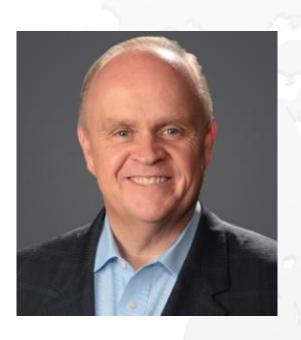
A Very Different OSHA: What's the Latest in Rulemaking and Enforcement and What Are We Likely to See (and Not) in 2025?

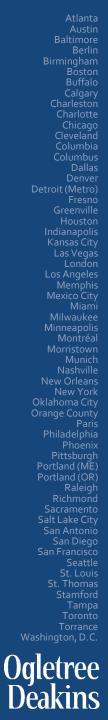
Presented by:

Eric E. Hobbs (Milwaukee)









OSHA Enforcement Trends and Data



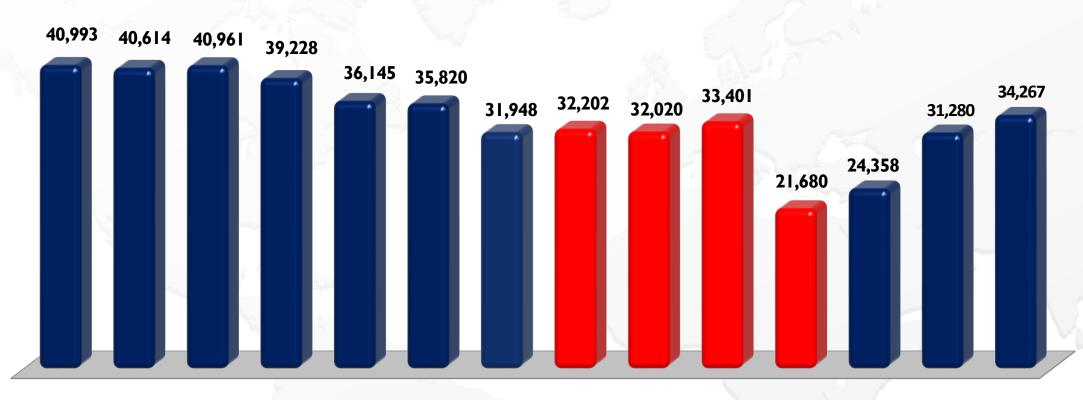
OSHA Enforcement Budget and Staffing

- Lots of tentativeness in light of yesterday
 - Continued turnover
 - Acting Director of Enforcement Programs: Scott Ketcham

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- Lots of new ADs and AADs
- Lots of green CSHOs
- Empowerment of Biden Administration

