

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

No. 24-30223

Frisard's Transportation, L.L.C.; Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated; A & B Group, Incorporated; Triple G Express, Incorporated; Northlake Moving and Storage, Incorporated,

Plaintiffs - Appellants

v.

United States Department of Labor; Julie A. Su, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor; Jessica Looman, in her official capacity as Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division; and United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division,

Defendants - Appellees

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Louisiana
Case No. 2:24-cv-00347-L Honorable Eldon E. Fallon

APPELLANTS' RECORD EXCERPTS

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TAB 1:
DOCKET SHEET

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**U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Louisiana (New Orleans)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 2:24-cv-00347-EEF-EJD**

Frisard's Transportation, L.L.C. v. United States Department of
Labor et al

Assigned to: Judge Eldon E. Fallon

Referred to: Magistrate Judge Eva J. Dossier

Cause: 05:702 Administrative Procedure Act

Date Filed: 02/08/2024

Jury Demand: None

Nature of Suit: 899 Other Statutes:

Administrative Procedures Act/Review or

Appeal of Agency Decision

Jurisdiction: U.S. Government Defendant

Plaintiff

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Plaintiff

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V.

Defendant**United States Department of Labor***Julie Su, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Labor*represented by **Lisa A. Olson**

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Defendant**United States Department of Labor,
Wage and Hour Division***Jessica Looman, in her official capacity as Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division*represented by **Lisa A. Olson**

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Date Filed	#	Docket Text
02/08/2024	<u>1 (p.7)</u>	COMPLAINT against All Defendants (Filing fee \$ 405 receipt number ALAEDC-10395339) filed by Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C.. (Attachments: # <u>1 (p.7)</u> Civil Cover Sheet, # <u>2</u> Summons, # <u>3 (p.47)</u> Summons, # <u>4 (p.49)</u> Summons, # <u>5</u> Summons, # <u>6 (p.75)</u> Summons, # <u>7 (p.83)</u> Summons, # <u>8 (p.85)</u> Summons, # <u>9 (p.89)</u> Summons, # <u>10 (p.110)</u> Summons, # <u>11 (p.112)</u> Summons, # <u>12 (p.114)</u> Summons, # <u>13 (p.116)</u> Summons, # <u>14 (p.118)</u> Summons) Attorney James Stuart Baehr added to party Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C.(pty:pla).(Baehr, James) (Attachment 2 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 3 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 4 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 5 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 6 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 7 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 8 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 9 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 10 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 11 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 12 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 13 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Attachment 14 replaced on 2/9/2024) (my). (Entered: 02/08/2024)
02/08/2024	2	Initial Case Assignment to Judge Eldon E. Fallon and Magistrate Judge Michael North. (cc) (Entered: 02/08/2024)
02/08/2024	<u>3 (p.47)</u>	Statement of Corporate Disclosure by Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C. (Baehr, James) (Entered: 02/08/2024)
02/09/2024	<u>4 (p.49)</u>	Summons Issued as to United States Department of Labor, United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. (Attachments: # <u>1 (p.7)</u> Summons, # <u>2</u> Summons, # <u>3 (p.47)</u> Summons, # <u>4 (p.49)</u> Summons, # <u>5</u> Summons, # <u>6 (p.75)</u> Summons, # <u>7 (p.83)</u> Summons, # <u>8 (p.85)</u> Summons, # <u>9 (p.89)</u> Summons, # <u>10 (p.110)</u> Summons, # <u>11 (p.112)</u> Summons, # <u>12 (p.114)</u> Summons)(my) (Entered: 02/09/2024)

02/09/2024	5	Correction of Docket Entry by Clerk re <u>1(p.7)</u> Complaint. **Filing attorney did not properly format the pdf of Summons. The pdf should not have the 3red buttons at the bottom. When using a FORM, fill in the applicable fields then click the red PRINT button at the bottom to print the document to pdf format. Clerk has taken corrective action.** (my) (Entered: 02/09/2024)
02/14/2024	<u>6 (p.75)</u>	EXPARTE/CONSENT MOTION to Appear Pro Hac Vice <i>Reilly Stephens</i> (Filing fee \$ 100 receipt number ALAEDC-10401222) by Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C.. (Attachments: # <u>1(p.7)</u> Exhibit 1 Certificate of Good Standing, # <u>2</u> Exhibit 2 Declaration, # <u>3 (p.47)</u> Exhibit 3 Consent to Electronic Filing, # <u>4 (p.49)</u> Proposed Order)(Baehr, James) Modified on 2/15/2024 (my). (Entered: 02/14/2024)
02/15/2024	<u>7(p.83)</u>	ORDER granting <u>6 (p.75)</u> Motion to Appear Pro Hac Vice as to Reilly Stephens. Signed by Judge Eldon E. Fallon on 2/15/2024. (Attachments: # <u>1(p.7)</u> Pro Hac Notice) (my) (Entered: 02/15/2024)
02/20/2024	<u>8 (p.85)</u>	SUMMONS Returned Executed; U.S. Attorney, Eastern District of Louisiana Civil Division served on 2/15/2024, answer due 4/15/2024. (Baehr, James) Modified text on 2/21/2024 (my). (Entered: 02/20/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>9 (p.89)</u>	First AMENDED COMPLAINT against All Defendants filed by Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C., Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated, A & B Group, Inc., Triple G Express, Inc., Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc..Attorney James Stuart Baehr added to party Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated(pty:pla), Attorney James Stuart Baehr added to party A & B Group, Inc.(pty:pla), Attorney James Stuart Baehr added to party Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc.(pty:pla), Attorney James Stuart Baehr added to party Triple G Express, Inc.(pty:pla).(Baehr, James) (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>10 (p.110)</u>	Statement of Corporate Disclosure by Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated (Baehr, James) (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>11 (p.112)</u>	Statement of Corporate Disclosure by A & B Group, Inc. (Baehr, James) (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>12 (p.114)</u>	Statement of Corporate Disclosure by Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc. (Baehr, James) (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>13 (p.116)</u>	Statement of Corporate Disclosure by Triple G Express, Inc. (Baehr, James) (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>14 (p.118)</u>	EXPARTE/CONSENT Emergency MOTION for Temporary Restraining Order by A & B Group, Inc., Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C., Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated, Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc., Triple G Express, Inc.. (Attachments: # <u>1(p.7)</u> Ex. 1 Declaration of Cully Frisard (Frisard's), # <u>2</u> Ex. 2 Declaration of Renee Amar (LMTA), # <u>3 (p.47)</u> Ex. 3 Declaration of Burton Baty (A&B), # <u>4 (p.49)</u> Ex. 4 Declaration of Larry Terrell (Northlake), # <u>5</u> Ex. 5 Declaration of Randy Guillot (Triple G), # <u>6 (p.75)</u> Memorandum in Support, # <u>7 (p.83)</u> Ex. 1 to Memorandum Certificate of Service, # <u>8 (p.85)</u> Proposed Order)(Baehr, James) Modified on 3/8/2024 (my). (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>15 (p.173)</u>	MOTION for Preliminary Injunction by A & B Group, Inc., Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C., Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated, Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc., Triple G Express, Inc.. Motion(s) will be submitted on 3/27/2024. (Attachments: # <u>1(p.7)</u> Memorandum in Support, # <u>2</u> Notice of Submission, # <u>3 (p.47)</u> Request for Oral Argument pursuant to LR 78.1)(Baehr, James) Modified on

		3/8/2024 (my). (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>16</u> (p.207)	RESPONSE to Motion filed by United States Department of Labor, United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division re <u>14 (p.118)</u> Emergency MOTION for Temporary Restraining Order . (Olson, Lisa) (Entered: 03/07/2024)
03/07/2024	<u>17</u> (p.213)	Request/Statement of Oral Argument by A & B Group, Inc., Frisard's Transporation, L.L.C., Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated, Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc., Triple G Express, Inc. regarding <u>15 (p.173)</u> MOTION for Preliminary Injunction . (my) (Entered: 03/08/2024)
03/08/2024	18	Correction of Docket Entry by Clerk re <u>15 (p.173)</u> MOTION for Preliminary Injunction **Filing attorney attached a Request/Statement for Oral Argument to this motion instead of filing it as a separate entry. Clerk took corrective action by separating the request and docketing it as a separate entry. All future requests for oral argument must be filed separately. ALSO Attachments have duplicate descriptions. For attachments, select either a category OR enter a description, but not both since this results in duplicate docket text. Clerk took corrective action.** (my) (Entered: 03/08/2024)
03/08/2024	<u>19</u> (p.215)	Minute Order. Proceedings held before Judge Eldon E. Fallon: Telephone Status Conference held on 3/8/2024: DENYING <u>14 (p.118)</u> Motion for Temporary Restraining Order; DENYING <u>15 (p.173)</u> Motion for Preliminary Injunction. (Court Reporter Toni Tusa.) (my) (Entered: 03/11/2024)
03/12/2024	<u>20</u> (p.296)	TRANSCRIPT of Telephone Status Conference held on March 8, 2024, before Judge Eldon E. Fallon. Court Reporter Toni Doyle Tusa, Telephone number 504-388-7778. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Parties have 21 days from the filing of this transcript to file with the Court a Redaction Request. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 6/10/2024. (Tusa, Toni) (Entered: 03/12/2024)
03/22/2024	<u>21</u> (p.216)	SUMMONS Returned Executed; United States Department of Labor served on 3/5/2024, answer due 5/6/2024; United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division served on 3/5/2024, answer due 5/6/2024. (Attachments: # <u>1 (p.7)</u> Affidavit, # <u>2</u> Affidavit)(Baehr, James) (Entered: 03/22/2024)
04/08/2024	<u>22</u> (p.225)	NOTICE OF APPEAL by All Plaintiffs re <u>19 (p.215)</u> Minute Entry. (Filing fee \$ 605, receipt number ALAEDC-10474563.) (Baehr, James) Modified text on 4/8/2024 (my). (Entered: 04/08/2024)
04/15/2024	<u>23</u> (p.227)	EXPARTE/CONSENT MOTION for Extension of Time to Answer re <u>9 (p.89)</u> Amended Complaint, by United States Department of Labor, United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. (Attachments: # <u>1 (p.7)</u> Proposed Order)(Olson, Lisa) Modified on 4/15/2024 (my). (Entered: 04/15/2024)
04/15/2024	<u>24</u> (p.230)	ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE. Case transferred to Magistrate Judge Eva J. Dossier. Magistrate Judge Michael North no longer assigned to case. Signed by Chief Judge Nannette Jolivette Brown on 04/12/2024.(my) (Entered: 04/15/2024)
04/16/2024	<u>25</u> (p.291)	ORDER granting <u>23 (p.227)</u> Motion for Extension of Time to Answer <u>9 (p.89)</u> Amended Complaint,, as to United States Department of Labor answer due 5/6/2024; United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division answer due 5/6/2024. Signed by Judge Eldon E. Fallon on 4/16/2024. (my) (Entered: 04/16/2024)

