UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL

SAFETY AND HEALTH

WORKER OUTREACH WORK GROUP

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MONDAY,

JANUARY 12, 2009

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HEBRON, KENTUCKY

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The work group convened in the Zurich Board Room at the Cincinnati Airport Marriot, 2395 Progress Drive, Hebron, Kentucky at 9:30 a.m., Michael Gibson, Chair, presiding.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

MICHAEL GIBSON, Chair WANDA MUNN JOSIE BEACH PHILLIP SCHOFIELD *

IDENTIFIED PARTICIPANTS PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Acting Designated Federal Official STU HINNEFELD, NIOSH J. J. JOHNSON, NIOSH LAURIE BREYER, NIOSH LARRY ELLIOTT, NIOSH DAVE SUNDIN, NIOSH * ABE ZEITOUN, SC&A KATHY ROBERTSON-DEMERS, SC&A JOHN MAURO, SC&A * STEVE OSTROW, SC&A * VERN McDOUGALL, ATL MARK LEWIS, ATL MICHAEL RAFKY, OGC EMILY HOWELL, HHS * BONNIE KLEA, Advocate * TERRIE BARRIE, Alliance of Nuclear Worker Advocacy Groups NANCY ADAMS, NIOSH Contractor *

DAN McKEEL, Advocate *
* - Present via telephone

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 9:30 a.m. 2 MR. KATZ: Let's get started now. 3 It's right on time, 9:30, and I'm glad to 4 hear, John, that you made it on, too. 5 let's just start roll call. Start with the 6 board members with the Chair. 7 CHAIR GIBSON: Mike Gibson, Advisory 8 Board member and chair of the Worker Outreach 9 10 Work Group. MEMBER MUNN: Wanda Munn, Advisory 11 Board member. 12 13 MEMBER BEACH: Josie Beach, Advisory Board member. 14 15 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Phillip Schofield, Advisory Board member. 16 MR. KATZ: Any other board members 17 on the phone. Okay. Then the NIOSH ORAU 18 19 team, starting in the room. MR. HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld, and 20 NIOSH OCAS technical program manager. 21

MR. JOHNSON: J. J. Johnson, OCAS

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1	HP.
2	MS. BREYER: Laurie Breyer, OCAS.
3	MR. KATZ: And SC&A in the room.
4	MR. ZEITOUN: Abe Zeitoun.
5	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Kathy
6	Roberton-Demers.
7	MR. McDOUGALL: Vern McDougall, ATL,
8	outreach support contractor.
9	MR. LEWIS: Mark Lewis, ATL,
10	outreach support contractor.
11	MR. KATZ: And then NIOSH, ORAU, or
12	SC&A staff on the phone.
13	MR. MAURO: John Maro, SC&A.
14	MR. OSTROW: Steve Ostrow, SC&A.
15	MR. KATZ: Okay, and then other
16	federal officials in the room.
17	MR. RAFKY: Michael Rafky, HHS.
18	MS. HOWELL: Emily Howell, HHS.
19	MR. KATZ: Okay, and then any
20	members of the public or representatives of
21	congressional offices on the telephone.

MS. KLEA: Yes, Bonnie Klea, Santa

1	Susana, petition 93.
2	MR. KATZ: Welcome Bonnie.
3	MS. KLEA: Thank you.
4	MS. BARRIE: Terrie Barrie.
5	MR. KATZ: Welcome Terrie. Any
6	others? Okay then. We have no conflict of
7	interest needs to address, so
8	MS. ADAMS: And Nancy Adams is here.
9	MR. KATZ: Nancy, welcome.
10	MS. ADAMS: Thanks.
11	MR. KATZ: That would be Nancy
12	Adams. She's a contractor. Mike?
13	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, well first off
14	thanks for everything attending the meeting
15	today, and for those of you on the phone.
16	What we plan on covering today is we're not
17	really far enough down the road to have a
18	specific agenda, so we're just outlining some
19	particular areas we want to cover. We want to
20	give NIOSH a chance to give us a review of the
21	program, where its been, where it seen, where

they see it going basically. Things like

that.

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And then SC&A, the support contractor for the board, we are going to give them an opportunity to tell us what reviews audits they've conducted and to date concerning worker outreach, and any comments or thoughts they would like to share Then we are going to take some time with us. to give the claimants and their advocates that may be on the phone a chance to tell us their con, with the worker experiences, pro or outreach or the interactions with OCAS.

And then lastly, some time this afternoon before we adjourn, hopefully the work group can develop some more specific agenda items for a future meeting, and where we're going to go from here.

So with that, I guess we'll turn it over to NIOSH, and let you just give us an overview of the program, and some of the --maybe hit some of the bullets that are listed here on the agenda.

MR. KATZ: And as a matter of record, let me just note that Larry Elliot, who is head of the OCAS program, has just joined us, and I probably should stop and identify, too. This is Ted Katz, and I'm the acting DFO for the Advisory Board.

ELLIOTT: I apologize for my MR. It took a little longer than I had tardiness. planned to navigate my way here this morning. So thanks, Michael. As we've said in the past, our outreach efforts are perhaps limited in some regards. The Department of Labor has the administrative lead on outreach for claims, and they do that in venues such as hall meetings, and NIOSH town has been included in many of those at the request of Department of Labor.

That's where I would start with outreach, but I would depart from that and say that NIOSH has conducted outreach to workers and claimants with a specific purpose in mind each time we have done that. And we use a

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variety of ways, based upon a given purpose,
as to how we go about interacting with people
of interest. So we have used small focus
groups and interviews where we were building a
site profile or a technical basis document
approach. In that, we would identify workers
from the era of interest, and either interview
them individually and capture those interviews
in our record system. And I believe each time
we would offer the opportunity for the worker
to we drew what was the summary notes of
that information that was captured during the
interview, not a verbatim transcript per se,
or a set of minutes per se, but an
understanding of what we captured as their
answers to certain questions or certain issues
that were raised that we thought were
substantive and salient to the interest at
hand. We have so they get that. They are
able to comment on that. We make changes
accordingly, and place those in our systems of
records for use in site profile

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development/technical basis document approach development.

We have conducted worker meetings about given topic, or situation, circumstance at a site where we've invited workers together, and sometimes we've done this in conjunction with the Board's deliberation process, such as Blockson Chemical, and other times its been something we've convened on our own through our good works of either our contractor, ATL, and/or prior to that ATL teaming with ORAU, where we would convene a group of workers and talk about a situation or experience at a certain site, and we would document that by summary notes of the meeting.

also conducted And we. have workshops where we have invited in -- this are planning our fifth of year we believe, in March. workshops, I But we've workshops invited in each of these at claimants who are interested in learning more

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about dose reconstruction or the SEC process, petitioners, potential petitioners, petitioners who are active and have processed, or any process with a petition. We have invited advocates for groups of workers. We have of course invited and entertained a lot of interest from organized labor reps who attended these meetings. These meetings last usually a day, day and a half. And again, we are planning one for March, early March this year.

With regards to our SEC counselor and ombudsman, we schedule meetings at their proposed proposals to educate potential petitioners, as well as claimants who involved perhaps in a class situation. So activities, SEC outreach those type of activity to explain that rule and how process petitions, and what it means to be in a class are handled in support of the counselor and ombudsman, and ATLsupport staff, as well.

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So that's kind of a general overview of what we see our outreach efforts being. They are purpose-driven. Depending upon the purpose, the audience is tailored. The interaction is perhaps as broad and expansive as a town home meeting, or it may be just individual one-on-one interviews.

Of course we have our interaction with claimants in many ways through correspondence, through the website, through our interview process, before and after the dose reconstruction is done. And so we would point to that also as an opportunity to outreach, or educate, or explain support the individual's set of interests. would point to that.

Have I missed anything, Stu or Vern?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Vern may want to add in a little bit. I would say that the evolution that's occurred over the last few years is that the focus for outreach for a

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while was on site profile efforts, and short
of introducing the process, as well as then
presenting site profiles, and this is what we
have learned about this site where you worked,
and for a couple of opportunities at those
times. And its kind of evolved since then
into mainly focused on SEC-type of activities.
It seems like at least more of those now are
where employees or groups of employees, or a
union organization will be interested in maybe
submitting an SEC petition for their site.
And so it will go for that purpose, and have
that kind of meeting for that purpose in
addition to the workshops, the SEC workshops
that we've conducted and are conducting. So
there's been a little bit of a shift in focus
as the site profile work has sort of ebbed. I
mean, the original publication of site
profiles is, to a large extent, has been done.
Now certainly there's review and revision of
those things that continues to go on, and so
this fits. I mean, these kinds of things can

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fit there, as well. But that's just the only thing I was going to comment.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think that's a good point to bring up.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, and the other thing is, as you said that, in almost every situation the things that you're interested or knowing are sort of uniquely designed for that situation depending upon what you've encountered so far because don't necessarily start -- the first action we do necessarily interviews. The first action that we normally do is document review to try to determine, what can we assemble, knowledge can assemble from what we document that can inform us so we can even ask intelligent questions of people. So that information gathering process to start pretty much shapes where the process goes from there. So to an extent, each one is sort of custommade that way. So it's a little difficult to put a lot of detail about exactly what are you

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going to ask in an outreach into a procedure, because its sort of custom-made each time.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is Kathy Demers. Can you tell which of the ORAU/ATL/NIOSH procedures cover all of these different elements?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, you mentioned in your comment on 097, that some of these are not proceduralized. For instance, we don't have a procedure for interviewing a person and documenting the interview. You know, that would be like -- I'm trying to envision the process there. I guess we could formalize the format of the write-up of the interview or something like that. But we don't have a procedure for that. We don't have different procedures for SEC outreach meeting versus any other outreach meeting. think our procedure as it was, and I think probably as it's being revised to, although maybe I shouldn't speak about this, because I'm not familiar with what its being revised

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1	to, because it is being revised. I don't
2	think it specifies necessarily for SEC
3	outreach meetings, do this, for site profile
4	outreach meetings, do this, for these outreach
5	meetings, do this. I don't think it's
6	particularly specified. So as far as I know,
7	we have the one that covers outreach, and
8	that's 097. Or it was 097. I guess it's
9	going to be numbered the same on revision.
10	MR. JOHNSON: I think it's going to
11	be 012.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: It's going to be
13	renumbered? Okay.
14	MR. MAURO: This is John Mauro.
15	Could I just interject something real quick?
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Sure.
17	MR. MAURO: I just wanted to sort
18	of set prospective overview of what SC&A's
19	role is, which is quite different of course
20	than the activities that NIOSH performs. And
21	I'll be brief. We basically do three
22	different kinds of things. In support of the

Board, we are involved in outreach activities also, which of course Kathy is able to provide lot more detail. But those outreach activities are more along the lines of acquiring information rather than providing information. And basically we have procedures for reviewing site profiles, and we have reviewing procedures for SEC petitions. Embedded in those procedures, we're required to reach out and acquire information from claimants, petitioners, and workers. role primarily is one of obtaining information from the interested parties.

So the second thing -- so that's one category of activity that we do.

The other category that we do that's related to outreach, but not directly, is we rename procedures that NIOSH and OCAS and ORAU prepare for related to outreach, such as close out surveys, CATI interviews. So we review them, and we provide our commentaries, and you folks are familiar with that.

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1	And the third category of what you
2	might call outreach is, from time to time, we
3	are called upon by professional
4	representatives to brief them regarding the
5	status of activities on our investigations on
6	a given site. In that regard, we do provide
7	information. We're not soliciting, but we're
8	providing information, and the nature of that
9	information always is to sort of summarize in
10	layman's terms what we have already discussed
11	or are discussing with the Work Group or the
12	Board.
13	So I wanted to set the table so to
14	speak of overview of SC&A's role in outreach.
15	I believe that captures the major categories
16	of activities that we perform.
17	MEMBER MUNN: John, this is Wanda.
18	Am I correct in understanding that all of
19	SC&A's outreach activities are responsive, not
20	proactive?
21	MR. MAURO: Well, responsive in

terms of --

MEMBER MUNN: You're either responding to directions that have been given to you by the Board, or to requests from outside agencies or litigators.

That's correct, yes. MR. MAURO: It is responsive. Responsive in that we are, it is proceduralized, so that once the Board authorizes SC&A to do a site profile review, or an SEC petition review, one of the things we do automatically as part of that process is meet with claimants, petitioners, and workers to acquire information. Of course, at a given Work Group meeting, once we move into the mode where we're actually trying to address issues that we've raised, we take directions from the Board. This is very much the case that occurred during the NTS work group meetings where we are directed by the Work Group, in this case, to reach out and acquire additional information. So yes, on several levels, mainly on the broadest base level, which would be just when we're triggered to go ahead and

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do a site profile review, and then we actually get into what I would call the weeds, and really do the day-to-day work, working with working groups, from time to time the working group will direct us to go and talk to people.

CHAIR GIBSON: Larry?

MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I'm trying to get back on track here. I want you to understand that Stu's point is something to be considered here that what would be examined in the past is certainly different than what would be examined currently. I think you can look at the WISPER database itself and it is still available, yes. It has been transferred from ORAU to OCAS. We have it online in OCAS if we need it. I question its utility though, because it really wasn't developed with a driven purpose per se as much as we would like to see. But at any rate OCAS Procedure 012 is The ORAU Procedure 097 is underway. viable at this time, I guess. I don't think its being used. We are not trying to live by

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-	it was as Dut OGNG Description 010 is in the
1	it, per se. But OCAS Procedure 012 is in the
2	final review stages and once the final
3	comments have been incorporated, I believe we
4	will issue that.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Larry, can you tell
6	me this is Josie. What procedure 012 is
7	and what is that going to consist of?
8	MR. ELLIOTT: I will try to give
9	you an answer to that. J.J. may help me out a
10	little bit in detail here. Its to provide the
11	process for the conduct and documentation of
12	our outreach efforts. So it's a procedure
13	that will describe that process, those various
14	different types of interactions that I
15	described earlier to be characterized and how
16	they are done.
17	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, so will you
18	get rid of 097? Will 097 go away?
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, 097 is going
20	away.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, because 097 is
22	ORAU procedure.

