

Guide to Jurisdiction in OSHA, Region 10

Version 2018.2

General Principles - Federal civilian employers are covered by OSHA throughout the four-state region. State, county, municipal and other non-federal public employers (except tribal government employers) are covered by state programs in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska. There is no state program in Idaho, and OSHA’s coverage of public employers in Idaho is limited to the federal sector. OSHA regulates most private employers in Idaho with exceptions noted below.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Air Carriers¹</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Air carrier operations on the ground only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Aircraft cabin crewmembers’ exposures to only hazardous chemicals (HAZCOM), bloodborne pathogens, noise, recordkeeping, and access to employee exposure and medical records. <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: Air carrier operations on the ground. Aircraft cabin crewmembers’ exposures to only hazardous chemicals (HAZCOM), bloodborne pathogens, noise, recordkeeping, and access to employee exposure and medical records.
<p>Commercial Diving</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Employers with diving operations staged from shore, piers, docks or other fixed locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: Employers with diving operations staged from boats or other vessels afloat on navigable waters ². <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: All diving operations for covered employers.

¹ The term “air carrier refers to private employers engaged in air transportation of passengers and/or cargo. The term “aircraft cabin crew member” refers to employees working in the cabin during flight such as flight attendants or medical staff; however, the term does not include pilots.

² In the state of Washington, for vessels afloat, such as boats, ships and barges moored at a pier or dock, DOSH’s jurisdiction ends at the edge of the dock or pier and OSHA’s jurisdiction begins at the foot of the gangway or other means of access to the vessel; this principle applies to all situations involving moored vessels, including construction, longshoring, and ship repair. Furthermore, DOSH covers houseboats and floating docks which are attached to piers or other non-floating structures (e.g., boat docks at marinas which rise and fall with the tides).

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Construction</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: All construction contractors, except for those covered by OSHA (see bullet points to the right). ❑ <i>In the state of Washington only</i>, for accidents involving crane operations which cross jurisdictional lines see footnote 7. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington: Contractors on some military installations (see military installation section), tribal employers on American Indian reservations or trust land, portions of construction projects where employers use boats or other vessels afloat² on navigable waters, and contractors at North Cascades, Olympic, and Mt. Rainier national parks. ❑ Oregon: Private contractors at all U.S. military installations except some work at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dams (see next section), all contractors on American Indian reservations and lands held in trust, portions of construction projects where employers use boats or other vessels afloat on navigable waters, and contractors at Crater Lake National Park. ❑ Alaska: Portions of construction projects where contractors use boats or other vessels afloat on navigable waters. Also, off-shore oil rigs and artificial islands, Denali National Park, and private contractors on Annette Island and trust lands. ❑ Idaho: All contractors, except at DOE/INL. (see applicable section).
<p>Dams</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Private sector employers performing construction and other work at all dams, <i>except</i> where work is being performed using boats or other vessels on navigable waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Federal employers at dam sites and private employers performing work using boats or other vessels on navigable waters. ❑ Idaho: Federal and private employers at all dams.
<p>Ferry Boats</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: State and other non-federal public employers working aboard ferries. (See “Ship Building and Repair” if ferry is being built or repaired.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: Private employers working aboard ferries on navigable waters. (See “Ship Building and Repair” if ferry is being built or repaired.)

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Fishing Vessels and Fish Processors</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington and Oregon: No jurisdiction over fishing vessels³ or floating processors. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: Permanently moored fishing vessels <i>not</i> affected by tide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Uninspected vessels⁴ fishing or processing within three nautical miles of the coast on navigable waters. <p>Also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>In Alaska only</i>, permanently moored fishing vessels affected by tide.
<p>General Industry</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: All employers with the exception of those covered by OSHA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington and Oregon: Industries and locations as described herein. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: Industries and locations as described herein, <i>and</i> all work activities performed on off-shore oil rigs and artificial islands. <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: Industries and locations as described herein.
<p>Labor Housing</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington and Oregon: All labor housing for non-Federal employers, including agriculture labor housing.⁵ <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: Labor housing for non-Federal employers that is not related to agriculture operations.⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Federal Employers only. <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: Federal employers and private sector employers when the housing is not related to agriculture operations (See Migrant Farm Worker section for more information).

³ The term “fishing vessels” includes boats used to commercially catch, take or harvest fish (finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life except marine mammals and birds).