04/30/2024	<u>26</u> <u>(p.292)</u>	EXPARTE/CONSENT MOTION for Extension of Time to Answer re <u>9 (p.89)</u> Amended Complaint,, by United States Department of Labor, United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. (Attachments: # <u>1 (p.7)</u> Proposed Order)(Olson, Lisa) (Entered: 04/30/2024)
05/01/2024	<u>27</u> <u>(p.295)</u>	ORDER granting <u>26 (p.292)</u> Motion for Extension of Time to Answer re <u>9 (p.89)</u> Amended Complaint, as to United States Department of Labor answer due 5/20/2024; United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division answer due 5/20/2024. Signed by Judge Eldon E. Fallon on 5/1/2024. (cs) (Entered: 05/01/2024)

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C. v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ET AL
(2:24-cv-00347-EEF-EJD)

**TAB 2:
NOTICE OF APPEAL**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION L.L.C., ET
AL.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
ET AL.,

Defendants.

No. 2:24-cv-00347

Judge Eldon E. Fallon

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Plaintiffs Frisard's Transportation, L.L.C., Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated, A & B Group, Inc., Northlake Moving And Storage, Inc., and Triple G. Express, Inc., by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby respectfully appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit from the order denying Plaintiffs' Motions for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining order (Docket Nos. 14, 15) entered on March 8, 2024 (Docket No. 19).

Dated: April 8, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

By: /s/ James Baehr

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** Pro hac vice*
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*admitted (or pending) Pro Hac Vice

Certificate of Service

I certify that the foregoing Plaintiff's Notice of Appeal was filed April 8, 2024, using the Court's CM/ECF system, which will provide notice of the filing to all counsel.

/s/ James Baehr
James Baehr

**TAB 3:
ORDER**

**MINUTE ENTRY
FALLON, J.
MARCH 8, 2024**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

FRISARD’S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C. ET AL

CIVIL ACTION

VERSUS

NO. 24-347

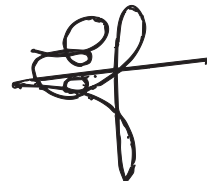
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ET AL

SECTION "L" (5)

A telephone status conference was held on this date from the Chambers of the Honorable Eldon E. Fallon. Buck Dougherty and Reilly Stephens participated on behalf of Plaintiffs. Lisa Olson, Peter Mansfield, and Renee Goudeau participated on behalf of Defendants. The parties discussed their positions regarding Plaintiffs’ Emergency Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order, R. Doc. 14, and their Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, R. Doc. 15. The Court ruled on the motions. Court Reporter Toni Tusa transcribed the conference and parties can request a transcript at 504-589-7778. For the reasons stated orally in the conference;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order, R. Doc. 14, and the Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, R. Doc. 15, be **DENIED**.

JS10(00:33)



**TAB 4:
TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION, * 24-CV-347
LLC, et al. *
*
versus * Section L
*
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT *
OF LABOR, et al. * March 8, 2024
*
* * * * *

TELEPHONE STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE
THE HONORABLE ELDON E. FALLON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Appearances:

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For the Defendants: U.S. Attorney's Office
BY: PETER MANSFIELD, ESQ.
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For the Defendants: U.S. Department of Justice
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Official Court Reporter: Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR
500 Poydras Street, Room B-275
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
(504) 589-7778

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography using
computer-aided transcription software.

10:28

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PROCEEDINGS

(March 8, 2024)

THE COURT: Good morning everyone. This is Judge Fallon.

Who is on the line for the plaintiffs?

MR. STEPHENS: This is Reilly Stephens, Your Honor, on the line for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: And for the defendants?

MS. OLSON: Your Honor, this is Lisa Olson with the Department of Justice.

Peter, I will allow you to introduce yourself.

MR. MANSFIELD: Thanks, Lisa.

Peter Mansfield and Renee Goudeau, U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Louisiana.

THE COURT: The plaintiffs are four Louisiana-based businesses in the trucking industry and one organization that advocates for them in Baton Rouge as well as Washington.

The plaintiffs in this case have moved the Court for a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction to postpone the effective date of the United States Department of Labor's new independent contractor classification rule, "Employee or Independent Contractor Classification under the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Let me hear from the parties at this time, from the plaintiffs first. Why do you want that, sir?

10:35

1 **MR. STEPHENS:** Yes. Sure, Your Honor. We filed our
2 motion, and I think that we have said most of what we would
3 have to say in the papers. I think the emphasis is that this
4 is a major national rule that is having a negative effect on my
5 clients. So we would ask the Court provide relief from this
6 major regulatory change while the case proceeds ahead of the
7 effective date of March 11.

8 **MR. DOUGHERTY:** Your Honor, this is Buck Dougherty,
9 attorney with the Liberty Justice Center. That was my
10 colleague, Reilly Stephens.

11 **MR. STEPHENS:** Mr. Dougherty will take the lead here.
12 I wasn't sure if he was going to be able to make the hearing.

13 **MR. DOUGHERTY:** I apologize. I just got the notice,
14 Your Honor. I am still waiting to get my certificate of good
15 standing from Tennessee, but we are on the pleadings. I will
16 be filing that *pro hac* information soon.

17 As Mr. Stephens said, the new 2024 rule goes
18 into effect Monday, March 11, and so the emergency temporary
19 restraining order is being filed to postpone the effective date
20 of the rule. As Mr. Stephens said, the declarations kind of
21 speak for themselves. Our clients will be injured
22 financially -- substantially -- with no guarantee of
23 recovering. We believe the case law and the controlling
24 precedent in the Fifth Circuit shows that there's irreparable
25 harm. Certainly the 2021 rule is the status quo, and we are

10:37

1 simply seeking to preserve that status quo under Rule 65, to
2 maintain that rule, the 2021 rule, the old rule.

3 Certainly we filed a motion for preliminary
4 injunction, noticed that for March 27. We would ask that the
5 restraining order be in effect until the Court makes its
6 decision and determination on the preliminary injunction. We
7 believe the facts as set forth in the declaration and the rule,
8 the new rule, the DOL acted arbitrarily and capriciously by not
9 collecting data, monitoring data on the 2021 rule, which has
10 been in effect for three years. Based on this information,
11 Your Honor, and the record before the Court, we believe that
12 preserving the status quo and entering the TRO is warranted in
13 this situation.

14 **THE COURT:** Usually in these situations the
15 government posts their intentions. They have hearings and a
16 back-and-forth. They get information from the public or
17 interested parties, and there's an opportunity at that level to
18 focus more attention on it. What happened in this case?

19 **MR. DOUGHERTY:** That's right, Your Honor. There was
20 notice and comment. The rule itself, 2024, the new rule, I
21 believe referenced over 55,000 comments, so a number of
22 comments were received. Some were positive; some were
23 negative.

24 In terms of the Administrative Procedure Act,
25 certainly an agency can change course and policies if it wants

10:38

1 to; but when it does it in those situations, it has to be a
2 reasoned decision-making. We don't believe that was the case
3 here, and so this is a final rule. It was published in the
4 *Federal Register* January 10, 2024. We filed suit. Of course,
5 Frisard's was the first plaintiff, and we have added four
6 additional parties as of yesterday.

7 It is a final rule. It goes into effect on
8 March 11, and we don't believe that the agency acted reasonably
9 by completely disregarding -- and they said this, that we cite
10 in the memorandum of law, they did not review any kind of data
11 on the 2021 rule and its effect, and they believed they didn't
12 have to review any data. Our position is that's wrong, and
13 there must be some type of reasoned analysis if an agency is
14 going to change policy.

