CCASE:

SOL (MSHA) V. MOBERLY STONE

DDATE: 19891003 TTEXT: Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (F.M.S.H.R.C.)

Office of Administrative Law Judges

SECRETARY OF LABOR,
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION (MSHA),
PETITIONER

CIVIL PENALTY PROCEEDINGS

Docket No. CENT 89-81-M A.C. No. 23-01785-05511

Docket No. CENT 89-82-M

A.C. No. 23-01785-05512

MOBERLY STONE COMPANY, RESPONDENT

v.

Moberly Stone Company Quarry

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO APPROVE SETTLEMENT

On September 29, 1989, the Secretary filed a Motion to Approve Settlement and Dismiss Petition for Assessment of Civil Penalties.

Docket No. CENT 89-81-M contains seven alleged violations, each assessed at \$98 for a total of \$686. Docket No. CENT 89-82-M contains five alleged violations, assessed at a total of \$294. The motion states that with respect to four of the citations in Docket No. CENT 89-81-M and two in Docket No. CENT 89-82-M (each assessed at \$20), Respondent will pay the penalties originally assessed. With respect to the remaining three citations in Docket No. CENT 89-81-M, the motion proposes that they be reduced from \$140 each to \$20 each. The motion states with respect to each of these violations that "although any injury caused by an accident could be fatal," it is unlikely that the injury would occur, and the violation should be reclassified as "nonsignificant and substantial." The three remaining citations in Docket No. CENT 89-82-M are reudeed from \$140 to \$20, \$84 to \$20 and \$140 to \$20. The same reasoning is advanced in support of the reduction sought.

I have considered the motion in the light of the criteria in section 110(i) of the Act and conclude that the reduction in penalties proposed is not consistent with those criteria.

Therefore IT IS ORDERED that the Motion to Approve Settlement is ${\tt DENIED}.$

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties respond to paragraph 2 of the Prehearing Order of July 11, 1989, on or

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before October 16, 1989, and inform me of any dates in January or February 1990 which would cause scheduling conflicts.

James A. Broderick Administrative Law Judge