WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH: An Overview of Where We Have Been, Where We May Be Heading, and Executive Orders of Interest

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Where Have We Been?

- Since 2008, MSHA and OSHA have pursued regulatory agendas aimed at more rigorous health standards and enforcement potential.
- Regulating by policy without notice and comment rulemaking.
- Commission and Court Decisions have in some cases expanded theories of enforcement.



MSHA Adjudicatory Examples

- □ Mine Plan Review Process
- Expansion of Whistleblower causes of action regarding interference claims and claims against individuals
- Repeated Flagrant violation definition
- □ Significant and Substantial definition
- Access to documents during inspection and investigation expanded
- □ Limited review and potential for abuse of accident control orders



MSHA Regulatory and Policy Examples

- □ Respirable Coal Dust Rule
- □ POV Rule and implementation
- □ A run at revising the civil penalty rules
- □ The advent of the "impact inspection"
- Rules to Live By initiative resulting in special assessments
- □ Advanced Notice of Inspection Enforcement
- Workplace Examination Policy and Rule for M/NM mines



Federal OSHA Adjudicatory Examples

- Clarification of the meaning of "Willfulness" with regard to OSHA citations
- Upholding OSHA's application of its multi-employer worksite doctrine on a case-by-case basis without the need for formal rulemaking
- □ Proof of knowledge of the employer requires more than supervisory misconduct
- Rejection of OSHA's attempt to circumvent the 6 month statute of limitations in citing inaccurate injury and illness recordkeeping



Federal OSHA Regulatory/Policy Examples

- OSHA's "clarification" Rule to permit it to circumvent the 6 month statute of limitations in issuing enforcement action on injury and illness reporting inaccuracies for the entire 5 year retention period.
- Injury and Illness Reporting Rules
 - Explicit anti-retaliation provisions
 - Expansion of 8 hour and 24 hour reporting requirements to OSHA.
- Protections for Temporary Workers
 - Personal Protective Equipment
 - **■** Whistleblower Protection Rights
- □ Significant Maximum Civil Penalty Increases effective January 13, 2017.



The Epic Saga of the Silica Rule

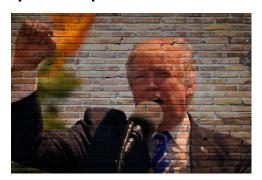
- OSHA's Silica Rule became enforceable on September 23, 2017
 - Reduces the permissible exposure limit to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged during an 8 hour shift
- MSHA lists the Silica Rule as a long-term action in its most recently published regulatory agenda





Current Landscape

- □ Executive Orders signed by President Trump
- □ Proposed legislation
- Potential for collaborative environment to shape regulatory landscape?





Regulatory Reform Executive Orders

- □ January 20, 2017 Regulatory freeze
- January 24, 2017 Plan for streamlining permitting and reducing regulatory burdens for domestic manufacturing
- January 30, 2017 Requires two regulations to be removed for each regulation proposed
- □ February 24, 2017 Requires head of each agency to review existing regulations and make recommendations re: repeal, replacement, modification of regulations that eliminate jobs, inhibit job creation, impose costs, etc. within 60 days



Continued

- MSHA Regulatory Improvement Executive
 Order 13777
 - MSHA has requested stakeholders' assistance in identifying those regulations that could be repealed, replaced, or modified without reducing miners' safety or health.