15 So the 2021 rule, still in effect, there was
16 prior litigation, Your Honor, and of course we cite that. It
17 was in the Eastern District of Texas where they tried to
18 withdraw the rule, the old rule, but that was just according --
19 Texas said they couldn't do that. It was a final judgment, so
20 the rule has been in effect for three years.

21 In accordance with the declarations that we
22 filed, our clients have relied on that 2021 rule for
23 three years in terms of how they classify their workers,
24 independent contractors versus employees. So completely
25 changing course and not factoring in the reliance interests --

10:40

1 you know, our clients certainly have relied on that for
2 three years now. That is going to completely upend their
3 business operations. The APA statute that we cite to, as well,
4 also provides relief for postponing a rule from going into
5 effect.

6 So Your Honor is correct there was notice and
7 comment. We don't allege that that was a defect in the new
8 rule, and it generated over 55,000 comments according to the
9 rule. It was still arbitrary and capricious that they did not
10 actually look at the old rule before rescinding it with this
11 new rule, and so that would be the basis for the relief.

12 **THE COURT:** Let me hear from the government at this
13 time.

14 **MS. OLSON:** Thank you, Your Honor. Lisa Olson here.
15 I would like to put this, first of all, into context.

16 Since the 1940s -- well, let me first start out
17 this rule, this 2024 rule that's being challenged in this case,
18 is simply the embodiment of judicial precedent that has existed
19 for the last 70 years since the Supreme Court issued a series
20 of cases in the 1940s setting forth the analysis that should be
21 used to determine whether a worker is an employee or an
22 independent contractor. Employees are entitled to certain
23 benefits, minimum wage and overtime under the Fair Labor
24 Standards Act.

25 Since the 1940s and until the present, the

10:42

1 Supreme Court and the Fifth Circuit have adopted, endorsed, and
2 exercised the analysis that is now formally embodied in the
3 2024 rule. In 2021, at the end of the last administration, the
4 rule was changed to place an emphasis on certain factors which
5 altered this judicially established analysis, and that rule
6 went into effect for three years. Now the rule is being
7 changed to reinstate what was in effect before 2021 for the
8 prior 70 years.

9 As we said in our response, a notice of proposed
10 rulemaking was issued in October 2022. The proposed rule was
11 published in October 2023. So the plaintiffs would have been
12 aware of the potential for this rule for years and certainly
13 months. The rule was finally published in January, on
14 January 10, 2024, so they then had 61 days to challenge this
15 2024 rule.

16 As you know, they filed their complaint last
17 night. I was notified by them two weeks ago that they intended
18 to seek a preliminary injunction. I asked them the next
19 morning when they, roughly, intended to seek it, and I heard
20 nothing back until yesterday at about 5:30 p.m. or late
21 afternoon, when we got an amended complaint which significantly
22 changes the original complaint that the plaintiff filed on
23 February 8. Last night they also filed a motion for a TRO and
24 then followed by a motion for a preliminary injunction.

25 So all of this is last minute, but what is

10:44

1 outstanding about this complaint -- which as I say was filed
2 last night, but was preceded by a complaint filed on
3 February 8 -- is that there is no allegation that anything is
4 going to happen on Monday when this rule goes into effect.
5 These businesses have been in effect for many years prior to
6 2021 from what I gleaned from my bleary-eyed review of the
7 papers last night. If their workers were independent
8 contractors prior to 2021, then they will continue to be
9 independent contractors.

10 There's no allegation in the complaint that any
11 of the workers changed their status as a result of the 2021
12 rule, so this is a manufactured emergency. The 2024 regulation
13 that has been published is simply intended to align with prior
14 precedent. It is not making any radical changes. It is
15 reinstating what has existed for decades. The plaintiffs do
16 not indicate that they have altered their business model or
17 will alter their business model. They simply allege a very
18 speculative potential harm.

19 Furthermore, this rule, this 2024 rule which is
20 to go into effect Monday, is simply guidance. It explains how
21 the Department of Labor would undertake the analysis of whether
22 a worker is an employee or an independent contractor, so it is
23 simply an interpretive guidance. What would have to precede
24 any change in any worker's status due to Department of Labor
25 enforcement is that there would first have to be an

10:46

1 investigation and then there would have to be an enforcement
2 proceeding.

3 Believe me, I can assure you 100 percent that
4 between now and Monday or now and the next two or three weeks,
5 during which we ask for a reasonable time to respond to the
6 plaintiffs' filings, no enforcement proceeding or investigation
7 or final determination on any of plaintiffs' employees is going
8 to occur. The plaintiffs have not alleged harm, they haven't
9 alleged that they changed anything in their business model, and
10 they have not met the standards for a TRO or, for that matter,
11 a preliminary injunction.

12 As I said, they amended their complaint
13 yesterday. We are not in a position to discuss the merits at
14 length at this point because the two points they just raised
15 were newly raised, but I can assure the Court in its 200-page
16 single-spaced response to this over 55,000 comments that the
17 agency received since October 2023, it absolutely reviewed the
18 2021 rule and exhaustively discussed why it is contrary to
19 decades of judicial precedent.

20 I would also like to add that the litigation in
21 Texas, the decision in that case was vacated by the
22 Fifth Circuit recently. The case has been remanded. It did
23 not concern the merits of this case. It concerned whether the
24 act of withdrawing the 2021 rule was valid. That decision by
25 that court in Texas has been vacated because of the issuance of

10:48

1 this new rule.

2 We believe this is a manufactured emergency.
3 There is no excuse nor have plaintiffs offered any excuse for
4 this sort of gamesmanship, and their gambit should not be
5 rewarded with a temporary restraining order that they have
6 failed to justify.

7 **THE COURT:** Let me hear a response to that.

8 **MR. DOUGHERTY:** Well, first off, it sounds like the
9 government pretty much agrees that a temporary restraining
10 order would be appropriate because they said they are not going
11 to do anything and that preserving the status quo formally
12 would be the right thing to do until the Court has had an ample
13 opportunity to review briefing on the preliminary injunction.
14 I think that's sort of what I heard.

15 Going to the procedural aspects, the rule in
16 2024 does two things. It brings into effect on Monday a new
17 way to classify independent contractors and it ushers out the
18 door the old rule, the 2021 rule. It rescinds it. Right now
19 and tomorrow and Sunday, the 2021 rule is still in effect until
20 it is rescinded on Monday. That would be the appropriate
21 reason to issue a temporary restraining order, to preserve that
22 status quo.

23 In terms of procedurally, one plaintiff,
24 Frisard's Transportation, filed on February 8, which was
25 approximately -- well, actually less than 30 days after the

10:50

1 rule was published. Yesterday the complaint was amended to add
2 four new parties, so there was no waiting at all. In fact,
3 there's been, I believe -- even though we may disagree on the
4 merits of the arguments, I don't think you can look at the
5 papers that were filed yesterday and say anything was
6 gamesmanship or anything was something that's manufactured.

7 Those are real facts backed up by real
8 declarations, backed up by organizations who are going to have
9 their business upended because of the new 2024 rule. I would
10 disagree with the government that facts have been alleged that
11 these plaintiffs are going to occur substantial financial
12 injury with no opportunity or no guarantee of recovery which
13 supports irreparable injury.

14 Nothing has been done to wait or to delay. In
15 fact, the harm takes place on Monday morning, or probably at
16 12:01, I guess, Monday because that's when the new rule goes
17 into effect. If the government's attorney is already conceding
18 in a telephone conference with the Court that they are not
19 going to enforce it, they are not going to do anything, well,
20 that's fine. It would seem appropriate to go ahead and agree
21 to a TRO until this Court has had an opportunity to review all
22 of the briefing -- and certainly we don't disagree these are
23 complex issues -- to review the briefing on the preliminary
24 injunction.

25 One point, though, this is the same Department

10:51

1 of Labor that issued the 2024 rule that also issued the 2021
2 rule. They said the same thing in the 2021 rule, that this was
3 going to embody long-standing judicial precedent and so forth.
4 There may be a disagreement within the administrations, the
5 outgoing and the incoming, over policy, but DOL said the 2021
6 rule was implemented to do exactly what it's now changing
7 course 180 degrees with the 2024 rule.

8 It seems appropriate -- we certainly supported
9 the motion for an emergency TRO to preserve the status quo, and
10 we simply ask that the Court postpone the effective date, which
11 is Monday, March 11, until it has had an opportunity to review
12 the preliminary injunction and have briefing. We noticed this
13 for March 27 in accordance with the Local Rules.

14 If the government wants to consent to a TRO or
15 postponing the effective date -- obviously the relief we
16 request in the preliminary injunction is to set the rule aside.
17 We are not asking that at the TRO stage. We are just saying
18 postpone the effective day.

19 DOL has said one thing in the 2021 rule and it's
20 saying the same thing in the 2024 rule, but providing a
21 completely different framework. In terms of judicial economy
22 and in terms of preserving the status quo, this case is perfect
23 for a temporary restraining order to simply postpone the
24 effective date.

25 **MS. OLSON:** Your Honor --

10:53

1 **THE COURT:** I will give the government a chance to
2 respond to that. Go ahead. Let me hear from the government.

3 **MS. OLSON:** Thank you. It is the plaintiffs' burden,
4 not our burden, to show that they are being harmed. I defy
5 them to point to any single place in any of their filings which
6 shows that this rule will have a tangible, concrete effect on
7 them. There is nothing more than the assertion of the
8 possibility of harm.