1 MEMBER BEACH: Right. 2 HINNEFELD: And ORAU is not MR. really the company that does it anymore. 3 not ATL that does it. 4 MEMBER BEACH: Right. 5 MR. ELLIOTT: There is a tracking 6 7 system that has been developed, a new database that we've developed and its identified as our 8 I believe outreach tracking system. 9 working now, JJ? 10 MR. JOHNSON: Yes. 11 So it is functional MR. ELLIOTT: 12 13 J.J. can identify the URL location for you if you are interested he can provide that. 14 15 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we may have to put that on O:, on our system. 16 Yes, right now we 17 MR. ELLIOTT: caught up with not putting anything new onto 18 19 the ORAU domain so you can access it because we are going to this new security process and 20 so the tracking system and new database is up 21

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and

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running.

like

information

1	location, type of meeting, minutes or the
2	summary notes of the meeting, our sign-in
3	sheets, the informational handouts,
4	correspondence about the meeting, points of
5	contact. There is a calendar that is
6	associated with this data that kind of
7	identifies what meetings have been scheduled.
8	And there is an issue-tracking component as
9	well.
10	MEMBER MUNN: That is on the O:
11	drive now?
12	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't think its on
13	the O: drive.
14	MR. JOHNSON: No, it is in the OCAS
15	tools.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: So that's on our
17	side.
18	MR. JOHNSON: It's on our side.
19	MEMBER BEACH: So it's nothing we
20	can access?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Not today.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Not today. We'll

have to chat. Larry and will have to chat
with the security thing changing, its not
clear to me what would be most timely.
Whether we would even want to put anything on
the O:.
MR. ELLIOTT: You can come into our
offices and see if it or if you've got your
own, a key fob. If you can access through
CITCO you can see it.
MR. HINNEFELD: And they are
getting those right?
MR. ELLIOTT: They are getting
those but they don't have those.
MR. HINNEFELD: So once board
members have key fob and come into our system
through CITCO, it will be available through
our system.
MS. BREYER: Larry you mentioned
WISPER. Is WISPER going away? I noticed that
nothing's been really put into WISPER since

MR. HINNEFELD:

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It is historical

now.

MR. ELLIOTT: It is historical.

MEMBER BEACH: So anything new that let's say Savannah River site, May meeting, anything that I would like to see from that meeting, I'm going to have to wait until I get a key fob to go into the new database or is there an area that I can look for that information now?

MR. ELLIOTT: We would have to provide you that information separate from the system at this point. We would have to burn it to a CD to give it to you.

MR. ZEITOUN: So there will be no database available for anybody to track what's happening?

MR. ELLIOTT: There is a database. It will be available to -- right now its only available within the NIOSH domain, within the firewall. Because of the transition in trying to become compliant with the IT security requirements, we can't put any new stuff out

1	on the O: drive on ORAU's site. We're trying
2	to break away from that knowing full well that
3	ORAU is working on implementing a plan that
4	will achieve as much as they can on IT
5	security by March 30 and we don't want to
6	confuse and confound that implementation
7	effort by adding new packages, new
8	applications on the O: drive site. So, I'm
9	sorry but this is the constraint we face.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Early in your
11	discussion you talked about systems of record
12	and you talked about summary notes. Where are
13	those accessible or are they?
14	MR. ELLIOTT: They are not.
15	MEMBER BEACH: They are not.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Well historically the
17	ones that may be on certain site research
18	database holders, you might be still able to
19	access through your traditional way.
20	MEMBER BEACH: So this is going to
21	stay available for historic.

ELLIOTT:

This

MR.

22

stay

will

1	available for historic interest.
2	MEMBER BEACH: But anything new
3	MR. ELLIOTT: It is not being
4	added. It is not be used. No this new
5	application is what will be populated with the
6	new information.
7	MEMBER BEACH: So if I have a
8	question on, I know [identifying information
9	redacted] had sends in an awful lot of stuff.
10	If I want to see your response to his
11	inquiries, where would I find that
12	information?
13	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay, that
14	MEMBER BEACH: Is that
15	MR. ELLIOTT: That's a whole
16	separate matter. That's not considered an
17	outreach.
18	MEMBER BEACH: That is not
19	considered an outreach?
20	MR. ELLIOTT: No, that's not
21	considered an outreach. That's [identifying
22	information redacted] supplying information

with regard to the Nevada Test Site situation, either site profile and his concerns about that or SEC petitions that are underway.

MEMBER BEACH: See I took that in context that it was interaction with claimants when you discussed that separate.

MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. System of records includes everything that NIOSH OCAS has that contains Privacy-Act related information as is accessible is keystroke available, okay. And so that means that if we have an application that drives this database for worker outreach, that's in the system of records. We have claims and claims tracked in a separate database as you know, this system. So claimant are not а interaction is captured there either in phone log or a correspondence file folder. in [identifying information redacted] case, if is about his particular claim, I'm not sharing anything he hasn't already divulged to it would be captured there if you,

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claimant related. However, [identifying information redacted] is also a petitioner, okay. And in that right, we go to the -- we application that have follows the an an SEC viewer, that you will be petitions, able to see and you could go to that and see the petitions that has processed and those things that he has contributed to process.

Also there is an opportunity for people to comment on site profiles, okay. he sends information in or we get letters in about those. They go into a docket, if that's the way they are directed. And then we pull of the docket. [identifying out information redacted has not been directed to a docket. [identifying information redacted] been directed to me or to representatives on my staff about the site profile. So, we that information channel in to the research database folder. We channel it to those folks that are working on that site

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profile, working on the work group issues matrix that are dealing with site that So you have to first know what you profile. are asking for to determine where you want to go find it. You see? So this is all the system of records that we have but we have different database systems within that, track different sets of information. right now I think you can see from your side but I don't know that you've been able to see this SEC viewer and track petitioners which you will be able to in the future where you can see the consultation phase that goes on. You can monitor that.

MEMBER MUNN: But that is more a matter of accessibility and responsiveness than it is outreach?

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, yes.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I still have the same question Larry. Under these comments that come in from either petitioners or claimants and stuff, there are more of a

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global nature for a particular facility or site. Are those extracted and put into a database, separate database where they would be maybe in relation to the SEC or technical basis document?

MR. ELLIOTT: Comments that come in about a site would be provided to the site profile team. If they come directly to me, I turn them over to the OCAS point of contact for that site profile or that site itself. They in turn and Stu, as well, would be copied We would make sure that the ORAU on that. team members are apprised. We would turn to Kate Kimpan and say we have these issues identified relative to Nevada test site. sure that your folks are addressing them. point of contact for that site, Mark Rolfes, for example, would turn to his team members, individual teams members on ORAU and elsewhere and say these are the issues that have been They are new or they are not new, how should we address the new ones? Does that

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1	answer your question?
2	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes it does,
3	thank you.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: But that is not
5	tracked. I don't believe we have an overall,
6	general tracking system for issues that you
7	could look at and go tease out site-specific
8	or site-related issues. I don't think we have
9	any animal of that sort.
10	MEMBER BEACH: I have one more
11	question. Are we working to 097 at this time
12	until 012 is put in place?
13	MR. ELLIOTT: No.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Not at all. So 097
15	
16	MR. ELLIOTT: 097 is not a
17	functional procedure as far as we are
18	concerned. It's ORAU's procedure on outreach
19	and ORAU is not performing outreach until ATL
20	says we need one of your team members to go to
21	this site with us. ORAU says to our site, our

focus point of contact that we have an issue

1	we want to address. We think we can talk to a
2	few workers and we can get it addressed. ATL
3	is engaged and we go talk to them.
4	MEMBER BEACH: I just wanted to
5	make sure I understood that all the reading I
6	did was for naught.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: I'm sorry.
8	MEMBER BEACH: 012, has anybody has
9	SC&A seen 012?
10	MR. ELLIOTT: No.
11	MEMBER BEACH: How soon?
12	MR. ELLIOTT: It is a pre-
13	decisional document until we say it is final
14	and it is forthcoming.
15	MEMBER BEACH: How soon?
16	MR. ELLIOTT: I said it is in the
17	final stages of review meaning we have some
18	comments yet to address and incorporate.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: I think we are
20	determining accuracy of the resolution. So we
21	commented. We now have the resolution of the
22	comments and it is in our shop. It has just

gotten back to our shop to determine the adequacy of resolution. That's where it is. So if the resolutions are adequate, it will be short, a shorter time. If not then it will be another cycle to the contractor.

MS. BREYER: Will this work group get that or will it go to procedures, that's my next question.

MR. ELLIOTT: We'll let the board know that it has been issued and implemented. At the same time a lot of this is common sense and we've been trying to do the common sense approach here with these outreach efforts. So our description of what we're doing shouldn't be much different than what you read in this document. But yes, we'll notify the board and the board will then make a decision on which work group it goes through.

MEMBER BEACH: Larry, part of it is common sense but the other part is giving access to the comments that are raised and

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1	what's happening to those comments. WISPER,
2	we could go online up until 2006 and see
3	NIOSH's comments to the claimant. That is
4	missing now, in a lot of cases.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't think WISPER
6	would show what our comments to claimants
7	were.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: We had some
9	responses.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Some responses. But
11	I'm saying that's all we had. Now I wouldn't
12	know where to go look for some of that stuff.
13	
14	MR. ELLIOTT: You will be able to
15	see what we are doing in this new database.
16	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
17	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is
18	Kathy Demers. You said that part of your
19	outreach was more individual or small focus
20	groups discussions. Now is that going to be
21	included in the OCAS 012 procedure or is that

going to be included elsewhere?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, it is in the procedure.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.

This is John Mauro. MR. MAURO: Ι have a brief follow-up question that relates to the matter that you just mentioned that Phil raised. I noticed that very often an interested party, I won't name any names I guess with the Privacy Act issue, but a matter would come in with a whole series of concerns, questions, new information, commentaries and very often I would be copied on it or it would be provided to me. I know eventually Larry, a lot of this material if not all of this material reaches your desk. And I have seen on many occasions where you have prepared on several sites, including Bethlehem Steel and interested parties, Divide Pesticide some to mind, perhaps Blocksman. I'm not You would prepare a written -- GSI. response to those letters and I appreciate you do copy me on those responses and I noticed

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also many board members. So I do notice that this living interaction that goes on related to certain matters for the different sites. There is paperwork, electronically anyway, that I observe and I think some board members observed but the totality of that material though that is not right now maintained in a place, a dedicated site where all of this type of interaction can be recovered so to speak.

MR. ELLIOTT: It's maintained in our controlled correspondence system, another application system, tracking system, correspondence comes in and it is given a control number and we provide a suspense date for a reply to be prepared and a reply is issued. Generally the people who are engaged at the site on a specific issue are charged with developing the response in that control reply and so they would be blind-copied and those blind copies of the response and the original set of, the incoming questions issues would also be housed in the files of

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1	that particular team member. They should be
2	shared in the site research database folder if
3	appropriate. So if you go to like Bethlehem
4	Steel, you would see and you talk with our
5	controlled correspondence folks, they would be
6	able to show you the Bethlehem Steel responses
7	to Mr. Walker.
8	
8	MR. MAURO: Okay.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: And if you then talk
10	to, go to our Bethlehem Steel site research
11	database folder and talk to Mr. Glover, Mr.
12	Glover could probably point out the same
13	correspondence.
14	MR. ZEITOUN: So, with the control
15	system includes the incoming questions plus
16	your responses.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. That's good.
18	MR. MAURO: I have another
19	question.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: That's only if
21	somebody writes me.
22	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes.

1	MR. ELLIOTT: And says you've not
2	answered these questions or these are the
3	concerns I have. And that doesn't include e-
4	mail. That's formal
5	MR. ZEITOUN: Correspondence.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: That's formal
7	correspondence.
8	MR. ZEITOUN: Back and forth.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: Control system, yes.
10	MR. MAURO: Okay.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: E-mail inquiries that
12	come in to us are forwarded to the appropriate
13	technical staff for response and so there's an
14	e-mail interaction that happens at that level.
15	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: And they would have
17	to keep those. If it is regarding a petition,
18	a site class, they would go into, it would be
19	logged, copies of those e-mails would be
20	logged into that site profile or that SEC
21	petition.

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MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS:

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Can I give

you an example and maybe you can tell me if it is going to fit into the procedure? Out at Hanford ORAU and NIOSH have been doing a lot of one-on-one interviews related to the PFP facility with, you know, either -- well one-on-one or with two or three people. Now is that considered outreach?

MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know that we would call that outreach in the sense that we typically define it and write procedures We almost always interview people for it. when we're writing a site profile or revising or determining whether a site profile appropriate which is what we are doing at Hanford. And in that instance we document the interviews in the way we normally document interviews and then go in the SRDB and be part of the evidence. The reason we have the interview and you document it is because it is going to tell you something you want to use so you document it and put it in as you do with your interviews.

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document the interviews and then put them in the same system of record. That I don't think would -- we don't normally think of that or have not historically thought of that as outreach and therefore covered under the outreach procedure.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.

I might just say MR. HINNEFELD: thing about communications from other claimant. It might be worth remembering and maybe not, maybe I should keep my mouth shut. every communication from а claimant warrants further investigation. There are a communications from claimants with lot of questions that can be answered with investigation that has been to date. And so every communication from claimant not а requires, raises issues that are not suitably addressed. The key element is are we suitably capturing those and making sure the report or the work that's going on about that site is addressing the issue. And one other thing to

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recall, most of the communication
particularly the technical communication about
SEC classes or site profiles, most of the non-
claim specific communication occurs when the
debate is ongoing. In other words we have
written a product and typically it has a SC&2
review and the board is considering it which
can be as we all know a fairly extensive
period of time when the debate is open. And
during that time all this information can be
readily assimilated into the debate and
weighed against the issues that are already or
the table and it could be supportive or
existing issues or it could be new. So, you
know a lot of this occurs in sort of an open
debate kind of issue and a lot of the
communication we receive about sites occurs
during that time period.

MR. ELLIOTT: A very important point that he makes to you that for example, since [identifying information redacted] name has been raised, a lot of what [identifying

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information redacted] has provided of late, you won't find any specific responses from us to it. However, in certain situations that [identifying information redacted] has raised an issue or concern you'll find a specific response. So, we have taken some discretion as to when and where we engage during the debate period.

MR. ZEITOUN: But you close the loop -- I'm using the same [identifying information redacted] now. You close the loop of [identifying information redacted] saying I am not going to address this or this issue has been addressed before.

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.

MR. ZEITOUN: That's excellent.

MR. ELLIOTT: We have tried, yes.

MR. ZEITOUN: I'm just using this because sometimes you know the question doesn't get the responses and the person outside doesn't know what you are doing about And he is waiting for it. But if you that.

