FY 2017 Comprehensive Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (FAME) Report

Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH)



Evaluation Period: October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017

Initial Approval Date: October 29, 1974 State Plan Certification Date: September 14, 1981 Final Approval Date: June 20, 1985

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I. Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to assess Arizona's Occupational Safety and Health program for fiscal year (FY) 2017 and its progress in resolving outstanding findings from previous Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (FAME) reports. The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH) is responsible for the enforcement of regulations protecting workers from health and safety hazards in Arizona's workplaces.

Outreach and efforts undertaken to work cooperatively with the regulated community continued to be a strong point. As an example, the Rate Reduction Awareness Program (RRAP) and the Public Entity Partnership Program (PEPP) are two programs where training and onsite visits earned trust with employers. The employers that have participated in these programs have had reductions in the Days Away Restricted or Transferred (DART) rates.

Staff turnover continued to be a challenge. This was due to retirements and resignations of individuals holding supervisory and management positions and the relatively quick advancement of compliance staff into leadership positions. Despite this, there were some impressive gains such as an increase in inspection enforcement activity, a significant improvement in reducing case files lapse times, and a reduction in fatalities.

In general, ADOSH policies and procedures were followed in conducting whistleblower retaliation investigations. Improvements in the whistleblower program included a standardized screening form that ensured supervisory review for docketed cases and resulted in a high rate of settled cases. In one retaliation investigation, an innovative joint settlement conference was held for a related enforcement and whistleblower case, saving valuable resources for both programs. There were 12 retaliation investigation cases settled out of 29 case closures, resulting in a 40% merit rate, which was the highest of any state plan.

ADOSH management attempted to resolve most OSHA findings and recommendations. However, some findings remain unresolved. The rate of serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations cited has remained low. Additionally, new standards were not adopted within six months as required. New OSHA standards were sent forward for review to the Attorney General's (AG's) Office but have not been returned or implemented. This resulted in workers in Arizona not being provided the same level of safety and health protection as workers under federal jurisdictions or in states that have adopted equivalent standards.

A total of nine findings and one observation were identified in the on-site evaluation. Of these, six were new findings, and three were findings which are continued from the FY 2016 FAME. The three findings which carried over were related to not adopting OSHA standards, citing relatively few serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations, and not accurately or timely entering whistleblower Information in the Web Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). The six new findings were related to not citing any hazards in a fatality, OSHA Information System (OIS) data entry errors, the time to respond to complaint investigations, and three whistleblower issues. There was one observation that carried over from the last FAME. Appendix A describes the new and continued findings and recommendations. Appendix B describes observations subject to continued monitoring and the related federal monitoring plan.

Appendix C describes the status of previous findings with associated completed corrective actions.

II. State Plan Background

A. Background

The state of Arizona operates an occupational safety and health plan administrated by ADOSH under the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA). James Ashley serves as the Director of the ICA and the State Plan Designee. Bill Warren remained the Director for the ADOSH program throughout FY 2017, but tendered his resignation in February 2018. Jessie Atencio, Assistant Director of Cooperative Programs, was named as Interim Director. Assistant Director Larry Gast, who managed the enforcement and whistleblower program retired on June 2, 2017. Assistant Director Phil Murphy took over the enforcement program after Mr. Gast retired while the Whistleblower Program went under the auspices of the Director.

Organizational units include Administration, Safety and Health Compliance, Consultation, Boiler Safety, Elevator Safety, and Research and Statistics. Boiler Safety, Elevator Safety, and the Research and Statistics units are not included under the OSHA 23(g) grant. There are two offices, one in Phoenix and another in Tucson. The 23(g) grant provided funding for a full-time staff comprised of 2 managers, 4 first line supervisors, 17 safety compliance officers, 7 health compliance officers, 2 retaliation investigators, 4 clerical staff, and 2 trainers. Consultation for state and local government employers is provided by 7 consultants who spend 15 percent of their time under the 23(g) grant and the remainder of their time in the private sector consultation program.

ADOSH covers all private employers and state and local government workplaces except for federal workers, mining, smelters, and tribal lands. All proposed penalties which are in excess of \$2,500.00 are presented before the Governor appointed Commissioners of the ICA who must approve each case.

The initial base award to fund the Arizona program was \$2,286,400 in federal funds. The state matched this for a total grant amount of \$4,572,800. Due to vacancies and a lack of hiring to fill open positions, Arizona de-obligated \$602,000 bringing the total final award to \$3,970,800. A financial monitoring visit for the FY 2016 program was conducted and no findings or spending irregularities were identified.

B. Major New Issues

1. Senate Bill 1478, Voluntary Protection Program

The passage of this bill codified and gave official recognition to Arizona's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). The codification of VPP acknowledges the importance of model employers providing leadership opportunities at places of employment that seek cooperative means of protecting employees.

2. Standards Adoption

Standards must be adopted within six months as required by 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1953.5(a)(2). Standards that are not adopted timely may result in workers that do not have the same safety and health protections as workers under federal jurisdiction. Arizona Revised Statutes Title 23, Chapter 405, Section 3 mandates that the Commission "Cooperate with the federal government to establish and maintain an occupational safety and health program as effective as the federal occupational safety and health program".

III. Assessment of State Plan Progress and Performance

A. Data and Methodology

OSHA established a two-year cycle for the FAME process. The Fiscal Year 2017 report is a comprehensive year report where OSHA conducts an on-site evaluation and case file review. A total of 112 safety and health inspection case files were randomly selected from 1,205 inspections opened in FY 2017 with the same percentage of programmed and unprogrammed inspections. All fatality inspection case files that were closed in FY 2017 were selected for review. The on-site program review was performed at the ADOSH Phoenix office on December 4-6 and 8, 2017, and the Tucson office on December 7. Files selected included:

- 12 fatality case files
- 36 programmed case files
- 33 complaints
- 17 referrals.
- 14 unprogrammed related

ADOSH closed 29 whistleblower retaliation investigations and completed 55 administrative closures. Given the small sample size, OSHA reviewed 50% of all 29 investigated cases or 15 investigations. The 15 cases were then selected by choosing closures from 1) different investigators and 2) different case determinations (dismissed, withdrawn, settled, and settled other) based on the percentage of cases closed. In addition, because the state closed more cases administratively than it investigated, 20% of the state's total administrative closures were chosen for review. The cases selected included:

- 8 dismissals
- 1 withdrawn
- 1 settled
- 5 settled other
- 11 administratively closed

The analysis and conclusions described in this report were based on information obtained from the following sources:

- State Activity Mandated Measures Report (SAMM, dated 11/13/17)
- State Information Report (SIR, dated 11/13/17)
- OSHA Information System (OIS)
- Mandated Activities Report for Consultation (MARC, dated 1/23/18)

- State OSHA Annual Report (SOAR)
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data
- FY 2017 State Plan 23(g) Grant Application
- Arizona Field Operations Manual (AZ FOM)
- Complaint About State Program Administration (CASPA) investigation results
- Quarterly monitoring meetings minutes
- Web Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)
- Arizona Revised Statutes

Each State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report has an agreed-upon further review level (FRL), which can be either a single number or a range of numbers above and below the national average. The SAMM data that falls outside the FRL triggers a closer look at the underlying performance of the mandatory activity. Appendix D presents the State Plan's FY 2017 State Activity Mandated Measures Report and includes the FRL for each measure.

B. Review of State Plan Performance

This section is an assessment of Arizona's progress in meeting mandated activities and program elements. The assessment of Arizona's progress in achieving their annual performance plan goals is addressed in their FY17 State OSHA Annual Report (SOAR) in Appendix E.

1. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

a) Training

The Mandatory Training Program for OSHA Compliance Personnel (2014) TED 01-00-019 and Mandatory Training Program for OSHA Whistleblower Investigators (2015) TED 01-00-020. TED 01-00-019 OSHA Mandatory Training for OSHA Compliance Personnel was adopted with minor changes. Training is received through a blend of courses including an OSHA Training Institute (OTI), University of San Diego OTI Education Center (OTIEC), the Western OSHA Education Center at Arizona State University, and through local professionals. Initial training is conducted at the ADOSH Compliance Safety and Health Officer (CSHO) School and covers topics, such as case file development, the inspection process, time management, fatality and accident files, the general duty clause, and willful violations.

All new compliance officers participate in a six-month training program before conducting inspections independently. This includes three weeks of formalized, classroom training and on-the-job training conducted by senior consultation trainers, compliance leadership, and/or supervisors. Before a compliance officer is released to conduct solo inspections, a compliance supervisor conducts a thorough, accompanied, on-the-job evaluation. The supervisor documents and evaluates inspection entry procedures, opening conferences, and reviews documentation and notes worker interviews, hazard identification, photographic evidence, and use of test/measuring equipment. The evaluations also address the closing conference and recommendations to the employer. Supervisors are required to conduct at least one documented on-the-job evaluation annually of experienced CSHOs to ensure the quality and consistency of the work is maintained.

b) OSHA Information System

All State Plan and federal enforcement and whistleblower investigation data continue to be captured in OIS and WebIMIS. The OIS must be populated correctly to recognize trends and chart progress.

Throughout much of FY 2017, fatality data in OIS reports were incorrect. ADOSH regularly reported fatalities to OSHA, but the numbers of fatalities did not match the data in the SAMM. Several of the fatalities were entered as referrals rather than a fatality. When the referrals were not closed before the inspection was entered, OIS did not count the inspection as a fatality.

Incorrect OIS fatality details in the SAMM were generated due to staff incorrectly entering OIS information on inspections conducted concurrently with the fatality inspection. In these cases, the concurrent inspections (unprogrammed related) were associated with the fatality notification (unprogrammed activity) in OIS. This linked the concurrent inspections to the fatality investigation which also made those "unprogrammed related" inspections appear as fatalities.

<u>Finding FY 2017-01:</u> Data entry errors in entering fatality information in OIS resulted in miscalculations in the SAMM.

Recommendation FY 2017-01: ADOSH should ensure that fatality information is entered into OIS correctly.

At the end of the year, a large number of case files were open where all work had been completed excepting the closure of the case in OIS. Historically, cases have been closed in OIS by administrative staff. Turnover of administrative staff caused a substantial backlog in OIS cases which should have been closed. Although not a finding, ADOSH should ensure that all cases are closed in OIS.

c) State Internal Evaluation Program (SIEP) Report

Although a State Internal Evaluation Program Report was not produced, a process has been in place that relies on administrative procedures to ensure quality and integrate improvements. Approximately 24 supervisor meetings were held to discuss the internal program evaluation. Supervisor meetings include discussions addressing the AZ FOM, inspection procedures; case file documentation policies and procedures; compliance directives; inspection/program metrics; and inspection goals and results.

Compliance supervisors audit all completed case files on a daily basis to ensure compliance with the AZ FOM, and their policies and procedures. The supervisor and compliance officer must sign off on each completed file after it has been reviewed and corrected. Likewise, the Director and Assistant Director review all completed files, including in-compliance files, to ensure compliance as part of the internal evaluation program.

Finally, the results of OSHA on-site evaluations and FAMEs are shared with all staff and supervisors. Corrective actions are made as necessary by supervisors and leadership. Files are

re-audited by leadership to ensure new corrective actions remain in effect throughout the program.

d) Staffing

There were staff positions for 29 compliance officers between the Phoenix and Tucson offices. Of these, nine of these positions were industrial hygienists, and 20 were safety compliance officers. While the vacancy rate fluctuated somewhat throughout the year, at the close of FY 2017, there were four vacant safety positions and two vacant industrial hygiene positions.

Filling vacancies and replacing experienced staff has been difficult. Due to the continued hiring freeze, when a vacancy becomes open, a justification to hire must be submitted to the Director of the Industrial Commission. The Director prioritizes and fills the vacancies among all ICA Divisions.

2. ENFORCEMENT

A total of 1,205 enforcement inspections were opened in FY 2017 which was an increase of 35 inspections over FY 2016 (SAMM 7). This exceeded the projected goal of 1,105 by 9%.

a) Complaints

A total of 623 complaints were filed that resulted in an inspection. The average time to initiate on-site inspections was 4.0 days (SAMM 1A) which was well under the negotiated goal of 7 days. In addition, 772 complaints were responded to by an investigation with an average response time of 3.9 days which exceeded the negotiated goal of 3 days (SAMM 2A).

Finding FY 2017-02: The average time to respond to complaint investigations was 3.9 days which exceeded the negotiated 3 day average response time.

Recommendation FY 2017-02: ADOSH should ensure that all investigation complaints are conducted within three days.

Safety and health hazards submitted from both formal and non-formal complaints were sufficiently documented. Hazards alleged in the complaints were appropriately cited when found. Discretion was applied, where needed, about whether to perform an on-site inspection based on exposure, the severity of hazards, and available resources. The case file review found that 21 of 23 complaint case files included documentation that complainants were notified in writing of inspection results. Attempts to contact the other two complainants were noted as unsuccessful.

One allegation of imminent danger was responded to within one day (SAMM 3). There were no instances of an employer denying entry (SAMM 4).

b) Fatalities

All fatalities were investigated within one day (SAMM 10). In 11 of 12 fatality investigations,

the case files were adequately documented and apparent violations cited. Compliance staff conducted comprehensive inspections with factually supported conclusions. Communication with family members was maintained, ensuring next of kin involvement from the beginning of the investigation to the issuance of citations. Letters with inspection results were consistently sent to next of kin, then copied and placed in the appropriate case file per the AZ FOM.