9 If that is so now, if it is true that their
10 independent contractor status might change now, then it was
11 probably true for the last 70 years. If they are correctly
12 classified now, that is not going to change. That was my
13 point, not that the government is not going to take any action,
14 but that they are not going to suffer any concrete harm because
15 this rule is simply aligned with decades of Fifth Circuit and
16 Supreme Court precedent.

17 Again, it is not our burden to show that. They
18 are asking for extraordinary, drastic relief here, and it is
19 their burden to show harm. They have failed to allege it, and
20 they have provided no evidence to show it. He said there's
21 nothing new in this complaint. They filed a complaint last
22 night which raises new claims. They have had months, weeks to
23 do that. They have gotten rid of old claims. They have added
24 four new parties.

25 There's no excuse for this last-minute

10:55

1 manufactured emergency, and that alone is grounds for denying
2 the temporary restraining order. They have sat on their rights
3 for two months and have not demonstrated that they are going to
4 suffer any harm that warrants this sort of extraordinary
5 relief.

6 **MR. DOUGHERTY:** Your Honor, I do have a case in front
7 of me. I would like to at least point to those because there
8 are clear facts in here. Again, rights haven't been sat on
9 because the injury takes effect when the new rule goes into
10 effect on Monday. That's what's imminent. It's imminent
11 because it's going to be on Monday.

12 I'm pulling that ECF 14-1, and we have
13 five declarations. This was the elite plaintiff, Frisard's,
14 document 14-1 on page 4.

15 Paragraph 10: "Frisard's will incur substantial
16 financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a
17 result of the 2024 rule."

18 Paragraph 11: "For example, the 2024 rule
19 threatens to upend Frisard's business operations, increasing
20 costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to operate
21 independently within their own business, and potentially
22 driving many" of those independent contractors that they
23 contract with out of business and into different lines of
24 business other than Frisard's business "depriving it of needed
25 manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it

10:56 1 delivered."

2 All five declaration say that. Also, in the
3 same 14-1, it says in paragraph 4: "Frisard's has relied on
4 the 2021 rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when
5 classifying its independent contracting labor."

6 So there are reliance interests three years to
7 the day -- today is March 8, 2024, of course. There have been
8 reliance interests for three years, and that is how these
9 businesses have determined and classified their workers into
10 independent contractors versus employees for three years.

11 Those are significant reliance interests that
12 the Fifth Circuit said are to be taken into account, and when
13 an agency does not take that into account -- and as we noted in
14 the briefing, the agency just kind of flippantly said the
15 information is unpersuasive that there would be significant
16 reliance interests. Well, these employers who employ
17 independent contractors, it's a significant core part of their
18 business. They relied on the 2021 old rule for three years in
19 terms of classifying. Starting on Monday, they are going to
20 incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of
21 recovery.

22 So those are declarations, and I don't think
23 it's appropriate to say that facts have not been alleged when
24 you have declarations as specific and nonconclusory in fact.

25 **MS. OLSON:** Your Honor, if I may.

10:58

1 **THE COURT:** Go ahead.

2 **MS. OLSON:** First of all, out of the plaintiffs' own
3 mouth, they make bare assertions of threats of harm. That's
4 the word he used. Potential harm, possible harm, this is not
5 concrete injury, and I think it's deceptive to say that they
6 have relied on the classification for three years.

7 What they have failed to allege is that they
8 changed their classification over the last three years and that
9 they are going to have to change it again. There is no
10 allegation to that effect. It is just deceptive to say that
11 they have relied on it for three years in classifying. The
12 odds are very high that the classifications they have enjoyed
13 for the last three years are the same classifications that
14 existed prior to the 2021 rule and that will continue to exist
15 on Monday.

16 The second point I would like to make, if I may,
17 please, is an administration is entitled to change course as
18 long as it reasonably considers the comments that are made and
19 offers a reasonable explanation for its decisions. The
20 preamble to this rule is nothing if not exhaustive,
21 comprehensive, and thoroughly reasoned and thought out.

22 Most importantly, it is based on judicial
23 precedent for the last 70 years. The administration determined
24 that the 2021 rule was a digression from that precedent and
25 decided to reinstate the law that was in effect, used by courts

11:00

1 universally and unanimously throughout the country for the last
2 70 years. No court, to the Department of Labor's knowledge,
3 has used or endorsed the 2021 analysis to date.

4 That's all I wanted to say. Thank you.

5 **THE COURT:** Any response to that?

6 **MR. DOUGHERTY:** Well, our whole point is they
7 literally said that there was no reason to do any kind of
8 gathering of data before they rescind the 2021 rule, and that's
9 clearly not the law as we noted in the briefing.

10 The government's attorney just mentioned
11 something about odds are entirely unlikely. Well, that's a
12 declaration from four businesses and one organization who
13 advocates on behalf of the trucking association. I didn't see
14 any supporting counter declaration in their response.

15 If the government has declarations to counter
16 that, that somehow our clients had not relied on independent
17 contracting, they are certainly welcome to put forward that,
18 but those are declarations and that's what they swore to. We
19 believe we certainly met the standard to have this Court issue
20 a TRO to preserve the status quo because as of Monday the 2021
21 rule will go away. We believe that's the appropriate thing to
22 do at this point. Certainly there's some complex issues that
23 can be sorted out through briefing and counter briefing on the
24 preliminary injunction, but at least preserving the status quo
25 is the appropriate thing to do in the short term.

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MS. OLSON: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. OLSON: -- a brief response. One last thing.

He brought up gathering of data more than once. They filed their amended complaint and this TRO motion after business hours yesterday, made significant changes to the complaint that was previously filed, and we certainly wouldn't have had a chance to get declarations even if we needed them.

The important thing is that they have not alleged any tangible harm. It's all threats of harm potentially upending their business. The assertion that there's been no gathering of data, this is almost certainly taken out of context, because the Department of Labor exhaustively considered all of the information presented to it in over 55,000 comments and responded to address all the points raised in those comments.

They are attempting to argue the merits here. We aren't prepared to argue the merits, but I can assure the Court that that point is addressed somewhere in these comments. I would surmise that what I was saying was taken out of context. I think the operable fact here is they simply have not alleged concrete harm, and it is their burden to do that. I think a TRO is unwarranted. They have not met the standard for it.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand the position of both

11:03

1 parties. They have articulated their positions well.

2 Let me begin by reminding everyone that a TRO or
3 a preliminary injunction is an extraordinary and drastic remedy
4 and not to be granted routinely, but only when the movant, in
5 this case the plaintiff, by an appropriate showing carries the
6 burden of persuasion.

7 The movant must satisfy each of the traditional
8 criteria in order to be entitled to a preliminary injunction or
9 a TRO. First is the irreparable injury. Second, of course, is
10 the standard likelihood of success on the merits. Third is a
11 favorable balance of hardships. Fourth is no adverse effect on
12 the public interests.

13 In this case it appears to me that the question
14 of immediate harm hasn't been shown, its potential maybe, but
15 this is not -- while it's a change in the rule, it seems to be
16 a resurrection of a position that had been in effect for some
17 70 or 80 years. The likelihood of success is at least
18 questionable, if not able to be sustained.

19 So because there's no immediate threat of harm
20 or immediate harm, if there is harm, there's adequate
21 opportunity for the person who is harmed to show specifically
22 what the harm is and how the individual has been harmed. I
23 think that the plaintiff in this case fails to establish at
24 least one, if not two or three, of the requirements to get a
25 preliminary injunction and/or TRO. For all of those reasons, I

11:06

1 will deny the motion.

2 Thank you very much, both of you. I appreciate
3 your participation.

4 (Proceedings adjourned.)

5 * * *

6 **CERTIFICATE**

7 I, Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR, Official Court
8 Reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District
9 of Louisiana, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct
10 transcript, to the best of my ability and understanding, from
11 the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

12

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/s/ Toni Doyle Tusa
Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR
Official Court Reporter

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TAB 5:
MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

FRISARD’S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C.;
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED; A & B GROUP, INC.;
NORTHLAKE MOVING AND STORAGE, INC.;
TRIPLE G. EXPRESS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR;
JULIE SU, *in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Labor*; JESSICA LOOMAN, *in her official capacity as Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division*; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00347

Section L

District Judge Fallon

Magistrate Judge North

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

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INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs submit this Memorandum of Law in support of their Motion for Preliminary Injunction pursuant to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. They seek to set aside the U.S. Department of Labor’s new independent contractor classification rule—“Employee or Independent Contractor Classification Under the Fair Labor Standards Act,” which takes effect on March 11, 2024.¹ *See* 89 FR 1638.

The Plaintiffs are four Louisiana-based businesses in the trucking industry and one organization that advocates for them in Baton Rouge and Washington, D.C. on laws and regulations that affect the industry. Plaintiffs rely on independent owner-operator trucking labor as a core component of their businesses. The rule the Plaintiffs challenge rescinds a 2021 Rule that they have relied on for three years when classifying their independent-contracting labor. But the 2024 Rule, unlike the lawful 2021 Rule, was promulgated in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act. As a result of the 2024 Rule, Plaintiffs will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery unless the Court sets it aside.

