

Top Five Labor Law Developments for August 2022

By Jonathan J. Spitz & Richard F. Vitarelli

September 9, 2022

Meet the Authors



Jonathan J. Spitz

(He/Him • Jon)

Principal

(404) 586-1835

Jonathan.Spitz@jacksonlewis.com



Richard F. Vitarelli

Principal

860-331-1553

Richard.Vitarelli@jacksonlewis.com

Related Services

Labor Relations

1. Compensation in non-union jobs is outpacing compensation in union-represented jobs. A Bureau of Labor and Statistics report indicates the total wage and benefit costs for private-sector nonunionized employers was 3% higher than unionized employers for the 12-month period ending June 2022. Overall, total wage and benefit costs for private-industry firms increased 5.5%, but non-unionized companies accounted for most of the bump. In fact, pay for non-union workers rose 6%—the highest since the early 2000s—compared to 3.4% for union workers. The trend also goes beyond this 12-month period. Between the years 2018 and June 2022, non-union employee compensation has risen dramatically while union employee compensation has remained steady.

2. The average length of negotiations for a first collective bargaining agreement increased to 465 days. A Bloomberg Law report found the time it takes an employer to negotiate a first contract with a union has increased from an average of 409 days in 2019 to 465 days today. The COVID-19 pandemic may partially account for the prolonged timeframe, having created additional issues to address during bargaining, including personal protective equipment, mask and vaccination requirements, and other health and safety policies. Under National Labor Relations Board (the Board) law, unions have a “certification year” to negotiate a first collective bargaining agreement before employees can file a decertification petition to oust the union. The new 465-day average may result in more unionized employees trying to decertify their unions if they are dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations.

3. Employees at Trader Joe’s and Chipotle locations voted to unionize, continuing the string of unionization at national chains. On August 12, employees at a Trader Joe’s in Minneapolis, Minnesota voted to unionize by a vote of 55-5, making them the second of the grocery store’s more than 530 locations to organize with the unaffiliated labor organization Trader Joe’s United. Similarly, on August 25, employees at a Chipotle Mexican Grill in Lansing, Michigan voted 11-3 to be represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT or Teamsters), becoming the fast casual chain’s first location of its nearly 3,000 to do so. The successful organizing drives continue the trend of first-time union victories at companies with a national presence, joining the likes of Starbucks and Amazon, who both saw their first locations unionize in 2021. Similar to the employees at Trader Joe’s, Amazon workers voted to join an unaffiliated labor group, the Amazon Labor Union (ALU). The union efforts are generally led by Gen-Z and Millennial workers and suggest chains at both companies may be poised to take on expanded union campaigns nationwide.

4. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ordered a newspaper to reimburse the Teamsters union for bargaining legal fees after misconduct. *NLRB v. Ampersand Publishing, 9th Cir.*, No. 21-71060, (9th Cir., Aug. 11, 2022). The Court enforced a Board order requiring the Santa Barbara News-Press to reimburse a Teamster’s affiliate’s \$42,000 in legal fees for expenses the union incurred during collective bargaining

negotiations. In 2015, the Board found Ampersand Publishing LLC, which runs the newspaper, engaged in bad faith bargaining and unfair labor practices, namely, making unilateral changes to employment terms and transferring bargaining unit work without notice to the union. As a remedy, the Board ordered the newspaper to pay the union's bargaining expenses. The Ninth Circuit enforced the Board's order, finding the newspaper's conduct constituted aggravated misconduct, thus justifying the extraordinary remedy. Although the Board cannot order employers to pay legal fees incurred during litigation, the Court explained that reimbursement of expenses incurred during bargaining "falls squarely within the heartland of the [Board]'s delegated powers." The Court also noted that despite pending litigation, the negotiations were "independent from the [Board] adjudications." The decision comes on the heels of the Board's latest wave of incorporating consequential damages in settlement agreements for alleged labor law violations. These consequential damages have ranged from interest payments for loans to the cost of baby formula.

5. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that Department of Labor Advisory Opinions are subject to judicial review. *Data Mktg. P'ship v. United States Dep't of Labor*, No. 20-11179 (5th Cir., Aug. 17, 2022). The Court held that Department of Labor (DOL) advisory opinions answering employers' legal questions are final agency actions subject to judicial review. The advisory opinion in question found an insurance plan was not governed by ERISA. The Court held this was both a "final agency action" subject to review and added the opinion was unenforceable because it was arbitrary and capricious. The DOL regularly issues advisory opinions based on hypothetical facts that employers use for guidance. Prior to the Court's decision, these advisory opinions were not considered to have the same finality as formal regulations to warrant judicial review. Because DOL advisory opinions are generally considered precedential, the decision provides an avenue for companies to sue the DOL in order to set aside unfavorable guidance, calling into question future reliance on such opinions. The ruling may also impact other executive agencies that issue similar opinions, such as opinions issued by the Board's Division of Advice.

Please contact a Jackson Lewis attorney if you have any questions about these developments.

©2022 Jackson Lewis P.C. This material is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute legal advice nor does it create a client-lawyer relationship between Jackson Lewis and any recipient. Recipients should consult with counsel before taking any actions based on the information contained within this material. This material may be considered attorney advertising in some jurisdictions. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome.

Focused on employment and labor law since 1958, Jackson Lewis P.C.'s 1,000+ attorneys located in major cities nationwide consistently identify and respond to new ways workplace law intersects business. We help employers develop proactive strategies, strong policies and business-oriented solutions to cultivate high-functioning workforces that are engaged and stable, and share our clients' goals to emphasize belonging and respect for the contributions of every employee. For more information, visit <https://www.jacksonlewis.com>.