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1	close the loop that's a good approach.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: You know, in those
3	kinds of situations we take deliberate steps
4	to try to focus what the issue or issues are.
5	Narrow as best we can with that person what
6	is trying to be raised and how we can best
7	answer it.
8	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: To their
10	satisfaction. You are always successful.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: But at least you are
12	closing the loop
13	MR. ELLIOTT: We are not leaving
14	him high hanging there.
15	MR. ZEITOUN: I have another
16	question on the procedure 012. Is that going
17	to take into consideration some of the
18	comments that SC&A and the board has made on
19	097?
20	MR. HINNEFELD: That was yes.
21	MR. ZEITOUN: Because some of the
22	issues were raised, okay.

1	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't think it was
2	wasted time.
3	MR. ZEITOUN: No, no.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: It was a starting
5	point because of the touchstone of what at
6	that point in was thought to be necessary to
7	conduct this kind of work.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: And if I am not
9	mistaken the findings from 097 are captured in
10	the procedures tracking database. Do you
11	remember for sure Wanda?
12	MEMBER MUNN: The findings are in
13	fact captured and as a matter of fact this
14	conversation is of great interest to me
15	because this procedure was scheduled in my
16	mind to be on our meeting schedule later this
17	month.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: The end of the
19	month.
20	MEMBER MUNN: The questions that it
21	was going to be proposed by me was are there
22	going to be any responses to any of the

1	outstanding all of the outstanding open
2	issues because we had that.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: We hope this will be
4	responsive to some.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, what we will
6	do is procedure 012 should be responsive,
7	should be directly responsive to the comments.
8	MEMBER MUNN: And if it is
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I suspect it will
10	not be responsive to all of them.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Well we can
12	MR. ELLIOTT: I'll say, some we
13	didn't accept, you know. That's our
14	prerogative and we should explain why we found
15	them not to be suitable.
16	MEMBER BEACH: Can you enlighten
17	us?
18	MR. ELLIOTT: It's not ready for my
19	signature and so I'm not in the process yet.
20	When I see it, if I'm unhappy with it - I
21	won't sign it.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: One of them comes

1	directly to mind.
2	MEMBER MUNN: And we will
3	anticipate that many of the responses to PROC-
4	097 items, this will be addressed and the 012,
5	yes.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, conversations
7	yet to come.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: One item comes to
9	mind.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: Go ahead. Go ahead.
11	You know more about it than I do.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Barely. One of the
13	findings on PROC-097 is that the audio
14	recordings of the meetings should be retained
15	and we won't be doing it. Not going to
16	happen. There is no, see there is no
17	transcript of that if you keep it. There is
18	no transcript of that and it very likely
19	includes privacy act information.
20	MEMBER MUNN: So.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: So it were to, if
22	it were in order to be really available and

treated the way our records are treated, which
means they are available for people to look at
if they ask for them, we would then need to
transcribe all of those meetings. And then
have a privacy act review of the transcript
and review the transcripts. So for that
reason it has been decided they won't be
retained. They will be retained long enough
to prepare the minutes. They are contract.
The contractor uses them as a tool to prepare
the minutes, just like if I were at the
meeting and I were preparing the minutes, I
would not make a recording. I would write my
notes and I would prepare the minutes from my
notes. The minutes then are available. The
notes in my notebook are not. And so that's
what it would be is the audio recording, the
notes that the contractor will use to prepare
the minutes. That's one finding I know that
will not be addressed.

MR. ZEITOUN: I will make one comment on that. Would you allow the

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1	commentors that you took the minutes from to
2	read for accuracy?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: I think, I might
4	need to discuss that with some other folks in
5	the room.
6	MR. ZEITOUN: Because, you know, to
7	read his summary notes
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Summary notes to be
9	sure that
10	MR. ZEITOUN: To reflect summary
11	minutes that you accurately reflect in his
12	MR. HINNEFELD: We routinely
13	provide, we routinely provide the summary
13 14	provide, we routinely provide the summary minutes to participants. Not necessarily
14	minutes to participants. Not necessarily
14 15	minutes to participants. Not necessarily every participant.
14 15 16	minutes to participants. Not necessarily every participant. MR. ZEITOUN: Right, I understand.
14 15 16 17	minutes to participants. Not necessarily every participant. MR. ZEITOUN: Right, I understand. MR. HINNEFELD: But we do routinely
14 15 16 17	minutes to participants. Not necessarily every participant. MR. ZEITOUN: Right, I understand. MR. HINNEFELD: But we do routinely provide the summary minutes to participants,
14 15 16 17 18	minutes to participants. Not necessarily every participant. MR. ZEITOUN: Right, I understand. MR. HINNEFELD: But we do routinely provide the summary minutes to participants, yes. Yes, we do that.

tool. They are not a deliverable under the
contract and we don't want them as a
deliverable because if they are in our system
of records it creates a problem that Stu
outlined for you. But there is another
problem, another obstacle toward capturing
recording and that is a legal one. And it's a
patchwork quilt of states' laws and
regulations on using recording devices. And
we couldn't go into each and every state and
examine the law and make sure we are abiding
by it in each and every case. It just doesn't
make sense and then what happens if the person
says no. You know there is all these legal
problems.

MR. RAFKY: Yes, in some states they have the permission of the person on the other end of the phone or meeting both parties and so yes.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is Kathy Demers. Are you going to address conducting -- how should I say this --

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sensitive outreach meetings?

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MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know if it says that or not.

MR. ELLIOTT: Well I don't know that, well I haven't read it but a secure meeting is handled under our security plan.

MR. HINNEFELD: And in reality, I think we might run afoul of the rules if we said we are going to have the classified outreach meeting in classified space invite a number of people because the people in that room while they may be entitled to hear or see classified information. They may be in the vicinity of it, that doesn't mean they are entitled to hear any classified information. And if they are there to provide information. They are not learn about the project. They there provide are to information, they have no need to anything classified that anyone else in the room says. And so I think we would run afoul of the rules if we try to have an outreach

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purposes of meeting for the discussing classified information. I think we could, we can certainly, if someone says I can't talk about something and there is something I would like talk about, routinely to we classified interviews. Not routinely, we have always had the capability to classified interviews and we have conducted classified interviews. We do not, we don't do them routinely. It hasn't happened that much. But do that. And have we so can classified interviews but would not we doing any classified outreach meetings as we call them, which is a group of people.

MR. MAURO: This is John. I think that is an interesting perspective that just hit me as you know. Can you folks hear me okay? The reason I sort of jumped in is I think the definition of outreach might be a little ambiguous the way we are using it. It could be used in a broader sense where you sort of communicate what anyone outside the

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1	circle. The circle being NIOSH and its
2	contractors, the board and its contractors.
3	And as soon as you reach out and talk to
4	someone else maybe at DOE for whatever reason,
5	whether you are giving information or
6	receiving information, whether its classified
7	or unclassified, whether you are meeting with
8	a community, a group. It seems to me that
9	when they say retrieving or capturing
10	information, let's say within the classified
11	setting from individuals at a site, my
12	understanding is you would not consider that
13	to be an outreach activity.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: If we are trying to
15	obtain classified information, we would not
16	call that outreach, no.
17	MR. MAURO: Okay. I think it is
18	important that we make that distinction
19	because I wasn't quite sure where we were
20	drawing the boundary by way of definitions.
21	CHAIR GIBSON: This is Mike. I

think that's one thing that maybe we need to

spend a little time on is just exactly the this group. I don't have scope of the transcripts of the meeting when this motion was passed for this work group but at least its allowed us to get it out here and just get some comments. Its my belief that this work group is responsible for not just work group meetings but outreach any concerns claimants or advocates may have with their interactions with the government agency or this specific government agency, not DOL and DOE and to hear their concerns and to see if there is anything that we can do to fix a perceived problem or actual problem. So what you MR. ZEITOUN:

MR. ZEITOUN: So what you are saying that you are dealing with the communication aspects between the outside and the NIOSH and this program in general. So this could go beyond outreach.

CHAIR GIBSON: That's my belief.

MR. ZEITOUN: Based on the definition I heard from Larry, there is lines

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1	in between and that's why the Procedure 012 by
2	definition is going to deal only with one
3	aspect. The major program of communication is
4	not in that procedure. There's other things
5	going on in different areas depends on what
6	elements and categories they are receiving.
7	CHAIR GIBSON: I believe there are
8	other communications with workers and
9	advocates was part of the purpose of this work
10	group. Larry or Stu if you guys want to
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, the charge to
12	the work group is on the website and I believe
13	Ms. Munn is trying to find it here.
14	MEMBER MUNN: I will in this
15	miasma.
16	MR. RAFKY: I have it.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't maybe if you
18	want to read it. That was the charge you all
19	put on the website. I don't pretend to know.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't know if this
21	all came I mean I know Paul sent out this
22	in draft form to us to comment on. But the

group will monitor the NIOSH worker evaluate its outreach program and effectiveness. To do work group members will attend outreach meetings as appropriate, review minutes and related documents that are generated at such meetings and talk to workers or other participants when necessary. work group should consider developing a formal instrument such as a follow-up assessment questionnaire. The work group should report its findings to the board from time to time and make recommendations to the board as it deems appropriate.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes, in our name is worker outreach, specifically. It appears that interactions with other agencies would not fall under that purview.

CHAIR GIBSON: I agree with that.

I was saying other worker claimant or advocate involvement with NIOSH, if they think, for example, the information they provide is not being followed through with appropriately or

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1	if they think that the program is not working
2	that there should be some communication where
3	we could see, you know, is there an outreach
4	problem and try to find a solution to it or
5	recommendation for a solution to it to NIOSH.
6	Is that in the bounds of this work group or
7	am I, maybe we should go back to the board and
8	discuss it with them?
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is
10	Kathy Demers. Can you solicit some input from
11	the workers themselves?
12	CHAIR GIBSON: We want to hear the
13	workers' input today but as far as the scope
14	of this work group, I think that's ultimately
15	what the board recommended or charged us with
16	but I just want to make sure that the NIOSH in
17	particular and our contractors are on the same
18	page as me or they think I'm off base.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Well I think
20	probably at the time of the charter there may
21	not have been a universal definition of the

worker outreach program. So it was written a

worker outreach program and that's the way
they chartered it. I don't know that
everybody had the same definition at the time,
certainly not me. We didn't sit down and this
is what it means. I don't remember any
discussion along those lines. So I suspect,
you know, that, well first of all I don't
think we at NIOSH are going to take any
position at all on what the work group looks
at. We will be supportive of the work groups
out there. If the board member or the work
group members would feel like they would like
to clarify this with the whole board and just
tell the whole board, hey this charter reads
this way but there are other avenues besides
what's technically called the worker outreach
program and could we and we just want to make
sure its clear, maybe modify the charter to
say that all those communication avenues are
included or something like that. I mean that
might be something the work group might want
to do. I think from NIOSH's standpoint

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though, we'll support whatever the -- respond to whatever work group.

MR. ZEITOUN: For example, in the NEPA world, where I come from when they talk outreach, its by definition encompass all communication except the policy.

MS. HOWELL: This is Emily Howell.

I just want to interject here. I think the work group that's having questions about what exactly is the realm of their charter and these are questions that need to be going back to the full board for a discussion. I don't think that -- I think there are questions that the full board needs to be involved in that discussion and its not something where the working group can kind of define for itself what its going to look at.

MEMBER MUNN: I certainly agree to a large extent with what Emily had to say. I was very pleased to see the word goal involved in our agenda today because I was hoping the discussion around this table would include a

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definition of what the goal of this particular work group is. Because if the goal of this is to make sure that as work group much information about this program and its availability to potential claimants is available. If that's the goal, then that's one thing. If the goal is to encourage as many filings as possible, that's another goal And if it as stated in our current entirely. charter, work group members will meetings appropriate, outreach as related minutes and documents that generated and talk to workers and other participants when necessary. If that's our goal then we are talking about three entirely different actions here, and Emily is, I think, accurate when she indicates that if this, certainly if this group does not understand clearly what its charter is, then it needs to go back to the board for a little polishing go to much further I would before we can think.

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MR. KATZ: Let me inject. And I agree that Emily, with your point that the work group need s to go back to the board for clarification but I do think it is useful to have this conversation and whatever Abe has to contribute now and others but to flesh out what the scope of possibilities are so that when Mike goes back and the work group goes back to the board they can sort of paint the whole picture and then get clear direction. So I think it is helpful.

I completely agree MS. HOWELL: with you Ted. I think it is perfectly to be kind of appropriate for the group thinking about the different ways they could Just before any additional action is go. taken on moving in that direction, you need to go to the board and discuss with them if you deem that it is necessary to broaden your charter then that generally something that the full board can do. But it's a good idea to be discussing that now in the smaller group

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1 context and then you know, hopefully everybody 2 will know what they think about that by the time you take it to the full board. Luckily 3 there is meeting there soon. 4 ELLIOTT: This 5 MR. is Larry Elliott. I think I agree with where Abe is 6 7 coming from when we talk about outreach. I think of is our communications. 8 MR. ZEITOUN: Right. 9 10 MR. ELLIOTT: How do we communicate. 11 It depends on how we 12 MR. ZEITOUN: 13 define it. Right. And if we say MR. ELLIOTT: 14 15 we've been using worker outreach 16 specify what I introduced to you earlier. Those that are SEC-related or site-profile-17 related or you know, small focus groups that 18 19 tackle a technical issue that we've got. Outreach in its whole complexity though deals 20 with all of our communications. Laurie is 21

developing, you know, in the future you are

going to see hopefully a chat online, chat session with our SEC counselor, where she questions and interact with can answer petition -- potential petitioners. Laurie is also developing some simple brochures that would hopefully better explain 83.14/83.13. We've already got brochures. Another outreach that I didn't talk about that we would say is outreach, as claimant outreach, worker having our public health advisors attend the advisory board meetings and set up interviews with claimants. That's another component of communications but it is certainly outreach as we would like to.

MR. ZEITOUN: Right, it's a component of outreach. You are correct.

MR. ELLIOTT: So I apologize if my earlier remarks or comments kind of presented confusion about what your mission is and Stu's right. We're not going to offer any thoughts or comments about that other than to support you as best we can.

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CHAIR GIBSON: They didn't confuse the issue at all. I just, I thought this was just a good thought to make sure we in the room believe our bounds. I wasn't trying to change any bounds. If we head down a path and then so and so says that's not in the path and we disagree in this room. Kind of get the ground rules and then go back to the board and get a clear definition at the next meeting.