First, the 2024 Rule is arbitrary and capricious. Defendants failed to consider alternatives within the ambit of the existing 2021 Rule, like monitoring its effects, claiming they are not “obligated to wait for more time to gather data before rescinding” it. And they failed to consider employers’ reliance interests on the 2021 Rule.

¹ Plaintiffs have also filed an Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order today to postpone the effective date of the 2024 Rule. *See* ECF No. 14.

Second, the 2024 Rule is in excess of the Defendants’ statutory authority under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. DOL’s 2021 Rule

In January 2021, the U.S. Department of Labor and its Wage and Hour Division (collectively the “DOL”) issued a classification rule establishing when a worker qualifies as either an employee or independent contractor. *See* 86 FR 1168. The 2021 Rule reconciled decades of inconsistency and set forth a formal interpretation of the traditional standards established in *United States v. Silk*, 331 U.S. 704 (1947), to provide clarity to employers when classifying employees and independent contractors. *See* First Amended Complaint (“Am. Compl.”), ECF No. 9 at ¶ 30.

Specifically, the 2021 Rule found, similarly to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Castillo v. Givens*, 704 F.2d 181 (5th Cir. 1983), that in practice two factors in particular predominate in determining whether a person should be considered an employee or an independent contractor: (1) the nature and degree of the worker’s control over work; and (2) the worker’s opportunity for profit or loss. ECF No. 9 at ¶ 31. And under the 2021 Rule, if these two key factors give a clear answer, that is the end of the analysis. *Id.* at ¶ 32. And if the two key two factors point in disparate directions, then there are three additional factors for a court to consider: (3) the amount of skill required for the work; (4) the degree of permanence of the working relationship; and (5) whether the work is part of an integrated unit of production. *Id.* at ¶ 33.

A district court held that the 2021 Rule “became effective as of March 8, 2021, the rule's original effective date, and remains in effect.” *See Coal. for Workforce Innovation v. Walsh*, No. 1:21-CV-130, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68401, *49 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 14, 2022).

B. DOL’s 2024 Rule

On January 10, 2024, the DOL issued and published in the Federal Register a new final rule, effective March 11, 2024, which rescinds the 2021 Rule and provides yet another interpretation of the distinction between employees and independent contractors under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”). *See* 89 FR 1638-39.

The 2024 Rule provides a “totality of the circumstances” analysis, invoking six nonexclusive factors that a court could look to when determining employee status: (1) workers’ opportunity for profit or loss depending on managerial skill; (2) investments made by worker and employer; (3) degree of permanence of the work relationship; (4) nature and degree of businesses’ control over the worker; (5) the extent to which work performed is an integral part of the potential employer’s business; and (6) whether the worker uses specialized skills in performing the work. *Id.* at 1640.

In promulgating the 2024 Rule, the DOL stated that it is not “obligated to wait for more time to gather data before rescinding the 2021 IC Rule and promulgating a new rule.” *Id.* at 1660. The DOL further acknowledged that it is “mindful of the impact that changes in the Department’s guidance may end up having on the regulated community” by rescinding and replacing the 2021 Rule. *Id.* But then it said that stakeholder reliance interest on the 2021 Rule is “unpersuasive.” *Id.*

C. Plaintiffs and Their Injuries

Frisard's Transportation, L.L.C.

Since 2014, Plaintiff Frisard's Transportation, L.L.C. ("Frisard's") has been a family-owned trucking company specializing in transporting finished goods to stock the shelves of supermarkets and other retail stores, among other cargo, that relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business. *See* Cully Frisard Declaration ("Frisard Decl."), ECF No. 14-1 at ¶ 3.

Frisard's is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Frisard's has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent-contracting labor. *Id.* Frisard's has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill Frisard's clients' needs. *Id.* at ¶ 5.

Frisard's transports cargo throughout the southern and eastern United States, from Texas and Nebraska to Maryland and Florida, wherever its customers need cargo delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Frisard's contracts with more than thirty owner-operated independent drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid a flat percentage of shipping fee for a given load, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel which are passed on to the client. *Id.* at ¶ 7.

Frisard's utilizes only independent owner operators to make deliveries and employs no in-house drivers. *Id.* at ¶ 8. By contrast, a related but separate company, Frisard's Trucking Co., employs a staff of in-house drivers who drive company-owned trucks, are typically paid on a salary or hourly wage basis, provided a

benefits package, and are required to work set hours and carry loads as assigned. *Id.* Frisard's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both Frisard's itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to Frisard's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

Frisard's will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule. *Id.* at ¶ 10. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend Frisard's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to operate independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the independent contractors Frisard's relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than Frisard's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 11.

Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated

Plaintiff Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated ("LMTA") is a non-profit corporation founded in 1939, and it represents 388 Louisiana trucking and related industry companies. *See* Renee Amar Declaration ("Amar Decl."), ECF No. 14-2 at ¶ 3. LMTA's mission is to protect and promote Louisiana's trucking industry. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Its members include every type of motor carrier in Louisiana, including related and exempt, intrastate and interstate, and for-hire and private. *Id.* LMTA champions the trucking industry and advocates for its members on laws and regulations in Baton Rouge, La., and in Washington, D.C. *Id.* at ¶ 5.

LMTA's members are subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and they rely on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of their businesses. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Moreover, LMTA's members have relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying their independent-contracting labor. *Id.* at ¶ 7. LMTA's members' use of independent owner-operators benefits both employer members, who are able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to members' independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work. *Id.* at ¶ 8.

LMTA's members will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule. *Id.* at ¶ 9. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend LMTA's employer members' business operations, increase costs, and deprive independent owner-operator truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business. *Id.* at ¶ 10. Moreover, the 2024 Rule could potentially drive many of the independent contractors LMTA's employer members rely on out of business, or into different lines of business other than LMTA's members' businesses, depriving them of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever their clients need it delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 11.

A & B Group, Inc.

Plaintiff A & B Group, Inc. ("A&B") is a trucking company in operation since 1995, specializing in delivering liquid and dry bulk long-haul services and

transporting cargo to all 50 U.S. states and Canada. *See* Burton Baty Declaration (“Baty Decl.”), ECF No. 14-3 at ¶ 3.

A&B is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and it relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business. *Id.* at ¶ 4. A&B has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor. *Id.* at ¶ 5. A&B has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill its customers’ needs. *Id.* at ¶ 6.

A&B contracts with drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid based on an agreed-upon schedule, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel. *Id.* at ¶ 7. A&B also employs in-house drivers who drive company-owned trucks, are typically paid on a salary or hourly wage basis, provided a benefits package, and are required to work set hours and carry loads as assigned. *Id.* at ¶ 8. A&B’s use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both A&B itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to A&B’s independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

A&B will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule. *Id.* at ¶ 10. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend A&B’s business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the

opportunity to work independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the contractors A&B relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than A&B's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 11.

Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc.

Plaintiff Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc. (“Northlake”) is a trucking company that has operated for over 40 years, specializing in transportation and storage of household goods, office furniture, and special products, and it transports cargo to 48 U.S. states. See Larry Terrell Declaration (“Terrell Decl.”), ECF No. 14-4 at ¶ 3.

Northlake is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and it relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Northlake has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor. *Id.* at ¶ 5. Northlake has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill its customers' needs. *Id.* at ¶ 6.

Northlake contracts with drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid based on an agreed-upon schedule, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel. *Id.* at ¶ 7. Northlake also employs in-house drivers who drive company-owned trucks, are typically paid on a salary or hourly wage basis, provided a benefits package, and are required to work set hours and carry loads as assigned. *Id.* at ¶ 8. Northlake's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to

both Northlake itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to Northlake's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

Northlake will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule. *Id.* at ¶ 10. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend Northlake's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the contractors Northlake relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than Northlake's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 11.

Triple G. Express, Inc.

Triple G. Express, Inc. ("Triple G") is a family-owned trucking company that has operated since 1985 and is an intermodal carrier serving the Port of New Orleans Markets. *See* Randy Guillot Declaration ("Guillot Decl."), ECF No. 14-5 at ¶ 3.

Triple G transports cargo throughout the Southeastern United States, including Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama, wherever their clients and customers need cargo delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Triple G is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and it relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business. *Id.* at ¶ 5. Triple G has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Triple G has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently

hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill its customers' needs. *Id.* at ¶ 7.

Triple G contracts with 100 independent drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid based on an agreed-upon schedule, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel. *Id.* at ¶ 8. Triple G utilizes only independent owner-operators to make deliveries and employs no in-house drivers. *Id.* at ¶ 9. Triple G's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both Triple G's itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to Triple G's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work. *Id.* at ¶ 10.

Triple G will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule. *Id.* at ¶ 11. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend Triple G's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the contractors Triple G relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than Triple G's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered. *Id.* at ¶ 12.

LEGAL STANDARD

Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure governs a court's issuance of injunctive relief, including a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction. The legal standard for issuance of a temporary restraining order and for a

preliminary injunction are the same. *See Gregory v. Miller*, Civil Action No. 04-3017, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19974, *2 (E.D. La. Mar. 21, 2007) (Engelhardt, J.). Rule 65 is designed to protect the status quo of the parties pending trial. *See Janvey v. Alguire*, 647 F.3d 585, 600 (5th Cir. 2011) (holding that “where a district court has determined that a meaningful decision on the merits would be impossible without an injunction, the district court may maintain the status quo and issue a preliminary injunction”).

