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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Mark Brnovich, in his official capacity as
Attorney General of Arizona; *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Joseph R. Biden in his official capacity as
President of the United States; *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. 2:21-cv-01568-MTL

**PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL
BRIEF REGARDING RECENT
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS**

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INTRODUCTION

On January 13, 2022, the Supreme Court issued two opinions regarding vaccine mandates. The first case, *NFIB v. OSHA*, --- S.Ct. ---, 2022 WL 120952 (Jan. 13, 2022), held that the OSHA COVID-19 vaccine mandate on employers with at least 100 employees (the “OSHA Mandate”) was likely unlawful and stayed the rule imposing the mandate. The second case, *Biden v. Missouri*, --- S.Ct. ---, 2022 WL 120950 (Jan. 13, 2022), held that the federal COVID-19 vaccine mandate on healthcare providers participating in the Medicare and Medicaid programs (the “CMS Mandate”) was likely lawful; the Supreme Court therefore stayed lower courts’ preliminary injunction of the CMS Mandate. Collectively, the decisions stayed imposition of one mandate and permitted another to go into effect. Both decisions, however, support Plaintiffs’ position in this case that the Federal Defendants’ (“Defendants”) Contractor Mandate is unlawful.¹

Pursuant to the Court’s orders of January 13, 2022 (Doc. 149 and Doc. 150) inviting supplemental briefing about the impact of *NFIB* and *Biden* on this case, Plaintiffs submit this supplemental brief explaining how both cases support Plaintiffs’ position.

I. The Contractor Mandate Has Less Statutory Support Than the OSHA Mandate

The Supreme Court held that the CMS Mandate is likely lawful because one of the “most basic” functions of the Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) “is to ensure that the healthcare providers who care for Medicare and Medicaid patients protect their patients’ health and safety.” *Biden*, 2022 WL 120950, at *1. In contrast, six Justices held that the OSHA Mandate was likely unlawful because, even though the OSH Act tasks OSHA with “ensuring ... ‘safe and healthful working conditions,’” “[s]uch standards must be ‘reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful *employment.*’” *NFIB*, 2022 WL 120952, at *1 (quoting 29 U.S.C. §§ 651(b) and 652(8)) (emphasis in original).

The *NFIB* court further explained, “[w]e expect Congress to speak clearly when authorizing an agency to exercise powers of vast economic and political significance,” and held

¹ The Supreme Court’s decisions did not address constitutional arguments or interpret the meaning of the EUA statute. They thus have no effect on Plaintiffs’ claims under the Constitution and the EUA statute, including Plaintiffs’ claims that the Employee Mandate is unlawful.

1 that the OSHA Mandate was just such an exercise of authority. *Id.* at *3 (quoting *Alabama*
2 *Ass’n of Realtors v. HHS*, 141 S.Ct. 2485, 2489 (2021)). The OSHA Mandate was therefore likely
3 unlawful because the relevant statute “empowers the [HHS] Secretary to set *workplace* safety
4 standards, not broad public health measures.” *Id.* (citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

5 Thus, the Supreme Court held that the CMS Mandate was likely lawful because the
6 relevant statutory provisions were directly related to protecting patients from negative health
7 outcomes broadly, such as contracting COVID-19. In contrast, the OSHA Mandate was not
8 as directly related to public health writ large, and the Court thus concluded that it likely
9 exceeded OSHA’s statutory authority. This was so even though the OSHA statute specifically
10 used the word “healthful” in defining OSHA’s purpose. Particularly relevant in *NFIB* was that
11 the OSH Act’s “provisions typically speak to hazards that employees face at work” and that
12 “no provision of the Act addresses public health more generally, which falls outside of
13 OSHA’s sphere of expertise.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

14 The Contractor Mandate does not exist on the spectrum between the CMS Mandate
15 and the OSHA Mandate, but rather is even more plainly unlawful than the latter. In particular,
16 the Procurement Act’s connection to public health is even more tenuous than the OSHA
17 statute. The Procurement Act contains *no* references to health *at all*. And public health falls far
18 outside the expertise of OMB and the FAR Council, the agencies principally charged with
19 administering the Contractor Mandate.

20 The Supreme Court explained in *NFIB* that:

21 Although COVID–19 is a risk that occurs in many workplaces, it is not an *occupational*
22 hazard in most. COVID–19 can and does spread at home, in schools, during sporting
23 events, and everywhere else that people gather. That kind of *universal risk* is no different
24 from the day-to-day dangers that all face from crime, air pollution, or any number of
communicable diseases. Permitting OSHA to regulate the hazards of daily life—simply
because most Americans have jobs and face those same risks while on the clock—*would*
significantly expand OSHA’s regulatory authority without clear congressional authorization.