Okay, Larry, NIOSH, do you guys have anything else just on the general overview?

Are we ready to move on to SC&A and talk about what's went on to date and just their opinion of where they see things and offer ideas, suggestions for us all to consider here?

MR. ZEITOUN: Actually I could start with that by saying that we already covered this issue already by saying that we gave comments and it is reflected in the summary of findings on November 27. There

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1	were five plus we have two observations,
2	summary of the observations. And also we have
3	like eight suggestions given that document and
4	I presume now that this issue is moot because
5	it is going to be incorporated into or
6	addressed in the new Procedure 012, so at
7	least you know and this comment actually were
8	on a partial document because the WISPER issue
9	was not being addressed and this is also
10	moving aside. So the whole thing is
11	CHAIR GIBSON: There's an
12	accessibility problem.
13	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes, exactly.
14	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, the problem
15	with WISPER is it was created in a platform, a
16	software platform that wasn't adaptable to the
17	government system. So a conversion had to
18	occur which took some time.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: The way is to say
20	that we wait for the Procedure 012 and
21	redefining the definition of outreach and go

from there.

1	MR. ELLIOTT: Would it pay
2	dividends to do that?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: I was just looking
4	through the findings and like you said there
5	are five.
6	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes, five findings
7	and then after that there are two summaries.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
9	MR. ZEITOUN: Summary of
LO	observation, the conflict of interest issue.
L1	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: This is the first
L3	opportunity SC&A has had to
L4	MR. ZEITOUN: Correct.
L5	MR. ELLIOTT: On the record
L6	express.
L7	MR. ZEITOUN: Correct.
L8	MR. ELLIOTT: Their findings, so
L9	MR. ZEITOUN: That's correct.
20	MEMBER MUNN: Are we talking 097?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: A couple, I mean
22	the first finding which is about the audio

1	recording.
2	MR. ZEITOUN: Right, you already
3	addressed that.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: The second
5	recommendation which is the classified
6	outreach.
7	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: We've kind of
9	talked about that. Okay, just in case not
10	everybody has this, the second finding is the
11	procedure is not addressed, follow-up
12	discussions with particular workers on how
13	these are documented. I don't know if the
14	procedural I want to make sure I understand
15	all of these.
16	MEMBER BEACH: Is it appropriate to
17	have SC&A go ahead and give their report on
18	this 097 since you've said they haven't had
19	that opportunity to do so. Just go through
20	the findings or at least the ones we haven't
21	covered already.

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MR. ELLIOTT: Would they do it in

1	procedures?
2	MEMBER MUNN: We show nine findings
3	and procedures.
4	MEMBER BEACH: Right, and that's
5	the
6	MR. ZEITOUN: That is in our
7	database yes.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Right, yes.
9	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. The nine, some
10	of them are overlapping.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
12	MR. ZEITOUN: So actually what's in
13	the report are more accurate than what's in
14	the database. The database is overlapping.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Correct.
16	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Would you
17	like me to clarify?
18	CHAIR GIBSON: Sure, go ahead.
19	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, as far
20	as follow-up discussions, when you are in a
21	worker outreach community you are going to
22	find somebody that's really knowledgeable on

topics. And you may choose to follow-up with them.

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And this is kind of getting at the process of how you do that.

So in other words MR. HINNEFELD: in the procedure on outreach we would want to refer to something that was sort of described in the interview process which is really what you are talking about. You follow-up and you specific individuals interview these who really seem to -- I'm thinking about GSI. There were guys at GSI who knew so much about that betatron and how betatron worked. we did in fact follow-up with an interview. So those interviews I'm sure are documented the way they normally are. So that's what your comment is. Is should the procedure say that people be alert for who can provide particular, you know, information about the problem or some of the problems and issues or

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potential issues at the site and make sure that the appropriate people get to the interview stage. Is that the kind of comment

MR. ZEITOUN: Even on the technical aspects. When I do some interviews when I follow up later there are certain topics that come up in the interview that are beyond my expertise.

MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

MR. ZEITOUN: Although are health physicists and environmental and know operation. We know, but certain areas goes beyond our expertise and when we go for evaluating that issue, you have to go to the expert. And the expert said I really don't understand what he meant by that. Let me talk to him and follow-up with him and try to make it happen. So this is the follow-up on things sure that you are fine-tuning be finding because sometimes if you are experts in area, you the may make

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conclusions. So that's the type of the follow-up to be sure that the topic from the issue when it comes up is well understood because this is an important aspect.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And then, we have finding in here. Many of these workers are very old, some of which can't make it to worker outreach meetings. And one of our that they didn't have concerns was the opportunity to provide their input or get the information that the individuals same attending the worker outreach meeting would get.

MR. HINNEFELD: I understand. I understand and the reason and the basis for the finding. I'm struggling a little bit with how to do that. I mean, if they can't make it to the outreach meeting, there has to be some mechanism for us to (a) know about them. We won't necessarily know about them. If we find out, you know -- if they find out about the outreach meeting and they contact us. I'm not

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1	promising anything.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: What is the purpose
3	of the outreach meeting?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, they would
5	have something to do with it to.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: I mean if the
7	outreach meeting is site-profile or SEC
8	evaluation driven, looking at specific
9	questions and trying to find the answers to
10	it, then I would think if we identified that
11	individual, they self-identified as somebody
12	that knew about that, we would go seek them
13	out. We would go to their home.
14	MR. ELLIOTT: We do that.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: We've done that.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: I mean, we have
17	sought out people.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: If the purpose is
19	we're having a town hall meeting to explain
20	what we do or an SEC counselor meeting or an
21	ombudsman to tell what happens with an SEC
22	petition and a person can't get there, if they

make it known to us, the counselor or ombudsman would contact them.

MS. BREYER: This is Laurie. Ι don't know think that it is uncommon that people have called me. When we send out letters to people, because that's typically of our ways of doing outreach procedures is that we are doing either a town hall meeting or an SEC outreach meeting or even an SEC worker outreach meeting in support of an evaluation report, we'll send letters to groups of people and then at the bottom of the letter it will say, please contact with any information or questions. I've had people call me and say, I can't attend the meeting. Is there something I can speak to and we'll get them in touch with the health physicist or contact point for who is going to be out at the meeting to see what kind of questions that they are going to be asking at that time. I've had that happen plenty of times where people get the letter and it has the contact

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information on who to contact. You know, if you have any questions or need information, please contact so and so. They will call and say I can't attend the meeting and I have information I want to provide and I can't attend the meeting can you tell me what you are going to be discussing. I've sent PowerPoints to people. So it's not uncommon for them to contact us based on the letters they receive.

I would say it might be a little different with some of the more focused worker outreach meetings where it may be getting in touch with the union as opposed to maybe having a letter of mass mailing that we send out. I think we always in our communication try to provide contact information so if somebody does have a question or want to provide information.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So it would be deferred to the interview process?

MS. BREYER: We brought the

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contact, point of contact is what I usually do. I don't know how the HP would handle it at that point. But we'll listen to any information that they have to provide or also if they have something in writing. They go through the process Larry described a minute ago, who will submit comments in writing.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

MR. ZEITOUN: That goes back to the issue you know, the purpose of meeting and the outreach. That's why 097 or 012, when it comes out has very а definition of your objectives reiterating what John Mauro was saying. The procedures is based objective and definition on your insight. Then after that we can go beyond that regarding the communications in general. But at least for that procedure, definition has to be clear as boundaries.

CHAIR GIBSON: I think that, Wanda you've made some e-mail comments for some items to discuss. That kind of fits into what

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you were touching on.

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MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

CHAIR GIBSON: You discussed the goals a little bit on how to measure them and stuff.

MEMBER MUNN: Exactly.

CHAIR GIBSON: Do you want to comment on that a little further?

I don't think there MEMBER MUNN: is much more to say other than what I've already said. I see personally outreach as being an attempt to make sure that everyone who wants the information about the program has all the information about the program that we can give them. I don't see outreach as an appropriate way to generate claims to necessarily attempt to identify additional, anything other than additional venues information that we have not. That to me is a major outreach activity. Trying to make sure people that do reach the we have an opportunity to feed back to us other groups or

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entities and individuals that we have not reached. But outside of that, the definition of outreach if it is going to encompass all communications is exceeding broad and I'm not at all sure how any group, even the board itself, much less a small work group, can encompass all communications being outreached.

MR. ZEITOUN: You see, I will give example which goes you another back emphasis that. When we started on the NEPA it started long time ago, with issues something called public participation.

MEMBER MUNN: Oh yes.

MR. ZEITOUN: Getting the public to participate and talk about the issues. They tried and it became bigger. Ιt became Now its bigger than that. They outreach. call it comment response. All the comments goes in and you respond to it in the document. So its more the communication. That's what we are saying communication aspects. going back and forth, except for the policy.

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1	We put the policy of the agency on the side.
2	We deal with everything coming in or out
3	regardless if its coming from federal, state
4	or people. And here you have to define, also,
5	claimants, you know. So it's a bigger problem
6	than just, it depends on what the definition
7	that you are going to put on outreach. Here,
8	the way I see it, the outreach was defined
9	narrowly.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: Just for one issue,
12	one communication.
13	MEMBER MUNN: The workers.
14	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes and defined by
15	workers.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, because that was
17	interpreted I believe at the time to be the
18	concern of the board. To be assured that all
19	workers were in fact notified of the program
20	and of how it operated.
21	CHAIR GIBSON: I don't specifically

want to go back into the scope of it, but you

also had some concerns about whatever our mission is, how do we review the objections and kind of track, you know, not necessarily track them in a matrix but grade them on how well they are being achieved. Did I misread that or do you want to elaborate on that?

MEMBER MUNN: No, I don't think you misread it. It's just that I've slept several times since I wrote that and I need to go back to my own e-mail to see what I was thinking at the time I did it.

CHAIR GIBSON: If we want to, why don't we take about a ten minute break and Wanda can look up her comments. After the break we'll come back and hopefully shortly after the break maybe we can get some comments from the workers and advocates that's on the line.

MR. KATZ: Okay, so we'll be coming up again about five to 11:00. I'm just going to put the line on mute, everyone on the phone. Thanks.

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1	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
2	went off the record at 10:44 a.m. and resumed
3	at 10:58 a.m.)
4	MR. KATZ: Okay, for folks on the
5	phone will someone let us know that you are
6	still there.
7	MR. MAURO: John Mauro still here.
8	MR. KATZ: Great. Phil are you
9	still with us?
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay, I am here
11	Ted.
12	MR. KATZ: Great, okay. So we're
13	ready to start back up right?
14	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, when we left I
15	think Wanda was going to have some
16	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I think the
17	simplest and most direct thing to do would be
18	for me to read the e-mail that I sent to you
19	and the other board members on this particular
20	work group. In other aspects of the board's
21	work there is great emphasis on the quality,

accuracy and completeness of information used.

Some discussion on that same level of need
and outreach interactions is probably in
order. It would be informative to review the
stated goals of worker outreach programs and
address whether there is any quantitative way
to measure the degree to which the various
efforts, past and present are achieving those
goals. To the best of my knowledge I've only
heard outreach expectations articulated in a
general way. The formal expression of the
established philosophy needs to be at hand for
review. This would clearly involve
participation of representatives and other
agencies as well as NIOSH. We should
determine who that should be and try to assure
that they can attend at least some portion of
the meetings. That I think is the thrust of
my real question about and we've already
addressed to some degree my concerns,
personally about what our goals are and how we
go about establishing those. I don't think
we've resolved that quite yet. But there's

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also the issue of what's the point in doing this unless we are achieving whatever that goal is. We need to establish our goal and once we've established our goal, how are we going to determine that we are anywhere near achieving it. We haven't, to the best of my knowledge we haven't discussed the possibility of how we evaluate what's been done and how to change that if we want to do something else.

CHAIR GIBSON: And so, I quess I'll just throw this out. Would that be a process this work group solely would try to track or is that, is there something that NIOSH does in-house to track your, what you believe is your own effectiveness in the worker outreach, worker communication areas I'm just or general question throwing that out for discussion?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, nothing comes to mind that strikes me as a way to measure the effectiveness of our communication program.

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1 MEMBER MUNN: Can we --2 I guess measuring HINNEFELD: effectiveness of communication probably 3 wouldn't even be in my bailiwick or maybe 4 others who would be involved in it. 5 MR. ELLIOTT: We have had research 6 7 projects proposed evaluating on communication effectiveness but they were not 8 funded. 9 10 MEMBER MUNN: I quess one of the questions would be do we even have accessible 11 records that would give us a better feel for 12 13 how many individuals, how many groups, many different types of organizations we have 14 15 been successful in knowing that we are 16 interfacing with? How many newspaper ads? Do we even have those numbers available? 17 Well, maybe J.J. or MR. ELLIOTT: 18 19 Vern can fill in behind me here or Stu. newspaper, 20 you ask us how many announcements, is that one of your examples? 21

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MEMBER MUNN:

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Press announcements

and ads?

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MR. ELLIOTT: Press announcements of a opportunity to interact with NIOSH have been issued. We could produce that. go and identify how many of those have been prepared. The communications team can generate that up. Can they do a report It would take a little bit immediately? No. of pulling together assembling and information. You know we have reports from ATL and this is where Vern and J.J. may want to speak up, that summarize the activities for that past month. Those would certainly stand as I think there are business-sensitive information there that would have to be redacted but they do provide a summary of effort during that.

MR. McDOUGALL: If you want to look at the scope and number of organizations and people that have been reached. The minutes of all the meetings are of course on the website and from that it's relatively easy to compile

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a universe of the organizations. The number of people is of course available from the sign-in sheets which are not on the websites but they certainly can be easily -- it can be easily compiled.

MR. ELLIOTT: If you want to know how many folks have attended one of our workshops, we can tell you that numbers as well. So it depends upon what you are asking, you know, what you are evaluating. It depends on how you frame your evaluation.

The goal, and it also MEMBER MUNN: depends on what's the goal. We can't make any don't think any group can make evaluation about how well you are doing if you don't have a clear definition of what your goal is and then some, at least rough estimate of how far your goals, are you achieving that goal. And to the best of my knowledge, add a warning before we certainly I pursue this very much. We don't want complicate this situation to the point where

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we are not doing what we want to do. We are trying to look at what we ought to be doing instead. We can complicate ourselves right out of effectiveness in communication and one doesn't want to do that. But in the absence of clearly defined goal and some rough first estimate of how effective those efforts have been in achieving those goals, it's hard to see how to proceed in an effective manner.