Total Fed OSHA Inspections



2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

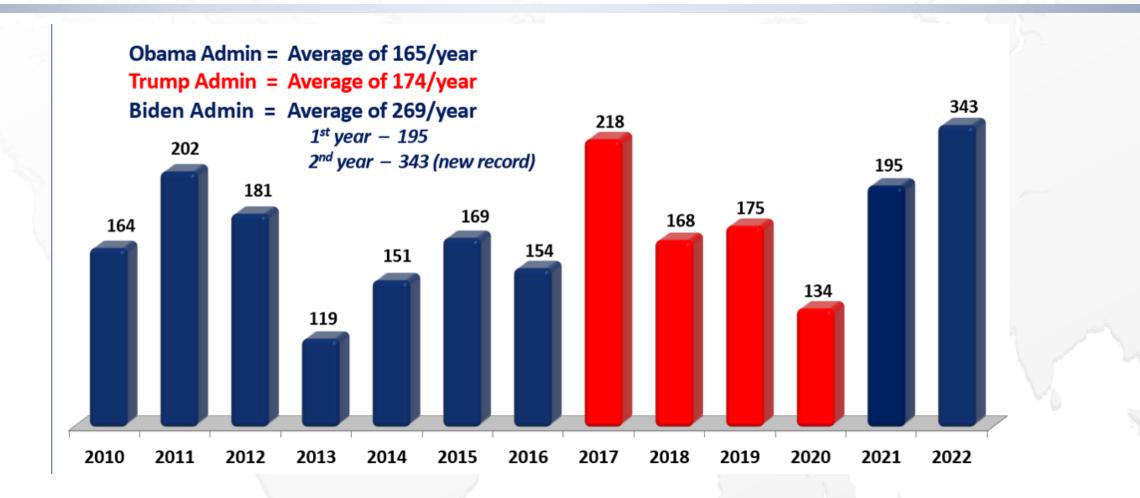


Penalties Keep Rising

Characterization	Historical	2016 (78% Increase)	2022 (25% Increase)	2025 * *As of 1/15/2025
Other-than-Serious	\$7,000	\$12,471	\$15,625	\$16,550
Serious	\$7,000	\$12,471	\$15,625	\$16,550
Willfull	\$70,000	\$124,709	\$156,259	\$165,514
Repeat	\$70,000	\$124,709	\$156,259	\$165,514
Failure to Abate	\$7,000 per day	\$12,471 per day	\$15,625 per day	\$16,550 per day



\$100K+ Penalty Enforcement Actions



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Instance-by-Instance Citations



New Policy

- January 26, 2023: Significant expansion
- Any "high-gravity" serious violation related to falls, trenching, machine guarding, respiratory protection, PRCSs, LOTO and other-than-serious (?) recordkeeping violations is enough
- Caveat: OSHA still limited by language of the standard "each" employee must be trained; "each" machine must be guarded; "each" employee in a trench must be protected; "each" work-related injury meeting the recording criteria must be on the OSHA 300 Log

Occupational S	Safety and Health Administration
Record Type: Current Directive Number: Old Directive Number: Title: Information Date:	OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-080 CPL 2.80 Handling of Cases To Be Proposed for Violation-By-Violation Penaltie 10/21/1990



New Instance-by-Instance Citation Policy

- When will OSHA use it? Where:
 - Willful, repeat or FTA violation within past five years
 - Failure to report a reportable injury/illness
 - Fatality/catastrophe
 - Recordkeeping even though "other than serious" (??)
 - "Deterrent effect" (AD could decide necessary in almost any case basis for challenge)
- Unlikely to be applied under new Administration; may be revised.



"Anti-Grouping" Citation Policy



New Policy

- January 26, 2023 (no coincidence) Enforcement Memorandum to Discourage Grouping of Citations
 - "Reminder": Offices have discretion <u>not</u> to group similar violations "in appropriate cases" to achieve deterrent effect
 - OSHA offices instructed not to group multiple similar citation items if evidence that:
 - Worksite conditions giving rise to alleged violations are separate and distinct; or
 - Different conduct gave rise to different alleged violations



Enforcement Programs/Positions



National Emphasis Programs



Heat Illness Prevention



NEP – Heat Illness

• April 8, 2022: New NEP for "Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards"

- Targets specific industries, specific activities, such as:
 - Working outdoors in areas announced by the National Weather Service to be undergoing a heat wave, or
 - Working indoors near radiant heat sources, such as foundries
- Where temperature at/above 80°F + humidity at/above 40%

Might or might not survive under the new Administration and/or be enforced by it

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NEP – Heat Illness

- During a heat NEP inspection, CSHO will assess whether employer:
 - Provides accessible, cool drinking water at all times, at no cost;
 - Has a written heat illness and injury program and trains employees on hydration, heat illness signs, first aid, and summoning emergency personnel;
 - Monitors ambient temperatures, levels of work exertion at worksites;
 - Schedules rest and hydration breaks; ...



NEP – Heat Illness

- Provides access to shaded areas;
- Provides time for acclimatization of new and returning employees (recommended: work 20% of normal duration on first day, gradually increase duration over one- to two-week period);
- Schedules job rotations (e.g., earlier start times, employee rotation) to limit heat exposure; and
- Has implemented a "buddy" system for hot days.