25 *Id.* (all but first emphasis added). The same reasoning applies to the Contractor Mandate. The
26 danger that COVID-19 poses to procurement is a “universal risk” that does not fall within
27 Congress’s grant of authority in the Procurement Act. And permitting Defendants to employ
28 the Procurement Act to promulgate the mandate at issue here would drastically expand their

1 authority in an unprecedented manner.

2 Indeed, Defendants have failed to offer *any* kind of limiting principle to the authority
3 they are trying to assume under the Procurement Act. (*See* (11/10/21 Tr. at 45:18-47:16; 73:10-
4 74:4.) Under Defendants’ reading, almost every aspect of American life would fall under the
5 President’s control. Plaintiffs have already provided a number of health-related examples (*see*
6 Doc. 72 at 11), but Defendants’ broad interpretation of the Procurement Act would extend
7 far beyond health. For example, under Defendants’ interpretation, a short perfunctory
8 determination by the OMB Director claiming that social media use negatively impacts
9 economy and efficiency would justify a mandate that all employees of federal contractors
10 permanently delete their social media accounts, or an OMB determination that there is too
11 much water-cooler discussion about a popular TV show would justify a mandate that
12 contractor employees cancel their cable TV subscriptions.

13 Indeed, while this case was pending, the Biden Administration invoked its putative
14 authority under the Procurement Act to impose a \$15/hour minimum wage on federal
15 contractors—even though the effect of that action is to *increase* the government’s contracting
16 costs by *intentionally* increasing contractors’ wage costs. *See* 86 Fed. Reg. 67,126 (Nov. 24,
17 2021). So much for “efficient” contracting. And the Administration did so even though the
18 Senate had just rejected the *very same* \$15/hour minimum wage in a 58-42 vote. *See*
19 [https://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=11](https://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=117&session=1&vote=00074)
20 [7&session=1&vote=00074](https://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=117&session=1&vote=00074).

21 Accepting Defendants’ sweeping assertions of authority under the Procurement Act
22 will thus gravely undermine the Constitution’s separation of powers and permit Defendants
23 to exploit their contracting authority to engage in naked social engineering. Indeed, that is
24 already occurring.

25 **II. Like The OSHA Mandate, The Contractor Mandate Is An Unprecedented** 26 **Expansion of Federal Power That Violates The Major Questions Doctrine**

27 Also relevant in *NFIB* was that “a vaccine mandate is strikingly unlike the workplace
28 regulations that OSHA has typically imposed. A vaccination, after all, cannot be undone at the

1 end of the workday.’ ... [I]mposing a vaccine mandate on 84 million Americans in response to
2 a worldwide pandemic is simply not part of what the agency was built for.” *NFIB*, 2022 WL
3 120952, at *4 (citations and quotations marks omitted). The Supreme Court also pointed out
4 that “[i]t is telling that OSHA, in its half century of existence, has never before adopted a
5 broad public health regulation of this kind—addressing a threat that is untethered, in any
6 causal sense, from the workplace. This ‘lack of historical precedent,’ coupled with the breadth
7 of authority that the Secretary now claims, is a ‘telling indication’ that the mandate extends
8 beyond the agency’s legitimate reach. *Id.* at *4 (quoting *Free Enterprise Fund v. Public Company*
9 *Accounting Oversight Bd.*, 561 U.S. 477, 505 (2010)).

10 Similarly, there is no historical precedent for the Contractor Mandate. It “is strikingly
11 unlike” any prior federal contractor requirement imposed under the Procurement Act.
12 Plaintiffs are not aware of *any* other example of a federal public health mandate imposed under
13 the Procurement Act. Nor have Defendants identified any to this Court. To paraphrase the
14 Supreme Court, imposing a vaccine mandate on one-fifth of the national workforce in
15 response to a worldwide pandemic is simply not part of what the Procurement Act was built
16 for. The Contractor Mandate thus extends beyond the Procurement Act’s legitimate reach.

17 **III. The *Biden* Court’s Holding Supports Plaintiffs’ Case**

18 In *Biden*, the Supreme Court noted that “the very same statutory authorities at issue
19 here” would likely empower the HHS Secretary to “require hospital employees to wear gloves,
20 sterilize instruments, wash their hands in a certain way and at certain intervals, and the like.”
21 *Biden*, 2022 WL 120950, at *3. Conversely, not even Defendants claim that the Procurement
22 Act grants broad authority to impose other health-related measures on federal contractors.
23 (11/10/21 Tr. at 45:18-47:16; 73:10-74:4.) The Supreme Court in *Biden* also thought relevant
24 that “[v]accination requirements are a common feature of the provision of healthcare in
25 America.” *Id.* The fact that vaccination requirements are *not* a common feature of federal
26 contracting supports Plaintiffs’ arguments that the Contractor Mandate goes well beyond what
27 the Procurement Act authorizes.