To obtain a preliminary injunction, the moving party must satisfy four factors: (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, (2) a substantial threat of irreparable injury if the injunction is not issued, (3) that the threatened injury if the injunction is denied outweighs any harm that will result if the injunction is granted, and (4) that the grant of an injunction will not disserve the public interest. *Byrum v. Landreth*, 566 F.3d 442, 445 (5th Cir. 2009). “The government’s and the public’s interests merge when the government is a party.” *Mock v. Garland*, 75 F.4th 563, 577 (5th Cir. 2023) (citing *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009)).

ARGUMENT

I. This Court should issue a Preliminary Injunction and set aside the 2024 Rule.

This Court should grant Plaintiffs’ Motion and issue a Preliminary Injunction and set aside the 2024 Rule.

A Preliminary Injunction is warranted here because Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their Administrative Procedure Act claims; they will suffer irreparable harm by incurring substantial financial injury with no guarantee of

eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule; and the balance of equities favors issuing a Preliminary Injunction.

A. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their claims because DOL promulgated the 2024 Rule in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Under the first factor, Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their claims because DOL promulgated the 2024 Rule in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act.

In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), a person wronged by federal agency action “is entitled to judicial review thereof.” 5 U.S.C. § 702. The APA further allows judicial review for “final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court.” 5 U.S.C. § 704. When faced with an APA claim, an “agency must defend its actions based on the reasons it gave when it acted,” and may not engage in post hoc rationalizations. *DHS v. Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 140 S. Ct. 1891 (2020).

Specifically, where, as here, “an agency rescinds a prior policy[,] its reasoned analysis must consider the alternatives that are within the ambit of the existing policy.” *Id.* at 1913 (citing *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29 (1983)). When changing course, an agency must account for “serious reliance interests” its “longstanding policies may have engendered.” *Regents*, 140 S. Ct. at 1913. Indeed, such a policy change is colloquially known as the “surprise switcheroo” doctrine. *R.J. Reynolds Vapor Co. v. FDA*, 65 F.4th 182, 189, n. 6 (5th Cir. 2023) (citing *Azar v. Allina Health Servs.*, 139 S. Ct. 1804, 1810 (2019); *Env’t Integrity Project v. EPA*, 425 F.3d 992, 996 (D.C. Cir. 2005)). And failure to

consider “relevant factors” will render “an agency’s decreed result” unlawful. *Michigan v. EPA*, 576 U.S. 743, 750 (2015). These requirements ensure that an agency has engaged in “reasoned decisionmaking.” *Id.*

To be sure, agencies are “free to change their existing policies,” as long as “they provide a reasoned explanation for the change.” *Encino Motorcars, LLC v. Navarro*, 579 U.S. 211, 221 (2016) (citing *Nat’l. Cable & Telecomms. Ass’n. v. Brand X Internet Servs.*, 545 U.S. 967, 981-82 (2005)); see *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984). But the agency must “show that there are good reasons for the new policy.” *Encino Motorcars, LLC*, 579 U.S. at 222 (citing *Fed. Commc’ns Comm’n v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009)).

Here, it is undisputed that the DOL’s new 2024 Rule constitutes final agency action. See generally 89 FR 1638. It is further undisputed that the 2024 Rule rescinds and replaces the 2021 Rule. *Id.* at 1639. Moreover, it is undisputed that the 2021 Rule has been in effect for three years and remains in effect until March 11, 2024, absent a TRO from this Court. Indeed, a district court within the Fifth Circuit previously rejected DOL’s first attempt to rescind the 2021 Rule and held that it “became effective as of March 8, 2021, the rule’s original effective date, and remains in effect.” See *Coal. for Workforce Innovation*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS at *49.

And like the DOL’s first botched attempt to rescind the 2021 Rule, its latest misguided scheme to rescind it by promulgating the 2024 Rule must also fail. As further discussed below, the Defendants violated the APA in promulgating the 2024 Rule, and it is arbitrary and capricious and in excess of DOL’s statutory authority.

1. The 2024 Rule is arbitrary and capricious.

As alleged in Count I of Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, DOL's 2024 Rule is arbitrary and capricious and violates the APA. *See* Am. Compl., ECF No. 9.

The APA forbids an agency from acting in an arbitrary and capricious manner in promulgating rules. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). If an agency action is arbitrary and capricious, the court must hold that action to be unlawful and set it aside. *Texas v. Biden*, 20 F.4th 928 (5th Cir. 2021) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)). "The APA's arbitrary-and-capricious standard requires that agency action be reasonable and reasonably explained." *Fed. Commc'ns Comm'n v. Prometheus Radio Project, U.S.*, 141 S. Ct. 1150 (2021).

Agency action is arbitrary and capricious if:

the agency has relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.

Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of the U.S., Inc., 463 U.S. at 43 (cleaned up). A court must "ensure that the agency 'examined the relevant data and articulated a satisfactory explanation for its action.'" *Sierra Club v. U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency*, 939 F.3d 649, 664 (5th Cir. 2019) (quoting *10 Ring Precision, Inc. v. Jones*, 722 F.3d 711, 723 (5th Cir. 2013)).

It is fatal to an agency's new policy when it fails to contemplate alternatives within the ambit of the existing policy because an agency thus fails to "consider important aspects of the problem before [it]," and this "omission alone causes agency

action to be arbitrary and capricious.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc.*, 463 U.S. at 43. Moreover, while considering alternatives, an agency is further required to assess whether there were reliance interests, determine whether they were significant, and weigh any such interests against competing policy concerns.” *Regents*, 140 S. Ct. at 1915. DOL entirely failed to meet these standards.

First, DOL failed to consider alternatives within the ambit of the existing 2021 Rule, such as monitoring its effects upon regulated stakeholders like Plaintiffs, from the time it took effect three years ago. Second, DOL failed to adequately consider employers’ reliance interests on the 2021 Rule—like Plaintiffs’ reliance on it since March 8, 2021, when classifying their independent contracting labor.

a. DOL failed to consider alternatives within the ambit of the existing 2021 Rule, like monitoring its effects, claiming it is not “obligated to wait for more time to gather data before rescinding” it.

In promulgating the 2024 Rule, DOL failed to consider alternatives within the ambit of the existing 2021 Rule, like monitoring its effects, claiming in a haphazard and dismissive fashion that it is not “obligated to wait for more time to gather data before rescinding” it.

Again, when “an agency rescinds a prior policy[,] its reasoned analysis must consider the alternatives that are within the ambit of the existing policy.” *Regents*, 140 S. Ct. at 1913. But DOL stated in the 2024 Rule that it is not “obligated to wait for more time to gather data before rescinding the 2021 IC Rule and promulgating a new rule.” 89 FR at 1660. In other words, according to the DOL’s rudimentary and unsophisticated analysis devoid of reasoning, it apparently does not have to review

any data when it promulgates a new rule such as the 2024 Rule and rescinds an old rule like the 2021 Rule. And the 2021 Rule has been in effect for *three years* so it is not like DOL had to “wait” to gather such data. The data is available. Instead, the DOL believes it can simply take a sledgehammer to the 2021 Rule and start over from scratch. Even though courts must “ensure that the agency ‘*examined the relevant data* and articulated a satisfactory explanation for its action.’” *Sierra Club*, 939 F.3d at 664 (emphasis added).

Why would any reasonable federal agency not review data from the effects of a rule—like the 2021 Rule—that had been in effect for three years? It is inexplicable. And no reasonable agency would make such a glaring omission when rescinding a rule as important and significant as one establishing how businesses must classify workers. DOL promulgated the 2021 Rule “to promote certainty for stakeholders, reduce litigation, and encourage innovation in the economy.” 86 FR at 1168. Consider the data DOL could have reasonably monitored with minimal effort to determine if the 2021 Rule achieved its purpose: questionnaires sent to stakeholders to conduct a survey on whether the 2021 Rule promoted certainty as it claimed; an analysis of court filings and relevant litigation both before and after promulgation of the 2021 Rule to determine if it reduced litigation; and an assessment on the number of workers being classified as employees versus independent contractors and the relevant impact on the economy and innovation.

But DOL—without gathering and reviewing any relevant data—decided to reverse course and eliminate certainty for stakeholders like the Plaintiffs, and said,

the “[2024 Rule] (and particularly rescission of the 2021 IC Rule) is needed in part because of the concern that the 2021 IC Rule’s new analysis and concepts did not provide the intended clarity.” 89 FR at 1654. But how plausible is the “concern” when an agency buries its head in the sand and refuses to examine relevant data?

Instead, the 2024 Rule actually reveals DOL’s failure to review data on the effects of the 2021 Rule before rescinding it, which means the DOL failed to “consider important aspects of the problem before [it],” and this “omission alone causes agency action to be arbitrary and capricious.” *See Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc.*, 463 U.S. at 43. Moreover, DOL’s explanation for its decision that it was not obligated to monitor data on the effects of the 2021 Rule before rescinding it “is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *See id.* Additionally, its failure to consider “relevant factors” like data on the 2021 Rule before rescinding it renders the 2024 Rule unlawful because DOL did not engage in “reasoned decisionmaking.” *See Michigan*, 576 U.S. at 750.