MR. ZEITOUN: The communication is existing, you know. Just listening to Larry and everybody around here, the communication is existing. The information are available. What is missing is the link of this information to you. You want to know what's happening to confirm that you are proceeding based on the charter we have. That's the whole thing. How are we going to work on getting this link to you and to whoever wants the information.

MEMBER MUNN: Because the question really boils down to is worker outreach doing

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1	any good in regard to whatever our goal turns
2	out to be?
3	MR. ZEITOUN: Right, right.
4	MEMBER MUNN: And if it needs to be
5	adjusted, how, where and why?
6	MR. ZEITOUN: That's the link, yes.
7	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is
8	Kathy Demers. Just so I could get ready for
9	this meeting, I put together just some general
10	information on the number of claims that NIOSH
11	has. Whether there was a worker outreach
12	meeting. Where there is a TBD and where there
13	is an SEC that existed. And I could pass it
14	around.
15	CHAIR GIBSON: Sure.
16	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: But I really
17	want NIOSH and ATL to comment on that before I
18	made it official.
19	CHAIR GIBSON: We'll give them an
20	opportunity to comment and then pass it out at
21	some point in the future if you want. While
22	we are talking about this if there any worker

advocates or claimants on the phone that have any comments about worker outreach, worker communications concerning the OCAS-end the program, if you want to identify yourself and make your comments at this point. We could go ahead and hear from you.

MS. KLEA: This is Bonnie Klea, Santa Susana in California. I think the worker outreach was done very well with Laurie Breyer's help in sending out the letters and I met people that I wouldn't have met trying to find them on my own. And basically who has names of the workers is the corporation or the union. And I had no record at all trying to work with the union. They've gone absolutely silent in working with me. So that would be a very good resource, I think.

CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, thanks Bonnie.

Anyone else? Ms. Barrie are you still on the line?

MS. BARRIE: Yes. I do have a couple of comments. One of the things that

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you've been discussing as to notify the claimant. I understand that Ms. Breyer has a letter to send out. But as you know, NIOSH hosts public meetings with the advisory board, the working group, and DOL advertises on their website, town hall meetings. I think it would be fairly simple for NIOSH to do the same thing on their website for outreach.

The other thing I would like to address is I think that Mr. Elliott said that they do use, they do tape the outreach meeting but it is only used as a tool and that is because it would be difficult to check out each individual state's laws concerning taping meetings. But, the advisory board meetings recorded and transcribed so Ι don't are understand why the worker outreach meeting couldn't be.

And my last comment and this might pertain to the Rocky Flats outreach meeting, I think the best bet is to have a general advertised town hall type meeting or the NIOSH

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work outreach meeting, I'm sorry, and then 1 2 identify the individual too that would be to interview one on one. That way you can get a 3 lot of information from a lot of different 4 people and then just to see what they really 5 6 need to, the people that they really need to 7 get to and provide an opportunity to allow us to make comments during those meetings. 8 CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, thank you. 9 10 MR. McKEEL: Mike, this is McKeel. 11 Yes Dan, go ahead. 12 CHAIR GIBSON: 13 MR. McKEEL: Can you hear me all right. 14 15 CHAIR GIBSON: Yes. 16 MR. McKEEL: Ι had a couple comments to make. The first one is of two 17 interviews that I gave. One to SC&A and one 18 19 to NIOSH. The interview to SC&A was Weldon Spring site profile revision and that 20 was on September 8. At the end of that I was 21

promised that I would get a copy of

transcript of what I said to go over and make sure that it was transcribed correctly. And I just wanted to mention that its been three months and I haven't gotten that transcript yet.

The other transcript was a worker who asked me to join in for an exit interview and that there would be a transcript of that meeting, and I have not gotten a copy of that either. That is one comment.

The second comment is before the break I believe there was a suggestion that SC&A be allowed to discuss its findings and there seemed to be some discussion of whether there were five findings or nine findings and I tried to write down that discussion. As far as I can see those points weren't really gone through very systematically. So it seems to me that that's something that the work group needs to do and really needs to do today if possible. Particularly since it was commented that those findings have not been discussed

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yet in the work group.

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The second thing is -- the third thing is I think when Emily Howell commented about and Larry Elliott and the discussion of the tapes and why the audio tapes couldn't be retained that there were so many conflicting state laws. Well, my take on that is some of the state laws actually require for public meetings there to be verbatim minutes and also some of them require audio recordings to be made and retained. So, you know it's a double-edged sword. You may use conflicting laws as a reason not to retain the audio tapes. But I think there are some that explicitly say you should do that. So it there should be an expanded seems to me treatment of that from Emily and her group and the legal group on just exactly why those tapes should not be kept.

I think there's much to be said for retaining that information as a record of the raw input that was made to whoever takes the

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notes. In my opinion those summaries, some of the summaries in particular, are very short and truncated and don't have an accurate rendition of what was actually said at the outreach meeting.

Another point is for the group to consider, is I think it would be very useful everybody if NIOSH could give specific examples of information that they have gleaned at outreach meetings and have actually been incorporated into or technical documents which profiles always billed as living documents, but it is very hard for many of the advocates to see that their comments are actually incorporated into those technical documents. So, at some point that would be very useful for NIOSH to let us know how those things are used.

I just have a couple more comments.

It is clear to many of the advocates or at least the advocates and the claimants, many of us feel that worker input is given far less

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weight than are documents. And I just wanted to comment that you know there is a reason from court proceedings that that is really a flawed idea that documents have more weight than worker input should and that is criminal cases where eyewitness accounts are given far more weight than any other kind of hearsay evidence or written documents The key evidence there is what anything. people see. And I keep on coming back to the Dow workers, many of whom attest to thorium, magnesium alloy shipments to Rocky Flats, and by now we have on the record from DOE that the specific kind of alloys that they said were sent to Rocky Flats were actually used in nuclear weapons production by the AEC from 1956 to 1969. So, we feel that that weighting is really quite flawed.

The final point I would like to make is that this idea of redacting names from some of the outreach meeting summaries, not all but some, is really being applied very

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inconsistently, and I really wish it could be revisited because by eliminating names and in job descriptions some cases and even employment dates, it really destroys the value of those transcripts. Now I understand that the board and SC&A and NIOSH may have the unredacted transcripts, but just as a way of being transparent that's very detrimental I think. So, I wish you would consider that. The other comment I've got to make is to Ms. Munn talking about the goal of this I mean I find it incredible. work group.

is to Ms. Munn talking about the goal of this work group. I mean I find it incredible. This work group has been chartered now for more than a year, and it seems to me that figuring out the goal and what the work group is all about should have been done at the outset. So that's just a comment, and I appreciate the opportunity to make some comments. Thank you, Mike.

CHAIR GIBSON: Thank you, Dan.

MR. ELLIOTT: Mike, can I go back?

CHAIR GIBSON: Yes.

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1	MR. ELLIOTT: Dan, I want to go
2	back to the start of your comments where you
3	were mentioning that you felt you were owed
4	transcripts. Who owes you what on
5	transcripts?
6	MR. McKEEL: Well, SC&A owes me a
7	transcript of my interview on Weldon Springs.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: Oh, okay. So that's
9	not OCAS. And then there was another one I
10	thought you mentioned.
11	CHAIR GIBSON: Exit interview.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: And that's a close
13	out interview with a claimant.
14	MR. McKEEL: Yes, and I thought at
15	that interview that we were going to get a
16	copy of the transcript. Maybe I misunderstood
17	that.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: I think you perhaps
19	misunderstood because we typically don't make
20	transcripts of close out interviews or the
21	opening interviews.

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MR. McKEEL: Okay.

MR. ELLIOTT: The opening interviews are conducted with a questionnaire, and the questionnaire is filled out on a computer. As you know those are given back to the claimant to edit, comment on. But the closeout interview, unless there are specific questions and issues that are raised in that, that the claimant authorized or the representative corresponds to us on, we wouldn't normally capture minutes or notes or even a transcript of those sessions.

MR. McKEEL: Okay, well maybe I got your procedures confused with the Department of Labor's then because Ι know exit on interviews, the final ones, where they do a final adjudication, then those interviews there is a transcript made of those. Okay, well that --

MR. ELLIOTT: Certainly if you have something that you want to raise out of that closeout interview with us, we'd ask you to do so in writing so that we can start our

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1 document. 2 MR. McKEEL: I think that's a good idea. 3 MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you. Thank you 4 for the clarification. 5 CHAIR GIBSON: Okay and I think 6 7 SC&A has got a comment for you also Dan. MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Hey Dan, the 8 Weldon Springs interviews are done, and they 9 10 are being submitted to DOE for review before I can give them to the interviewees. 11 MR. McKEEL: I understand that, but 12 13 you know, that's another issue that is not really directly relevant for this work group, 14 15 but it certainly is a comment for the entire 16 program. I understand what you are saying but it is taking way too long. That's the point. 17 Just way, way, way too long. 18 19 it's the Privacy Act group that's holding it up because they are taking too long or the 20

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Department of Energy has to review it, they

are taking too long. The whole process takes

21

1	too long. Those interviews and those
2	transcripts should be gotten back within a
3	matter of a couple of weeks. That's really my
4	comment on it. It goes for the entire
5	program. That whole thing just needs to be
6	speeded up dramatically. So I understand
7	where the delays are, but that doesn't mean
8	that the delays are in any way acceptable.
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I just
10	wanted to let you know where they were.
11	MR. McKEEL: I know where they are.
12	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Mike, this is
13	Phil. I'd like to go back to one of Terrie
14	Barrie's comments there
15	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, go ahead.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: as far site
17	experts. I think we need to have it available
18	so that a person who has is not necessarily
19	classified as site expert but they may be
20	aware of a process or a situation that existed
21	in a facility that sometimes site experts

don't know that they can have this information

put into the same database with the site expert's comments.

MR. HINNEFELD: I think, by and large that should happen. I think SC&A and ourselves as a matter of convention, consider a site expert someone who worked at the site. It doesn't mean the person was a health physicist or it doesn't mean they were a technical expert. It means they worked there and they have expert knowledge compared to us of what happened.

And so I think the term expert or site expert is by convention used for anyone with knowledge of the site, regardless of who that particular person is. I think what you are asking for is being done. I think the interviews for both the management people and the worker people are documented in the same fashion, and we make them available on the same data system. Whether we collect them or SC&A collects them, they go on the same data system. So I think that's being done.

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MR. ELLIOTT: I agree. I think it's being done, and one level we view any worker having experienced work at a given site to be a site expert, any worker, because they have acquired that base knowledge that those of us sitting around the table may not have.

On another level though we use the term subject expert if you look in conflict or bias policy, we talk about subject experts. And these may be workers who have knowledge about a particular technical aspect of the work or a situation that happened at work or they may be program managers who have all of the knowledge about how a particular program was developed and run at a site. So I just want to offer that. On different levels we see a site expert as being anybody who worked at a site down to perhaps a specialized knowledge-based individual.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I think that needs to be clarified for claimants and claimant representatives because a number of

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1	claimants have made the comment that a lot of
2	our site experts quite often are people who
3	are head of like health physics or a certain
4	department at a facility, and a lot of them
5	don't feel that from feedback that I've gotten
6	that they are being addressed as site experts
7	when in many times they actually knew what
8	went on in the floor, what went on in the lab.
9	This needs to be clarified so that they can
10	make comments as a "site expert". I think
11	this clarification just needs to be spelled
12	out for their sake.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay, I appreciate
14	your thoughts there, Phil.
15	MEMBER MUNN: It is often a
16	misperception, I think.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.
18	MEMBER MUNN: In terminology.
19	People often have a tendency to think that an
20	expert is somebody other than themselves when
21	other people are viewing them as expert,

whether the individual recognizes that or not.

CHAIR GIBSON: But Phil does bring up a good point that when specifically program managers of health physics or biassay labs or something like that is used, their input is used as weighing evidence in a NIOSH document, that's perceived as at least biased toward the program. You know, this person was paid to do this job and run this program for x amount of years and you know it is hard for claimants to imagine that someone is going to incriminate themselves when they know that their program to snuff over might not have been up years. So I've heard the same comments, and I certainly understand from

MR. ELLIOTT: I understand that as well, and I understand the perception that is there, and it is a challenge for us in our communications to try to be as clear explicit as we possibly can, recognizing that

experience at Mound how any weight given to

certain person's comments in your documents

makes the whole program look biased.

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no matter what we say and how we say it, we'll perhaps in some instances not diminish that perceived bias.

CHAIR GIBSON: We talked about at least perceived.

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. But you know hopefully our conflict or bias policy and the steps that we have taken to make sure that we want to hear all perspectives. Yes we do seek out those who are integrally involved in the development of program monitoring а or practices or what have you at a site. the same time we point to the fact that you interview every claimant, know, we and particularly are interested in every Energy employee's comments about their work. We value that, so I understand. I understand and recognize it a challenge for us.

MR. HINNEFELD: I think along the lines, the review of 097, Procedure 097, I think you had commented in some fashion to that. The people we talk to, they talk about

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1	this two-track system of talking to the site
2	like managers and stuff versus talking to
3	other people. I think today there is far more
4	commonality in how an interview is conducted.
5	And I think probably with some justification,
6	SC&A saw the preponderance of interviews at
7	the time they did the PROC-097 interviews.
8	Preponderance of interviews that NIOSH
9	conducted on its own were with the managers to
10	the site. And I think they are probably
11	correct. I think that's probably what was
12	going on. It may still be going on, but I
13	think it is much less slanted one way than the
14	other, and I think we do now take efforts to
15	try to make sure we are not just talking to
16	managers of sites anymore. Bear in mind that
17	most of the active debate involves probably
18	SEC discussion, and we always try to do a
19	worker outreach effort when SEC gets going on
20	these sites to make sure that we are not just
21	talking to managers. We've done a number of
22	SEC outreach effort to make sure we are

getting broader comment and opinion now at our
stage. You know, because at the time if we
would only talk to management and then SC&A
would talk to the workers, then the workers'
comments all of sudden comes in. So we are
trying to get it at our stage of the activity
now. So I think its something of a learning
process, I guess, that we've gone through in
terms of how to approach this and how to try
to weigh all of the evidence you are going to
get. Mike, you are certainly right about a
bias or perceived bias, and I would tell you
that if you want to know how the radiation
protection program ran at Fernald, I was the
radiation safety manager, you should not talk
to me. You should talk to at least, maybe the
rad. tech., who actually watched what happened
on the site as well as the workers. So I know
how I think it went, but those guys actually
saw how it went. So, I think you are right,
and I think we are getting better than what we
were at PROC-097. I guess I am not willing to

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say here, say it right now and say boy we really are even-minded, and we do it all equally now. I'm not so sure I would say that yet, though I do believe we are getting better.