However, in one fatality investigation, the case file contained evidence of hazardous conditions that violated OSHA standards or the general duty clause but lacked pertinent facts. This case involved two new employees taking inventory on a refrigerated semi-trailer truck. A four-foot ladder was utilized for exiting the truck. As a result, the victim suffered a 4.5-foot fall and died from a head injury. Routine interviews of relevant witnesses and employer representatives were not conducted to ascertain the facts and support any hazardous conditions identified.

<u>Finding FY 2017-03:</u> A fatality investigation lacked interviews to ascertain the facts and support any hazardous conditions identified.

Recommendation FY 2017-03: ADOSH should ensure investigations include employer and employee interviews and contain adequate documentation per the AZ FOM.

c) Targeting and Programmed Inspections

All OSHA National Emphasis Programs (NEPs) were adopted. Additionally, the state initiated and maintained targeted programs for Residential Construction, Falls in Construction, Field Sanitation, Government Agencies, Highway Construction Zones, Rate Reduction Awareness Programs, and Public Entity Partnership Programs (PEPP).

Of the 1,205 inspections performed in FY 2017, 37% were programmed inspections (363 safety inspections and 71 health inspections). Serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified (SWRU) violations were cited in approximately 24% of the programmed safety inspections, and about 45% of the programmed health inspections. The percent of serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations for programmed and targeted industries would be expected to be among the highest of all inspection types because the intent of these programs was to focus resources toward the industries with the highest hazards.

The in-compliance rate for safety was 33.8%, which was higher than the 25.6% in-compliance rate from FY 2016, and within the FRL. The in-compliance rate for health was 23%, which was considerably better than the two-year National Average of 35.8 (SAMM 9).

The average number of violations per inspection with violations remained low, and has decreased (see Table 1). Only 1.1 SWRU violations were cited on average for inspections, which was below the FRL of 1.46 to 2.20 (SAMM 5). This was a finding in the FY 2016 FAME and will be continued until indicators show improvement.

<u>Finding FY 2017-04 (Finding FY 2016-02):</u> The average number of serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations per inspection was 1.1, which was below the further review level. <u>Recommendation FY 2017-04 (Recommendation FY 2016-02):</u> ADOSH should determine the cause of the low rate of inspections with serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations and implement corrective action.

An average of 1.1 non-serious (equivalent of OSHA's other-than-serious) citations were cited, which within the acceptable FRL range of 0.79 to 1.19.

Table 1
Average Number of Violations per Inspection with Violations (SAMM 5)

S	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	SAMM 5 FRLs
S/W/R/U	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.46 - 2.20
OTS (Non-	1.8	1.3	1.1	.079 – 1.19
Serious)				

d) Citations and Penalties

Legislative action is required to increase the penalty amount, and no bills have been introduced in the Arizona Legislature to raise the penalty amounts. Arizona continued to penalize employers using the penalty structure in place prior to August 2016.

Arizona's average current penalty per serious violation in the private sector (SAMM 8) was \$1,077.76 in FY 2017. This was an increase from the FY 2016 two-year national average of \$1,004.55, but below the FRL. All State Plans are required to adopt penalty policies and procedures that are equivalent to OSHA, which was revised on October 1, 2015.

The lapse time from opening conference to citation issuance for safety inspections was 44.7 days, which was statistically similar to the two-year national average of 45.3 days, and a significant improvement over FY 2016's average of 58 days (SAMM 11). Management tracked open case files to reduce lapse time. This reduction in safety lapse time was sufficient to complete Finding FY 2016-01. Health inspections were issued within 34 days, which was substantially less than the two-year national average of 56 days (SAMM 11).

Of the violations cited, compliance staff fully documented the required details. All apparent violations were cited and the correct classification was used. No willful violations were issued in FY 2017.

e) Abatement

Case file reviews determined that compliance staff assessed abatement periods relative to the severity and likelihood of each hazard. Employers provided adequate documentation of timely abatements. As a best practice, several case files were noted where abatement was completed while on-site. In addition, photos were taken of the abatement when completed on-site.

Rapid abatement is encouraged as it benefits both employers and workers. The AZ FOM requires the abatement be witnessed by the compliance officer for the violation to be marked as "Corrected During Inspection". In 7 of 18 cases compliance staff marked "Corrected During Inspection" after leaving the site and did not witness abatement. Most often, in these cases, an employer sent information reflecting the violation(s) had been corrected. After the compliance

officer has left the site, there needs to be assurance that workers were removed from hazards. This assurance could come from visual on-site confirmation or through an employer signed "Certificate of Corrective Action".

f) Worker and Union Involvement

The ADOSH inspection policy is to interview a minimum of ten percent of the workers present at each inspection. Employers are always interviewed and copies of their interviews or statements are present in each case file. The comprehensiveness of the interviews varied considerably. Audio recordings were generally sufficient to understand work practices and exposures at the worksite.

Although organized labor participation is relatively low in Arizona, labor representatives are consistently contacted to attend opening conferences, closing conferences, and to accompany management officials for inspections. On 100% of jobs where unions were present, employee representatives or unions were included in the walk around inspection (SAMM 13). Following complaints and inspections, labor unions are notified about safety and health outcomes timely.

3. REVIEW PROCEDURES

a) Informal Conferences

Informal Conferences are held by supervisors from the corresponding compliance unit. Supervisors may reduce penalties for settlement. Reductions greater than 50% or violation classification changes require the approval of the Assistant Director. Informal conference penalty retention rates were 78.1% of the original penalty, which was better than the two-year national average of 67.4% (SAMM 12).

During the case file review, 4 of the 14 case files with informal conferences contained penalty reductions, reclassifications, or deletions without an explanation or justification. This issue was identified in the FY 2016 FAME and noted as an observation (FY 2016-OB-01). A form was developed by management for supervisors to use at informal conferences. The form has a section where a supervisor can notate his justification or rationale for reducing or reclassifying penalties, but that section was not always completed.

Observation FY 2017-OB--01 (FY 2016-OB-01): There were 4 of 14 (29%) cases with informal conferences that did not have an explanation justifying why penalties were reduced. Federal Monitoring Plan FY 2017-OB-01 (FY 2016-OB-01): OSHA will monitor that documentation justifying penalty reductions, reclassifications, or deletions resulting from informal conferences be included in the case files.

b) Formal Review of Citations

The Arizona Office of Administrative Hearings (OAHs) adjudicates ADOSH contested cases. Where litigants have continued concerns following a decision by the OAH, a case may be reviewed by the Review Board. The Review Board consists of five members appointed by the

Governor and may affirm, reverse, modify, or supplement any decision. In turn, the Review Board's decision may be appealed to the Arizona Court of Appeals. The OAH, Review Board, and Arizona Court of Appeals decisions were timely, made available to the public, and were consistent with federal procedures.

Most contested cases were settled informally by the Director or Assistant Director. Of the cases contested in 2017, none went to hearing, but several were successfully settled by the ICA Legal Division. Cases settled after contest retained a credible 62.8% average of the penalty. Cases were generally well supported by the facts required to sustain these penalties without undue deletions or reclassifications.

4. STANDARDS AND FEDERAL PROGRAM CHANGE (FPC) ADOPTION

a) Standards Adoption

Once the ADOSH director determines that a standard shall be adopted, a request to commence rulemaking is submitted to the ICA. Following standards development, the proposed standards are sent to the Governor's Office for approval and then sent to the Secretary of State to make them available for public comment. After the Close of Record, standards are sent to the AG's Office and once approved they are published in the Arizona Register and enforced.

With the passage of the Bipartisan Budget Bill on November 2, 2015, OSHA raised its maximum penalties effective August 2016. As required by law, OSHA then increased maximum penalties annually, on January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2018, according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). State Plans are required to adopt both initial increase and subsequent annual increases. Arizona has not yet completed the legislative changes to increase maximum penalties. OSHA will continue to work with Arizona on this issue.

On March 25, 2016, OSHA published a *Federal Register* notice on the Final Rule for Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica. OSHA's silica standard consists of two separate standards, one for general industry and maritime and one for construction, to tailor the standards to the circumstances in these sectors. The construction standard went into effect on September 23, 2017. The general industry/maritime standard is still expected to have an enforcement date of June 23, 2018. OSHA rolled out the construction standard with a 30-day compliance assistance initiative and then on October 23, 2017, began enforcing fully under the Interim Enforcement Guidance Memo for the Respirable Crystalline Silica in Construction Standard.

State Plans were required to adopt an "at least as effective (ALAE) as" the rule within six months of promulgation, by September 26, 2016. State Plans were also required to have an effective date by the date of state promulgation or the federal effective date, whichever is later. Industry members filed litigation challenging OSHA's silica standard. Despite the regulatory requirement that State Plans adopt the standard within six months of promulgation, several State Plans, including Arizona, delayed their promulgation pending the outcome of the litigation. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rejected all industry challenges to the

standard in a ruling issued December 22, 2017. Arizona is now working on completing the promulgation of their silica standard.

On January 9, 2017, OSHA adopted new standards addressing occupational beryllium exposure in general industry, construction, and shipyards. State Plans were required to adopt an "ALAE as" the rule within six months of promulgation, by July 9, 2017. However, on June 27, 2017, OSHA published a notice of proposed rulemaking proposing to revoke the ancillary provisions applicable to the construction and shipyard sectors, while retaining the new permissible exposure limits (PELs). OSHA will not enforce the provisions of the construction and shipyard standards, which were published on January 9, 2017, and that it has recently proposed to revoke, while the current rulemaking is underway. Given the unusual circumstances of this rulemaking, in which substantive changes have been proposed to a standard within six months following its initial promulgation, several State Plans, including Arizona, have delayed promulgation pending completion of the second rulemaking. On May 12, 2016, OSHA published the Final Rule to Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses, effective January 1, 2017. The rule required all affected employers to submit 300A log summaries in OSHA's Injury Tracking Application (ITA) by the specified due date of July 1, 2017. This deadline was subsequently pushed back to December 15, 2017.

In its Fall 2017 Regulatory Agenda, OSHA announced that it intends to issue a proposal to reconsider, revise, or remove provisions of the Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses final rule, 81 FR 29624 (May 12, 2016). State Plans were required to adopt an "ALAE as" rule within six months of promulgation, by November 14, 2016. However, given OSHA's intent to issue a proposed rule to reconsider, revise or remove provisions of the Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses rule, a number of State Plans, including Arizona, have delayed adoption until this additional rulemaking is complete.

Table 2 below lists the standards, along with the timeliness of response and adoption. Standards that are not adopted timely may result in workers that do not have the same safety and health protections as workers under federal jurisdiction. The lack of standards adoption was identified in the previous FAME (FY 2016-03) and remains open.

Finding FY 2017-05 (FY 2016-03): OSHA standards were not adopted by the adoption due date.

Recommendation FY 2017-05 (FY-2016-03): ADOSH should ensure each standard is adopted by the due date.

Table 2 Federal Standards Adoption

Standard	State Response Date	Intent to Adopt	Adopt Identical	State Adoption Date
1903.2560.2575 Final Rule on the Implementation of the 2017 Annual Adjustment to Civil Penalties for Inflation FR Standard Date 1/18/17 Response Due Date 3/18/17 Adoption Due Date 7/18/17 Adoption Required	Pending Response Not Timely	Pending	Pending	Adoption Not Timely
1910.1915.1926 Final Rule on Occupational Exposure to Beryllium FR Standard Date 1/9/17 Response Due Date 3/9/17 Adoption Due Date 7/9/17 Adoption Required	3/13/17	Pending	Pending	Adoption Not Timely
1910 Final Rule on Walking-Working Surfaces and Personal Protective Equipment (Fall Protection Services) FR Standard Date 11/18/16 Response Due Date 1/18/17 Adoption Due Date 5/18/17 Adoption Required	12/15/16	Yes	Yes	Adoption Not Timely
1902, 1903 Interim Final Rule on Maximum Penalty Increases FR Standard Date 7/1/16 Response Due Date 9/1/16 Adoption Due Date 1/1/17 Adoption Required	Pending Response Not Timely	Pending	Pending	Adoption Not Timely
1902, 1904 Final Rule to Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses FR Standard Date 5/12/16 Response Due Date 7/12/16 Adoption Due Date 11/14/16 Adoption Required	6/30/16	Yes	Yes	Adoption Not Timely
1910,1915,1926 Final Rule for Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica FR Standard Date 3/25/16 Response Due Date 5/25/16 Adoption Due Date 9/26/16 Adoption Required	6/30/16 Response Not Timely	Yes	Yes	Adoption Not Timely

1926.1200 Final Rule for Confined Spaces in Construction FR Standard Date 5/4/15 Response Due Date 7/4/15 Adoption Due Date 2/4/16 Adoption Required	6/30/15	Yes	Yes	Adoption Not Timely
1904 Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements - NAICS Update and Reporting Revisions FR Standard Date 9/19/14 Response Due Date 11/19/14 Adoption Due Date 3/19/15 Adoption Required	11/7/14	Yes	Yes	3/16/16 Adoption Not Timely
1926 Cranes and Derricks in Construction - Operator Certification Final Rule FR Standard Date 9/26/14 Response Due Date 11/26/14 Adoption Due Date 3/26/15 Adoption Not Required	10/14/15	Yes	No	Adoption Not Timely Awaiting Plan Change Supplement
1910 1926 Final Rule for Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution; Electrical Protective Equipment. FR Standard Date 4/11/14 Response Due Date 6/11/14 Adoption Due Date 1/11/15 Adoption Required	6/2/14	Yes	Yes	3/16/16 Adoption Not Timely

b) Federal Program Change (FPC) Adoption

The FPC adoption process is similar to the standards adoption process except that instead of the Commissioners' need for approval, the ICA director may approve an FPC. Additionally, there is no requirement for approval from either the Governor's Office, or the AG. Table 3 below lists the FPCs, along with the timeliness in response and adoption.