⁴ The term “uninspected vessels” means vessels not subject to inspection under U.S. Coast Guard regulations (46 USC §3301) and not recreational vessels under 46 USC §2101(43). OSHA CPL 02-01-047, “OSHA Authority Over Vessels and Facilities on or Adjacent to U. S. Navigable Waters and the Outer Continental Shelf” contains more detailed information about the delineation of enforcement authority between OSHA and the U.S. Coast Guard.

⁵ The US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, enforces the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) and regulations related to the H-2B labor certification requirements.

⁶ The US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, enforces 29 CFR 1910.142 for agriculture employees working for private sector employers in the state of Alaska. The Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) and/or regulations related to the H-2B labor certification requirements are also enforced by Wage and Hour.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Logging and Pre-commercial Thinning (Forest Activities)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: All forest activities except those covered by OSHA. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon: All forest activities except for those covered by OSHA. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: All forest activities except those covered by OSHA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Tribal employers on American Indian reservations or on trust lands, employers at Joint Base Lewis-McChord or other federal military installations, employers at national parks, and all federal employees. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon: Employers on Indian reservations (See Native American section for more information), federal military installations, Crater Lake National Park, and all federal employees. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: Employers on Annette Island, and all federal employers. <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: All forest activities.
<p>Longshoring and Marine Terminals</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Employers with operations ashore at marine terminals⁷. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon and Alaska: Ashore construction activities and manufacturing areas at marine terminals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Employers with operations aboard vessels afloat, such as container ships, cargo barges, and boom boats except loading/unloading coal or other minerals into/out-of barges or vessels at mine piers and docks⁸. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon, Alaska and Idaho: All longshoring and marine terminal operations on and off the water, except loading/unloading coal or other minerals into/out of barges or vessels at mine piers and docks. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: Longshoring and marine terminal operations at the Red Dog Mine.
<p>Marine Spill Response</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Public sector employers (<i>except</i> federal) aboard vessels and ashore. Also, private contractors ashore, <i>except</i> in Olympic National Park (Washington only). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Private and federal employers aboard vessels, e.g., EPA and contractor spill responses. Also, federal employees ashore. <i>In Washington only</i>, private employers within the boundaries of Olympic National Park.

⁷ In the event of accidents involving crane or mooring operations which cross jurisdictional lines, joint investigations by OSHA and DOSH may be appropriate. For example, if a draft (load) hoisted using a pier-side or shore-based crane falls onto a floating vessel and injures workers, OSHA and DOSH may jointly investigate to determine the cause.

⁸ MSHA has authority over the loading/unloading of coal or other minerals into/out of barges or vessels, including associated pier or dock facilities, when such transfer is integral to the extraction, preparation, or milling process.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Migrant Farm Workers</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington and Oregon: Agricultural/Farming employers, including those who employ less than ten (10) employees under certain conditions. Includes enforcement of the EPA worker protection standard. ❑ Alaska: Agriculture/Farming employers, with the exception of field sanitation and temporary labor camps⁹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: No jurisdiction due to state coverage. ❑ Idaho: Agricultural/Farming employers that maintain temporary labor camps or employ more than ten (10) employees, with the exception of pesticide application, field reentry, field sanitation and temporary labor camps. CPL 02-00-051, Enforcement Exemptions and Limitations under the Appropriations Act, may impose additional restrictions.
<p>Military Installations¹⁰ (Federal)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington: Non-federal public sector employers. Also, private employers on military property <i>outside the boundaries</i> of a base, e.g., housing areas, post exchanges. ❑ Oregon: Non-federal public sector employers. ❑ Alaska: Non-federal public sector employers, and private employers at installations not covered by OSHA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington: Federal civilian employers on all installations, and private employers inside the boundaries of a base. ❑ Oregon and Idaho: Federal civilian employers and private contractors. ❑ Alaska: Federal civilian employers on all installations; also, private employers at four missile defense facilities and four Coast Guard locations. See endnote¹ on last page for a list of the sites. <p><u>Note:</u> Neither OSHA nor the states cover uniformed military personnel¹¹.</p>
<p>Mining</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: All activities at mines covered under the state plan not regulated by MSHA. (See bullet on federal jurisdiction in Idaho). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon: No jurisdiction. ❑ Alaska: Longshoring and marine terminal operations at Red Dog mine. ❑ Idaho: Contractors at mine sites performing work <i>other than</i> mining, milling or associated operations.

