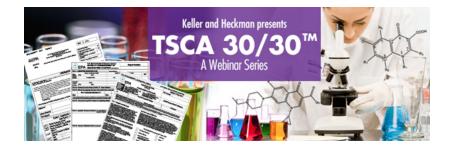
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Please join us at 1:00 PM Eastern U.S. February 16, 2022 www.khlaw.com/OSHA3030





Please join us at 1:00 PM Eastern U.S. Wednesday, February 9, 2022 www.khlaw.com/TSCA-3030



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Next session to be scheduled www.khlaw.com/FIFRA-3030



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(stick around for the Off-the-Record)

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Off Record with Manesh Rath

Pre-submit your questions to osha@khlaw.com



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Is it possible that OSHA could move forward with a final rule that mandates testing and drops the vaccination requirement?





What effect, if any, does President Biden's comments to employers and business leaders have when he asked them to "step up" on COVID-19 protocol?





Since the healthcare standard was not stayed, does it apply to contractors and vendors to hospital systems?

Also, if so, how should employers handle employees who have put in for religious or medical exemptions, do those employees need to do testing in lieu of vaccination?





Now that the Supreme Court has ruled, is there still a reason to submit comments for the development of the permanent rule?



Thank You

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