Table 3
Federal Program Changes Adoption

FPC Directive/Subject	State	Intent to Adopt	_	State Adoption Date
	Response		Identical	
	Date			
CPL 02-01-058 Enforcement	3/13/17	Yes	No	Adoption Not Timely
Procedures and Scheduling for				Awaiting Plan Change
Occupational Exposure to				Supplement
Workplace Violence				11
Date of Directive 1/10/17				
Response Due Date 3/10/17				
Adoption Due Date 7/10/17				
Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Not Required				

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CPL 02-00-160 Field Operations Manual Date of Directive 8/2/16	8/8/16 Response Not	Yes	No	Adoption Not Timely Awaiting Plan Change
Response Due Date 10/1/16	Timely			Supplement
Adoption Due Date 2/2/17				
Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Not Required				
CPL 03-00-020 National	6/30/16	No	NA	
Emphasis Program on	Response Not	110	INA	
Shipbreaking	Timely			
Date of Directive 3/7/16	Timery			
Response Due Date 5/6/16				
Adoption Due Date 9/7/16				
Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Required				
CPL 02-03-007 Whistleblower	4/18/16	Yes	No	6/28/16
Investigations Manual	1,10,10	1 05		Awaiting Plan Change
Date of Directive 1/28/16				Supplement
Response Due Date 4/27/16				pahhiemem
Adoption Due Date 7/28/16				
Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Required				
Equivalency Required				
TED 01-00-020	10/28/16	Yes	No	4/8/16
Mandatory Training Program for	10,20,10			Awaiting Plan Change
OSHA Whistleblower				Supplement
Investigators				Бирринен
Date of Directive 10/8/15				
Response Due Date 12/8/15				
Adoption Due Date 4/8/16				
Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Required				
CPL 02-00-159	12/3/15	Yes	No	3/23/16
Field Operations Manual				Awaiting Plan Change
Directive				Supplement
Date of Directive 10/1/15				
Response Due Date 12/1/15				
Adoption Due Date 4/1/16				
Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Required				
CDL 02 02 006	12/3/15	Vac	No	6/7/16
CPL 02-03-006	12/3/13	Yes	No	
Alternative Dispute Resolution Process for Whistleblower				Adoption Not Timely
				Awaiting Plan Change
Protection Program				Supplement
Date of Directive 8/18/15 Response Due Date 12/7/15				
Response Due Date 12/7/15				
Adoption Due Date 2/18/16 Adoption Not Required				
Equivalency Not Required				
Liquivalency Not Required				
	L	<u> </u>	1	

TED 03-01-004 Special Government Employee Program Policies and Procedures for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Voluntary Protection Programs Directive Date of Directive 7/30/15 Response Due Date 9/30/15 Adoption Due Date 2/1/16 Adoption Not Required Equivalency Not Required	·	Yes	Yes	9/28/15 Adoption Not Timely
TED 04-01-002 OSHA Alliance Program Directive Date of Directive 7/29/15 Response Due Date 9/29/15 Adoption Due Date 1/29/16 Adoption Not Required Equivalency Not Required	1/8/16 Response Not Timely	Yes	Yes	8/5/16 Adoption Not Timely
CPL 02-02-079 Inspection Procedures for the Hazard Communication Standard Date of Directive 7/9/15 Response Due Date 9/9/15 Adoption Due Date 1/11/16 Adoption Not Required Equivalency Required	01/08/16 Response Not Timely	Yes	Yes	3/1/16 Adoption Not Timely
CPL 02-02-078 Enforcement Procedures and Scheduling for Occupational Exposure to Tuberculosis Date of Directive 6/30/15 Response Due Date 8/30/15 Adoption Due Date 12/31/15 Adoption Not Required Equivalency Required	8/28/15	Yes	No	12/30/15 Awaiting Plan Change Supplement
CPL 03-00-019 National Emphasis Program on Amputations Date of Directive 6/30/15 Response Due Date 8/30/15 Adoption Due Date 12/31/15 Equivalency Not Required	10/6/15 Response Not Timely	Yes	Yes	1/15/16 Adoption Not Timely
CPL 02-01-057 Compliance Directive for Cranes and Derricks in Construction Standard Date of Directive 10/17/14 Response Due Date 12/17/14 Adoption Due Date 4/17/15 Adoption Not Required Equivalency Required	10/17/15 Response Not Timely	Yes	No	6/1/15 Adoption Not Timely Awaiting Plan Change Supplement

Program-Primary Metal		
Industries		
Date of Directive 10/20/14		
Response Due Date 12/20/14		
Adoption Due Date 4/20/15		
Adoption Required		
Equivalency Not Required		

c) State Plan-Initiated Standards/Changes

When a state initiates a change to their program plan, it is submitted to OSHA for review and approval. One State Initiated Change (SIC) was submitted in FY 2017. Arizona State Initiated Change 135 is the codification and recognition by the state government of VPP and is under review.

Table 4
State Plan-Initiated Changes

Rulemaking (State Plan	Adoption	Effective
Initiated Changes)	Date	Date
Arizona State Initiated Change 135 –Codification of VPP	4/10/17	4/10/17

5. VARIANCES

No new variances were requested or granted during the review period.

6. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER PROGRAM

Enforcement inspections at publically funded entities which fall under the classifications of state or local government are routinely conducted. In FY 2017 136 of 1,205 (11.3%) of all inspections were conducted at state and local government agencies (SAMM 6). This was a slight decrease over the 175 of 1,168 (15.0%) conducted in FY 2016. Monetary penalties were assessed on par with those imposed on private industry.

7. WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM

Claims of workplace retaliation for reporting occupational safety and health issues were investigated under Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) §23-425. Prior to FY 2017 ADOSH adopted Federal OSHA's Whistleblower Investigations Manual (WIM) and followed the WIM during FY 2017. In FY 2017, 29 whistleblower retaliation investigations were closed and 55 complaints were administratively closed.

The whistleblower program was staffed with one supervisor, one whistleblower investigator, and five CSHOs. Of the five CSHOs, two exclusively investigated whistleblower cases, while the remaining three investigated whistleblower cases on a part-time basis. Of the three CSHOs who investigated whistleblower cases on a part-time basis, two worked in ADOSH's Tucson office; all other staff, including the CSHOs and those in the whistleblower unit, worked in ADOSH's

Phoenix office.

Based on the case file review, ADOSH appears to have generally followed their policies and procedures in conducting whistleblower retaliation investigations. During the onsite review, several best practices were observed. For example, in response to an earlier FAME finding, ADOSH consistently used a standardized screening form that included a supervisory sign-off line, ensuring that the supervisor verified coverage requirements and the presence of a *prima facie* claim of retaliation before docketing a complaint. In one case reviewed, ADOSH conducted an innovative joint settlement conference for a related enforcement and whistleblower case, saving valuable resources for both programs. Moreover, in FY 2017, ADOSH settled 12 out of 29 case closures, resulting in a 40% merit rate, the highest percentage of any State Plan in FY 2017. One open finding, FY2016-04 (formerly FY2015-05), has been completed because the onsite review demonstrated that ADOSH had addressed this Finding through the use of Report of Investigations where required, in conformity with the *Revised Whistleblower Disposition Procedures* (issued April 18, 2012).

In 23 of the total 26 cases reviewed, information entered into IMIS was neither timely nor accurately entered, as required by the WIM. Nine of the cases reviewed included the wrong docketing date. Seven of the cases reviewed included the wrong filing date. Four of the cases reviewed included the wrong closing date. Five of the cases reviewed included the wrong date the Report of Investigation (ROI) was submitted to the supervisor for review. Six of the cases reviewed included the wrong date the supervisor approved the ROI. Seven of the cases reviewed included the wrong administrative closure date. The WIM requires cases to be docketed in WebIMIS upon receipt of a complaint. Inaccurate data or untimely data entry creates an opportunity for information to be lost and could negatively impact the management of the program or affect complainants' rights. This is a re-occurring Finding and remains open.

<u>Finding FY 2017-06 (FY 2015-06)</u>: In 23 of 26 (88%) whistleblower retaliation cases reviewed, case disposition information entered into WebIMIS was not accurate or timely entered. <u>Recommendation FY 2017-06 (FY 2015-06)</u>: ADOSH should enter information into WebIMIS in a timely and accurate manner.

In 4 of the 15 closed cases reviewed, there was no evidence that the underlying occupational safety and health claim was referred to ADOSH's enforcement unit to both 1) notify the enforcement unit of potential occupational safety and health issue, as required by the WIM Chapter 1(IX)(A)(2)(b), and Whistleblower Complaints and Safety and Health Referrals (issued June 27, 2014) and 2) to determine whether an inspection was pending, as required by WIM Chapter 2(III)(B)(4)(d). If ADOSH provided notice to the Respondent of the whistleblower claim prior to a pending inspection, the whistleblower unit could negatively impact the enforcement unit by giving the Respondent advance notice of the underlying occupational safety and health allegation.

Given that several CSHOs investigated whistleblower retaliation claims, it is possible that the CSHO determined that such referral was not necessary, however if that were the case, the CSHO should document the reason why no referral was made either in WebIMIS or in the case file.

Finding FY 2017-07: In 4 of 15 (27%) closed whistleblower retaliation cases reviewed; there was no evidence that whistleblower investigators referred the retaliation claim to enforcement. **Recommendation FY 2017-07:** ADOSH should ensure that whistleblower investigators refer retaliation claims to enforcement.

In four of the eight cases reviewed which were dismissed on the merits, there was no evidence that the substance of Respondent's statement of position was provided to the Complainant, as required by the WIM. This may have affected ADOSH's ability to conduct complete investigations given Complainants were not aware of what evidence they needed to provide to rebut Respondents' assertions.

<u>Finding FY 2017-08:</u> In 4 of 8 (50%) whistleblower retaliation cases which were dismissed on the merits, there was no evidence found that the substance of the Respondent's position statement was provided to the Complainant for review.

Recommendation FY 2017-08: ADOSH should ensure that the Complainant is provided with the substance of Respondent's position statement.

In 7 of 11 cases reviewed which were administratively closed, there was no evidence that a supervisor reviewed and approved the decision to administratively close the complaint, as required by the WIM Chapter 2(III)(A)(2)(b). Not having a supervisor review the decision to administratively close a complaint could result in a complaint being erroneously administratively closed.

<u>Finding FY 2017-09:</u> In 7 of 11 (64%) whistleblower retaliation cases which were administratively closed, there was no evidence that a supervisor reviewed and approved the administrative closure.

Recommendation FY 2017-09: ADOSH should ensure that a supervisor review and approve the decision to administratively close a complaint.

There were a few other items of note that did not rise to the level of a finding, but were discussed with ADOSH. OSHA found inconsistent dates listed in closing documents for three of eight cases dismissed, such as different filing dates listed between the Secretary's Findings and the ROI and within the ROI itself. In addition, in 5 of the 15 cases investigated, the opening letters to the parties were sent out several months after the cases were originally filed, which does not conform with the WIM. Moreover, in two of the five cases that were coded "settled other," the settlement closure letter did not include the required language discussed in the WIM, while three of these five cases with employment waivers within the settlement agreement contained no evidence that the Complainant was interviewed to ensure that the Complainant could still find work where he/she lives, as required by the WIM.

8. COMPLAINT ABOUT STATE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (CASPA)

There were two CASPAs investigated in FY 2017. The first one (CASPA 2017-AZ-33) expressed concern regarding the procedures of an enforcement complaint investigation and the subsequent lack of citations. The original investigation resulted in no findings. The complainant

submitted an appeal to this investigation with additional information. One finding and recommendation resulted from the appeal, and corrective actions were taken.

The second CASPA (2017-AZ-34) was filed by several parties alleging the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) made adjustments to citation classifications and penalties without following guidance documents. An investigation into the CASPA resulted in two findings and recommendations: 1) the role of the ICA and criteria to be used for making penalty adjustments is not defined by the AZ FOM or any OSHA approved guidance documents, and 2) the ICA is reclassifying ADOSH violations outside of its legal authority (A.R.S. §23-418). The ICA agreed to refrain from reclassifying violations until such time that the issue was addressed in approved State Plan documents and defended its practice of penalty reduction under state law A.R.S. §23-418. On November 1, 2017, a response was sent to the ICA recognizing the authority of the ICA and requesting that a State Plan Change be submitted to address the ICA's role in penalty assessment and the criteria to be used. The ICA has reported that they are developing this change and will work with OSHA to submit it as a State Plan Change. This CASPA remains open.

9. VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Employers with outstanding occupational safety and health management systems are recognized through the ADOSH VPP. Written policies and procedures have been in place since 2008, and these policies and procedures were adhered to. Enforcement exemptions are consistent with federal VPP and provide a path for exemplary companies to proactively maintain safe worksites. At the conclusion of FY 2017, there were 44 VPP and construction VPP (C-VPP) Star sites protecting over 33,000 employees in wide-ranging industries from aerospace to construction. This includes the addition of three construction sites. New applicants are partnered with existing VPP Star sites that serve as mentors, through development processes. The mentors provided onsite assistance in program development and implementation.

The continued interest in the VPP program required the leveraging of additional resources. To meet these needs, ADOSH hosted a Special Government Employee (SGE) training course. As a result, 13 new SGEs were certified, thus increasing the pool of resources available to assist with VPP audits in Arizona to 36.

The passage of Senate Bill 1478 on April 10, 2017, codified the Arizona VPP program. This codification represents acknowledgement of the importance of voluntary efforts by model employers.

10. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 23(g) ON-SITE CONSULTATION PROGRAM

Consultation services are provided to state and local government employers through the Consultation, Education, and Training Section. Consultation for the private sector is funded under Section 21(d) of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act and is evaluated separately. This section covers consultation services provided solely to state or local government agencies that are funded under Section 23(g) of the OSH Act.

In FY 2017, 97 initial consultation visits were conducted in the state and local government workplaces. Of these, 96 (98.97%) were in high hazard industries, exceeding the goal of 90% (MARC 1).

Smaller businesses with fewer than 250 employees received 84 (86.6%) visits (MARC 2A), and businesses with fewer than 500 employees received 63 (64.95%) visits (MARC 2B). The consultant conferred with employees 100% of the time. (MARC 3).

During this evaluation period, 256 serious hazards were identified, and all (100%) were corrected in a timely manner. Eighteen (18) serious hazards were corrected on-site, 223 within the original time, and 15 within the extension time frame. Of these, 94.14% (241/256) were corrected within the original timeframe or on-site and exceeded the goal of 65%. No employers were referred to enforcement (MARC 4A-4D).

Appendix A – New and Continued Findings and RecommendationsFY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

FY 2017-#	Finding	Recommendation	FY 2016-#
FY 2017-01	Data entry errors in entering fatality information in OIS resulted in miscalculations in the SAMM.	ADOSH should ensure that fatality information is entered into OIS correctly.	New
FY 2017-02	The average time to respond to complaint investigations was 3.9 days which exceeded the negotiated 3-day average response time.	ADOSH should ensure all investigation complaints are conducted within three days.	New
FY 2017-03	A fatality investigation lacked pertinent facts in addressing hazardous conditions that violated OSHA standards or the general duty clause.	ADOSH should ensure investigations include employer and employee interviews and contain adequate documentation the AZ FOM.	New
FY 2017-04	The average number of serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations per inspection was 1.1, which was below the further review level.	ADOSH should determine the cause of the low rate of inspections with serious, willful, repeat, or unclassified violations and implement corrective action.	FY 2016-02
FY 2017-05	OSHA standards were not adopted by the adoption due date.	ADOSH should ensure each standard is adopted by the due date.	FY 2016-03
FY 2017-06	In 23 of 26 (88%) whistleblower retaliation cases reviewed, case disposition information entered into Web IMIS was not accurate or timely entered.	ADOSH should ensure information is entered into WebIMIS in a timely and accurate manner.	FY 2016-05
FY 2017-07	In 4 of 15 (27%) closed whistleblower retaliation cases reviewed; there was no evidence that ADOSH's whistleblower unit referred the retaliation claim to ADOSH's enforcement unit.	ADOSH should ensure whistleblower investigators refer retaliation claims to enforcement.	New
FY 2017-08	In 4 of 8 (50%) whistleblower retaliation cases which were dismissed on the merits, there was no evidence found that the substance of the Respondent's position statement was provided to the Complainant for review.	ADOSH should ensure the Complainant is provided with the substance of Respondent's position statement.	New
FY 2017-09	In 7 of 11 (64%) whistleblower retaliation cases which were administratively closed, there was no evidence that a supervisor reviewed and approved the administrative closure.	ADOSH should ensure that a supervisor review and approve the decision to administratively close a complaint.	New

Appendix B – Observations Subject to New and Continued Monitoring FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health State Plan FAME Report

Observation # FY 20XX-OB-#	Observation# FY 20XX-OB-#	Observation	Federal Monitoring Plan	Current Status
FY 2017-OB-01	FY 2016-OB-01	There were 4 of 14 (28.6%) cases with informal conferences that did not have an explanation justifying why penalties were reduced.	OSHA will monitor that documentation justifying penalty reductions, reclassifications, or deletions resulting from informal conferences be included in the case files.	Open

Appendix C - Status of FY 2016 Findings and Recommendations

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

FY 2016-#	Finding	Recommendation	State Plan Corrective Action	Completion Date (if Applicable)	Current Status (and Date if Item is Not Completed)
FY2016-01	The average time to issue citations for safety enforcement inspections exceeded the further review level for SAMM 11.	ADOSH should ensure safety citations are issued timely.	Management conducted a Supervisor's meeting on July 25, 2017 to discuss citation lapse time. Supervisors will monitor files for lapse time with CSHO's and recognize patterns where CSHO's are taken away from writing their files due to training, significant cases, and personal vacation. Staff will be held accountable to management expectations.	3/5/18	Completed
FY2016-02	The average number of serious, willful, or repeat violations per inspection was 1.29, which was below the further review level of 1.5 for SAMM 5.	ADOSH should determine the cause of the low rate of inspections with serious, willful, or repeat violations and implement corrective actions.	Management will review what CSHO's are citing as Serious and communicate to the compliance staff so that all can recognize why a hazard is serious. This review will be done in person on a quarterly basis. Management will update the inspection survey by January, 2018 to determine areas of improvement.	Not Completed	Open 1/15/18
FY2016-03	ADOSH did not adopt the new OSHA standards issued in FY 2016 by the adoption due date.	ADOSH should ensure that each standard be adopted by the due date.	Using the Rules and Directives spreadsheet, management will track upcoming standards before they are required to be adopted using the Arizona Management System (AMS) (Lean) Tier Board II to ensure timely submission of standard.	Not Completed	Open 8/31/17

Appendix C - Status of FY 2016 Findings and Recommendations

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

FY2016-04	A Final Investigative Report, as required in Chapter 5 of the ADOSH Discrimination Manual and now renamed the Report of Investigation in the OSHA Whistleblower Investigation Manual, was not completed for three of the twelve workplace retaliation case files reviewed.	ADOSH should ensure that a Final Investigative Report, as required in Chapter 5 of the ADOSH Discrimination Manual and now renamed the Report of Investigation; be completed for all retaliation cases.	ADOSH updated the Final Investigative Report, as required in Chapter 5 of the ADOSH Discrimination Manual and now renamed the Report of Investigation. Management will review each retaliation case and ensure the Report of Investigation is completed and included in the case file.	3/5/18	Completed
FY2016-05	Case disposition information entered into Web IMIS for seven out of the twelve cases reviewed was not accurate or timely entered.	ADOSH should enter information into Web IMIS in a timely and accurate manner.	Management reviewed the investigative files and IMIS to ensure the correct dates and information were entered into IMIS.	Not Completed	Open 3/5/18

Appendix D – FY 2017 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration State Plan Activity Mandated Measures (SAMMs)								
State Plan	: Arizona – ADOSH		FY 2017					
SAMM Number	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1		Further Review Level	Notes				
1a	Average number of work days to initiate complaint inspections (state formula)	3.98	7	The further review level is negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan.				
1b	Average number of work days to initiate complaint inspections (federal formula)	2.12	N/A	This measure is for informational purposes only and is not a mandated measure.				
2a	Average number of work days to initiate complaint investigations (state formula)	3.91	3	The further review level is negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan.				
2b	Average number of work days to initiate complaint investigations (federal formula)	1.95	N/A	This measure is for informational purposes only and is not a mandated measure.				
3	Percent of complaints and referrals responded to within one workday (imminent danger)	100%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.				
4	Number of denials where entry not obtained	0	0	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.				
5	Average number of violations per inspection with violations	SWRU: 1.13	+/- 20% of SWRU: 1.83	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring				

Appendix D – FY 2017 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

	by violation type	Other: 1.13	+/- 20% of Other: 0.99	further review is from 1.46 to 2.20 for SWRU and from 0.79 to 1.19 for OTS.
6	Percent of total inspections in state and local government workplaces	11.29%	+/- 5% of 14.80%	The further review level is based on a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant application. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 14.06% to 15.04%.
7	Planned v. actual inspections – safety/health	S: 942	+/- 5% of S: 835	The further review level is based on a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant
		H: 263	+/- 5% of H: 280	application. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 793.25 to 876.75 for safety and from 266 to 294 for health.
8	Average current serious penalty in private sector - total (1 to greater than 250 workers)	\$1,077.76	+/- 25% of \$2,516.80	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$1,887.60 to \$3,146.00.
	a. Average current serious penalty in private sector (1-25 workers)	\$730.47	+/- 25% of \$1,706.10	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$1,279.58 to \$2,132.63.
	b . Average current serious penalty in private sector (26-100 workers)	\$1,155.00	+/- 25% of \$2,867.94	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$2,150.96 to \$3,584.93.
	c. Average current serious penalty in private sector (101-250 workers)	\$1,855.64	+/- 25% of \$3,952.26	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$2,964.20 to \$4,940.33.
	d. Average current serious penalty in private sector (greater than 250 workers)	\$2,245.19	+/- 25% of \$5,063.48	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$3,797.61 to \$6,329.35.
9	Percent in compliance	S: 33.84%	+/- 20% of S: 29.53%	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring
		H: 22.96%	+/- 20% of H: 35.78%	further review is from 23.62% to 35.44% for safety and from 28.62% to 42.94% for health.

Appendix D – FY 2017 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

10	Percent of work-related fatalities responded to in one workday	100%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
11	Average lapse time	S: 44.70 H: 33.97	+/- 20% of S: 45.29 +/- 20% of H: 56.03	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 36.23 to 54.35 for safety and from 44.82 to 67.24 for health.
12	Percent penalty retained	78.09%	+/- 15% of 67.44%	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 57.32% to 77.56%.
13	Percent of initial inspections with worker walk around representation or worker interview	100%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
14	Percent of 11(c) investigations completed within 90 days	10%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
15	Percent of 11(c) complaints that are meritorious	39%	+/- 20% of 25%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 20% to 30%.
16	Average number of calendar days to complete an 11(c) investigation	267	90	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
17	Percent of enforcement presence	1.15%	+/- 25% of 1.26%	The further review level is based on a two-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 0.95% to 1.58%.

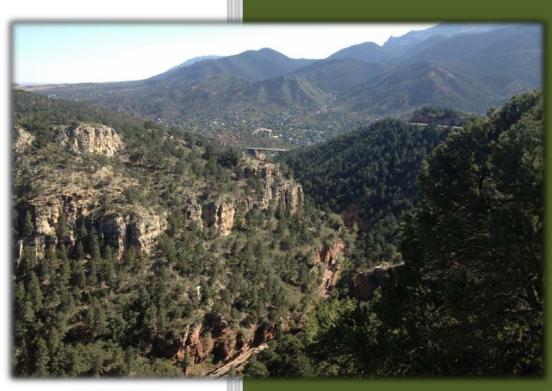
NOTE: Fiscal Year 2017 is the second year since the transition from the NCR (OSHA's legacy data system) began that all State Plan enforcement data has been captured in OSHA's Information System (OIS). As such, the further review levels for SAMMs typically referencing a three-year rolling average will instead rely on a two-year average this year. Unless otherwise noted, the data contained in this Appendix D is pulled from the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report in OIS and the State Plan WebIMIS report run on November 13, 2017, as part of OSHA's official end-of-year data runs.

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA Division of Occupational Safety & Health

Evaluation Period: October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017

STATE PLAN OSHA ANNUAL REPORT (SOAR) Federal Fiscal Year 2017





Assistant Director: Jessie Atencio
Assistant Director: Phil Murphy
Administrative Assistant: Ellen Granill

Submitted: December 30, 2017

FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

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FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report



Arizona State Plan OSHA Annual Report

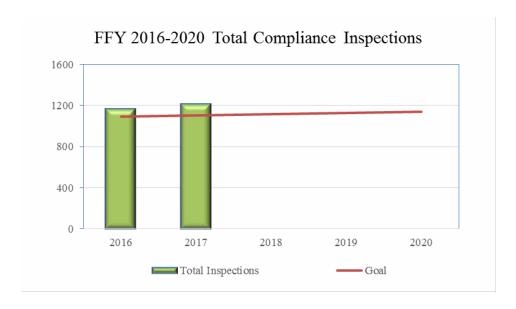
I. Executive Summary – FFY 2017

The Arizona State Plan OSHA annual report documents our progress toward achieving the ADOSH strategic vision to be a leader in occupational safety. ADOSH continues to strive for the elimination of workplace injuries, illnesses and, most notably, fatalities, so that all of Arizona's workers can return home safely to their families. To support this vision, workplace environments must reflect an earnest, joint commitment to workplace safety and health by both employers and employees, with the necessary training, resources and support systems committed to making this happen.