⁹ Field sanitation and temporary labor camps related to agriculture are covered by U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division in Alaska.

¹⁰ For clarification on whether or not a particular military installation is considered to be “federal” in Oregon or Washington, please contact the area office in your state.

¹¹ Military technicians who are federal civilian employees and are authorized to wear their military uniforms while acting in their civilian capacity are covered by OSHA.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Motor Vehicles</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Commercial motor vehicles that operate interstate¹² are covered by FHWA. Need to check with state DOT for intrastate jurisdiction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: No jurisdiction due to state coverage, except for vehicles operated exclusively at work sites. ❑ Idaho: Commercial motor vehicles that operate interstate¹² are covered by FHWA. Generally, any motor vehicle that is not regulated by FHWA may be covered by OSHA.
<p>National Guard (State Owned Land)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Public sector employers (except federal) and private employers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Federal employers. ❑ Idaho: Federal and private sector employers. <p><u>Note:</u> Neither OSHA nor the states cover uniformed military personnel except for military technicians, who are uniformed civil service.</p>
<p>National Parks</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington: Public sector employers (<i>except</i> federal). ❑ Oregon: Public sector employers (<i>except</i> federal). ❑ Alaska: Public sector employers (<i>except</i> federal), as well as private employers at all national parks, <i>except</i> Denali National Park (Mount McKinley). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Region-wide: National Park Service and other federal employers. <p>Also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington: Private employers within the boundaries of North Cascades, Olympic, and Mt. Rainier national parks. ❑ Oregon: Private employers within the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park. ❑ Alaska: Private employers at Denali National Park (Mount McKinley).

¹² Interstate operation is defined in 49CFR390.3 and by policy memorandum issued by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on February 8, 2000, as any operation of the vehicle or the driver crossing state boundaries in a four month preceding period.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p data-bbox="159 239 505 296">Native American and Alaskan Native Tribes¹³</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 239 1011 401">❑ Washington: Employers who are enrolled tribal members performing work off of American Indian reservations, <i>except</i> on trust lands¹⁴. Also, non-tribal employers working on Indian reservations or on trust lands. <li data-bbox="573 430 1011 537">❑ Oregon: Public employees (except for federal or tribal government employees) on American Indian reservations or trust lands. <li data-bbox="573 567 1011 623">❑ Alaska: All activity <i>except</i> for what is covered by OSHA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1044 239 1468 457">❑ Washington: Tribally-owned establishments on American Indian reservations or on trust lands. Also, employers who are enrolled tribal members working on American Indian reservations or on trust lands.¹⁵ For tribal government employers see footnote 13. <li data-bbox="1044 487 1468 648">❑ Oregon: Federal and private employers on American Indian reservations and trust lands, including tribally owned establishments and companies. For tribal government employers see footnote 13. <li data-bbox="1044 678 1468 917">❑ Alaska: All activity on Annette Island (the Tsimshian tribe) and trust lands except state employees working for the school district. Also, federally-owned and contractor-operated health care facilities¹⁶, <i>except</i> for construction contractors, subcontractors, and contracted maintenance activities at such facilities. <li data-bbox="1044 947 1468 1108">❑ Idaho: All employers on American Indian reservations, except that activities performed by tribal agencies that are similar in nature to local and state agencies are under the jurisdiction of the tribal authority.

¹³ All intramural operations on American Indian Reservations and trust lands are excluded from both federal and state jurisdiction. Intramural operations are defined as those activities carried out within the bounds of the reservation or trust lands for the sole benefit of tribal members.

¹⁴ Trust lands are those held in trust by the federal government for Native American tribes.

¹⁵ Regarding the *Colville Tribe only*: A November 1989 “model management agreement” between the Colville Tribe and DOSH called for inspections of Indian-owned or Tribal workplaces to be conducted either by the Tribe or by joint State-Tribal inspection teams, and for citations to be issued under Tribal law only (emphasis added). OSHA approved the agreement, but determined that in order to provide workers on the Colville reservation the same rights and protections as other workers, OSHA reasserted Federal enforcement authority over American Indian-owned and Tribal workplaces. This change was published in the Federal Register on April 19, 2004.