Heat Illness Prevention

Might or might not survive under the new Administration and/or be enforced by it



Recordkeeping STD – Muskuloskeletal Disorders



Recordkeeping - MSDs

- May 2, 2024,: Interpretation of Recordkeeping Rule regarding first aid/medical treatment for musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)
 - "First aid" defined by Rule; if not on the list = medical treatment beyond than first aid
 - Most MSDs treated with only first aid (nonprescription medication, hot/cold therapy, massage, etc.)



Recordkeeping - MSDs

- New
 - Repeated application of first aid might result in violation of 1910.151(a): Employers must ensure readily availability of medical personnel for advice/consultation (??)
 - Active Release Technique ("ART") may morph into medical treatment (manipulation of flesh v. manipulation of skeleton)
 - Exercise/stretching medical treatment where designed and administered to treat particular work-related injury/illness (i.e., MSD)
 - Prescribes questions for CSHO to pose to employees, ART practitioners

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Recordkeeping - MSDs

Side-steps issue of determining work-relatedness of MSD – THE issue in MSD recordability cases

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 Side-steps issue of employer knowledge that first aid has morphed into medical treatment

Recordkeeping TD – Juskuleskeletal Disorders

Unlikely to survive under new Administration ... but may not be withdrawn.



Rulemaking



COVID-19 Standard for Healthcare Standard



Third Party Participation in Inspections ("Walkaround Rule")



Walkaround Rule

- August 30, 2023: Proposed rule amending 1903.8(c):
- "The representative(s) authorized by employees may be an employee of the employer or a third party. When the representative(s) authorized by employees is not an employee of the employer, they may accompany the Compliance Safety and Health Officer during the inspection if, in the judgment of the Compliance Safety and Health Officer, good cause has been shown why accompaniment by a third party is reasonably necessary to the conduct of an effective and thorough physical inspection of the workplace (including but not limited to because of their relevant knowledge, skills, or experience with hazards or conditions in the workplace or similar workplaces, or language or communication skills)"



Walkaround Rule

- Rationale
 - "This rulemaking will clarify the right of workers and certified bargaining units to **specify a worker or union representative** to accompany an OSHA inspector during the inspection process/facility walkaround, **regardless of whether the representative is an employee of the employer**, if in the judgment of the CSHO such person is reasonably necessary to an effective and thorough physical inspection"
 - "This includes knowledge, skills, or experience with particular hazards or conditions in the workplace or similar workplaces, as well as any relevant language skills a representative may have to facilitate better communication between workers and the CSHO"



Walkaround Rule

- Lawsuit filed May 21, 2024
 - W.D. Texas same court as struck OSHA "interpretation" of 1903.8(c) in 2016
 - Amendment is inconsistent with National Labor Relations Act, OSH Act, Fourth Amendment
- Summary judgment motion pending
- House has introduced resolution to strike under Congressional Review Act
- Will new Administration take steps to withdraw/undo the rule or just not follow it?

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• Will new Administration take steps to withdraw/undo the rule or just not follow it?



Emergency Responders



New Proposed Rule

- Published February 5, 2024
 - Would:
 - Replace Fire Brigade Standard, 1910.156
 - Expand breadth, reach of protections of first responders
 - Cover private fire departments, such as those inside plants; pre-hospital private emergency medical services providers; private technical rescue teams; emergency response agencies in state plan states
 - Include medical baseline exams, medical monitoring where exposed frequently to toxins
 - Not published as final



Emergency Responders



Heat Illness Prevention



Heat Illness – Current State Standards

- Currently state standards in California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington,
 - Generally include specific requirements for: heat acclimatization, quantities of potable water, triggering temps around 80 degrees F, rest/shade
- Maryland
 - October 7, 2022: Maryland OSHA proposed standard, which generally focuses on heat illness once worker is sick, not on requirements for hazard controls to prevent heat-related illness



Heat Illness – OSHA's Proposed Rule

- July 2, 2024: Fed-OSHA announced proposed standard
- Would apply to all employers in Fed-OSHA states
- Would apply to outdoor and indoor heat conditions
- Trigger would be employee exposure to heat index of at least 80°F for > 15 minutes within 60-minute period
- Additional requirements if heat index of > 90°F
 - More breaks
 - Buddy system
 - Training