And while DOL claimed to have “considered four alternatives to what it proposed” (89 FR at 1660), a closer look reveals that it did not consider an alternative “within the existing ambit” of the 2021 Rule. *See Regents*, 140 S. Ct. at 1913. The DOL noted that it had previously considered and rejected two of those alternatives—issuing guidance adopting either the common law test or the ABC test² for

² The ABC test is weighted in favor of classifying a worker as an employee, not an independent contractor. Under the ABC test, a worker is considered an employee and not an independent contractor, unless the hiring entity satisfies three conditions. *See* <https://www.labor.ca.gov/employmentstatus/abctest/>.

determining FLSA employee or independent contractor status—in the 2021 IC Rule. 89 FR at 1660. But those are not alternatives within the existing ambit of the 2021 Rule because the common law test and ABC test were not part of the 2021 Rule. *See* 86 FR 1168. Instead, the 2021 Rule adopted the Fifth Circuit’s *Castillo* opinion, under which two factors in particular predominate: (1) the nature and degree of the worker’s control over work; and (2) the worker’s opportunity for profit or loss. *See generally Castillo*, 704 F.2d 181. Thus, the first two “alternatives” that DOL claimed it considered were not within the existing ambit of the 2021 Rule itself.

DOL’s third “alternative” was “to only partially rescind the 2021 IC Rule.” 89 FR at 1661. This is also not an alternative within the existing ambit of the 2021 Rule, given that DOL conceded it did not actually monitor any data on the effects of the 2021 Rule. And DOL’s fourth proposed “alternative”—rescinding the 2021 Rule entirely to provide “guidance”—is nonsensical and clearly not an alternative within the existing ambit of the 2021 Rule. 89 FR at 1661.

b. DOL failed to consider employers’ reliance interests on 2021 Rule.

DOL failed to consider employers’ reliance interests on 2021 Rule. And the Declarations show that Plaintiffs have relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying their independent contracting trucking labor.

Although DOL acknowledged that it is “mindful of the impact that changes in the Department’s guidance may end up having on the regulated community” by rescinding the 2021 Rule, it then summarily dismissed that impact and said that stakeholder reliance interest on the 2021 Rule is “unpersuasive.” 89 FR at 1660.

But an agency is required to assess whether there were reliance interests, determine whether they were significant, and weigh any such interests against competing policy concerns, which DOL failed to do. *See Regents*, 140 S. Ct. at 1915.

Even assuming *arguendo* that DOL assessed employer reliance interests from this statement above, the 2024 Rule reflects that it failed to determine whether employer reliance interests were significant. And it did not weigh employer reliance interests against competing policy concerns in the 2024 Rule. This is not “reasoned decisionmaking.” *See Michigan*, 576 U.S. at 750. And concluding employer reliance interest on the 2021 Rule is “unpersuasive” without reviewing any relevant data “is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *See Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc.*, 463 U.S. at 43.

2. The 2024 Rule is in excess of DOL’s statutory authority.

As alleged in Count II of Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint, DOL’s 2024 Rule is in excess of its statutory authority. *See Am. Compl.*, ECF No. 9.

Any regulation that is promulgated must withstand APA review to ensure it is not arbitrary, capricious, contrary to law, or in excess of statutory authority. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). The Supreme Court has warned that, when an agency significantly departs from precedent in excess of its authority when interpreting a particular statute, “its interpretation [is] unreasonable.” *NLRB v. Town & Country Elec., Inc.*, 516 U.S. 85, 94 (1995). Moreover, since it has taken DOL over eighty years since the FLSA’s enactment to “discover” its novel six-factor “totality of the circumstances” patchwork that is the 2024 Rule, further highlights the Rule’s unreasonableness. *See Util. Air Regulatory Grp. v. EPA*, 134 S. Ct. 2427, 2444 (2014).

B. Plaintiffs would be irreparably harmed absent a Preliminary Injunction.

Under the second factor, Plaintiffs would be irreparably harmed absent a Preliminary Injunction. They will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery, and Defendants' sovereign immunity bars recovering costs.

"[S]ubstantial financial injury" may be "sufficient to show irreparable injury," especially when there is "no guarantee of eventual recovery." *Texas v. EPA*, 829 F.3d 405, 433 (5th Cir. 2016); *Alabama Ass'n of Realtors v. HHS*, 141 S. Ct. 2485, 2489, 210 L. Ed. 2d 856 (2021). Further, "complying with a regulation later held invalid almost always produces irreparable harm of nonrecoverable compliance costs." *Texas v. EPA*, 829 F.3d at 433. Moreover, Defendants' sovereign immunity bars Plaintiffs' ability to recover costs. *See Wages & White Lion Invs. v. United States Food and Drug Admin.*, 16 F.4th 1130, 1142 (5th Cir. 2021).

C. The balance of equities favors issuing a Preliminary Injunction.

Under the merged third and fourth factors because the government is the defendant, the balance of equities favors issuing a Preliminary Injunction since DOL violated the APA when it promulgated the 2024 Rule.

It is of the highest public importance that federal agencies follow the law. *See Texas v. Biden*, 10 F.4th 538, 559 (5th Cir. 2021) (per curiam). "[O]ur system does not permit agencies to act unlawfully even in pursuit of desirable ends." *Alabama Ass'n of Realtors*, 141 S. Ct. at 2490.

II. The Court may also grant similar equitable relief pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

This Court may also set aside the 2024 Rule based on its inherent equitable powers pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), which states a court may “set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.”

CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court issue a Preliminary Injunction and **SET ASIDE** the 2024 Rule.

Dated: March 7, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

TAB 6:
PLAINTIFFS' DECLARATIONS

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

FRISARD’S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C.;
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT
ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED; A & B
GROUP, INC.; NORTHLAKE MOVING AND
STORAGE, INC.; TRIPLE G. EXPRESS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR;
JULIE SU, *in her official capacity as
Acting Secretary of Labor*; JESSICA
LOOMAN, *in her official capacity as
Administrator of the Wage and Hour
Division*; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR, WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00347

Section L

District Judge Fallon

Magistrate Judge North

**DECLARATION OF CULLY FRISARD ON BEHALF OF FRISARD’S
TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C. IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’ MOTIONS FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Cully Frisard, declare:

1. I am a United States citizen over the age of 18 years. If called upon to testify in this matter, I would do so as follows:

2. I am the CEO of Frisard’s Transportation, L.L.C. (“Frisard’s”) and submit my Declaration on behalf of Frisard’s in support of Plaintiffs’ motions for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.

3. Since 2014, Frisard’s has been a family-owned trucking company specializing in transporting finished goods to stock the shelves of supermarkets and other retail

stores, among other cargo, that relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business.

4. Frisard's is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule. Frisard's has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor.

5. Frisard's has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill Frisard's clients' needs.

6. Specifically, Frisard's transports cargo throughout the southern and eastern United States, from Texas and Nebraska to Maryland and Florida, wherever its customers need cargo delivered.

7. Frisard's contracts with more than thirty owner-operated independent drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid a flat percentage of shipping fee for a given load, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel which are passed on to the client.

8. Frisard's utilizes only independent owner operators to make deliveries, and employs no in-house drivers. By contrast, a related but separate company, Frisard's Trucking Co., employs a staff of in-house drivers who drive company-owned trucks, are typically paid on a salary or hourly wage basis, provided a benefits package, and are required to work set hours and carry loads as assigned.

9. Frisard's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both Frisard's itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to

Frisard's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work.

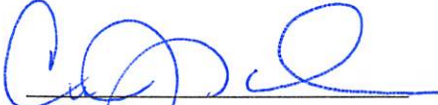
10. Frisard's will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule.

11. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend Frisard's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to operate independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the independent contractors Frisard's relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than Frisard's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered.

**I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS
TRUE AND CORRECT.**

Executed on March 5, 2024

Geamercy, Louisiana


Cully Frisard

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C.;
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT
ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED; A & B
GROUP, INC.; NORTHLAKE MOVING AND
STORAGE, INC.; TRIPLE G. EXPRESS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR;
JULIE SU, *in her official capacity as
Acting Secretary of Labor*; JESSICA
LOOMAN, *in her official capacity as
Administrator of the Wage and Hour
Division*; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR, WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00347

Section L

District Judge Fallon

Magistrate Judge North

**DECLARATION OF RENEE AMAR ON BEHALF OF
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Renee Amar, declare:

1. I am a United States citizen over the age of 18 years. If called upon to testify in this matter, I would do so as follows:

2. I am employed by Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Incorporated ("LMTA") and submit my Declaration on behalf of LMTA in support of Plaintiffs' motions for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.

3. LMTA is a non-profit corporation founded in 1939, and it represents 388 Louisiana trucking and related industry companies.

4. LMTA's mission is to protect and promote Louisiana's trucking industry. Its members include every type of motor carrier in Louisiana, including related and exempt, intrastate and interstate, and for-hire and private.

5. LMTA champions the trucking industry and advocates for its members on laws and regulations in Baton Rouge, La., and in Washington, D.C.

6. LMTA's members are subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and they rely on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of their businesses.

7. Moreover, LMTA's members have relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying their independent contracting labor.

8. LMTA's members' use of independent owner-operators benefits both employer members, who are able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to members' independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work.