MR. ZEITOUN: Even you can see a difference between an incumbent manager and a retired manager in the interview.

MR. HINNEFELD: Is that right.

MR. ZEITOUN: The different senses.

He is out, now he can talk. You can see that

even in the interview process, you know. You

can sense it. And Mike is correct in that.

CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, before we went on break, you know, I think Dan was correct, you know, I was going to let SC&A make some comments on their findings that NIOSH had had the chance to look them over. We weren't skipping over that, but I just wanted to give the claimants and advocates on the line a chance to comment, and we'll probably come back to you again this afternoon to see if

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1	there is any additional folks on the line
2	while we try to set forth our path forward and
3	what questions we need to take to the full
4	board. So, SC&A, do you guys want to
5	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, the
6	last finding that we brought up was those
7	individuals that couldn't physically attend
8	the meeting.
9	The next two comments, Finding 4
10	and Finding 5 are similar. Finding 4 is the
11	procedure seems to focus outreach meetings
12	with labor organizations through the purpose,
13	though the purpose of the meeting is to obtain
14	worker input and inform all workers.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Go ahead. Did you
16	want to say more about it? I was just
17	suggesting Vern talk.
18	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well if you
19	want to respond.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't have
21	anything.
22	MR. McDOUGALL: Well at this point

we deal with organizations and we deal with organizations, pretty much the organizations that I think we can find, and I will give you an example, a recent example from Brookhaven.

We identified basically three organizations that we thought had an interest or might have an interest.

One was the IBW Local, which has -actually four because of the guards, too. was the IBW Local, and we had a couple of meetings over the years with them, and we did arrange a worker outreach meeting with the IBW local there. That's the local that has pretty much the hourly, blue-collar people wall-towall. One was the Building Trades Council on Island, and reached out to the Long we Building Trades Council, and they chose not to have a regular, a full-blown meeting, but they did send a representative to the town hall meetings. And the police union there really basic frankly just did not want to hear from us at all.

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And we also reached out, there is a retirees organization there that is primarily, understanding is it is primarily mу professional and engineering type retirees at the site. They took the information at their regular, at their next regular meeting, they actually invited Brookhaven to come, Brookhaven management to come in and talk to them about it. Brookhaven sent an HR person and an attorney to talk with them about it. The president of the retiree organization told me they had a fairly lively discussion. the outcome was that they didn't see a need to, they didn't see a need to engage further.

So we dealt with the organizations as we, basically as we found them. And we have done that at a number of sites. At most sites the organizations we can identify are unions. We have dealt with, in other cases such as Pinellas, which I spoke about last year. We started out dealing with a retirees

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organization. That was a non-union plant. And we dealt with a retirees organization that we were able to find there, and we had a couple of pretty successful meetings I think, and if you look at the Pinellas site profile I'll think you will see clear references to where input from those meetings was in fact incorporated into the revised site profile. And in fact one of the leaders of that retiree group is now among the leadership of the new organization down there. I can't think of the name of the new advocacy --

MS. BREYER: Nuclear Workers of Florida.

MR. McDOUGALL: Right. I think those are a couple of examples. You kind of take, have to take people as you find them. Blockson, there hadn't really, we couldn't find a union that had been there for many The plant had long since been decades anyway. closed, but Mark did find retiree It is a fairly informal retiree organization.

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organization, but the leadership of that organization did participate at least in the town hall meetings.

MEMBER MUNN: And they got very good turnout at the worker meetings. Mark did a good job tracking them down. Many of the larger sites, not so much the smaller sites, extensive of professional have numbers organizations which are related to the work that went there. Has any effort at all been through made to work the professional organizations, the Health Physics Society, the American Nuclear Society, the IEEE, you know, there's a list of, for example, the site I'm most familiar with, has 17 different professional organizations, and the professional organizations have a very looseknit, interactive group of their own that they cross-communicate?

MR. McDOUGALL: I confess that we haven't really thought about the Health Physics Society and ANS kind of groups, and I

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guess maybe this is part of our perception that we don't really see them as uniquely associated with a site, I guess, but maybe that's a problem with our perception.

Well certainly the MEMBER MUNN: sections are uniquely associated with the site, and perhaps I'm overly sensitive to that since I've been accused many times as being a worker simply because I don't carry a union card, and that I think is incorporated in several of the comments that were made in the PROC-097 review from SC&A. It is one of the two major oversights that appeared to recur again and again. The assumption that all workers are union workers but the retirees organizations often are more productive in the long run because you have people who already, who continue to be involved interactions with other people from the site.

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MR. McDOUGALL: And ANS and the Health Physics Society might be exceptions to

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that, but a lot of the retiree organizations -- the thing about the unions is that they are really thinking about, frequently an ongoing basis, they are really thinking about the working conditions on the site. And some some of of these other, the other more generalized retiree organizations really are not focused -- their focus is much more Their focus isn't as much on the social. things that we are trying to get to talk to them about. But you make a good point; we should probably do a better job on that.

MEMBER MUNN: They are people who work in these facilities, whether they are focused on daily conditions is a secondary question because they work in those facilities, and the individuals are certainly focused on safety conditions. It is a major aspect of all the work that those individuals do.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is Kathy Demers. When we go out and we do our

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1	interviews we get a broad cross-section of
2	people from the unions, from the radcon
3	organizations, from medical, from
4	environmental monitoring. Depending upon the
5	site we may pull in reactor operators or
6	accelerator operators, and the reason we do
7	that is because everybody has a slightly
8	different perspective. A lot of the workers
9	when I ask them what did you work with as far
10	as radioisotopes, will tell me I don't know.
11	If I asked the same question to a manager he
12	is likely to know and so I get that important
13	information.
14	MEMBER MUNN: And if you ask the
15	same thing of an ANS or HPS member, I
16	guarantee you they will know.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Did you identify
18	them through the sites, site rosters, or how
19	do you find these various populations?
20	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Do you want
21	me to go through our process?

Sure.

CHAIR GIBSON:

1	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, I'll
2	just walk you through the process. When we,
3	let's take a site profile. When we get
4	assigned a site profile, the first thing I'll
5	do is to of course read the site profile and
6	in the process develop questions for
7	interviewees that I might have. One of my
8	primary sources is, who is NIOSH referencing
9	and are they still alive?
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, so in other
11	words interviews we've had?
12	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well not
13	only interviews
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Or documents.
15	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS:
16	Documentation.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
18	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And then I
19	may go broader and look on the O drive to see
20	if there is recurrent names in other documents
21	that might not be referenced. With current
22	radcon personnel, for example, I will go to

the radcon manager of the site, and the first question I ask him is, I'm interested in dosimetry, internal and external, bioassay, etc., who do you have and who were their predecessors? And I get a lot of contacts that way.

I do contact the unions and that's how I reach out to a lot of the hourly workers. One of the most important ways of getting specific people identified is through the interviewees themselves. I do reach out to retiree organizations. I do attend retiree breakfasts, if I can catch them. There is a multitude of ways and I will come up with a list. Another way that is sometimes helpful is when I go out onto Amazon and retrieve all the historical documents on a site and read through those, you will get an idea of who the key personnel were at the site.

MR. ZEITOUN: There are a lot of books published and the names are there.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So we form

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1	our list. We develop questions as a team. We
2	work with the interviewees that we've selected
3	and set up meetings. This is usually done in
4	conjunction with the data capture at the site.
5	When we go to the site, obviously our best
6	source of current workers is the EEOICPA
7	contact at the site and the radcor
8	organizations. And they help us define who we
9	might want to talk to and we give them some
10	conditions. You know we found that if a
11	person hasn't been there for ten years or
12	more, he may not be able to answer a lot of
13	our questions. So we kind of put a time limit
14	on with a couple of exceptions in there. When
15	we go to the site we usually have questions
16	prepared. And if they are prepared in advance
17	the interviewees get them in advance. Another
18	thing we have started doing is to provide them
19	with the link to the document we are reviewing
20	to see if they might have any comments. And
21	we do our interviews in groups of six or below
22	with usually two of us present. And it is

kind of a we introduce ourselves, we ask the
questions and they do all the talking from
there. And this gets documented in raw notes
and then an individual interview summary is
put together. And this is provided to the
interviewee for review. After it had gone DOE
classification review, and incidentally our
raw notes also go through the DOE
classification. So there are several reviews
in the interview process. They are provided
to the individual at the interview and if they
provide comments back to us we integrate them.
We also put together a master interview
summary which takes out all the names of the
individuals and gets rid of some of the
duplication in different interviews,
consolidates it. And that's what usually ends
up in our report. That too has to go through
a classification interview. Lately what we've
been doing is providing the working group with
the individual interviews that have the
Privacy Act information all that we can

1	release to the public and what's made
2	available to the public is the master
3	interview summary.
4	MEMBER MUNN: Now when you say you
5	make that available to the worker group, what
6	group do you mean?
7	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, for
8	example, if we are doing Nevada Test Site
9	interviews, the purpose of a Special Exposure
10	Cohort, we will provide the individual
11	interviews to the Nevada Test Site working
12	group.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: Or the board?
14	MEMBER MUNN: The Board, that's
15	just what I wanted to clarify.
16	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And with SEC
17	petitions, it tends to be an iterative
18	process.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Personal observation
20	from having been involved in some of the
21	interviews that Kathy performed, her comment
22	about asking the right questions and then just

1	letting the workers talk seems to work very
2	well, certainly in the interviews which I was
3	privy to.
4	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And just so
5	you know we've done about 850 individual
6	interviews.
7	MR. ZEITOUN: For the first five
8	years?
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: For the
LO	first five years.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you.
12	MR. MAURO: This is John. Kathy,
L3	I'd like to just carry this one step further.
L4	I think the Nevada Test Site particular, I
L5	guess the genesis of that work is extremely
L6	relevant and is very timely as a good example
L7	where, in addition to what I would call the
L8	typical array of interviews as Kathy described
L9	for whether it is site profiles or SEC, we
20	went through one of the big issues that
21	came up had to do with badges left behind.

And I know a lot of you folks are very

familiar with the subject at a test site. And
that triggered a round of interviews and the
product which went to the work group after the
DOE clearance was two documents and the work
group has it, both of which have been DOE-
cleared but not PA-cleared. Why is the summary
level interview notes and the other is the
actual person to person that I call the
interview notes which people are named. Both
of those documents are in the hands of the
work group as DOE-cleared but not PA-cleared.
It is important to keep in mind the day may
come when we will have a work group meeting
where the chairman of the work group, Robert
Presley, may say listen there's a lot of folks
in the public who are going to want to look at
this material. And at that point in time we
have an interesting situation that we probably
should all be aware of with outreach. And
that is in theory we could try to PA-clear
both documents. That's going to be and
especially the detailed ones, that is going to

be especially difficult because there is much PA material that would actually destroy the integrity of a document. But then there's another twist. Once we go through that PA clearance process, that's the liability and General Counsel says, yes, these documents are clean. Ι suspect and Ι think and unfortunately Joe Fitzgerald is not on the line but I suspect that that document before it can released to the public as part of a work group meeting would have to go back to I believe this DOE more time. PAone clearance and DOE-clearance process affect our ability to be responsive to the general public who are very interested in a lot of these work products. And I think we should all be sensitive to that.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I add one thing for the workers? One of the things I do because our interviews have to go through so many review processes is when I get back from an interview session I will get our team,

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our review team on the phone and I will tell them, I'll give them an overview of some of the key issues that they need to be considering as they prepare their review. And that's very important because then they can go back and look for relevant documentation and so on and so forth.

CHAIR GIBSON: So, is this process that you guys scripted, that's part of your procedure?

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes.

MR. MAURO: Can I add a comment to that regarding our procedure? Our procedure is going to be a subset of NIOSH procedures. So in other words, right now and Larry if he is there, I'm not sure if he is still there, could correct me, but there are two documents that are in preparation that are documents prepared by NIOSH dealing with both classified unclassified and data capture including interviews. What we do, we don't actually have a formal procedure. We have sort of an

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interim procedure, the one that Kathy jus
described but we eventually will prepare
more formal procedure where it actually wil
plug in as a subset to the overarching NIOS
procedures. So we are in that stage where
you know, we assume we should have one as soon
as NIOSH's procedure and I think the NIOSH'
protocols in regarding points of contact an
how we make request and when I saw we, I mean
the board's contractor, make requests fo
either interviews or for data capture is all
process by which we will follow and the
document the material. All of that, tha
we've been talking about will be, I guess
formalized eventually but I think we ar
holding off until the board has a chance t
review this overarching procedures and Larr
could probably help out a bit here on whe
that might occur. It is still very much
work in progress but when they are ready to g
and they may be at this time the board ma
want to weigh in because it does affect, th

umbrella procedure does affect what SC&A's procedure will be because it will have to be compatible, consistent and actually subservient to it, which will affect how we will go about doing our business. So I wanted to make sure everybody understood that too. So, no we have not written those procedures down in any formal way, not yet.

John is speaking MR. ELLIOTT: the security plan and there security plan that DOE will have that will be site speaking to the DOE contacts affiliates and there is a NIOSH security plan which the audience would be, our staff, contractor staff, board operations under that. We also have two procedures that will be companion documents to our security plan. the security plans just go to the access, coordination of access to information at DOE facilities and how to, there's a section in there on how to conduct interviews in a secure setting and then document-generation. What

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1	steps are we to take and what procedure are we
2	to follow when we generate a document, either
3	a site profile, a SEC petition evaluation
4	review report, a SC&A review document, a
5	matrix of issues that comes out of the board
6	process. So these plans speak to that. They
7	don't necessarily speak to outreach in a
8	general broad sense. They don't speak to how
9	to conduct these kind of meetings. And
10	whether or not they speak to interviews of
11	individuals in a non-cleared status, a non-
12	secured setting, I'm not sure it will go
13	there, these will go there. That would be
14	attended to in other policy or process
15	documents.
16	MEMBER BEACH: So, Larry, can you
17	tell me what those procedure numbers are and
18	how soon they will be available for us to
19	review?
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Well these
21	MEMBER BEACH: Those are
22	MR. ELLIOTT: These are the I'm

sorry, go ahead.

