Phone lines are muted throughout the broadcast.

Please ask questions using the “Questions” panel in your GoToWebinar toolbar.

We will hold questions until the end of the webinar and will answer as many questions as time permits.

This session is being recorded and will be made available to all members following the broadcast.
Speakers and Moderator

Lowell Randel
Senior Vice President, Government and Legal Affairs
Global Cold Chain Alliance

Erin Grady
Manager, Education and Knowledge Management
Global Cold Chain Alliance

Jordan Bonfitto
Director of Government Affairs
Global Cold Chain Alliance
Agenda

• Updated CDC Guidance
• OSHA and other agency response
• USDA Supply Chain Review
• COVID related tax policies
• Unemployment policies and job market
• GCCA Resources
• Q&A
CDC Guidance for Vaccinated People

• Issued on May 13th – Major shift in approach to vaccinated people

• If you are fully vaccinated, you can resume activities that you did prior to the pandemic.

• Fully vaccinated people can resume activities without wearing a mask or physically distancing, except where required by federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial laws, rules, and regulations, including local business and workplace guidance.

• If you’ve been around someone who has COVID-19, you do not need to stay away from others or get tested unless you have symptoms.
Guiding Principles

- Indoor and outdoor activities pose minimal risk to fully vaccinated people.
- Fully vaccinated people have a reduced risk of transmitting SARS-CoV-2 to unvaccinated people.
- Fully vaccinated people should still get tested if experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
- Fully vaccinated people should not visit private or public settings if they have tested positive for COVID-19 in the prior 10 days or are experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
- Fully vaccinated people should continue to follow any applicable federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial laws, rules, and regulations.
## Choosing Safer Activities


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unvaccinated People</th>
<th>Examples of Activities</th>
<th>Fully Vaccinated People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outdoor</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Safest</td>
<td>Walk, run, wheelchair roll, or bike outdoors with members of your household</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less Safe</td>
<td>Attend a small, outdoor gathering with fully vaccinated family and friends</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Least Safe</td>
<td>Attend a small, outdoor gathering with fully vaccinated and unvaccinated people</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dine at an outdoor restaurant with friends from multiple households</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attend a crowded, outdoor event, like a live performance, parade, or sports event</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indoor Activities</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visit a barber or hair salon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Go to an uncrowded, indoor shopping center or museum</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attend a small, indoor gathering of fully vaccinated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and unvaccinated people from multiple households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go to an indoor movie theater</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend a full-capacity worship service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sing in an indoor chorus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat at an indoor restaurant or bar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participate in an indoor, high intensity exercise class</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OSHA Response to CDC Guidance

• “The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has issued new guidance relating to recommended precautions for people who are fully vaccinated, which is applicable to activities outside of healthcare and a few other environments. OSHA is reviewing the recent CDC guidance and will update our materials on this website accordingly. Until those updates are complete, please refer to the CDC guidance for information on measures appropriate to protect fully vaccinated workers.”

• We are awaiting updated guidance from OSHA, particularly on how they will view masks in workplace

• Impact on potential ETS is unclear
OSHA COVID Emergency Temporary Standard

- ETS still under review at White House
- Continued meetings with stakeholders
  - GCCA participated in White House meeting – stressed that ETS is not needed, but urged flexibility, if an ETS is issued
- New CDC guidance could impact outlook for ETS
- California proposing revisions to its ETS
  - Relaxing restrictions in light of increases in vaccinations
Reminder: OSHA National Emphasis Program on COVID in effect

- March 12th – OSHA issued Directive establishing a new National Emphasis Program (NEP) on COVID
- Describes policies and procedures to ensure that employees in high-hazard industries are protected from COVID hazards
- Warehousing a targeted industry
- Expect increased enforcement
Effective immediately FSIS has instructed in-plant personnel to follow this guidance:

- If they are fully vaccinated, they are no longer required to wear a face mask and face shield or practice physical distancing in plants provided your establishment does not require it.
- If your establishment requires face masks and/or face shields, FSIS employees will continue to follow your requirements.
- Fully vaccinated FSIS personnel may elect to continue wearing face masks and/or face shields based on their level of comfort.
- If they are not fully vaccinated (at least 2 weeks past your final dose), CDC guidance indicates they should continue to wear a face mask and shield and maintain physical distancing consistent with the requirements set forth in the workplace safety plan.
- FSIS inspection personnel will continue to follow requirements establishments have for their personnel to control exposure, including face masks, face shields, and monitoring procedures.
USDA Supply Chain Review