9. LMTA's members will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule.

10. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend LMTA's employer members' business operations, increase costs, and deprive independent owner-operator truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business.

11. Moreover, the 2024 Rule could potentially drive many of the independent contractors LMTA's employer members rely on out of business, or into different lines of business other than LMTA's members' businesses, depriving them of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever their clients need it delivered.

**I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS
TRUE AND CORRECT.**

Executed on March 5, 2024

Baton Rouge, Louisiana



Renee Amar

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C.;
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT
ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED; A & B
GROUP, INC.; NORTHLAKE MOVING AND
STORAGE, INC.; TRIPLE G. EXPRESS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR;
JULIE SU, *in her official capacity as
Acting Secretary of Labor*; JESSICA
LOOMAN, *in her official capacity as
Administrator of the Wage and Hour
Division*; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR, WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00347

Section L

District Judge Fallon

Magistrate Judge North

**DECLARATION OF BURTON BATY ON BEHALF OF A & B GROUP, INC.
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Burton Baty, declare:

1. I am a United States citizen over the age of 18 years. If called upon to testify in this matter, I would do so as follows:

2. I am employed by A & B Group, Inc. ("A&B") and submit my Declaration on behalf of A&B in support of Plaintiffs' motions for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.

3. A&B is a trucking company in operation since 1995, specializing in delivering liquid and dry bulk long haul services and transporting cargo to all 50 U.S. states and Canada.

4. A&B is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and it relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business.

5. A&B has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor.

6. A&B has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill its customers' needs.

7. A&B contracts with drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid based on an agreed-upon schedule, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel.

8. A&B also employs in-house drivers who drive company-owned trucks, are typically paid on a salary or hourly wage basis, provided a benefits package, and are required to work set hours and carry loads as assigned.

9. A&B's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both A&B itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to A&B's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work.

10. A&B will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule.

11. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend A&B's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the contractors A&B relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than A&B's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered.

**I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS
TRUE AND CORRECT.**

Executed on March 5, 2024

Sulphur, Louisiana


Burton Baty

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C.;
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED; A & B GROUP, INC.; NORTHLAKE
MOVING AND STORAGE, INC.; TRIPLE G. EXPRESS,
INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; JULIE
SU, *in her official capacity as Acting
Secretary of Labor*; JESSICA LOOMAN, *in her
official capacity as Administrator of the
Wage and Hour Division*; UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WAGE AND HOUR
DIVISION,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00347

Section L

District Judge Fallon

Magistrate Judge North

**DECLARATION OF LARRY TERRELL ON BEHALF OF
NORTHLAKE MOVING AND STORAGE, INC. IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
MOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Larry Terrell, declare:

1. I am a United States citizen over the age of 18 years. If called upon to testify in this matter, I would do so as follows:
2. I am employed by Northlake Moving and Storage, Inc. ("Northlake") and submit my Declaration on behalf of Northlake in support of Plaintiffs' motions for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.
3. Northlake is a trucking company that has operated for over 40 years, specializing in transportation and storage of household goods, office furniture, and special products, and it transports cargo to 48 U.S states.

4. Northlake is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and it relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business.

5. Northlake has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor.

6. Northlake has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill its customers' needs.

7. Northlake contracts with drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid based on an agreed-upon schedule, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel.

8. Northlake also employs in-house drivers who drive company-owned trucks, are typically paid on a salary or hourly wage basis, provided a benefits package, and are required to work set hours and carry loads as assigned.

9. Northlake's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both Northlake itself, which is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to Northlake's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work.

10. Northlake will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule.

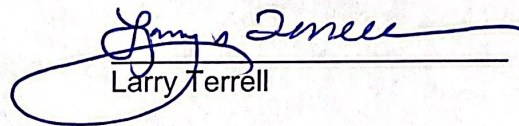
11. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend Northlake's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the contractors Northlake relies on out of

business, or into different lines of business other than Northlake's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered.

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Executed on March 5, 2024

COVINGTON, Louisiana


Larry Terrell

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

FRISARD'S TRANSPORTATION, L.L.C.;
LOUISIANA MOTOR TRANSPORT
ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED; A & B
GROUP, INC.; NORTHLAKE MOVING AND
STORAGE, INC.; TRIPLE G. EXPRESS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR;
JULIE SU, *in her official capacity as
Acting Secretary of Labor*; JESSICA
LOOMAN, *in her official capacity as
Administrator of the Wage and Hour
Division*; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR, WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00347

Section L

District Judge Fallon

Magistrate Judge North

**DECLARATION OF RANDY GUILLOT ON BEHALF OF TRIPLE G.
EXPRESS, INC. IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Randy Guillot, declare:

1. I am a United States citizen over the age of 18 years. If called upon to testify in this matter, I would do so as follows:

2. I am employed by Triple G. Express, Inc. ("Triple G") and submit my Declaration on behalf of Triple G in support of Plaintiffs' motions for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.

3. Triple G is a family-owned trucking company that has operated since 1985, and is an intermodal carrier serving the Port of New Orleans Markets.

4. Triple G transports cargo throughout the Southeastern United States, including Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama, wherever their clients and customers need cargo delivered.

5. Triple G is an employer subject to the FLSA, the 2021 Rule, and the 2024 Rule, and it relies on independent contracting labor as a core necessity of its business.

6. Triple G has relied on the 2021 Rule since its effective date of March 8, 2021, when classifying its independent contracting labor.

7. Triple G has gross sales of more than \$500,000 per year, frequently hauls goods across state lines, and frequently employs independent contractors to drive trucks to fulfill its customers' needs.

8. Triple G contracts with 100 independent drivers who own their own trucks, decide which loads to carry or not, and who are paid based on an agreed-upon schedule, plus reimbursable expenses such as fuel.

9. Triple G utilizes only independent owner-operators to make deliveries and employs no in-house drivers.

10. Triple G's use of independent owner-operators is beneficial to both Triple G's itself, who is able to operate more efficiently and reduce excess costs, and to Triple G's independent contractors, who assume more responsibility for their own business operations but gain autonomy and the opportunity to derive greater profit from their work.

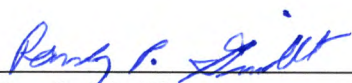
11. Triple G will incur substantial financial injury with no guarantee of eventual recovery as a result of the 2024 Rule.

12. For example, the 2024 Rule threatens to upend Triple G's business operations, increasing costs, depriving truckers of the opportunity to work independently within their own business, and potentially driving many of the contractors Triple G relies on out of business, or into different lines of business other than Triple G's business, depriving it of needed manpower to deliver cargo wherever its clients need it delivered.

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Executed on March 5, 2024

JEFFERSON, Louisiana


Randy Guillot

June 17, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

M.E. Buck Dougherty III*
Reilly Stephens
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/s/ James S. Baehr
James S. Baehr
Sarah Harbison
Pelican Center for Justice
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New Orleans, LA 70130
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james@pelicaninstitute.org
sarah@pelicaninstitute.org

*pending application to the Fifth Circuit

Attorneys for Plaintiffs-Appellants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing Plaintiff-Appellant's Record Excerpts using the court's CM/ECF system which will automatically generate and send by email a Notice of Docket Activity to registered attorneys currently participating in this case, constituting service on those attorneys.

Dated: June 17, 2024

s/ James Baehr

James Baehr

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that these Record Excerpts comply with the requirements set forth in complies with the type-volume limitation set forth in Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 30.

Dated: June 17, 2024

s/ James Baehr

James Baehr

United States Court of Appeals

FIFTH CIRCUIT
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

LYLE W. CAYCE
CLERK

TEL. 504-310-7700
600 S. MAESTRI PLACE,
Suite 115
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130

June 18, 2024

Mr. James Stuart Baehr
Pelican Institute for Public Policy
400 Poydras Street
Suite 900
New Orleans, LA 70130

No. 24-30223 Frisard's Transportation v. LABR
USDC No. 2:24-CV-347

Dear Mr. Baehr,

We filed your record excerpts. However, you must make the following correction(s) within the next 14 days.

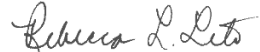
You need to correct or add:

A **numbered** Table of Contents, with citation to the record, beginning with the lower court docket sheet, is required, see 5th Cir. R. 30.1.7(a), and corresponding tabs must also be **numbered**.

Note: **Once you have prepared your sufficient record excerpts, you must electronically file your 'Proposed Sufficient Record Excerpts' by selecting from the Briefs category the event, "Proposed Sufficient Record Excerpts", via the electronic filing system.** Please do not send paper copies of the record excerpts until requested to do so by the clerk's office. The record excerpts are not sufficient until final review by the clerk's office. If the record excerpts are in compliance, paper copies will be requested and you will receive a notice of docket activity advising you that the sufficient record excerpts filing has been accepted and no further corrections are necessary. **The certificate of service/proof of service on your proposed sufficient record excerpts MUST be dated on the actual date that service is being made.** Also, if your record excerpts are sealed, this event automatically seals/restricts any attached documents, therefore, you may still use this event to submit a sufficient record excerpts.

Sincerely,

LYLE W. CAYCE, Clerk



By: _____
Rebecca L. Leto, Deputy Clerk
504-310-7703

cc: Mr. Joseph Forrest Busa
Ms. Alisa Beth Klein
Ms. Lisa A. Olson