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MEMBER BEACH: Those are very important access data.

MR. ELLIOTT: Absolutely. Well these are the documents that we have talking about to the full board for the past two board meetings.

MEMBER BEACH: Right.

MR. ELLIOTT: And I do not have the procedure numbers at this point for you. I don't know what our companion procedure numbers are. They are also in final stages of review.

MR. MAURO: Larry, I can help out a bit because we have had a chance as NIOSH has requested SC&A to provide feedback on them. Ι have two and there may be others. One is PR-011. called OCAS That. deals classification review of documents. And the other is OCAS policy PLCY-0001. And that handling control unclassified deals with information. Larry I know there may be, you

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had mentioned there might be some others but those are the two I am aware of.

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, those are the two companion documents to the security plan that we are trying to put in place. I don't mean to evasive or cryptic about where we are at with these things but I have to tell you that these are very difficult documents to negotiate to finality because we shared them with SC&A as well as our contractors because we want them to be able to understand what is What this means for them. coming at them. Can they operate within the construct confines that these documents present? And until have, at that level, we understanding and buying in, these are predecisional documents.

MEMBER BEACH: I guess, Larry, you are asking for SC&A if they can work within those confines. Is there an opportunity to expand those confines or is what you are giving SC&A, bottom line this is it? I guess

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that's my curiosity.

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MR. ELLIOTT: There is negotiation between the two departments on what it going to take to be able to stand up and say we are practicing our work in an environment that maintains the national security interest to the best of our ability. That's overarching goal that we have for these two documents. That's what these departments are trying to work together. We have to recognize that the Department of Energy has the primary authority to protect certain types information. Department of Health and Human Services, it has to be recognized that we do not maintain or protect national security level information. We don't have the wherewithal, the safeguards, the procedures, the physical structures required to do that. Yet we operate in an environment, here in HHS, in this program where we are delving into another department's authorized responsibility And so while I may to say SC&A or to area.

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ORAU or to ATL, this is where NIOSH wants to be on this. This is how we think we can all work best together to get our jobs done. back to DOE and I may hear from them, that's okay, but it doesn't meet the acid test that it has to meet. And so you have to do this. And so until those interactions are concluded, I can't bring anything to the advisory board. also this, the advisory is is advisory body that advises the Secretary of You are not involved in -- you don't HHS. have management of prerogative or management discretion here on how things get put into play. That's our job.

MEMBER BEACH: We can comment on how it affects our jobs.

MR. ELLIOTT: You sure can comment and I am hoping you are going to comment as well as you can because it will affect you. It is affecting you, as John's pointed out, as Dan McKeel pointed out it is going to affect everybody because yes you are right, John.

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1	Once you have had a document cleared all the
2	way up and it is ready to be and it gets a
3	privacy act reviewed, yes it is going to have
4	to go back to DOE for another look before we
5	can release it, just to make sure. Yes we are
6	talking to DOE about pulling back on that over
7	time as they gain more experience with us and
8	the various kinds of documents that are put
9	out into the public. What does it really take
10	for them to say, they are comfortable at that
11	document, that type of document? Does it need
12	to have four or five reviews for sensitive
13	information? Where can they draw the line?
14	Is it after the first development of a draft
15	that gets put into play for technical
16	evaluation by a group of authors? I doubt it,
17	but it may be at a point where the document
18	has come to a state of finality that's all it
19	needs is a Privacy Act review and all they are
20	going to do is take out Privacy Act related
21	information. That to me doesn't sound like
22	DOE needs to see it again and that's the

argument I'm making. But right now I haven't won that. So there's a lot of this going on.

The board will have its opportunity.

Larry, I would like to MR. MAURO: In fact, and also ask add one thing. question. My understanding is the procedures are primarily there for sensitive information and control but they also have an aspect to it for efficiency. I noticed as part of our review, working through the NIOSH point of contact for arranging for data capture and boxes being pulled and arranging for onsite interviews etc., under the new guidelines, these draft guidelines we will be working NIOSH point of contact. through a Мγ understanding that toward was more а streamlining and efficiency approach that was towards national security, but maybe it is both.

MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I think you are right John. We had proposed to be and worked together to be more coordinated on the impact

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that we make on a DOE facility. And in that as you know DOE has said to us we want one person, a NIOSH person, to talk to us about your information needs are for facility. So that means that a NIOSH point of contact needs to know what SC&A's needs are because that point of contact for NIOSH is responsible for turning around SC&A and saying well look, we've got all of this information already assembled in this folder on our data research base. No we don't have those kinds We'll assist you and facilitate of documents. your access to get those documents retrieved from the site. So that's the efficiency process we are trying to tend to in this coordination effort. I don't believe

MR. MAURO: Larry, you've got everybody here. One part of the interactions we've been having and one of the concerns that I had now I'm not sure it has been answered. One of the things Kathy Demers has described is her reaching out for interviews. I

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believe, offsite interviews. Right now have been doing that on our own keeping of course NIOSH apprised we are doing opposed to this offsite now. As opposed to working through the point of contact. Т understand that when it comes to onsite interviews where we will be burdening DOE, working to the point of contact is our, you know, are the ground rules, but for offsite interviews SC&A has independently pursued those keeping NIOSH apprised of course and of course all of those notes. And the notes go through the same clearance process through Is that, I don't think that particular DOE. matter was ever really explicitly discussed before. Do you see that as an appropriate interpretation of where things are going?

MR. ELLIOTT: I do. I don't see that the NIOSH point of contact has any need or you have any need of the NIOSH point of contact to conduct those kind of offsite interviews. That's certainly something that

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you all are capable of without our assistance.

And you know, all we are asking in that particular example is to get a copy of whatever final summary minutes or notes come out of that process so that we are all working with the same set of information in the end.

MR. MAURO: There's one more -- I appreciate that because I wasn't clear whether we are all in agreement on that. Now there's one more dimension to this, that interesting and I think important. When we conduct these offsite interviews, and this has to do with the document after it has gone through DOE clearance and after it has been reviewed by the interviewee to make sure that we've captured the information provided faithfully. Now we have these notes, material and one of the things that we discussed before Larry, which is important, I always view that work product as the equivalent of a capture and felt that at that point in the it was reasonable to provide NIOSH

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with that information just as if we had just
finished capturing a record of some sort, so
that we all have the same complete set of
records. However, in speaking to some of our
folks including Joe Fitzgerald and Kathy, one
of the things I learned and this maybe
important to everyone concerned is that some
folks in the interview would prefer that
material not be distributed except to be kept
and not be distributed to NIOSH early in the
process. Of course eventually everyone will
see it when it gets cleared and put into our
site profile review as an appendix, summary
level information. But some of the
interviewees felt more comfortable if the
material was going to be held confidential so
to speak. Kathy, could you I mean I don't
know if I'm overstating this case, but did I
communicate that correctly some of the
concerns that of the interviewees might have
regarding our releasing that material to NIOSH
and what the implications are?

1	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, one of
2	the questions we ask the interviewees right up
3	front is do you want to remain anonymous or
4	not but the content of that interview they
5	typically don't object to providing to the
6	working group and to NIOSH. And a part of why
7	we originally did master interview summaries
8	was a lot of people fell into this category
9	where they wanted to remain anonymous and they
10	didn't want anyone to know they were talking
11	to us.
12	MR. MAURO: So this concern goes
13	more toward the individual entity than it does
14	to the summary level document?
15	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right.
16	MR. MAURO: Okay.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't know why I
18	don't see a problem.
19	MR. MAURO: Okay.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: I mean we don't have
21	to know the identity of a person you talk to.
22	You know, we may ask that if there's some

1	salient substantive point that is made in that
2	communication that we need to follow-up on but
3	that individual still has I believe a right to
4	stay anonymous even at that point. We should
5	be able to hopefully try to figure out a way
6	to verify what has been said by other means.
7	I don't understand this one-upmanship that
8	goes on in this relationship that we all have.
9	You all should make sure that you make these
10	folks aware that you work for the government
11	and any of your products are government
12	property. That doesn't preclude an individual
13	from saying they want to volunteer their
14	information anonymously but it is government
15	property. So we are not asking for those I
16	don't believe. We haven't asked for the
17	identity of the anonymous individuals have we?
18	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: No, you
19	haven't but they are provided, labeled as
20	anonymous.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: But the information

is still --

1	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: There.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: there for our
3	understanding and needs.
4	MR. ZEITOUN: Correct.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't understand
6	the issue though.
7	MR. MAURO: I'm sorry. I may have
8	it was my understanding that one of the
9	matters that came up is after the individual
10	interviews were done. That there was an
11	interest by and it may have been cleared by
12	DOE, cleared by the interviewee as being
13	faithful to the interview that there was some
14	interest on the part of NIOSH to review that
15	material, you know, the individual interviews,
16	not the summary level. If that's not the
17	case, then I have raised something that's not
18	an issue.
19	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well I think
20	what you might be raising is that there are
21	several versions to the interview notes. One
22	is the raw notes before the interviewee ever

chance to look at them. And provide it summarize those and to the interviewee for comment and they return their comments, we integrate them. That is at the point that we give them to NIOSH. In other, in several situations NIOSH is requested to see raw notes.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, and every time I find out about that I tell them knock it off. It is the same way with our raw notes. You take your raw notes and then you write your summary from it. We're not, just let me know. When you get one of those requests, just let me know.

MR. ELLIOTT: It is a tool. I mean raw notes are a tool that are used at the discretion of the owner of that tool. Just like the tape-recordings are a tool. They are not a deliverable. They are not required under the contract. The individual author of the summary notes has decided to use a recording device as a tool to make sure that

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1	they captured what was said in the interview
2	effectively and transcribe that to their
3	summary notes. You know, people can comment
4	on the use of recordings but this goes back to
5	the earlier comments by the advocates. We are
6	not going to go to recordings. It is just not
7	going to happen. It is not necessarily just
8	because of the state's requirements. It is
9	more that once you have a recording in your
10	system of records, how do you provide a
11	you've got to go to work to provide a
12	transcript of that recording. Then you've got
13	to redact the transcript and this is not the
14	chosen type of documentation that we've made
15	for these kinds of interactions. It is a set
16	of summary notes. It is not a full-fledged
17	transcript. So we are not going to go there.
18	I'm just going to be pretty blunt and frank
19	about that. We are not going to go there. We
20	are not doing recordings. So if you all want
21	to make a consensus recommendation to the
22	secretary, it is going to come right back down

1	to me and I'm going to explain to him why we
2	are not doing recordings. It's done. I am
3	adamant about that. So in this instance I
4	don't think we have got a problem. NIOSH
5	shouldn't be asking. Staff shouldn't be
6	asking for these raw notes.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: If they ask for the
8	raw notes, just let me know. Just let me
9	know.
10	MR. SUNDIN: Larry and Stu, this is
11	Dave Sundin. I do recall at least once
12	instance where we had a FOIA request from a
13	member of the public asking specifically for
14	SC&A's raw notes. So we were advised at that
15	point we had to go obtain them and then they
16	were redacted prior to release to that member
17	of the public.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, we will need
19	to have a discussion outside the room on that.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: So, under FOIA it may
21	or it may not be permissible to give up raw

That is a determination that has to be

notes.

1	made by the Freedom of Information Act Office.
2	And in this instance I guess they determined
3	it was releasable information.
4	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is
5	Kathy.
6	MR. SUNDIN: Appropriately
7	redacted.
8	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS:
9	Appropriately redacted, okay.
LO	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is
11	Kathy. Was that an interview or was that
12	notes from a document?
L3	MR. SUNDIN: I recall that it
L4	included interviews. It was sort of field
15	notes, I think yours and Arjun's. I don't
L6	even remember the site Kathy.
L7	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.
18	MR. MAURO: I recall that also. So
L9	yes, I think it was the field notes, yes.
20	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, with that why
21	don't we take a little break for lunch here
22	for an hour and come back at approximately

1	12:15/12:20 or 1:15/1:20.
2	MS. KLEA: This is Bonnie. Did I
3	miss a comment period review dealing with the
4	site experts?
5	CHAIR GIBSON: No, we just had a
6	worker advocate comment period a little bit
7	earlier. We are going to have another one
8	some time this afternoon after lunch Bonnie.
9	MS. KLEA: Okay. So California I
10	should be back on the phone at what time?
11	CHAIR GIBSON: It would be an hour.
12	MS. KLEA: Okay. Thank you.
13	MR. KATZ: So thank everyone on the
14	phone. We are going to break the line now and
15	we'll join back up a little bit after 1:00.
16	(Whereupon, the above-entitles matter
17	went off the record at 12:14 p.m. and resumed
18	at 1:22 p.m.)
19	MR. KATZ: This is Ted Katz with
20	the work group on worker outreach and we are
21	starting back up after a lunch break. Let me
22	just check. Everyone from this morning is

1	still here at the table. Let's see about
2	folks on the phone. Phil, are you still with
3	us?
4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes I am.
5	MR. KATZ: That's great and who
6	else do we have, John Mauro?
7	MR. MAURO: Yes I am here.
8	MR. KATZ: And do we have, do we
9	still have our folks from the public?
LO	MS. KLEA: Yes, Bonnie from
11	California.
12	MS. BARRIE: This is Terrie Barrie.
L3	MR. KATZ: Welcome. Anyone else
L4	from the public joining us?
15	MR. RAMSPOTT: John Ramspott.
L6	MR. KATZ: Welcome, John. And I
L7	don't know, I think that's it for what we have
18	to have on here.
L9	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, I think we
20	will start off after lunch with the
21	petitioners or the advocates made a request
22	for some more comments before lunch. So we'll

open it up to the phone and let the worker
advocates or claimants make some comments at
this point and then we will just go back
around the table and see if there is any items
that we need to close up that we were
discussing earlier and then we'll start
talking about a path forward of the next
meeting.

MS. KLEA: Yes, this is Bonnie.

Can I add some comments at this time?

CHAIR GIBSON: Yes, go ahead Bonnie.

