





OSHA Administration - The Basics

- OSHA Federal Agency responsible for enforcement of OSH Act regulations
- 10 Regional Offices
- **22 State Programs** (and Puerto Rico) for Private Employers: Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming



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OSHA Overview Regulations and State Programs

- OSHA Occupational Safety & Health Administration responsible for enforcing federal OSH Act regulations
- State Programs include similar regulations (typically identical); but, can be more exacting
 - E.g., California, Washington, Oregon
- Employers responsible for knowing the regulations
- · Employees responsible for complying with Employer rules/requirements

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Increased Penalties

2015

- \$7,000 (Serious / OTS) \$70,000 (Willful / Repeat)
- 2024 (Jan. 15, 2025)

- \$16,550 (Serious / OTS)\$165,514 (Willful / Repeat)

Build Back Better Agenda

- House Committee on Education and Labor proposed new penalty structures with President Biden's support This is **DEAD on ARRIVAL**
 - \$70,000 for Serious / OTS . \$700,000 for Willful / Repeat
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New Leadership* at OSHA

- President Trump nominated **David Keeling** to lead OSHA in mid-February 2025
 - Keeling started as package handler for UPS in 1985 (worked up to VP of Global Health & Safety)
 - Most recently was Director of Road and Transportation Safety at Amazon
- *Will require Senate approval
- *Trump 1.0 Administration's nominee was never approved
- Amanda Wood Laihow and Scott Ketchum are Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Labor for OSHA

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Staffing at OSHA

- Reports of Assistant Area Directors taking buy-outs
- At end of first Trump Administration, there were 790 federal OSHA inspectors (down from about 900 in Obama administration)
- By end of 2023, there were 952 inspectors
- About 1 inspector for every 80,000 workers



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Areas of Focus - Citations

- Most Cited Regulations (FY2023)*
 § 1926.501 Fall Protection
 - § 1910.1200 Hazard Communication
 - § 1926.1053 Ladders
 - § 1926.451 Scaffolding
 - § 1910.178 Powered Industrial Trucks § 1910.147 - Lockout/Tag-out
 - § 1910.134 Respiratory Protection
 - § 1926.503 Fall protection training § 1926.102 – PPE (Eye and Face)
 - § 1910.212 Machine Guarding

Most Often Cited Willful Violations

- Fall Protection General (1926.501)
- Machine Guarding (1910.212)
- PPE (1926.102)
 Lockout/Tag-out (1910.147)
- Protective Systems (1926.652)
- General Duty Clause (5(a)(1))

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OSHA's National Emphasis Programs National Emphasis Programs (NEPs) · Combustible Dust (since 2008) Fall Prevention (new in 2023) Hazardous Machinery (guarding emphasis; amputations) (since 2019) Heat (new in 2022; was set to expire; has been renewed!!) Hexavalent Chromium (since 2010) Lead (since 2008)

Primary Metal Industries (since 2014)

Process Safety Management (since 2017) Shipbreaking (since 2016)

Silica, Crystalline (new in 2020)

Trenching / Excavation (since 2018)

Warehouse / Distribution Centers (new in 2023)

COVID was removed in January 2025

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- Per "Project 2025"
- Congress and the DOL should "exempt small business, first-time, non-willful violators from fines" issued by OSHA
- OSHA's focus should be on health and safety inspections on egregious offenders
- We don't expect wholesale exemptions from OSHA regulations for small business, but Trump Administration could support limitations on penalties for small businesses facing first citation
- We do expect continued focus on serious hazards, with potentially less emphasis on whistleblower protection programs and less media regarding citation enforcement

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New Administration Priorities - ITA Rules

- Potential rollback to electronic injury and illness reporting obligations
- OSHA launched "Injury Tracking Application" (ITA) portal in January 2024
 Allows employers to submit OSHA injury and illness records electronically
- Certain establishments must submit electronic reports annually via the ITA
- Company can determine if submission required with ITA's online tool
- · Most recent deadline was March 2, 2025
- Will Trump Administration's OSHA keep the ITA submission requirements? No comment yet
- In 2019, Trump 1.0 OSHA rescinded Obama OSHA's similar rule
- At the least, do not expect releases of data gleaned from ITA tracking as we saw with OSHA's December 2024 <u>reporting</u> of details on 900,000 case report submissions







New Administration Priorities – Heat Illness • "Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings" proposed elements, among others: • Initial heat trigger (80 degrees F) and high heat trigger (90 degrees F) • Prevention measures (breaks, water, two-way communication, etc.) • Heat Illness and emergency response and planning • Training • Status: • Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published August 30, 2024 • Comment period expired mid-January 2025 • Informal hearing on rule scheduled for mid-June 2025

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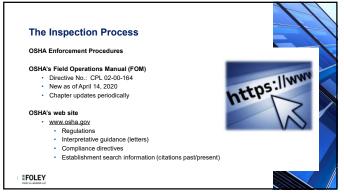
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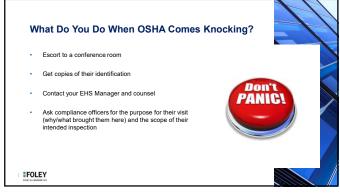
New Administration Priorities — Walk-Around Rule OSH Act gives employers and employees the right to authorize a representative to accompany OSHA compliance officers during workplace inspections Revised "walk-around rule" (effective May 21, 2024) "clarified" that employees may authorize another employee to serve as their rep, or may select a non-employee – like a union rep Non-employee reps must be reasonably necessary to conduct effective and thorough inspection Employers can object to third-party rep, but OSHA compliance officer decides Ongoing legislation challenging walk-around rule provides Trump Administration a path to re-position OSHA





