

## § 1952.113

State poster was approved by the Assistant Secretary on January 7, 1976.

(b) In accordance with §1952.113(g), the State has developed and implemented a Management Information System.

(c) In accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1952.110(b), the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act, (chapter 9 of title 35 of the Utah State Code) effective July 1, 1973, was approved July 30, 1974.

(d) In accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1952.113(e), State regulations substantially identical to 29 CFR parts 1903, 1904, and 1905, have been adopted by the State and approved by the Assistant Secretary on March 3, 1976.

(e) The State has developed and implemented rules of procedure for its review commission, consistent with present law.

(f) The State plan has been amended to include an Affirmative Action Plan outlining the State's policy of equal employment opportunity.

(g) In accordance with 29 CFR 1952.113 Utah has promulgated standards at least as effective as comparable Federal standards as set out in 41 FR 11635, regarding all issues covered by the plan.

(h) In accordance with §1902.34 of this chapter, the Utah occupational safety and health plan was certified, effective as of the date of publication on November 19, 1976, as having completed all developmental steps specified in the plan as approved on January 4, 1973 on or before January 3, 1976.

[41 FR 1904, Jan. 13, 1976, as amended at 41 FR 10064, Mar. 9, 1976; 41 FR 15005, Apr. 9, 1976; 41 FR 46599, Oct. 22, 1976; 41 FR 51016, Nov. 19, 1976. Redesignated and amended at 50 FR 28780, July 16, 1985]

## § 1952.113 Compliance staffing benchmarks.

Under the terms of the 1978 Court Order in *AFL-CIO v. Marshall*, compliance staffing levels (benchmarks) necessary for a "fully effective" enforcement program were required to be established for each State operating an approved State plan. In September 1984, Utah, in conjunction with OSHA, completed a reassessment of the levels initially established in 1980 and pro-

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posed revised compliance staffing benchmarks of 10 safety and 9 health compliance officers. After opportunity for public comments and service on the AFL-CIO, the Assistant Secretary approved these revised staffing requirements effective July 16, 1985.

[50 FR 28780, July 16, 1985]

## § 1952.114 Final approval determination.

(a) In accordance with section 18(e) of the Act and procedures in 29 CFR part 1902, and after determination that the State met the "fully effective" compliance staffing benchmarks as revised in 1984 in response to a Court Order in *AFL-CIO v. Marshall* (CA 74-406), and was satisfactorily providing reports to OSHA through participation in the Federal-State Unified Management Information System, the Assistant Secretary evaluated actual operations under the Utah State plan for a period of at least one year following certification of completion of developmental steps (41 FR 51014). Based on the 18(e) Evaluation Report for the period of October 1, 1982 through March 31, 1984, and after opportunity for public comment, the Assistant Secretary determined that in operation the State of Utah's occupational safety health program is at least as effective as the Federal program in providing safe and healthful employment and places of employment and meets the criteria for final State plan approval in section 18(e) of the Act and implementing regulations at 29 CFR part 1902. Accordingly, the Utah plan was granted final approval and concurrent Federal enforcement authority was relinquished under section 18(e) of the Act effective July 16, 1985.

(b) Except as otherwise noted, the plan which has received final approval covers all activities of employers and all places of employment in Utah. The plan does not cover private sector maritime employment; employment on Hill Air Force Base; Federal government employers and employees; the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), including USPS employees, and contract employees and contractor-operated facilities engaged in USPS mail operations; the enforcement of the field sanitation

standard, 29 CFR 1928.110, and the enforcement of the temporary labor camps standard, 29 CFR 1910.142, with respect to any agricultural establishment where employees are engaged in "agricultural employment" within the meaning of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, 29 U.S.C. 1802(3), regardless of the number of employees, including employees engaged in hand packing of produce into containers, whether done on the ground, on a moving machine, or in a temporary packing shed, except that Utah retains enforcement responsibility over agricultural temporary labor camps for employees engaged in egg, poultry, or red meat production, or the post-harvest processing of agricultural or horticultural commodities.

(c) Utah is required to maintain a State program which is at least as effective as operations under the Federal program; to submit plan supplements in accordance with 29 CFR part 1953; to allocate sufficient safety and health enforcement staff to meet the benchmarks for State staffing established by the U.S. Department of Labor, or any revisions to those benchmarks; and, to furnish such reports in such form as the Assistant Secretary may from time to time require.

[50 FR 28780, July 16, 1985, as amended at 62 FR 2560, Jan. 17, 1997; 65 FR 36620, June 9, 2000]

**§ 1952.115 Level of Federal enforcement.**

(a) As a result of the Assistant Secretary's determination granting final approval of the Utah plan under section 18(e) of the Act, effective July 16, 1985, occupational safety and health standards which have been promulgated under section 6 of the Act do not apply with respect to issues covered under the Utah plan. This determination also relinquishes concurrent Federal OSHA authority to issue citations for violations of such standards under sections 5(a)(2) and (9) of the Act; to conduct inspections and investigations under section 8 (except those necessary to conduct evaluation of the plan under section 18(f) and other inspections, investigations, or proceedings necessary to carry out Federal responsibilities not specifically preempted by section

18(e)); to conduct enforcement proceedings in contested cases under section 10; to institute proceedings to correct imminent dangers under section 13; and to propose civil penalties or initiate criminal proceedings for violations of the Federal Act under section 17. The Assistant Secretary retains jurisdiction under the above provisions in any proceeding commenced under section 9 or 10 before the effective date of the 18(e) determination.

(b) In accordance with section 18(e), final approval relinquishes Federal OSHA authority only with regard to occupational safety and health issues covered by the Utah plan. OSHA retains full authority over issues which are not subject to State enforcement under the plan. Thus, Federal OSHA retains its authority relative to safety and health enforcement in private sector maritime activities and will continue to enforce all provisions of the Act, rules or orders, and all Federal standards, current or future, specifically directed to maritime employment (29 CFR Part 1915, shipyard employment; Part 1917, marine terminals; Part 1918, longshoring; Part 1919, gear certification), as well as provisions of general industry and construction standards (29 CFR Parts 1910 and 1926) appropriate to hazards found in these employments. Federal jurisdiction is retained and exercised by the Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, (Secretary's Order 5-96, dated December 27, 1996) with respect to the field sanitation standard, 29 CFR 1928.110, and the enforcement of the temporary labor camps standard, 29 CFR 1910.142, in agriculture, as described in §1952.114(b). Federal jurisdiction is also retained with regard to: all employment on the Hill Air Force Base; Federal government employers and employees; and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), including USPS employees, and contract employees and contractor-operated facilities engaged in USPS mail operations. In addition, any hazard, industry, geographical area, operation or facility over which the State is unable to effectively exercise jurisdiction for reasons not related to the required performance or structure of the plan shall be deemed to be an issue not covered by