Heat Illness – OSHA's Proposed Rule

- Proposed rule would require written "heat illness prevention plan" ("HIPP")
 - "Comprehensive list of the types of work activities covered by the [HIIPP]";
 - Description of how employer complies with standard;
 - Means employer will use to monitor temperatures (e.g., heat index or web bulb globe temperature);
 - Emergency phone numbers and procedures employees must follow when employee experiences signs and symptoms of heat-related illness; and
 - List of "heat safety coordinators" with "authority to ensure compliance with all aspects of the HIIPP"



Heat Illness – Next Steps

- Comment closed December 30, 2024
- If published as final, certain to be challenged in courts
- Vulnerable



Heat Illness Prevention Standard

But continued enforcement under NEP/General Duty Clause?



Decisions



Loper Bright/Relentless

- Decided by Supreme Court July 3, 2024
- Eradicates "Chevron deference" requirement
- 40 years of decisions
- New principle: Where executive agency is interpreting vague statute, final word as to what statute means is court's, not agency's
- Next principle to be challenged: Auer/Kisor where agency interprets its own, vague regulation, court must defer to that interpretation so long as reasonable



Jarkesy

- Decided by Supreme Court June 27, 2024
- Applies to constitutionality of decision-making by agency ALJs where civil penalties are sought
- Issue being decided must resemble one in "common law"
- Purpose of penalty must be to punish or deter
- Court seemed to imply ALJ resolution of OSHA citations/penalties does
 not run afoul of principle of case/Seventh Amendment
- But Court did not reverse decision of Court of Appeals, which found ALJ use more generally unconstitutional



Allstates Refractory Contractors

- Supreme Court declined to hear employer appeal on July 2, 2024
- Employer alleged that Congress unconstitutionally ceded power to OSHA to establish safety and health standards in violation of non-delegation doctrine
- Squarely on point of Court's decision in Loper Bright/Relentless
- Justices Gorsuch and Thomas would have granted review
- Justice Thomas in dissent: "If this far-reaching grant of authority does not impermissibly confer legislative power on an agency, it is hard to imagine what would."
- Be careful what you wish for



So What about the Next Four Years?



The Next Four Years

- What's old is new again
- Remember first term
 - Never in four years nominated a candidate for confirmation as OSHA chief
 - "Two for one" deregulation
 - Redirected OSHA monies from enforcement (hiring, rulemaking, enforcement directives) to assistance
 - Put fear in hearts of bureaucrats wanting to be aggressive
- More money for voluntary programs, as well as assistance
- No regulation or deregulation?



Secretary of Labor Nominee



Lori Chavez-DeRemer Congresswoman R-Ore.



Solicitor of Labor







Assistant Secretary of Labor - OSHA







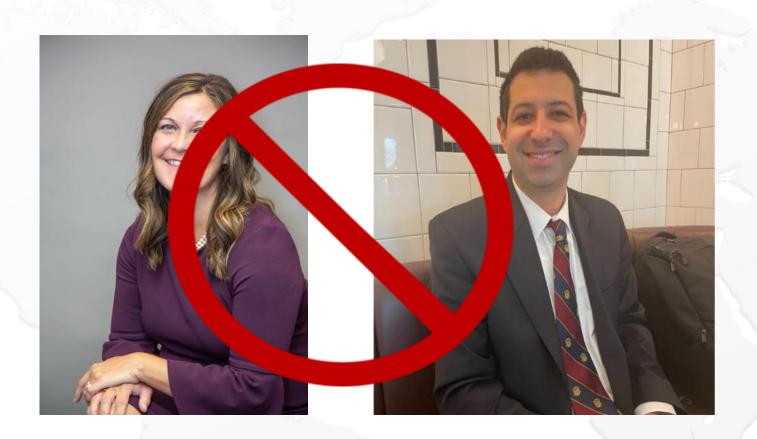
Commissioners



Cynthia Attwood



Nominees



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Thank you!

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