To accomplish this, our ADOSH team is outcome-oriented, using data proactively in recognizing and employing strategies that combine accountability measures to occupational safety and health concerns. Some of the measurements already recognized include enforcement inspection programs, outreach education and training activities, and accident analysis and data collection systems. Conventional enforcement methods are accompanied by educational programs and targeted outreach that raise voluntary compliance. The ADOSH 23g grant-related functions consist of the following activities: Compliance inspections, discrimination investigations, training classes, adoption of standards and plan changes, and activities combined with the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), Alliance Programs, and Cooperative Partnerships including Public Entity Partnership Programs (PEPP).

ADOSH conducted 1,218 inspections during FFY 2017, a 4 percent increase (47 inspections) from the 1,171 inspections conducted in FFY 2016. ADOSH exceeded its FFY 2017 inspection goal of 1,105 inspections by 9 percent (113 inspections). This increase represents key improvements in processes, staffing and frontline leadership at the supervisory level to include hiring, training and retention of compliance officer staff.

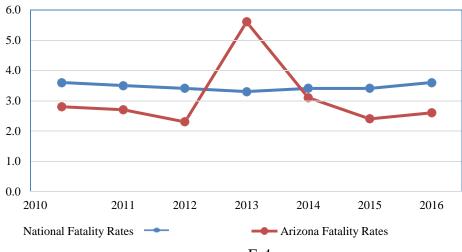
FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report



Compliance Inspections	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	1094	1105	1115	1126	1137
Total Inspections	1171	1218	0	0	0
Difference	77	113			

ADOSH conducted 12 fatality accident inspections (*Source: OIS -Arizona Fatal and Catastrophes log report*), a 20 percent decrease from the 15 fatality/accident inspections conducted in FFY 2016. Arizona fatality rates were increased in 2016 to 2.6 per 100,000 workers, up from 2.4 per 100,000 per workers in 2015*. This amounts to an eight percent increase overall within the state. For 2016, there were 77 workplace fatalities in Arizona of which 33 were attributed to transportation incidents, 13 attributed exposure to harmful substances or environments, 12 violence and other injuries by persons or animals, 11 attributed falls, slips, trips, and eight Contact with objects and equipment.

All Industries - Fatality Rates



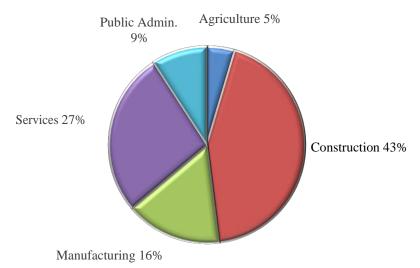
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FY 2017 Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Comprehensive FAME Report

*Source: https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm

During FFY 2017, ADOSH continued to devote substantial resources to high hazard inspections in workplaces such as the construction industry, which continues to be an industry with serious hazards and employee exposures. The Division conducted 529 construction inspections in FFY 2017, up from the 486 completed in FFY 2016. This year construction inspections accounted for 43% of the total inspections completed for FFY 2017.

Compliance Inspections by Industry - FFY 2017



ADOSH has jurisdiction to investigate circumstances in which an employee believes he or she has suffered adverse action due to engaging in activity protected by §23-425 Employee discharge or discrimination statute (usually filing a complaint regarding workplace safety with ADOSH or with the

employer).

There were 102 discrimination investigations conducted by ADOSH during FFY 2017, which resulted in a slight increase of 4% over the 98 discrimination investigations conducted in FFY 2016. Of the investigations completed during FFY 2017, 12 cases had merit; 12 cases were settled for a total of \$81,561.13 and 17 cases were dismissed without merit.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter			_
Discrimination Complaints Received	47	67	89	89	292

Note: Data from ADOSH Discrimination Tracking Log

The ADOSH Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) continues to promote occupational safety and health management systems in workplaces where both management and employees are engaged and involved. Arizona currently has 44 VPP and C-VPP Star sites throughout the state. Prior to submitting an application, all potential sites are partnered with existing Star sites for application development, onsite assistance, and mentoring. This collaboration allows for a higher quality of VPP applications forwarded to the Division for review.

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There were over 33,000 employees covered in ADOSH's VPP program in FFY 2017. The mix of companies within the program represents industries such as aerospace, manufacturing, services, and construction. Annually, Arizona sees 10 to 13 current sites which are visited for recertification along with two to three new applications submitted in for review. With application submissions, two out of the three generally become VPP Star sites following an onsite audit. With continued growth comes resource issues; therefore, ADOSH began using OSHA approved Special Government Employees (SGE's) several years ago to meet the growing demand for our VPP and C-VPP programs. The SGE's have been a great addition to ADOSH VPP teams and VPP Star sites visited also valued an outside safety and health or VPP specialist perspective and recommendations.

At this time Arizona has 36 SGE's available to ADOSH for use on a team during an audit, review an annual VPP submission, or application. The SGE program in Arizona grew in early July when ADOSH and Federal OSHA sponsored and completed an SGE class for employees working within an Arizona VPP Star site. Criteria to become an SGE was met before the 13 new candidates were accepted into the class, the candidates were introduced to VPP audit procedures, concepts and policies to help guide them when they are selected to help ADOSH or Federal OSHA, in conducting audits. Following the class a brief swearing in ceremony was conducted by the Area OSHA Director and ADOSH Director.



Arizona's graduating FFY 2017 SGE Class held at the Industrial Commission

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New for FFY 2017 was the passing of SB1478. The bill contained the codification of the Arizona VPP program. Many outside stakeholders tirelessly wrote letters, sent emails, and made phones calls to their local legislator for support of codification. Codification to our stakeholders means that no matter what the federal OSHA budget looks like, an exemplary program like VPP will always be offered by ADOSH. With the codification, ADOSH becomes the third state plan out of 28 to do so.

Outreach events continue to be a way to show how involved the VPP sites are in the communities they serve. Whether participating in the annual Safety Stand Down for Fall Protection or volunteering to speak at an ADOSH Safety Summit outreach training class, all help provided to ADOSH is free of charge. This year more than half the sites participated in a safety stand down for fall protection with their immediate staff or a third party VPP contractor.





ADOSH Program Overview

The Arizona Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 established the ADOSH program. The program specifies that employers and employees are provided assistance through a combination of enforcement, consultation, education and training, and various other support services. The ADOSH program, through a state-plan agreement with federal OSHA, covers nearly all Arizona employers and employees with the exception of federal employees, mining, smelters, batchplants and employers on tribal lands within the state.

The ADOSH program is organized with a clear separation between enforcement and non-enforcement responsibilities. Specific organizational units and their responsibilities are as follows:

- <u>Administration</u>: Responsible for the overall administration and direction of the ADOSH program and for Division policy decisions and operations.
- <u>Safety and Health Compliance</u>: Responsible for safety and health enforcement activities within all industries and for the enforcement of activities protected under the Act as they relate to employee discrimination.
- <u>Consultation, Education and Training</u>: Responsible for all safety and health education and training services including onsite consultation visits, seminars and other training events, voluntary protection programs and the preparation and distribution of written materials,

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including ADOSH's quarterly newsletter, the ADOSH Advocate.

- <u>Boiler & Elevator Safety</u>: These sections are not included in either grant, but are nonetheless important parts of ADOSH. They are responsible for ensuring the safety of elevators and boilers throughout the state.
- Research and Statistics: Responsible for conducting the annual Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries as well as the annual occupational injury and illness survey. Operates under a grant with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is not included within the scope of the OSHA grants.

ADOSH Strategic Goals

ADOSH's strategic goals are consistent with those of federal OSHA and are as follows:

- 1. Improve workplace safety and health for all workers, as evidenced by fewer hazards, reduced exposures, and fewer injuries, illnesses and fatalities.
- 2. Strengthen public confidence through continued excellence in the development and delivery of ADOSH services.

Performance Goals

ADOSH has established nine performance goals or areas of emphasis, which focuses resources on crucial areas to achieve ADOSH's mission and address the two strategic goals.

Strategic Tools

ADOSH uses a variety of strategic tools to accomplish its mission and achieve its performance goals and results. These and other tools continue to be used in implementing its strategic plan results and meeting stated Division objectives. Among the tools are the following:

- Enforcement: ADOSH continues to have a strong enforcement program in all industries.
- <u>Standards adoption:</u> ADOSH adopts federal standards where appropriate and required. In addition, ADOSH may use its Advisory Committee to develop state-specific standards when necessary.
- <u>Data analysis:</u> ADOSH uses available safety and health data to determine where resources should be directed.
- <u>Consultation, education and training:</u> ADOSH's CET program is a valuable resource for both employers and employees. ADOSH uses the expertise of its consultants and trainers to provide a strong program of employer assistance.
- Web page and Public Information: ADOSH will be implementing a new web site. We

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anticipate this new site will be a valuable tool to help employers and employees further their own safety and health efforts. In the meantime, the current ADOSH pages, along with adjoining pages of the Industrial Commission of Arizona, have been updated with additional, important information for the public. The Division has also worked extensively to improve our ability to inform the public of important safety and health initiatives and results.

In responding to the many challenges faced by the Arizona Division of Occupational Safety & Health, new approaches to workplace safety and health must be discovered. ADOSH has developed a new OSHA approved 5-Year Strategic Plan that began for FFY 2016 helping guide and focus limited resources to protect and promote worker health and safety in Arizona. The Division is using a balanced combination of enforcement and cooperative outreach approaches to accomplish its mission and work toward meeting the goals in the strategic plan. ADOSH reviews its plan periodically and makes modifications in goals and strategies as needed.

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II. Summary of Performance Plan 5-Year Strategic Goals

This section of the report details the Division's progress in the second year toward accomplishing our five-year strategic goals. These goals were negotiated with Federal OSHA and approved during the several strategic planning and grant funding phases. The outcomes in key areas are discussed and analysis of the data used in measuring them is presented. There is a description of the strategies used to accomplish the goals. The approach in accomplishing these goals requires coordinated objective performance results from both our compliance and consultation sections. A more detailed examination of the results for each goal is provided below.

Strategic Goal 1

Strategic Goal No. 1: Improve workplace safety and health for all workers as evidenced by fewer hazards, reduced exposures, fewer injuries, illnesses and fatalities.

Goal 1.1 Workplace Safety & Health Hazards 2017 Performance Goal: •Reduce the injury and illness rate by approximately 1% from the present average of 4.3 to 4.2 in the construction industry.

FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: Reduce the injury and illness rate by approximately 5% from the present average of 4.3 to 4.1 in the construction industry. (At the end of 2020, the latest BLS data will be for 2018).

Strategy: ADOSH will conduct the following strategic activities to meet this goal:

- Conduct compliance inspections in the construction industry and identify and correct recognized hazards.
- Identify and correct apparent violations.

Construction Inspections	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	580	580	580	580	580
Actual	486	527			

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Construction Violations	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	795	795	795	795	795
Actual	900	720			

FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal 1.1 Results

NAICS 23 Construction Injury Incident Rates*

	2016	2017*	2018	2019	2020
Goal	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Actual	3.9	3.3			

^{*}BLS Rates from previous year

NAICS 23 Construction DART Rates*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Actual	2.3	1.8			

^{*}BLS Rates from previous year

In order to enhance workplace safety in the targeted industries of Construction, the ADOSH Assistant Director of Cooperative Programs has been working closely with the construction industry in developing partnerships and alliances for high hazard operations and conducting compliance assistance visits to identify hazards where employees may be at risk.

ADOSH created several construction based partnership programs after working with industry stakeholders to develop partnership program and alliance programs specific for high hazard operations. The first partnership program created was for small trade subcontractors who worked primarily on residential construction projects. The American Subcontractors Association Membership Partnership (A.A.M.P.P.) was offered to eight contactors following a stakeholder meeting in November. The eight in the programs were assigned to either Compliance Assistance or Consultation for free visits. All A.A.M.P.P. members received three to four visits as well as a training session for employees.

The result of the work activity between ADOSH and the contractors in the program was that over 700 employees were removed from serious hazards. All partnership signers to the A.A.M.P.P. program witnessed small decreases in their overall DART rates. This was not because of increased injuries but rather lagging data that tends to take two to three years to show an improvement. All partnerships are drafted with a three year target date.

Another partnership program, Home Builders Association of Central Arizona (HBACA), was created and promoted in January 2017. The HBACA partnership was created to prevent injuries and illnesses from occurring in the Residential Construction industry. The HBACA represents single family and multi-family housing companies. Using the A.A.M.P.P. template, ADOSH wanted to have a program

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that allowed home builders the opportunity to work collaboratively with trades they oversee. Working to develop streamlined training as well as safety or health programs that added value to any employee working on a project.

The program was also developed to address the home builders concerns for safety and ways to implement C-VPP best practices in the workplace. Due to the amount of time our Compliance Assistance and Consultants had to work with these participants, rates were unchanged from the ones provided when the draft agreements were created. With the amount of training and visits taking place, ADOSH believes DART rates will drop to the national average or well below it per current Bureau of Labor Statistics. There are 19 homebuilders signed up for this partnership.