• GCCA joined with food and agriculture industry partners requesting an extension of comment period for USDA supply chain review

• USDA granted request on May 17th by extending period by 30 days

• GCCA Government Affairs Committee working on industry comments
GCCA Supply Chain Comments – Key Issues

• Impact of pandemic and need for support to mitigate pandemic related expenses
• Shifts in consumer patterns
• Import/export challenges and ports
  • Need for FSIS to improve efficiencies and capacity
• Importance of technology
• Labor constraints
• Material/equipment costs and availability
Tax Credits Available to Small Employers to Provide Paid Leave to Employees Receiving COVID-19 Vaccines

• Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department announced further details of tax credits available under the American Rescue Plan to help small businesses, including providing paid leave for employees receiving COVID-19 vaccinations.

• Organizations with fewer than 500 employees and certain governmental employers, can receive a tax credit for providing paid time off for each employee receiving the vaccine and for any time needed to recover from the vaccine.
OSHA Issues Employer Guidance on Recording Adverse Vaccine Reactions

- OSHA issued guidance stating employers that require workers to receive Covid-19 vaccinations may need to record adverse reactions in the workplace illness logs they are required to share with the federal government.

- Employers that recommend the vaccine, but don’t require it, don’t need to record adverse reactions.

• ARP extended supplemental unemployment benefits that were previously scheduled to start running out March 14. The bill extended the weekly federal benefit of $300 a week through Sept. 6.

• Original proposal was to increase weekly amount to $400/week, but was revised to $300 as a result of Senate negotiations.
Jobs Gains Decreased as Unemployment Rate Inched Up

• Jobless rate increased to 6.1% in April, from 6% the previous month

• Economy gained 266,000 jobs following the 770,000 payroll-gain in March
  • Employment remains about 8.2 million less than the pre-pandemic level in February 2020

• Number of permanent job losses slightly increased to 3.5 million, from 3.4 million
  • Permanent losses have increased by 2.2 million since February 2020
  • Workers on temporary layoff increased to 2.1 million, from 2 million in March
Gains in Leisure, Hospitality Continue As Restrictions Ease, but Transportation and Warehousing still down

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Change in Number of Jobs from March 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>+331.0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>-15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>-18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>-74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary help services</td>
<td>-111.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Varied Changes in Jobless Rates Among Other Demographics

• Unemployment rate for men increased to 6.1% in April, from 5.8% in March
  • Rate among women decreased to 5.6%, from 5.7%

• Younger workers still disproportionately affected despite some job gains
  • Teenagers aged 16-19 had highest jobless rate at 12.3%, down from 13%
  • Rate for individuals aged 20-24 years increased to 10.5%, from 10.3%

• Employment situation also varied by education levels
  • 1.1 percentage point increase to 9.3% in jobless rate for adults without high school diploma
  • Slight decrease to 3.5% for those with a bachelor’s degree and higher education
  • 76% of adults who teleworked because of the pandemic had a bachelor’s degree and higher
Increasing number of Governors Rejecting Extra Federal Unemployment Benefits

• At least 21 states—all with Republican governors—are set to stop participating in the federal government's supplemental unemployment benefits program, which provides an extra $300 a week to the jobless, as many Republican officials are claiming the payments disincentivize workers to get back on the job.
State Timelines on Ending Federal Government’s Supplemental Unemployment

- Missouri, Iowa, Mississippi and Alaska all plan to drop the benefits on June 12, which is the earliest date states are allowed to leave the program.

- New Hampshire will end the additional federal government unemployment benefits on June 19.

- Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming are all planning to opt out on Texas, Ohio, Georgia, Utah, Oklahoma, Arkansas and South Dakota will cease payments on June 26.

- Montana Gov. Greg Gianforte (R) said he would withdraw the state from the program by June 27, also claiming Montana was being plagued by a labor shortage.
State Timelines on ending Federal Government’s Supplemental Unemployment

- South Carolina Gov. Henry McMaster (R) said his state would end federal benefits at the end of June.

- Tennessee Gov. Bill Lee (R) announced the state will stop participating in the federal government's supplemental unemployment benefits program on July 3.

- Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey said his state will stop paying federal benefits on July 10.