The Inspection Process 3 Basic Types of Inspections Complaint Programmed Report (not a complaint) Compliance officer Must respect 4th Amendment Restrictions (see later) Procedures: Opening Conference (parameters of inspection) Inspection (can include interviews) Record / Information accumulation Closing Conference







Warrant or No Warrant

- You can let OSHA in without a warrant
- You can also require OSHA to obtain a warrant before allowing them into the workplace
- Determination based on discussion with counsel, Safety Director and Regional EHS Manager
- May allow for better control of the inspection



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Scope of Inspection

- Attempt to gain agreement on scope (parameters) of inspection Speak first with Compliance Officer (CSHO), but do not be afraid to approach the Area Director
- Often depends on type of inspection
 Complaint = limit to areas of complaint
 Report = limit to areas included in report
 Program = addressed by type of program (but may also include a wall-to-wall)



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The Inspection Process - Start of Inspection

- Place CSHO in Conference Room
- Opening Conference
 - Should have site Safety, HR, and Operations in conference
 - CSHO outlines basis for inspection, scope, parameters
 - May also ask for various policies and records
 Will always ask to review OSHA 300 Log



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Walk-Around Inspection

- Be prepared to "parallel" OSHA inspection
 - Onsite team should have camera, video (if OSHA has video), etc.
 - Document everything- designated observer and note keeper
 Capture where and what CSHO does

 - Monitor/test if CSHO conducts monitoring/tests
- · Do not offer information that is not requested
- Fix items identified by inspector immediately where possible
- Items in controversy indicate will review

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Employee Interviews

- OSHA will typically ask to speak to employees and management
 - · Non-Management Employees

 - Right to have management present
 Right not to be interviewed
 - Explain rights to employees before request to interview
 - Management Employees
 - OSHA must allow other management (or an attorney) to be present
 - Management should <u>NEVER</u> sign any statement or notes
 - · Maintain notes of who CSHO interviews

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Copies of Materials Provided

- You have time when producing information
 Only document required to provide immediately is OSHA injury and illness logs (3-5 years)
 - Advise CSHO that materials requested will be emailed if possible
 - All materials should be reviewed with EHS Manager and legal before sending
 - Don't fear supplementing materials if helpful
- Always keep a separate copy for your working file



Closing Conference

- OSHA must hold a closing conference at conclusion of inspection (same day, weeks or months later)
 - Will identify anticipated violations
- Citation must be issued within six (6) months of start of inspection
- As soon as Citation is received email to Regional EHS Manager, Safety Director and Legal



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Penalty Computation

- FOM Outlines Process for Calculation of violation penalties
- Gravity-Based Penalty determinations (GBP)
- Penalty Adjustment Factors
 - · Size (0%-60% reduction)
 - Good Faith (15% or 25% reduction)
 - History (10% reduction)

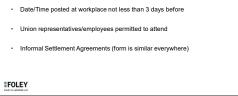
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Informal Settlement Conference

- Within 15 working days of receipt of Citation
 - Look for EISA (Expedited Informal Settlement Agreement)
- Conducted with Area Director and usually compliance officer







Unavoidable Employee Misconduct Defense

- Must prove four elements
 - Safety policy or rule in place to address hazard
 Policy adequately communicated to involved employees
 - Failure of employee to follow policy could not be predicted (employer conducts inspections to discover)
 - Company enforces its safety policies through discipline
- Can be raised at Informal Settlement Conference as well to help persuade Area Director



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Exceptions to Attorney-Client Privilege

- Not all communications between an attorney and a client are privileged.
- · Examples:
 - Communications made in the presence of individuals who are neither the attorney nor the client (i.e., OSHA regulators or Company customers, union representatives)
- Communications intended to solicit business advice



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Best Practices to Protect the Attorney-Client Privilege

- Do not assume communications and documents exchanged with an attorney are privileged.
- Ask yourself if the communication or document is intended for the purpose of
- Ask yoursell if the communication or document is intended for the purpose of soliciting/rendering legal advice or business advice.

 If intended for legal advice, include "we request legal advice on the following..." or "at the request of counsel..." to add further protection to the communication.
- · Ask yourself if you really need to write it down.
 - If necessary and appropriate, include "attorney-client privilege" and "confidential" on the written communication.

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If there are questions, pick up the telephone!

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Careful Communication

- Communication today is faster but not always better
- Unintentional slip-ups can cause legal problems for employees and our organization
- We need to *think defensively* about the legal consequences of what we say and write
- "Good intentions" cannot keep careless communications from becoming a legal "smoking gun"
- Almost everything we say or do can be used as evidence against us
- Documents create a paper trail that can paint a not-so-pretty picture

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Best Practices for Careful Communication

- Focus on the facts ... be accurate; avoid speculating, guessing,
- Do not use humorous or sarcastic words or expressions these do not translate in email and can be misinterpreted
- · Never assign fault/blame
- Avoid offering opinions on whether Company is liable or responsible, unless consulting with Legal department
- Be careful when criticizing the Company, executives, leaders, and employees in any way
- · Avoid disparaging comments
- Avoid GAS: Guesses, Assumptions, Speculation

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Best Practices for Careful Communication

- Include only those people necessary (rethink your "to:" and "cc:").
- Risky subjects deserve extra attention.
- Be careful using adjectives and adverbs.
- Use colorful language cautiously.
- Avoid absolutes such as "always" or "never."
- Be succinct do not use 10 words when two or three will suffice.
- Never comment on pending litigation or claims.
- Assume everything you write will be viewed by someone outside the compan either by an administrative agency, in litigation or in the press

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