An Alliance that continues to increase in size is the ICA Chairman's Roofing Alliance. What started as a small stakeholder meeting has now grown to 15 active member companies, including the Arizona Roofing Contractors Association (ARCA). Monthly meetings take place at the ICA Phoenix office. All trade partners discuss current trends like Silica with ICA and ADOSH Leadership. Together we work toward solutions for implementing proven best practices to comply with common OSHA standards. Programs are also updated after discussions take place with ADOSH Leadership regarding routine mistakes found during enforcement, compliance assistance, or consultation visits.





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Conclusion: For this report period, construction injury incident rates (IIR) have been reduced by 17.5% over the 2010-2014 average and a reduction of 21.8% Days Away/Restricted or Job Transfer Rate (DART) rate by over the 2010-2014 DART average. Working with the construction industry, ADOSH expects to reach its 5 year goal of reducing the injury and illness rates in construction by 5% over the 5-year strategic plan.

Goal 1.2, Fatalities 2017 Performance Goal: Reduce the fatality rate by approximately 1% through scheduled inspections and visits at workplaces in targeted industries of construction, public sector and agriculture.

FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: Reduce the fatality rate by approximately 5% through programed and non-programed inspections to workplaces in targeted industries of construction, public sector and agriculture.

Strategy: ADOSH will conduct the following activities during FFY 2017:

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• Develop an inspection targeting plan for specified industries: Construction NAICS 23, Public Sector NAICS 92, and Agriculture NAICS 11.

NAICS 23 Construction Inspections

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	580	580	580	580	580
Actual	486	529			

NAICS 92 Public Sector Inspections

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	50	50	50	50	50
Actual	175	111			

NAICS 11 Agriculture Inspections

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Goal	75	75	75	75	75
Actual	44	56			

FFY 2017 Performance Goal 1.2 Results:

Targeted Industry Fatality Rates (2016 BLS Fatality Rate, Arizona)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
Actual	6.3	7.4			

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public Administration	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
92 Actual	0.0	4.2			

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.7
Actual	0.0	0.0			

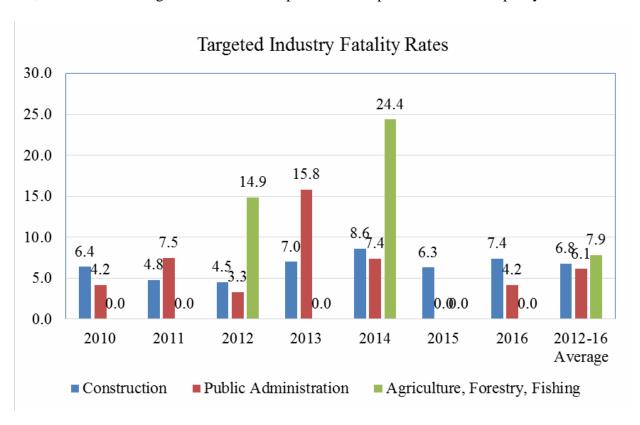
Although this goal was not met in construction during this report period, it was still 14 percent below the CY 2014 fatality rate of 8.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers. For Public Administration and Agriculture the goal was met with a fatality rate of 4.2 fatalities per 100,000 workers and zero rates respectively. With significant effort in working with stakeholders in the construction, public administration and agriculture industries ADOSH believes the state will achieve its 5 year goal of 5% reduction in fatality rates over its CY 2010-2014 five-year average.

Conclusion: Arizona focused on the three highest industries where fatalities occurred over a 5 year period. Those industries were construction, public administration and agriculture industries. Although

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the goal of reducing fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the construction industry was not met for the one-year period concluding in 2016, the fatal injury average was significantly lower than the 2014 a fatality rate of 8.6. The reduction goals for public administration and agriculture were met.

The 2016 Arizona construction industry fatal injury and illness rate was 7.4 per 100,000 workers. For public administration, the sector experienced a fatal injury and illness rate per 100,000 workers of 4.2 per 100,000 workers and agriculture did not experience workplace fatalities in report year 2016.



Goal 1.3 Strategic Partnership Programs 2017 Performance Goal: Through ADOSH Rate Reduction Awareness Program (RRAP) and Public Entity Partnership Program (PEPP) programs, work with 2 new private employers and 1 new public employer respectively; assisting those employers in reducing their Total Case Incident Rates (TCIR) by at least 15%.

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FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: Through ADOSH Rate Reduction Awareness Program (RRAP) and Public Entity Partnership Program (PEPP) programs, work with 10 new private employers and 2 new public employers respectively; assisting those employers in reducing their Total Case Incident Rates (TCIR) by at least 15% at the conclusion of the agreement.

Strategy: ADOSH will conduct the following activities during 2017:

- Identify additional participants from private sector employers to participate in two-year RRAP.
- Identify additional participants from public sector employers to participate in three-year PEPP.

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		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
P	Projected	2	2	2	2	2
RRAP	Actual	2	2			

_		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projected Projected	2	0	1	0	0	
PEPP	Actual	4	4			

FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal Results - Rate Reduction Awareness Program (RRAP).

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projected Projected	Projected	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
RRAP DART Rate	Actual	0%	31%			

The Rate Reduction Awareness Program (RRAP) was developed for small employers who have a total recordable case rate that is above the current Bureau of Labor Statistics posting. A combination of visits and training that include milestones are developed and strategized between a willing employer and ADOSH. All consultants have been instructed to actively assess employers they visit through a scheduled visit for RRAP participation. The Consultation Section holds quarterly meetings where consultants are solicited for good candidates for the program as well as discussing emerging issues with current RRAP program participants.

There are four current RRAP program participants. All participants now sign and agree to a three-year program commitment. The Assistant Director and CET Supervisor have an informal meeting with all potential participants to review the program with the employer representatives. This meeting allows for further communication, questions and answers between the candidates and the cooperative program management team before the agreement is signed.

The following is a list of the program participants:

• ALC Holding, LLC dba Alliance Lumber L.L.C. – Glendale, Arizona

- The company fulfilled the first year of their new three year agreement. Here is what has been accomplished for FFY 2017:
 - A total of two visits have been completed.
 - One training class has been performed.
 - Four serious and one non-serious hazard have been identified.
 - The total DART was reduced by 17% at the close of the prior partnership agreement. Since this is a new agreement the DART rate remains the same. It will be monitored over the next three years.

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• ALC Holding, LLC dba Alliance

- The company fulfilled the first year of their new three year agreement. Here is what has been accomplished for FFY 2017:
 - One visit has been completed.
 - One training class has been performed.
 - Six serious and eight non-serious hazards have been identified.
 - The total DART was reduced by 44% at the close of the prior partnership agreement. Since this is a new agreement the DART rate remains the same. It will be monitored over the next three years.

Our goal of adding two employers per year to the RRAP program was met this year. Both ALC Holding LLC sites signed new agreements to reflect the updated Strategic Partnership Program. The two sites will be working with either our Compliance Assistance or Consultation Department to determine a positive path for reduced injury and illnesses.

Conclusion: Together both sites achieved an overall DART rate at or above 15% reduction. Individually one site had a rate of 17% and the other at 44%. Together the two sites averaged a rate of 31% reduction of DART. This goal was met.

FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal Results – Public Entity Partnership Program (PEPP)

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projecte	Projected	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
PEPP DART Rate	Actual	0%	22%			

Note: Three of the four PEPP partners had not completed one full year at the conclusion of FFY 2016, therefore, no DART rates were able to be calculated.

The Public Entity Partnership Program (PEPP) was developed for public entity employers who have departments with injury/illness rates above the current Bureau of Labor Statistics posting. Like the RRAP, a combination of visits and training that includes goals and outcomes are developed between the public entity representatives and ADOSH. All consultants and public assistance specialists have been instructed to actively assess employers they visit through a scheduled visit for PEPP participation. The Consultation Department holds quarterly meetings where consultants are solicited for good candidates for the program as well as discussing emerging issues with current PEPP program participants.

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Currently there are four PEPP program participants. All participants sign and agree to a three year program agreement. The Assistant Director and CET Supervisor have an informal meeting with all potential participants so as to review the program with the employer representatives. This meeting allows for further questions and answers between the candidates and the consultation management team before the agreement is signed.

The following is a list of program participants:

• City of Yuma

- 11 Safety and 11 IH visits along with three training events
- 79 Hazards were found as a result of the visits
- Overall Rate Reduction 7%

• Graham County

- 4 Safety visits were completed along with one training event
- 86 Hazards were found as a result of the visits
- Overall Rate Reduction 55%

Town of Quartzsite

- 8 Safety visits were completed and two training events
- 37 Hazards were found as a result of the visits
- Overall Rate Reduction 6%

• City of Douglas

- 13 Safety and 5 IH visits along with three training events
- 83 Hazards were found as a result of the visits
- Overall Rate Reduction 21%

The following list of PEPP partners entered the program within FFY 2017. Therefore there was not enough data to provide for this report.

- Navajo County
- City of Goodyear
- City of Phoenix Water Services Department
- City of Chandler

Our goal of adding one employer per year to the PEPP program was once again met this year. With the addition of Navajo County, City of Goodyear, City of Phoenix (Water Services Department) and City of Chandler a total of 119 visits were accomplished by a Compliance Assistance Specialist or Consultation consultants in FFY 2017. Over 600 hazards were identified and abated by the PEPP participants. The number of employees at risk to the hazards discovered by the consultants was over 5,700.

At this time there were four participants with more than one year in the program. Three participants reduced their DART rates double digits and the other one reduced their rates by 6% overall. The four new participants added did not have more than a year in the program and the injury/illness rates were essentially the same as the year entered in the agreement.

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Conclusion: At the close of FFY 2017, the four PEPP participants saw positive reduction in overall DART rates. When a DART rate of 18% averaged between the four participants was achieved, this goal was met.

Goal 1.4 Cooperative Agreements 2017 Performance Goal: Through ADOSH's recognition and exemplary programs, recognize two new workplaces each in the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: Increase the number of new participants in VPP by 10.

Strategy: ADOSH will conduct the following activities during FFY 2017.

- Regular speaking at seminars to promote the purpose of VPP.
- Regular updates in the ADOSH Advocate on recent VPP activities.

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FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal Results for VPP and C-VPP participation.

New Companies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projected	2	2	2	2	2
Actual	3	2			

Existing Companies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projected	37	26	28	30	32
Actual	40	43			

The ADOSH Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) continues to assist ADOSH and employers in the State of Arizona with progressive safety and health management system implementation. Management and employee involvement remains high at all sites visited during re-certification audits. During FFY 2017, ADOSH conducted seven re-certifications. ADOSH partnered with these VPP employers once again to share messages of safety and health awareness to their employees and contractors who do business on VPP sites. Heat Stress, Fall Protection, and other messages were provided to the site's leadership for dispersion. All sites continue to lead other employers in the State by implementing best practices and proactive safety and health programs which go above and beyond the OSHA standards.



VPP Star recertification ceremony with Maricopa County Integrated Health Systems

ADOSH and the current VPP Star sites share many successes in safety and health. Once again this year the VPP sites contributed to the number of employers who participated in this year's Federal and State OSHA National Stand Down for Fall Protection event. The event was expanded from one week to two weeks with a total of 25% of the sites participating. Most sites observed a day or two with stand down events filled with messages for proper fall protection equipment, ladder safety awareness, or scaffold safety awareness. ADOSH stickers were provided to all sites participating as well as a letter of support from the ADOSH Director and Assistant Director in charge of Cooperative Agreements. All photos taken from the sites were published in the fourth quarter ADOSH Advocate. In FFY 2017, ADOSH added five new sites to the VPP Star program. Oldcastle Precast, Arizona,

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Kitchell Contracting Inc., of Arizona, Banner Health Hospital Expansion Casa Grande, McCarthy Building Companies ASU Bio Design Facility. All site visits maintained the safety and health management systems required by the Arizona VPP manual as well as the sub-elements.

Oldcastle Precast is a manufacturer of concrete underground pipe systems for flood control. They also manufacture concrete buildings for electrical systems. The company operates out of Chandler, Arizona and is the first precast manufacturer in the VPP Star program. MI Windows and Doors manufactures windows and doors for commercial and residential industries. The company operates out of Prescott Valley, Arizona. Both sites had a culture of safety that started with management support and employees took charge of the safety program through robust safety committees and proactive ways to get all employees involved with safety. The two sites maintained the safety and health management systems required by the Arizona VPP manual as well as the sub- elements.

Kitchell Contracting, McCarthy Building Companies, and Loven Contracting built commercial buildings without a single man hour lost to a workplace injury. The three construction sites continue to implement Best Practices at every phase of the project. One best practice to explain was that McCarthy Building Companies requires all employees and trades to wear cut resistant level three gloves. Based on their studies of their jobsites, almost 70% of all injuries on their jobs were from cuts to the hands. Therefore they require all trades to use the gloves which has reduced their injuries to hands by 60% since they implemented the policy.

Loven Contracting requires all subcontractors and employees to attend a 10 hour class to ensure basic hazard awareness is achieved. Kitchell Contractors requires all subcontractors to us an electronic reporting system for hazards and issues that are found on a jobsite. The use of the technology allows for documenting of the hazard or issue, placing the issue on a action rail until abated, trending for learning opportunities, and finally, accountability for all on the site. The results are real time and can be monitored by any Kitchell manager or employee.

