

Subpart F—Washington

SOURCE: 38 FR 2422, Jan. 26, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1952.120 Description of the plan.

(a)(1) The plan identifies the Department of Labor and Industries as the State agency designated to administer the plan throughout the State. It adopts the definition of occupational safety and health issues expressed in § 1902.2(c)(1) of this chapter. The plan contains a standards comparison of existing and proposed State standards with Federal standards. All standards, except those found in 29 CFR parts 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 (ship repairing, shipbuilding, shipbreaking and longshoring) will be adopted and enforced after public hearings within 1 year after the standards are found to be at least as effective by the Secretary of Labor.

(2) The plan provides a description of personnel employed under a merit system; the coverage of employees of political subdivisions, procedures for the development and promulgation of standards, including standards for protection of employees against new and unforeseen hazards; and procedures for prompt restraint or elimination of imminent danger situations.

(b)(1) The plan includes proposed draft legislation to be considered by the Washington Legislature during its 1973 legislative session creating a new chapter in title 49, Revised Code of Washington and repealing existing provisions, to bring it into conformity with the requirements of part 1902. Under the proposed legislation the Department of Labor and Industries will have full authority to enforce and administer laws respecting safety and health of employees in all workplaces of the State. The legislation further proposes to bring the State into conformity in areas such as variances and protection of employees from hazards.

(2) The legislation is also intended to insure inspections in response to complaints; give employer and employee representatives an opportunity to accompany inspectors in order to aid inspections; notification of employees or their representatives when no compliance action is taken as a result of alleged violations, including informal re-

view; notification of employees of their protections and obligations; protection of employees against discharge or discrimination in terms and conditions of employment; adequate safeguards to protect trade secrets; provision for prompt notice to employers and employees of alleged violations of standards and abatement requirements; effective sanctions against employers for violations of standards and orders; employer right of review to the Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals and then to the courts, and employee participation in review proceedings. The plan also proposes to develop a program to encourage voluntary compliance by employers and employees, including provision for on-site consultations.

(c) The plan includes a statement of the Governor's support for the legislation and a legal opinion from the State attorney general that the legislation will meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and is consistent with the Constitution and laws of Washington. The plan sets out goals and provides a timetable for bringing it into full conformity with part 1902 upon enactment of the proposed legislation.

(d) The Washington plan includes the following documents as of the date of approval:

(1) The plan description documents including draft legislation and appendices in two volumes;

(2) Appendix 18, Standards Comparison;

(3) Letter from William C. Jacobs, Director, Department of Labor and Industries to James W. Lake, Assistant Regional Director, OSHA, August 11, 1972, submitting justifications for discretionary sanctions for serious violations and changing section 18(5) of WISHA to conform to the mandatory civil penalty for posting violations under OSHA;

(4) Letter from John E. Hillier, Supervisor of Safety, Department of Labor and Industries to Thomas C. Brown, Director, Office of Federal and State Operations, August 19, 1972, submitting justifications on the sanction system and the review procedure in the Washington plan;

(5) Letter from William C. Jacobs to Thomas C. Brown, September 19, 1972,

§ 1952.121

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7–1–04 Edition)

justifying the sanction system as proposed by Washington;

(6) Letter from John E. Hillier to Thomas C. Brown, October 2, 1972, providing a detailed explanation of the procedure for review of citations proposed by Washington;

(7) Letter from Stephen C. Way, Assistant Attorney General to Thomas C. Brown, October 19, 1972, clarifying several issues raised during the review process including revision in the draft legislation;

(8) Letter from Stephen C. Way to the Assistant Secretary, January 5, 1973, clarifying most of the remaining issues raised during the review process;

(9) Letter from William C. Jacobs to the Assistant Secretary, January 12, 1973, revising the penalty structure in the draft legislation.

(e) The public comments will also be available for inspection and copying with the plan documents.

§ 1952.121 Where the plan may be inspected.

A copy of the principal documents comprising the plan may be inspected and copied during normal business hours at the following locations:

Office of State Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N3700, Washington, DC 20210;

Office of the Regional Administrator, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Suite 715, 1111 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington, 98101-3212;

Office of the Director, Washington Department of Labor and Industries, General Administration Building, P.O. Box 44001, Olympia, Washington 98504-4001; and

Office of the Director, Washington Department of Labor and Industries, General Administration Building, 7273 Linderson Way, SW., Tumwater, Washington, 98502.

[65 FR 36620, June 9, 2000]

§ 1952.122 Level of Federal enforcement.

(a) Pursuant to §§ 1902.20(b)(1)(iii) and 1954.3 of this chapter under which an agreement has been entered into with Washington, effective May 30, 1975, and amended several times effective October 2, 1979, May 29, 1981, April 3, 1987, and October 27, 1989; and based on a de-

termination that Washington is operational in the issues covered by the Washington occupational safety and health plan, discretionary Federal enforcement authority under section 18(e) of the Act (29 U.S.C. 667(e)) will not be initiated with regard to Federal occupational safety and health standards in issues covered under 29 CFR Parts 1910 and 1926, except as provided in this section. The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to exercise authority, among other things, with regard to:

(1) Enforcement of new Federal standards until the State adopts a comparable standard;

(2) Enforcement of all Federal standards, current and future, in the maritime issues covered by 29 CFR Parts 1915, 1917, 1918, and 1919 (shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring, and gear certification), and enforcement of general industry and construction standards (29 CFR Parts 1910 and 1926) appropriate to hazards found in these employments, as they relate to employment under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal government on the navigable waters of the United States, including but not limited to dry docks or graving docks, marine railways or similar conveyances (*e.g.*, syncrolifts and elevator lifts), fuel operations, drilling platforms or rigs, dredging and pile driving, and diving;

(3) Complaints and violations of the discrimination provisions of section 11(c) of the Act (29 U.S.C. 660(c));

(4) Enforcement in situations where the State is refused entry and is unable to obtain a warrant or enforce its right of entry;

(5) Enforcement of unique and complex standards as determined by the Assistant Secretary;

(6) Enforcement in situations when the State is unable to exercise its enforcement authority fully or effectively;

(7) Enforcement of occupational safety and health standards within the borders of all military reservations;

(8) Enforcement at establishments of employers who are federally recognized Indian Tribes or enrolled members of these Tribes—including establishments of the Yakama Indian Nation and Colville Confederated Tribes, which were previously excluded by the State