This Program Will Discuss:

• Key OSHA requirements

• COVID-19 Liability Protections
Reopening Safely Under OSHA

Stephen T. Parascandola
Introduction to OSHA and its Role in Reopening America

• Primary Law Governing Worker Safety
• Standards and Rules
• Guidance (including CDC Guidance)
• “General Duty Clause”
Elevator Pitch: “How Do I Not Run Afoul of OSHA Today?”

• Federal, State and Local Reopening Criteria
• OSHA Rules and Guidance
• Applicable Best Practices
Specific OSHA Standards and Rules Relating to COVID-19 and the Workplace

• Covid-19 is a Somewhat Novel OSHA Issue
• Look to Existing OSHA Standards and Rules for Framework
• Hazard Assessments, PPE, and Preparedness and Response Plans are Good Examples
Best Practices

- Local Governments
- Industry Guidance
- Role of Best Practices and the General Duty Clause
Multi-Employer Workplaces

- Multi-Employer Liability Under OSHA
- Multi-Workplace Buildings
- Contractors, Vendors, and Shared Spaces
Dealing with Employee Complaints

- Types of Complaints
- Responding to Complaints
- Responding to Inspections Arising from Complaints
Coronavirus Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements under OSHA

- Reporting Coronavirus Incidents
- Coronavirus Recordkeeping Requirements
The Role of the CDC and COVID-19 Guidance

• General Guidance for Employers Responding to COVID-19
• Industry-Specific Guidance for COVID-19 Risks
• Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfecting Workplaces
COVID-19 Liability Protections

Christopher G. Smith
AN ACT TO PROVIDE AID TO NORTH CAROLINIANS IN RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) CRISIS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

PART I. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

WAIVE ACCRUAL OF INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENT OF CORPORATE INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAX AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX AND EXTEND CERTAIN TAX-RELATED DEADLINES
SECTION 4.14.(a) Chapter 66 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

Article 48.
Limited Business Immunity.

§ 66-460. Essential businesses; emergency response entities; liability limitation.
a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to G.S. 66-461, the following entities shall have immunity from civil liability:

1) An essential business that provides goods or services in this State with respect to claims from any customer or employee for any injuries or death alleged to have been caused as a result of the customer or employee contracting COVID-19 while doing business with or while employed by the essential business.

2) An emergency response entity with respect to claims from any customer, user, or consumer for any injuries or death alleged to have been caused as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or while doing business with the emergency response entity.
b) The immunity from civil liability provided in this section shall not apply if the injuries or death were caused by an act or omission of the essential business or emergency response entity constituting gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or intentional infliction of harm. This section does not preclude an employee of an essential business or emergency response entity from seeking an appropriate remedy under Chapter 97 of the General Statutes for any injuries or death alleged to have been caused as a result of the employee contracting COVID-19 while employed by the essential business or emergency response entity.

§ 66-461. Applicability.
This Article applies to acts or omissions occurring on or after the issuance of the COVID-19 essential business executive order and expires when the COVID-19 emergency declaration is rescinded or expires.
Senate Bill 704

§ 66-462. Definitions.
The following definitions apply in this Article:


2) COVID-19 emergency declaration. - Executive Order No. 116 issued March 10, 2020, by Governor Roy A. Cooper, including any amendments issued by executive order, subject to extensions under Chapter 166A of the General Statutes.

3) COVID-19 essential business executive order. - Executive Order No. 121 issued March 27, 2020, by Governor Roy A. Cooper, including any amendments issued by executive order, subject to extensions under Chapter 166A of the General Statutes.
Senate Bill 704

§ 66-462. Definitions.
The following definitions apply in this Article:

4) Emergency response entity. - Businesses, not-for-profit organizations, educational institutions, and governmental entities that manufacture, produce, or distribute personal protective equipment, testing equipment, or ventilators, or process COVID-19 testing results.

5) Essential business. - Businesses, not-for-profit organizations, educational institutions, and governmental entities identified in the COVID-19 essential business executive order. The term also applies to any business that the Department of Revenue determines is essential.
§ 66-463. Severability.

This Article **shall be liberally construed** to effectuate the public purpose of ensuring that essential businesses can provide goods and services to the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. The provisions of this Article are severable. If any part of this Article is declared to be invalid by a court, the invalidity does not affect other parts of this Article that can be given effect without the invalid provision.

**SECTION 4.14.(b)** This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to claims filed on or after March 27, 2020.
AN ACT TO PROVIDE LIMITED IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR CLAIMS BASED ON TRANSMISSION OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19).

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. CHAPTER 99E OF THE GENERAL STATUTES IS AMENDED BY ADDING A NEW ARTICLE TO READ:
Article 8.

COVID-19 Limited Immunity.

§ 99E-70. Definitions.
The following definitions apply in this Article:

1) COVID-19. - The disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

2) Person. - An individual; corporation; nonprofit corporation; business trust; estate; trust; partnership; limited liability company; sole proprietorship; association; joint venture; government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal entity.
§ 99E-71. Limited immunity.

a) In any claim for relief arising from any act or omission alleged to have resulted in the contraction of COVID-19, including any claim based on violation of subsection (b) of this section, no person shall be liable for any act or omission that does not amount to gross negligence, willful or wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing.

b) ...

c) ...
99E-72. Applicability.

This Article applies to claims arising no later than 180 days after the expiration or rescission of Executive Order No. 116 issued March 10, 2020."

SECTION 2. Nothing in this act shall affect any immunity from liability provided under Session Law 2020-3.

SECTION 3. This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to claims arising on or after that date.
Questions?
About Our Firm
About Smith Anderson

• Founded in 1912, Smith Anderson is the largest business and litigation law firm headquartered in the world-renowned Research Triangle region and one of the largest in North Carolina
• 135+ lawyers located in a single office in downtown Raleigh
• We serve a diverse group of regional, national and international companies ranging in size from large public companies to emerging growth businesses
• Our experience crosses national and international markets, positioning us to handle matters for our clients wherever their business has operations or transactions
• For more information, please visit www.smithlaw.com
Chris Smith is co-chair of the firm's Business Litigation team and is a trial and appellate lawyer who counsels clients on business strategy matters. He manages large multi-party and multi-jurisdiction litigation projects and mission-critical projects for our clients. He both prosecutes and defends claims, and advises clients on business risk management in a variety of areas. He serves on the firm's Management Committee.

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