¹⁶ A 2001 memorandum of understanding entitled “*Jurisdiction for Native Health Care Facilities in Alaska*” lists the facilities covered by OSHA (Appendix A) and by AKOSH (Appendix B). For a copy, contact OSHA at the number listed at the end of this document.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Oil & Gas Well Drilling and Servicing</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: All oil and gas well drilling and servicing, <i>except</i> where such work occurs on fixed offshore platforms located within State waters and on inland navigable waterways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Oil and gas well drilling and servicing on fixed offshore platforms located within State waters and on inland navigable waterways. ❑ Idaho: All oil and gas well drilling and servicing operations.
<p>Pipeline Safety</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: Contractors performing service or maintenance of an active pipeline or constructing new pipelines. Exception: Active pipelines where USDOT, Office of Pipeline Safety has a regulation covering the activity. See Title 49 CFR 192. An example would be OSHA has no jurisdiction over respiratory protection or confined space entry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: Federal employers only. ❑ Idaho: Contractors performing service or maintenance of an active pipeline or constructing new pipelines. Exception: Active pipelines where USDOT Office of Pipeline Safety has a regulation covering the activity. See Title 49 CFR 192. E.g., OSHA has no jurisdiction over respiratory protection or confined space entry.
<p>Railroads</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Railroad shops, as well as track construction and repair.¹⁷ ❑ Washington only¹⁸: Sound Transit Light Rail that is not connected to the general railroad system, i.e., the electric system to the Sea-Tac airport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Railroad construction/repair on military bases and limited coverage for work performed on bridges¹⁸ Also, in Alaska and Oregon, longshoring and marine terminal operations involving rail operations. ❑ Idaho: Railroad shops as well as track construction and repair and limited coverage for work performed on bridges¹⁸.

¹⁷ The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) has jurisdiction over most rail operations. However, 49 CFR 214.101(d) delegates limited jurisdiction to OSHA, e.g, respiratory protection, hazard communication, hearing protection, welding and lead exposure. AMTRAK is a stock issued corporation and as such shall be treated as a private employer.

¹⁸ This excludes most rail work at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, where most private contractors are under the jurisdiction of DOE and federal employees are under the jurisdiction of federal OSHA. If applicable, Washington would cover work on rail conducted by public sector employers at the Port of Benton, or by non-federal public sector or private employees of Energy Northwest or the low level waste facility operated by U.S. Ecology.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>Ship Building and Repair¹⁹</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Employers building or repairing vessels ashore. Also, employers building new vessels²⁰ in a graving dock²¹, on a marine railway, or on a syncrolift (marine elevator)²². <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon: Ashore construction and other non-shipbuilding and repair activities at shipyards. Shipbuilding and repair that is not adjacent to a navigable waterway. <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska: Ashore construction and other non-shipbuilding and repair activities at shipyards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Employers building or repairing vessels on navigable waters, e.g., vessels afloat or on floating drydocks. Also, employers repairing vessels in a graving dock, on a marine railway or on a syncrolift.²³ For accidents involving cranes, see footnote²³. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon and Alaska: Shipbuilding and repair on and off the water when the work is conducted adjacent to a navigable waterway.
<p>State Prisons</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Private employers and state employees. Inmates working under specific work classifications.²⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon and Alaska: Private employers and state employees only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: None. <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: Private contractors operating the prison and/or working within the prison.
<p>Tugboats</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon, and Alaska: No jurisdiction over private tugboat operations while vessels are underway. (See “Ship Building and Repair” above if tug is being built or repaired.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Private employers operating tugboats on navigable waters. (See “Ship Building and Repair” above if tugboat is being built or repaired.) <p>Note: The USCG has proposed regulations to include towing vessels as inspected vessels. When finalized these vessel will become USCG jurisdiction.</p>

¹⁹ Shipyard-related employment includes inspection, testing and employment as a watchman (i.e., security guard). See 29 CFR 1915.4(m).

²⁰ A vessel is considered “new” if it has not yet been in the water.

²¹ Graving docks are fixed drydocks from which water is pumped; they do not float.

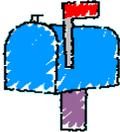
²² When a vessel is removed from a graving dock, marine railway or syncrolift and placed ashore for repairs, jurisdiction switches from OSHA over to DOSH. Currently, there is only one syncrolift in the state of Washington, located at Dakota Creek Industries in Anacortes.