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Conclusion: Over the past year ADOSH used at least one to two Special Government Employees (SGE's) on an ADOSH Team to help aid in the application review or site inspection. As mentioned at the beginning of this report, a total of 13 new SGE's were added to our pool of volunteers following the July Fed/State SGE class.

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Overall the program is very healthy as our Mentors with the VPPPA Region IX and VPPPA National Office looks for new ways to incorporate different opportunities for other companies to be involved. There are nine companies that are in a position to submit their application and another 15 that are working on an application. ADOSH looks for positive growth in this program for many years to come.

VPP	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Yearly
VII	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Totals
Number of conferences conducted	3	3	5	3	14
Number of applications/brochures dist.	9	11	7	9	36
Number of applications received:	0	1	1	0	2
Number of site evaluations conducted	0	1	1	0	2
Number of workplaces approved:	0	1	1	0	2
Number of reapproval visits	2	2	1	2	7
Number of sites reapproved	2	2	1	2	7

Strategic Goal 2

Strategic Goal No. 2: Strengthen public confidence through continued excellence in the development and delivery of ADOSH services.

Goal 2.1 Response to fatalities and catastrophes 2017 Performance Goal: Initiate 95% percent of fatalities and catastrophes inspections within one working day of notification.

FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: Initiate 95% percent of fatalities and catastrophes inspections within one working day of notification.

Strategy: ADOSH will conduct the following activities during 2017.

• Assess all incoming fatality and catastrophe notifications and determine initiation of inspection.

FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal Results: For FFY 2017 95% of fatalities and catastrophe inspections were begun within 1 working day.

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
95% of fatalities and catastrophe	Projected	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
inspection begun within 1 working day	Actual	90%	100%			

Conclusion: All twelve ADOSH fatality investigations were begun within one day of notification representing a FFY 2017 performance of 100%. ADOSH reviewed with compliance supervisors and developed improved processes to ensure each fatality and/or catastrophe inspection is initiated within one work day of notification. This goal was met.

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Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report.

Goal 2.2 Response to referrals alleging serious hazards 2017 Performance Goal: Average number of days to initiate is conducted within seven working days and average number of days to initiate investigation is conducted within three days of notification.

FFY 2016-2020 Five Year Performance Goal: Average number of days to initiate inspections is conducted within seven working days and average number of days to initiate investigation is conducted within 3 days of notification.

Strategy: Evaluate incoming complaints and make decision to initiate complaint inspections. Evaluate incoming complaints and make decision to initiate complaint investigations

FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal Results for initiating inspections within seven working days and investigations within three working days.

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A - H 1- A initiate a small intime and in a	Projected	7	7	7	7	7
Avg # days to initiate complaint inspections	Actual	4.91	3.98			

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arra # days to initiate complaint investigations	Projected	3	3	3	3	3
Avg # days to initiate complaint investigations	Actual	2.27	3.91			

Conclusion: For FFY 2017, the average response time to initiate complaint inspections was 3.98 days, a 19% improvement over the 4.91 days in CY 2016, well within the 7-day goal. The average time to initiate complaint inquiries (phone/fax) was 3.91 days, which exceeded the 3-day goal by 30%. ADOSH experienced some turnover of compliance supervisors during this time and the Division has addressed the issue, appointing and training two new compliance supervisors. Using the Arizona Management System, staff is developing long term solutions to meeting this goal.

Goal 2.3 Webinar training 2017 Performance Goal: In addition to other training classes and outreach services, deliver 5 webinars per year or other online or broadcast training events focused on small employers.

FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: In addition to other training classes and outreach services, deliver 25 (5 per year) webinars or other online or broadcast training events focused on small employers.

Strategy: Develop strategy on emerging issues beneficial to Webinar training. Develop Webinar schedule and communicate to partnerships, alliances and general public. Conduct 5 Webinars annually.

FFY 2017 Quarterly Performance Goal Results providing Webinar training.

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		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Webinars	Projected	5	5	5	5	5
Wedmars	Actual	29	23			

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of attendees in Webinar	Projected Train	50	50	50	50	50
classes	Actual Trained	374	509			

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
70% of attendees demonstrate	Projected Train	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
inceased knowledge	Actual Trained	84%	89%			

Conclusion: Webinar training remains a consistent avenue for ADOSH to provide just in time safety and health awareness training with minimal planning or coordination for a place to train. New for FFY 2017 is the updated ADOSH Division online landing page. In FFY 2017, the website will integrate recorded webinar training sessions that employers can view for safety or health awareness training.

Overall topics included: fall protection awareness, machine guarding, safety and health management systems, and OSHA recordkeeping. All together 23 webinars were produced and accomplished by outreach trainers. A total of 509 employees and managers attended the webinars and had score improvement of 89%.

As more and more employers and employees seek safety and health training that is flexible, the amount of webinars may increase by another 10% for FFY 2018.

Goal 2.4 Staff Development 2017 Performance Goal: Eighty percent of safety and health staff will receive professional development annually through a variety of methods.

FFY 2016-2020 Five-Year Performance Goal: Eighty percent of safety and health staff will receive professional development annually through a variety of methods.

Strategy: Eighty percent of safety and health staff will receive professional development annually through a variety of methods.

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
% of compliance staff receiving	Projected	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
professional development	Actual	90%	92%			

Conclusion: ADOSH has made excellent progress in its first-year metric for this goal in providing 92% of staff with appropriate and necessary professional development and training. This was accomplished through a mixture of training at a local OSHA Training Institute (OTI) and by sending

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CSHOs back to Federal OTI in Arlington Heights, IL. Additional opportunities for professional development are being implemented with local union, VPP & Alliance partners in the hopes of expanding professional development and training opportunities in FFY 2018. ADOSH met this goal.

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III. Progress toward Strategic Plan Accomplishments

The Division is progressing toward accomplishing its Strategic Plan measures and has met several components of its annual performance goals in agreement with Federal OSHA. Additionally, ADOSH is actively reviewing all of its results with OSHA and expects to adjust and recalibrate outcomes where necessary and appropriate to improve long range performance strategies that increase worker safety throughout the state.

The Division has undergone extensive change in the last year and still produced positive inspection results in terms of both quality and quantity. Furthermore, the Division continues to enjoy broad-based community support and has made significant contributions to the health, welfare and prosperity of Arizona employees and employers.

IV. Mandated Activities

The following provides objective data detailing ADOSH safety and health compliance results for FFY 2017. The Division is organized with three safety compliance sections – two operating in Phoenix and one in Tucson. The Division also has two health compliance sections in Phoenix and Tucson, respectively.

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ALL SAFETY COMPLIANCE SECTIONS

Total Safety Inspections

All Safety Compliance Teams		Team A	Team B	Tucson	FFY 2017
Total Inspections	Health	0	0	0	0
	Safety	283	350	321	954
	Total	283	350	321	954

Unprogrammed Inspections

All Safety Compliance Te	ams	Team A	Team B	Tucson	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	4	4
	Total	0	0	4	4
	Health	0	0	0	0
Complaint	Safety	101	65	75	241
	Total	101	65	75	241
	Health	0	0	0	0
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	3	3	3	9
	Total	3	3	3	9
	Health	0	0	0	0
Referral	Safety	46	127	22	195
	Total	46	127	0	195
	Health	0	0	0	0
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	0	1	9	10
Reported	Total	0	1	9	10
	Health	0	0	0	0
Follow-Up	Safety	1	0	0	1
	Total	1	0	0	1
	Health	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	0	11	11
	Total	0	0	11	11
	Health	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Related	Safety	20	48	41	109
	Total	20	48	41	109
	Health	0	0	0	0
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	171	244	165	580
Proposition	Total	171	244	165	580

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Programmed Inspections

All Safety Compliance Te	ams	Team A	Team B	Tucson	FFY 2017
Programmed Related	Health	0	0	0	0
	Safety	2	3	4	9
	Total	2	3	4	9
	Health	0	0	0	0
Program Planned	Safety	110	103	152	365
	Total	110	103	152	365
All Programed Inspections	Health	0	0	0	0
	Safety	112	106	156	374
	Total	112	106	156	374

Inspection by Ownership

All Safety Compliance To	eams	Team A	Team B	Tucson	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0
Local Government	Safety	32	21	32	85
	Total	32	21	32	85
	Health	0	0	0	0
Private Sector	Safety	250	325	287	862
	Total	250	325	287	862
	Health	0	0	0	0
State Government	Safety	1	4	2	7
	Total	1	4	2	7
	Health	0	0	0	0
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	283	350	321	954
O wher ship	Total	283	350	321	954
	Health	0	0	0	0
Programmed Public	Safety	28	21	31	80
	Total	28	21	31	80
	Health	0	0	0	0
Programmed Private	Safety	84	82	125	291
	Total	84	82	125	291

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Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

All Safety Compliance Teams		Team A	Team B	Tucson	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0
Construction Inspections	Safety	118	217	151	486
	Total	118	217	151	486
~	Health	0	0	0	0
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	59	62	79	200
inspections —	Total	59	62	79	200
Construction	Health	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	59	155	72	286
Inspections	Total	59	155	72	286
	Health	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	48	46	24	118
	Total	48	46	24	118
	Health	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Programmed Inspections	Safety	22	15	4	41
r rogrammed mapeedons	Total	22	15	4	41
Manufacturing	Health	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	21	31	20	72
Inspections	Total	26	31	20	77
	Health	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	117	87	146	350
-113p-0001012	Total	117	87	146	350
	Health	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	31	29	73	133
2 rogrammed Inspections	Total	31	29	73	133
Other NAICS	Health	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	86	58	73	217
Inspections	Total	86	58	73	217

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report

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SAFETY COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS - Phoenix Safety Compliance Team "A"

Total Inspections

Phoenix Safety Team A		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Total Inspections	Safety	76	61	84	62	283
	Total	76	61	84	62	283

Unprogrammed Inspections

Phoenix Safety Team A		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Complaint	Safety	18	19	31	33	101
	Total	18	19	31	33	101
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	2	0	0	1	3
	Total	2	0	0	1	3
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Referral	Safety	16	4	14	12	46
	Total	16	4	14	12	46
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
reported	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Follow-Up	Safety	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	1
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Related	Safety	12	0	5	3	20
	Total	12	0	5	3	20
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	48	23	51	49	171
mopections	Total	48	23	51	49	171

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Programmed Inspections

Phoenix Safety Team A		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	1	0	0	1	2
	Total	1	0	0	1	2
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Program Planned	Safety	27	38	33	12	110
	Total	27	38	33	12	110
All Programed Inspections	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	28	38	33	13	112
	Total	28	38	33	13	112

Inspection by Ownership

Phoenix Safety Team A		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government	Safety	10	4	4	14	32
	Total	10	4	4	14	32
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector	Safety	66	57	80	47	250
	Total	66	57	80	47	250
State Government	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	0	0	1	1
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	76	61	84	62	283
Whership	Total	76	61	84	62	283
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Public	Safety	10	4	4	10	28
	Total	10	4	4	10	28
Programmed Private	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	18	34	29	3	84
	Total	18	34	29	3	84

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Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

Phoenix Safety Team A		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Inspections	Safety	42	27	35	14	118
	Total	42	27	35	14	118
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	11	27	21	0	59
r rogrammed mspections	Total	11	27	21	0	59
Construction	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	31	0	14	14	59
Inspections	Total	31	0	14	14	59
25	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	13	11	11	13	48
	Total	13	11	11	13	48
25 0	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	7	6	7	2	22
Aanufacturing Programmed Inspections	Total	7	6	7	2	22
Manufacturing	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	6		4	11	21
Inspections	Total	6	5	4	11	26
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	21	23	38	35	117
	Total	21	23	38	35	117
O. N. MATOR	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	10	5	5	11	31
- rogrammed inspections	Total	10	5	5	11	31
Other NAICS	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	11	18	33	24	86
Inspections	Total	11	18	33	24	86

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report

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SAFETY COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS - Phoenix Safety Compliance Team "B"

Total Inspections

Phoenix Safety Team B		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
Total Inspections	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	97	81	92	80	350
	Total	97	81	92	80	350

Unprogrammed Inspections

Phoenix Safety Team B		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Complaint	Safety	19	10	17	19	65
	Total	19	10	17	19	65
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	1	0	1	1	3
	Total	1	0	1	1	3
Referral	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	32	27	36	32	127
	Total	32	27	36	32	127
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	0	0	0	1	1
ixeporteu	Total	0	0	0	1	1
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Follow-Up	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Related	Safety	3	13	18	14	48
	Total	3	13	18	14	48
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	55	50	72	67	244
mspections	Total	55	50	72	67	244

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Phoenix Safety Compliance Team "B" (Continued)

Programmed Inspections

Phoenix Safety Team B		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Related	Safety	2	0	0	1	3
	Total	2	0	0	1	3
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Program Planned	Safety	40	31	20	12	103
	Total	40	31	20	12	103
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Programed Inspections Total	Safety	42	31	20	13	106
	42	31	20	13	106	