28 *Biden* rejected the states’ arguments that the HHS Secretary had failed to properly

1 invoke the good cause exception to the APA and it also rejected the states' argument that
2 HHS's two-month delay in promulgating the rule demonstrated that there was no need to
3 invoke good cause and accelerate the rule's promulgation. The Supreme Court reasoned that
4 the good cause exception was properly invoked for the CMS Mandate because of "the
5 Secretary's finding that accelerated promulgation of the rule in advance of the winter flu season
6 would significantly reduce COVID-19 infections, hospitalizations, and deaths." *Biden*, 2022
7 WL 120950, at *4.

8 Neither of the two OMB Notices purporting to impose the Contractor Mandate
9 contain any similar good-cause findings about the flu season. The Second OMB Notice
10 purports to invoke the good cause exception because "delay would result in harm," yet it does
11 not make any specific findings at all about what that harm might be or how a delay for notice
12 and comment might harm economy and efficiency in contracting. (*See* Doc. 70-4 at 63424.)
13 Moreover, that invocation of good cause occurred only *after* the State had filed suit. Such *post*
14 *hoc* declarations that Defendants found unnecessary to make pre-suit are as flimsy as they are
15 pretextual.

16 The *Biden* Court further commented that "we cannot say that in this instance the two
17 months the agency took to prepare a 73-page rule constitutes 'delay' inconsistent with the
18 Secretary's finding of good cause." *Biden*, 2022 WL 120950, at *4. That justification does not
19 apply here because the Second OMB Notice was delayed more than two months, and was
20 only nine pages long.

21 **IV. The *NFIB* Concurrence Also Supports Plaintiffs**

22 In his *NFIB* concurrence (which was joined by Justices Alito and Thomas), Justice
23 Gorsuch pointed that "[t]here is no question that state and local authorities possess
24 considerable power to regulate public health" and that the federal governments powers, on
25 the other hand "are not general but limited and divided." *NFIB*, 2022 WL 120952, at *5
26 (Gorsuch, J. concurring). He further pointed out that

27 Approximately two years have passed since this pandemic began; vaccines have been
28 available for more than a year. Over that span, Congress has adopted several major
pieces of legislation aimed at combating COVID-19. But Congress has chosen not to
afford OSHA—or any federal agency—the authority to issue a vaccine mandate.

1 Indeed, a majority of the Senate even voted to *disapprove* OSHA's regulation. It seems,
2 too, that the agency pursued its regulatory initiative only as a legislative “work-around.”
3 Far less consequential agency rules have run afoul of the major questions doctrine....
4 Historically, such matters have been regulated at the state level by authorities who enjoy
5 broader and more general governmental powers. Meanwhile, at the federal level,
6 OSHA arguably is not even the agency most associated with public health regulation.
7 *And in the rare instances when Congress has sought to mandate vaccinations, it has done so expressly.*
8 We have nothing like that here.

9 *Id.* at *6 (citations omitted) (second emphasis added).

10 The same reasoning applies here. Under the Major Questions Doctrine, Congress must
11 speak clearly on matters of vast economic and political significance. It has chosen *not* to grant
12 the power to impose vaccine mandates on federal contractors. Indeed, Congress chose not to
13 confer *any* health-specific authority *at all*. The Contractor Mandate is therefore unlawful.

14 And just as OSHA “cannot trace its authority to [impose a nationwide vaccine
15 mandate] to any clear congressional mandate,” neither can Defendants trace their claimed
16 authority to impose a vaccine mandate on one-fifth of the national labor force. *Id.* at *7. If the
17 Procurement Act granted such authority, “that law would likely constitute an unconstitutional
18 delegation of legislative authority.” *Id.* Under Defendants’ reading, the Procurement Act
19 “would afford it almost unlimited discretion—and certainly impose no specific restrictions
20 that meaningfully constrain the agency. [Defendants] would become little more than a roving
21 commission to inquire into evils and upon discovery correct them.” *Id.* (cleaned up). What
22 Justice Gorsuch wrote about the OSH Act applies equally to the Procurement Act:

23 [T]he point is the same one Chief Justice Marshall made in 1825: There are some
24 “important subjects, which must be entirely regulated by the legislature itself,” and
25 others “of less interest, in which a general provision may be made, and power given to
26 [others] to fill up the details.” And on no one's account does this mandate qualify as
27 some “detail.”

28 The question before us is not how to respond to the pandemic, but who holds the
power to do so. The answer is clear: Under the law as it stands today, that power rests
with the States and Congress. . . .

Id. (quoting *Wayman v. Southard*, 23 U.S. 1, 43 (1825)).

So too here. The Contractor Mandate is an unprecedented, unconstitutional, and illegal
power grab. This Court should therefore grant Plaintiffs the relief they seek and declare the
mandates to be unconstitutional and unlawful.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 19th day of January, 2022.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of January, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court for the United States District Court for the District of Arizona using the CM/ECF filing system. Counsel for all Defendants who have appeared are registered CM/ECF users and will be served by the CM/ECF system pursuant to the notice of electronic filing.

/s/ James K. Rogers
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