- Some states are offering incentives to citizens to return to work. Arizona is offering a $2000 return-to-work bonus, Montana and Oklahoma are both offering a $1200 incentive, and New Hampshire is offering $1000 bonus for full-time employees and $500 for part-time.
Senate Democrats Push for Jobless Aid Expansion

• Senators Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Michael Bennet (D-CO) are pushing for a permanent enhancement of the federal unemployment benefits program to be included in the infrastructure-led package proposed by President Biden.

• The proposal would include benefit “triggers” that kick in when unemployment rises, with additional weeks of benefits. The plan would also require states to offer 26 weeks of benefits at 75% of the worker’s previous wages, up to a set maximum. Depending on a state’s current benefit levels, that could require an increase to the amount of aid as well.

Follow-up to GCCA COVID-19 Rapid Response Guide.

Guides businesses through two stages of recovery:
- Bringing your workforce back on-site
- Ensuring continued safety and well-being
Essential Worker Designation and Badges

GLOBAL COLD CHAIN ALLIANCE®

FIND OUT HOW TO OBTAIN AN ESSENTIAL WORKER DESIGNATION BADGE

- Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce
- Food and Agriculture
  - Workers supporting grocery, pharmacies, convenience stores, and other retail (including vending that sells human food, animal feed and pet supply, and beverage products. Including retail customer support service and information technology support staff necessary for online orders, pick-up and delivery)
  - Restaurants carry-out and quick service food operations, including diners, quick service, and delivery food employees.
  - Food manufacturing employees and their supplier employees to include those employed in food ingredient production and processing facilities, livestock, poultry, seafood, slaughter facilities, pet and animal feed processing facilities, human food facilities producing by products for animal food, beverages production facilities, and the preparation of food packaging.
  - Farmers, farm workers, and agricultural support services to include those employed in auction and sales; grain and aerosol handling, processing and distribution, animal feed, food, and ingredient production, packaging, and distribution; manufacturing and processing facilities, animal food, and ingredient production, and distribution of veterinary drugs, live delivery and transport, farm and dairy feeders. Include those engaged in producing and harvesting feed crops, commodity inspections, feed storage facilities, biodiesel, and renewable diesel facilities, storage facilities, and other agricultural inputs.
  - Employees and firms supporting the distribution of food, feed, and beverage and ingredients used in these products, including warehouse workers, vendor-managed inventory controllers, and distribution managers.
  - Workers who support sanitation and pest control of all food manufacturing processes and operations from wholesale to retail.
  - Employees engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and other infrastructure necessary for agricultural production and distribution.

- Transportation and Logistics
  - Workers supporting the distribution of food, pharmaceuticals (including materials used in radioactive drugs and other medical materials), fuels, chemicals needed for water or wastewater treatment and energy maintenance, and operation of essential highway infrastructure, including trains, bridges, and tunnels e.g., traffic operations.
  - Employees of firms providing services, supplies, and equipment that enable warehouse operations, including packaging, shipping, and distributing products for wholesale or retail sale, and include cold-chain logistics for food and critical biologics products.
  - Warehouse operators, including vendors and support personnel critical for business continuity including HVAC and electrical engineers, security personnel, and personnel supporting logistic functions.
  - Employees supporting or enabling transportation functions, including truck drivers, bus drivers, firefighters, emergency and medical personnel, warehouse workers, truck stop and rest area workers, Department of Homeland Security and other public health officials, and other workers who maintain and inspect infrastructure (including those that require air/land travel).

- Find out how to obtain an essential worker designation badge.

WFLO INSTITUTE WEBINARS
Vaccination Progress State-by-State

Johns Hopkins University
Coronavirus Resource Center

• State metrics
• International metrics
• Global cases and trends, updated daily
GCCA Resources

- WFLO Scientific Advisory Council
- GCCA Online Communities

What is the urgency of your request? •
- Urgent
- Somewhat Urgent
- Not Urgent

Please describe your inquiry with as much detail as possible.

3PL Supply Chain Forum

What are your questions about COVID-19?

Catharine Perry  yesterday
You might have seen the GCCA member email that went out today about what the as

1. What are your questions about COVID-19?

Posted yesterday
COVID Survey

• Help us evaluate the pandemic-related resources and communication channels that will support you as you continue to adapt to the changing business landscape.

• Scan this QR code or use the link in chat to answer a short, seven-question survey.
QUESTIONs?

Global Cold Chain Alliance

www.gcca.org
703-373-4300

Lowell Randel
lrandel@gcca.org

Erin Grady
egrady@gcca.org

Jordan Bonfitto
jbonfitto@gcca.org