Inspection by Ownership

Phoenix Safety Team B		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government	Safety	17	4	0	0	21
	Total	17	4	0	0	21
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector	Safety	80	76	92	77	325
	Total	80	76	92	77	325
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
State Government	Safety	0	1	0	3	4
	Total	0	1	0	3	4
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	97	81	92	80	350
o wheremp	Total	97	81	92	80	350
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Public	Safety	17	4	0	0	21
	Total	17	4	0	0	21
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Private	Safety	25	27	20	10	82
	Total	25	27	20	10	82

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Phoenix Safety Compliance Team "B" (Continued)

Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

Phoenix Safety Team B		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Inspections	Safety	46	54	68	49	217
	Total	46	54	68	49	217
~	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	17	21	16	8	62
- rogrammed mopeculons	Total	17	21	16	8	62
Construction	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	29	33	52	41	155
Inspections	Total	29	33	52	41	155
25	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	14	13	9	10	46
	Total	14	13	9	10	46
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Programmed Inspections	Safety	6	5	3	1	15
- 1 0 9	Total	6	5	3	1	15
Manufacturing	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	8	8	6	9	31
Inspections	Total	8	8	6	9	31
0.1 11.17.00	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	37	14	15	21	87
	Total	37	14	15	21	87
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	19	5	1	4	29
g-william inspections	Total	19	5	1	4	29
Other NAICS	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	18	9	14	17	58
Inspections	Total	18	9	14	17	58

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report

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SAFETY COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS - Tucson Safety Compliance Team

Total Inspections

Tucson Safety Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Total Inspections	Safety	71	89	63	98	321
	Total	71	89	63	98	321

Unprogrammed Inspections

Tucson Safety Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	0	4	4
	Total	0	0	0	4	4
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Complaint	Safety	16	13	19	27	75
	Total	16	13	19	27	75
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	0	1	0	2	3
	Total	0	1	0	2	3
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Referral	Safety	8	5	2	7	22
	Total	8	5	2	7	22
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	1	2	2	4	9
reported	Total	1	2	2	4	9
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Follow-Up	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	2	2	7	11
	Total	0	2	2	7	11
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Related	Safety	8	15	3	15	41
	Total	8	15	3	15	41
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	33	38	28	66	165
поресново	Total	33	38	28	66	165

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Tucson Safety Compliance Team (Continued)

Programmed Inspections

Tucson Safety Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Related	Safety	0	3	1	0	4
	Total	0	3	1	0	4
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Program Planned	Safety	38	48	34	32	152
	Total	38	48	34	32	152
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Programed Inspections	Safety	38	51	35	32	156
	Total	38	51	35	32	156

Inspection by Ownership

Tucson Safety Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government	Safety	0	15	17	0	32
	Total	0	15	17	0	32
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector	Safety	70	73	46	98	287
	Total	70	73	46	98	287
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
State Government	Safety	1	1	0	0	2
	Total	1	1	0	0	2
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	71	89	63	98	321
O WHEISIND	Total	71	89	63	98	321
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Public	Safety	0	15	16	0	31
	Total	0	15	16	0	31
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Private	Safety	38	36	19	32	125
	Total	38	36	19	32	125

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Tucson Safety Compliance Team (Continued)

Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

Tucson Safety Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Inspections	Safety	24	44	28	55	151
	Total	24	44	28	55	151
~	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	9	21	19	30	79
rogrammed inspections	Total	9	21	19	30	79
Construction	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	15	23	9	25	72
Inspections	Total	15	23	9	25	72
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	9	1	4	10	24
inspections	Total	9	1	4	10	24
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Programmed Inspections	Safety	3	0	0	1	4
rogrammed inspections	Total	3	0	0	1	4
Manufacturing	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	6	1	4	9	20
Inspections	Total	6	1	4	9	20
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	38	44	31	33	146
	Total	38	44	31	33	146
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	26	30	16	1	73
2 rogrammed inspections	Total	26	30	16	1	73
Other NAICS	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed	Safety	12	14	15	32	73
Inspections	Total	12	14	15	32	73

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report

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ALL HEALTH COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Total Inspections

All IH Compliance Teams		Phoenix IH	Tucson IH	FFY 2017
	Health	180	83	263
Total Inspections	Safety	2	0	2
	Total	182	83	265

Unprogrammed Inspections

All IH Compliance Teams		Phoenix IH	Tucson IH	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
	Health	92	56	148
Complaint	Safety	1	0	1
	Total	93	56	149
	Health	3	0	3
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	3
	Health	10	4	14
Referral	Safety	1	0	1
	Total	11	4	15
	Health	0	0	0
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	0	0	0
Reported	Total	0	0	0
	Health	1	0	1
Follow-Up	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	1
	Health	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Related	Health	23	3	26
	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	23	3	26
	Health	129	63	192
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	2	6	8
and promotion in the same of t	Total	131	69	200

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Programmed Inspections

All IH Compliance Teams	Phoenix IH	Tucson IH	FFY 2017	
Programmed Related	Health	1	1	2
	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	1	1	2
	Health	50	18	68
Program Planned	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	50	18	68
	Health	51	19	70
All Programed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	51	19	70

Inspection by Ownership

-				
All IH Compliance Teams		Phoenix IH	Tucson IH	FFY 2017
	Health	30	13	43
Local Government	Safety	1	0	1
	Total	31	13	44
Private Sector	Health	150	70	220
	Safety	1	0	1
	Total	151	70	221
State Government	Health	0	0	0
	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
	Health	180	83	263
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	2	6	8
o whersing	Total	182	89	271
	Health	26	9	35
Programmed Public	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	26	9	35
Programmed Private	Health	25	10	35
	Safety	0	0	0
	Total	25	10	35

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Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

O	-	1 /				
All IH Compliance Teams	s	Phoenix IH	Tucson IH	FFY 2017		
	Health	35	4	39		
Construction Inspections	Safety	1	0	1		
	Total	36	4	40		
	Health	1	0	1		
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0		
r rogrammed mspections	Total	1	0	1		
Construction	Health	34	4	38		
Unprogrammed	Safety	1	0	1		
Inspections	Total	35	4	39		
	Health	49	24	73		
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	0	0	0		
	Total	49	24	73		
	Health	19	8	27		
Manufacturing Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0		
r rogrammed mspections	Total	19	8	27		
Manufacturing	Health	30	16	46		
Unprogrammed	Safety	0	0	0		
Inspections	Total	30	16	46		
	Health	96	55	151		
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	1	0	1		
Inspections—	Total	97	55	152		
	Health	31	11	42		
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0		
r rogrammed inspections	Total	31	11	42		
Other NAICS	Health	65	44	109		
Unprogrammed	Safety	13	0	13		
Inspections	Total	78	44	122		

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report.

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HEALTH COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS - Phoenix Health Compliance Team

Total Inspections

Phoenix IH Compliance Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	45	46	67	22	180
Total Inspections	Safety	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	47	46	67	22	182

Unprogrammed Inspections

Phoenix IH Compliance	Team	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	25	28	24	15	92
Complaint	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	26	28	24	15	93
	Health	1	1	1	0	3
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	1	1	0	3
	Health	2	4	4	0	10
Referral	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	3	4	4	0	11
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
reported	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	1	0	0	1
Follow-Up	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	0	0	1
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	5	2	11	5	23
Unprogrammed Related	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	2	11	5	23
	Health	33	36	40	20	129
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	2	0	0	0	2
and precious	Total	35	36	40	20	131

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Phoenix Health Compliance Team (Continued)

Programmed Inspections

Phoenix IH Compliance	Phoenix IH Compliance Team		2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	1	0	1
Programmed Related	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	1
	Health	12	10	26	2	50
Program Planned	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	10	26	2	50
All Programed Inspections	Health	12	10	27	2	51
	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	10	27	2	51

Inspection by Ownership

Phoenix IH Compliance	Team	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	9	5	15	1	30
Local Government	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	10	5	15	1	31
	Health	36	41	52	21	150
Private Sector	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	37	41	52	21	151
State Government	Health	0	0	0	0	0
	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	45	46	67	22	180
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	2	0	0	0	2
o whership	Total	47	46	67	22	182
	Health	8	4	14	0	26
Programmed Public	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	4	14	0	26
	Health	4	6	13	2	25
Programmed Private	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	6	13	2	25

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Phoenix Health Compliance Team (Continued)

Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

Phoenix IH Compliance	Team	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	11	5	12	7	35
Construction Inspections	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	12	5	12	7	36
	Health	0	0	1	0	1
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	1
Construction	Health	11	5	11	7	34
Unprogrammed	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
Inspections	Total	12	5	11	7	35
7.5	Health	8	14	24	3	49
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	14	24	3	49
7.5	Health	2	5	10	2	19
Manufacturing Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
rogrammed inspections	Total	2	5	10	2	19
Manufacturing	Health	6	9	14	1	30
Unprogrammed	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections	Total	6	9	14	1	30
	Health	26	27	31	12	96
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	27	27	31	12	97
	Health	10	5	16	0	31
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
r rogrammed inspections	Total	10	5	16	0	31
Other NAICS	Health	16	22	15	12	65
Unprogrammed	Safety	1	0	0	12	13
Inspections	Total	17	22	15	24	78

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report

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HEALTH COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS - Tucson Health Compliance Team

Total Inspections

Tucson IH Compliance Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	17	30	14	22	83
Total Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	17	30	14	22	83

Unprogrammed Inspections

Tucson IH Compliance Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	11	15	13	17	56
Complaint	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	11	15	13	17	56
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Fatality/Catastrophe	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	2	1	0	1	4
Referral	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	1	0	1	4
	Health	0	0	0	1	1
Referral - Employer Reported	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
reported.	Total	0	0	0	1	1
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Follow-Up	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Other	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	2	0	0	1	3
Unprogrammed Related	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	0	0	1	3
_	Health	15	16	13	20	64
All Unprogramed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
inspections .	Total	15	16	13	20	64

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Tucson IH Compliance Team		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	1	0	0	0	1
Programmed Related	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	0	1
	Health	1	14	1	2	18
Program Planned	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	14	1	2	18
All Programed Inspections	Health	2	14	1	2	19
	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	14	1	2	19

Inspection by Ownership

Tucson IH Compliance	Team	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	0	9	1	3	13
Local Government	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	9	1	3	13
	Health	17	21	13	19	70
Private Sector	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	17	21	13	19	70
	Health	0	0	0	0	0
State Government	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	17	30	14	22	83
All Inspections by Ownership	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
o whersing	Total	17	30	14	22	83
	Health	0	9	0	0	9
Programmed Public	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	9	0	0	9
	Health	2	5	1	2	10
Programmed Private	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	5	1	2	10

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Tucson Health Compliance Team (Continued)

Construction/Manufacturing/Other Inspections (NAICS Inspected)

Tucson IH Compliance	Геат	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	FFY 2017
	Health	3	0	0	1	4
Construction Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	0	1	4
G	Health	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
r rog. dimined moperation	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	Health	3	0	0	1	4
Unprogrammed	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections	Total	3	0	0	1	4
7. C. / .	Health	5	9	4	6	24
Manufacturing Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
-	Total	5	9	4	6	24
	Health	2	4	1	1	8
Manufacturing Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	4	1	1	8
Manufacturing	Health	3	5	3	5	16
Unprogrammed	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections	Total	3	5	3	5	16
OI NATOS	Health	9	21	10	15	55
Other NAICS Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	21	10	15	55
OIL NATOR	Health	0	10	0	1	11
Other NAICS Programmed Inspections	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	10	0	1	11
Other NAICS	Health	9	11	10	14	44
Unprogrammed	Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections	Total	9	11	10	14	44

Note: There are numerical differences when running reports between the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) and the OSHA Information System (OIS) Inspection Summary report.

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Outreach Training: ADOSH utilizes two trainers who schedule training throughout the State of Arizona. A total of 303 classes or speeches were presented to over 3,104 attendees. Classes were offered in both English and Spanish. All classroom style classes were tracked for quiz retention a pre and post-test was provided to all class attendees and as a result 89% of the attendees retained the information provided to them during the class. The average members of management in class was 4.82% and the average employees was 5.5%. All classes averaged 3.28 hours per class. The following chart depicts training efforts for the year:





Overall Training Statistics	First Quarter	Second Quarter		Fourth Quarter	Yearly Totals
Training Courses/Speeches Presented	81	78	101	43	303
Employer Participants Trained Employee	615	383	410	117	1525
Participants Trained	403	513	390	273	1579
Hours of Training Conducted	284	210	135	72	701
Average Management Per Class Average	7.6	5.0	4.0	2.7	4.82
Employees Per Class Average Class	5	6.6	3.9	6.3	5.5
Length (hours)	3.1	3.5	3.5	3	3.28

STANDARDS/PLAN CHANGES

The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety & Health took the action indicated regarding the following state plan changes during the year:

First Quarter:

NA

Second Quarter:

• CPL 03-00-021 - PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program

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Third Quarter:

- Proposed rulemaking Walking-Working Surfaces and Personal Protective Equipment (Fall Protection Systems)
- Proposed rulemaking Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica; Correction
- Proposed rulemaking Occupational Exposure to Beryllium

Fourth Quarter:

Arizona State Initiated Change 135 – Statutory Changes to A.R.S. §23-401, 23-407, 23-408, 23-418.01, 23-420, 23-421, 23-422, 23-423, 23-43