Fair Pay and Safe Workplaces Executive Order

- □ Signed by Pres. Obama on July 31, 2014
 - □ Published on August 25, 2016
- March 27, 2017 President Trump signed
 Executive Order reversing the Fair Pay and Safe
 Workplaces Executive Order





Volks Rule Invalidated

□ April 4, 2017 - President Trump signed H.J. Res
 83 invalidating Volks Rule





Anti-Volks Rule Resurrected? (H.R. 2428 and S. 1122)

- Would clarify when the time prior for issuance of citations under act begins
- Would require clarification of employer's duty to make and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses is an on-going obligation
- □ Introduced to House on May 16, 2017





Regulatory Accountability Act (H.R. 5)

- □ Revises procedures under Administrative Procedure Act
- Would Repeal the Chevron and Auer doctrines to end deference to agency interpretations of statutes and regulations.
- □ Passed the House on January 11, 2017





More on Deference

- Requires courts to defer to agency's interpretations of its own regulation "unless that interpretation is plainly erroneous or inconsistent with the regulation."
- Per the late Justice Scalia, Auer decision is "contrary to fundamental principles of separation of powers" and "permits the person who promulgates a law to interpret it as well."





Future of Deference

- H.R. 5 Regulatory Accountability Act was introduced to the House on January 11, 2017, which would repeal Chevron and Aver.
- Judge Gorsuch has expressed skepticism of granting federal agencies deference.





Midnight Rules Relief Act (H.R. 21)

- Allows Congress to disapprove multiple regulations within last 60 legislative days of session during final year of President's term
 - □ Currently must consider only one regulation at a time
- Passed the House on January 4, 2017





REINS Act (H.R. 26)

- Requires agencies to submit major regulations to Congress for approval
 - □ Major = Costing over \$100 Million
- □ Passed the House on January 11, 2017





Protecting America's Workers Act (H.R. 914)

- Increases protections for whistleblowers
- Increases penalties for high gravity violations
- □ Adjusts penalties for inflation
- Provides rights for victims and their families
- Introduced to the House by Democrats on February 7, 2017





BYRD Mine Safety Act (H.R. 1903 and S. 854) (Dem. Co-sponsors only)

- Requires independent investigation of a mine accident under certain circumstances
- Expands DOL's enforcement authority
- Revises civil and criminal penalties
 - Mine operator subject to felony punishable by 5 years in prison and \$1 million fine
- Expands whistleblower rights and protections
- □ Introduced to the House on April 5, 2017





Regulatory Agendas

OSHA

- Removed 16 actions, including:
 - Injury and Illness Prevention Program
 - Combustible Dust
 - Noise in Construction
- Beryllium Rule is in proposed rulemaking stage

MSHA

- □ Still includes Diesel Exhaust Rule
- □ Silica Rule listed as a long-term action
- Withdrew 3 actions including Criteria and Procedures for Proposed Assessment of Civil Penalty Reform



MSHA Wish List Items

- □ Confirm the position of Assistant Secretary
- □ Fill vacancy on Commission
 - There have been several recent 2-2 split decisions
- Follow established formal rulemaking process
- Establish a conference process prior to issuance of penalties
- Return development of mine plans back to operator-specific approach
- Rescind respirable dust rule for review
- □ Re-define "interference" and "significant and substantial"
- Establish timelines for special investigations





OSHA Wish List Items

- □ Confirm Assistant Secretary Position
- Return to programs that recognize excellence in safety instead of focusing on enforcement
- Return to a 3 year look back for repeat violations
- Do not restrict an employer's ability to drug-test its workforce through reporting rules
- Overhaul the severe violator program to include only final orders



Take Away Best Guesses

- □ The more things change, the more they will stay the same (within a certain tolerance).
- Workplace safety and health is critical and should be protected.
- OSHA and MSHA will comply with executive orders with some relief for the regulated community.
- Deference to Agency interpretations of statutes and regulations will be under greater scrutiny.



Other Exec Orders and Bills of Interest

- Expediting Environmental Reviews and
 Approvals for High Priority Infrastructure Projects
 January 24, 2017, Executive Order 13766
- Infrastructure/Highway Funding Where is this heading?
- Streamlining Permitting and Reducing Regulatory Burdens for Domestic Manufacturing



Continued

- Waters of the United States EPA, Department of Army, and Army Corps of Engineers June 27, 2017, proposed rule to rescind the overly broad regulatory definition of WOTUS
- □ Clean Power Plan Rollback



Questions and Discussion