²³ In the event of accidents involving crane or mooring operations which cross jurisdictional lines, joint investigations by OSHA and DOSH may be appropriate. For example, if a draft (load) hoisted using a pier-side or shore-based crane falls onto a floating vessel and injures workers, OSHA and DOSH may jointly investigate to determine the cause.

²⁴ See DOSH Directive 1.40, WISHA Jurisdiction Over DOC & Jail Inmates, <http://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Rules/Policies/PDFs/WRD140.pdf>

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) / Hanford (Washington only)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Employers at the Port of Benton; Energy Northwest (formerly known as Washington Public Power Supply System); and the low level waste facility operated by U.S. Ecology. (See footnote for rail operations²⁵) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: DOE and other federal employers at Hanford.
<p>U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) / INL - Idaho National Lab (Idaho only)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: No safety and health jurisdiction is exercised by any state agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: DOE and other federal employers at INL.
<p>U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) / Sites not subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: Private contractors performing work for the Bonneville Power Administration except within the controlled areas of the Hanford Reservation. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon: Private contractors performing work for the Bonneville Power Administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Region-wide: Federal employees and contractors responsible for operating an entire facility under contract to DOE (contractor-operated facility). <input type="checkbox"/> Washington: All Bonneville Power Administration operations within the controlled areas of the Hanford Reservation. <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon: Contractors and federal employees at the Albany Research Center.
<p>U.S. Forest Service</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Private employers performing logging, construction or other work activities on Forest Service land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Region-wide: U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies. <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho: Private employers performing logging, construction or other work activities on Forest Service land.

²⁵ The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) has jurisdiction over most rail operations. However, 49 CFR 214.101(d) delegates limited jurisdiction to OSHA, e.g. respiratory protection, hazard communication, hearing protection, welding and lead exposure. If applicable, Washington would cover work on rail conducted by public sector employers at the Port of Benton, or by non-federal public sector or private employees of Energy Northwest or the low level waste facility operated by U.S. Ecology.

Industry / Location	State Coverage	OSHA Coverage
<p>U.S. Postal Service</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: Private employers performing construction or other work <i>not</i> involving mail operations at postal facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Region-wide: USPS and other federal agencies. Also, private employers performing USPS mail operations, e.g., contract mail carriers and truck drivers transporting and loading/unloading mail. ❑ Idaho: USPS, other federal agencies and all private employers.
<p>Whistleblowers</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Washington, Oregon and Alaska: These states investigate complaints of discrimination under their respective statutory equivalents to section 11(c) of the Act, in industries or locations for which they have jurisdiction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Region-wide: OSHA investigates complaints of discrimination under section 11(c) of the Act in industries or locations under federal jurisdiction. OSHA <i>also</i> investigates whistleblower complaints throughout Region 10, filed under any of 22 other federal statutes²⁶. ❑ Note: Complainants who file under section 11(c) of the Act are allowed to dually file their complaint with both state and federal OSHA.

²⁶ The 21 other statutes are: Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA); Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA); International Safe Container Act (ISCA); Energy Reorganization Act (ERA); CERCLA (Superfund); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Wendell Ford Aviation Investment & Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR21); Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability Act of 2002 (CCFA); Pipeline Safety Improvement Act (PSIA); National Transit Systems Security Act (NTSSA); Federal Rail Safety Act (FRSA); Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA); Affordable Care Act (ACA); Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (Section 1057 of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010); Seaman’s Protection Act (SPA); Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP 21); FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FMSA) and Sarbane-Oxley Act (SOX).

ⁱ OSHA covers both federal and private employers at the following missile defense facilities and U.S. Coast Guard locations in the state of Alaska:

- Cape Lisburne Air Force Station
- Point Lay Air Force Distance Early Warning Station
- Eareckson Air Station (Shemya Island, U.S. Department of Defense)
- Fort Greely (Delta Junction, U.S. Army)
- USCG Integrated Support Command, Kodiak
- USCG Integrated Support Command, Ketchikan
- USCG Air Station, Sitka
- USCG 17th District Command, Juneau

IMPORTANT NOTE

The purpose of this guide is to aid federal and state compliance officers, and other staff, in understanding jurisdictional issues in OSHA Region 10. It is intended for use as a quick reference tool, and *does not* change or supersede official operational status agreements, memoranda of understanding, Federal Register Notices, and the like.

If you have questions, comments or suggestions, contact the OSHA Office of Cooperative and State Programs at (206) 757-6700. This document is periodically updated as new or different information is brought to OSHA's attention.