I'd like to see MS. KLEA: Okay. some kind of rule written about NIOSH cannot cannot consult with the site expert witness who has testified against the workers in workers' comp court. That's a situation that we have. We have a site expert that has given documents that he wrote and he swayed NIOSH on excluding the non-monitored workers this my petition. And is the on gentleman who is the site expert in testifying

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1	in court against community claims and against
2	workers' compensation claims. And to me it is
3	a giant, giant conflict of interest and this
4	same gentleman has also weighed in the work
5	groups for my petition.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: So, Bonnie this is
7	Larry Elliott.
8	MS. KLEA: Yes Larry.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: I would refer you to
10	the NIOSH conflict or bias policy that is on
11	our website and in that you will find a way
12	that you can raise this up with the NIOSH
13	coordinator on conflict or bias.
14	MS. KLEA: Okay, I've been speaking
15	about this issue for at least the last eight
16	years.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, again I would
18	ask you to look at the NIOSH policy on
19	conflict or bias and make your points relevant
20	to the issue at hand based upon your reading
21	of that policy and submit them to the NIOSH
22	designated official.

1	MS. KLEA: Okay, and who would that
2	be?
3	MR. ELLIOTT: Well the policy
4	currently lists I believe by title only, not
5	by name a person that is by title stated as
6	the NIOSH coordinator.
7	MR. RAFKY: I would have to look.
8	I don't remember what the exact title is. It
9	is spelled out in the policy.
10	MS. KLEA: Okay, and then I worked
11	with Terrie Barrie on that issue because she
12	is so knowledgeable. Also we have a retiree
13	organization which I belong to that mostly
14	they don't like what I'm doing. They don't
15	like the claims process and they are very
16	secretive about the work and what they know.
17	So, I don't know if all the retiree groups are
18	like this but mostly it is management.
19	MEMBER MUNN: I think that varies
20	widely from site to site.
21	MS. KLEA: Okay. Anyway, I would
22	like to have someone from the program address

them to see if they could come and speak and maybe I can work that out with Kathy Robertson.

MR. ELLIOTT: Well, Bonnie this is Larry Elliott again.

MS. KLEA: Yes.

MR. ELLIOTT: We've had a number of interactions out there based upon again these are purpose driven meetings and so I know that there was a meeting with regard to the SEC petition process. I believe in the early days site profile development for Susana Area 4 there was also a worker outreach meeting to hear thoughts and concerns about what happened at the site relative to our ability to reconstruct DOS and what the site profile should in that regard. say We certainly have had a board meeting out there recently. And so you know, as you thinking about this, I would just ask that you be very clear in what you think the purpose of a meeting would be.

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MS. KLEA: Well I don't know. You mentioned it. You mentioned the retiree organization and I don't know if it is to inform people about the program or is this for SC&A to do.

MR. ELLIOTT: Well I won't speak about SC&A's motives. They would need to opine about that. From the NIOSH perspective we would say that we, our contractors have touched the various constituencies about the site to the best of their ability. I believe is included depending upon the purpose for a given meeting, the retirees group. In other instances it may not have asked participation from the retirees group. from NIOSH's perspective, you know, I'm pretty satisfied that we have made attempts to try to involve the right people for the purpose of a given meeting out there.

MS. KLEA: Yes, you've done actually a good job in bringing people to the meetings and then of course when Laurie Breyer

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came out to talk about the SEC process, that was mostly claimants because otherwise how would you know who to send a letter to.

MR. ELLIOTT: Right, well we try to serve the claimant population in a town hall style meeting to inform the claimants about the petitioning process and about the dose-reconstruction process.

MS. KLEA: Right.

ELLIOTT: I think one of the problems that we see with the Santa Susana site situation is there is a lot of concern rightfully so but it presents lot confusion and that concern is with regard to the off-site environmental contamination and the offsite environmental contamination is not something that is within NIOSH's privy nor the board's nor SC&A's. And so we would just ask that folks understand that if they can and try to consider that in how they frame their needs because we are real limited in what we can do in response to concerns that you all raise

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1	about environment contamination of public
2	health problems off the site.
3	MS. KLEA: Well you know I say if
4	it is off the site it certainly is got to be
5	100 times more on the site.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: No argument there.
7	We don't disagree with that concept at all.
8	MS. KLEA: Okay, thanks so much.
9	Thank you for letting me give my comments.
10	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay thank you
11	Bonnie. Are there any other advocates or
12	claimants on the line that want to make
13	comments at this time?
14	MS. BARRIE: This is Terrie. We
15	do have a few comments Mike. One of the
16	things that drew my attention was John Mauro's
17	statement that SC&A's policies which meets the
18	board when it comes to the security review.
19	And forgive me if this has been already
20	addressed and I missed. I have been off the
21	phone for a little bit. This question is

directed to John. Do you receive this as a

little bit burdensome to SC&A?

MR. MAURO: Well, you know, it can be because previously you know we would interact directly with DOE and make our own arrangements to data capture interviews. Now in the streamlining process data capturing onsite interviews will be through the NIOSH point of contact. And the NIOSH point of contact will in effect be there to help us. So in one aspect the streamlining effect may actually expedite matters because it is going to one point and easy for DOE.

MS. BARRIE: This is Terrie. I was disconnected so I didn't hear that. I just got to dial back in.

MR. MAURO: Oh okay. I'll start from the beginning. I think what we are talking about is a situation that could be in some regards a benefit but also in some regards a drawback. What I was saying is for the point of view of how we used to operate was we would interact directly with DOE, make

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1	our own arrangements of data capture and
2	interviews. However, of course at all times
3	we would keep NIOSH informed and we would
4	always interface with NIOSH beforehand to make
5	sure we were not requesting documents that
6	were already captured. There was a lot of
7	front end work where we try to reduce the
8	redundancy. But we were free to interact
9	directly with DOE to make these arrangements.
10	But it does turn out that on some occasions
11	that was somewhat burdensome for DOE. DOE did
12	a request from both ends, efficiency and a
13	security perspective to introduce these new
14	protocols where for onsite interviews and for
15	data capture retrieval of documents we would
16	work through the NIOSH point of contact. Now
17	the way I see it is as long as the NIOSH point
18	of contact is looking after our needs and
19	making sure that we get access to the
20	information we need in a timely way, this
21	should work out well. If it turns out for
22	some reason SC&A is sort of put at the back of

the queue in terms of retrieving documents and
so forth, then of course there might be a
burden here. So I think that if everyone is
well intentioned and moving the whole process
expeditiously it should work out okay. The
fact that we have access to offsite interviews
whereby we can make our own arrangements.
That's important. I was glad to hear that
that's the ground rules. So right now I guess
I would say that we are prepared to move
forward in that manner. We have been moving
in that manner. We have some success on some
recent site visits, for example Mound, that
will work out well. We are about to go
through the very same process. Right now we
are very close to beginning the process for
Savannah River. But we have had situations
where things weren't as efficient. We ran
into some problems on Hanford. So I guess,
you know, we are optimistic that we will be
able to work efficiently under the new ground
rules

MS. BARRIE: Okay. I hope for that
also. My other question, well actually it is
a clarification of my earlier comment. I just
wanted to, obviously it sounds like the worker
outreach is much better prepared than it was
with the Rocky Flats plant. At the Rocky
Flats there was only two meetings held on one
day and it did not include the non-production
workers. It was very attended by a very
small amount of people. And the question I
have for consideration in the future that
doesn't need an answer, with the advisory
board public comment period, many, many people
offer insight and information of their work.
And I'm just curious to see if things obtained
were not on file in the public commentary from
the board meeting.

And my last comment is I'm a little bit surprised by Mr. Elliott's attitude on recording these meetings. He said that if the board recommended to the Secretary of Health and Human Services that they should be

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1	recorded and transcribed that he's not going
2	to do it. He is adamant about that won't be
3	done. That is very disconcerting.
4	And actually I do have one more. I
5	would recommend that this working group
6	recommend to the full board a public comment
7	period be scheduled for all working group
8	meetings. Thank you.
9	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, thank you Ms.
10	Barrie. Is there any other advocates or
11	claimants on the line? Okay if not I guess we
12	can just open it up here in the room for
13	NIOSH's work group, any follow-ups or anything
14	we want to talk about on things we've
15	discussed earlier today or anything we didn't
16	privy?
17	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, we
18	have one additional finding.
19	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, go ahead.
20	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: That is a
21	two-track system appears to exist for
22	obtaining employee and site expert input. And

by that it's the interview process the site experts versus the outreach process with site experts.

MR. MAURO: Excuse me, Kathy, maybe you could get a little closer to the microphone. I'm having a little difficulty hearing you.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Me too.

Let me just remind the MR. KATZ: folks on the phone too the problem might be everybody is that not muting their phone on the line. that's So are actually we hearing a lot of sort of background noise from So please everyone if you don't your phones. have a mute button, use *6 and mute your phone. Thanks.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, I was saying that there is one final finding and that's related to having a two-track system to collect information from the workers and by that I mean you have your worker outreach and you have your small focus groups or

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interviews. And someone needs to be collecting the information into some sort of database that is provided in these more focused interviews, so that they can also be responded to.

CHAIR GIBSON: Does NIOSH have any comment?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think there might two parts in this. One is I think in terms of capturing the information I think interviews are now are captured in the same manner regardless of who we are interviewing. And I think, certainly when you did this PROC-097 review, interviews our were overwhelmingly management and I think since then we probably do other -- we have done doing better at other non-management interviews, more worker, on the line worker type interviews. Although I would not say that it is a balancing. It is not necessarily a balanced representation. So with respect to actually the documentation of an interview, I

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believe we are pretty consistent on how we do that. Then what was, is there more to this about the treatment of the information from a meeting, from an outreach meeting and how is that addressed.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: You have statements that are given to you in a worker outreach meeting and you respond to them.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And the question is, you have comments that are given to you in an interview. How is that tracked?

MR. HINNEFELD: So now you are talking about, for instance, some other avenue other than exactly a worker outreach meeting but a claimant or a petitioner or interested party who would say have you considered these things here, and these other comments we received? Well Larry kind of talked about that earlier. I mean there are a number of avenues that those come in by so our response and our document kind of depends on how the

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1	response is. So I think maybe we might be
2	able to summarize that in some sort of
3	response to this.
4	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Let me kind
5	of give you a better example. You know the
6	personal communication documentation that
7	NIOSH or ORAU fills out?
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: After
10	they've conducted an interview.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
12	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: There are
13	elements that are brought up in those
14	interviews and how are they being tracked in
15	relation to how it may impact the technical
16	work product?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I'd have to
18	I'm not prepared to give you an answer
19	today but it will be part of what we have to
20	do.
21	MR. MAURO: This is John Mauro.
22	Interestingly enough your concern Kathy also

applies to SC&A in that we often get, I often
get a phone call, phone calls from interested
parties who are wanting to communicate
information to me. And sometimes they will
send me files. Sometimes, you know
whatever material comes in. What I always
do is I say it is important that whatever you
send to me you also send to NIOSH and they
respect that and understand that situation.
But there is one circumstance that happened
recently that was very interesting. There is
a particular individual that has called me a
great deal and provided me verbally over the
phone with information and here's the point.
I didn't summarize this information. I didn't
write it down, but in the course of providing
that information, there were certain aspects
of it where I used my personal judgment. Now
here's where things become subjective. Where
I felt that is especially interesting and that
I did write down and I did send on to the
working group and also to interested parties

1	at NIOSH. But I was a filter. In other words
2	in effect the information was coming into me
3	and I made a judgment on what I thought might
4	be relevant. I passed it on. So we do have
5	the circumstance where people send material.
6	Now when they send it be e-mail, they'll send
7	files. We have it, we forward it up to NIOSH
8	and make sure they get everything we have, but
9	there also are times we have people just
10	communicating, volunteering information and
11	right now all I can do is when I felt that
12	there was something that was explained to me
13	that could possibly be important, I would
14	write it down and communicate it to the
15	working groups and NIOSH. We really have
16	never written down a procedure to that effect.
17	In fact, we have never even had a
18	conversation when that happens with me. Now
19	when you are involved, Kathy, when you are
20	involved in actually interviewing people of
21	course you have a formalism to it. But you
22	make me think about it a little bit, what

1	about me? I don't normally participate in
2	these. I have only been on one interview case
3	with Chapman Valve, but I do get phone calls
4	quite often from interested parties and my
5	protocol right now is just the way I
6	described. I was selective in what I think is
7	important and pass it on.
8	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, one of
9	my experiences is by the time someone is
10	providing me with documentation, they have
11	already provided it to NIOSH, but of course we
12	can make sure that they have it.
13	MR. ZEITOUN: We usually ask about
14	that. Did you provide to it NIOSH and they
15	said yes.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Like I said I'm not
17	prepared to talk about it today. I'd have to
18	find out and see.
19	CHAIR GIBSON: Anything else?
20	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: That pretty
21	much sums up the findings that we had.
22	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.

MEMBER BEACH: I have something. Could I ask a question for NIOSH? Can you describe briefly or however in-depth the process of when you decide to have a worker outreach meeting, how that process unfolds basically? I know there's one coming at W. R. Grace. So what would your process be?

MR. HINNEFELD: Do you want to take that Vern?

MR. McDOUGALL: Yes. W. R. Grace's field services is nuclear а little bit different situation but most of our outreach meetings -- most of our outreach meetings are basically driven by something that happens with OCAS. In the old days they used to be driven largely by the development of site profiles. And the mission was to identify stakeholders and get to them, get them a chance to have input early on in the process. would have to after they the profiles were developed, go back and okay, well here it is more of a closed-ended

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1	question, here's the document that is
2	involved. This is an opportunity for you to
3	critique this and provide additional
4	information and show NIOSH where they are
5	mistaken.
6	MEMBER BEACH: And that was per
7	097? That was that procedure that drove that
8	early on?
9	MR. McDOUGALL: Well actually this
10	really started late 1993/1994
11	MR. HINNEFELD: You mean Procedure
12	097.
13	MR. McDOUGALL: Yes, well before
14	the procedure.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Well before, okay.
16	MR. McDOUGALL: Now with the SEC
17	petitions kind of the same thing happens
18	because what will happen let me say
19	recently with Los Alamos, for example. The
20	petitioner there was a member, he was
21	associated with one of the stakeholder groups

out there. And when we see any kind of a

1	petition filed and most petitions aren't even
2	filed by anybody, they are mostly filed by it
3	seems by survivors. So a lot of the
4	organizations that we've been dealing with
5	over the years don't know when this petition
6	has been filed necessarily. So what we do is
7	we reach out, when we see the petition filed,
8	we reach out to the stakeholder organizations,
9	explain to them where this thing is in the
10	process, a little bit about why it affects
11	them. You know, this is there is going to
12	be some decisions made in the next several
13	months that are going to affect their members'
14	compensation possibly for a long time to come.
15	And kind of work with them to see what their,
16	what level of interest there is in having
17	input into the process.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Okay and so then you
19	plan a meeting.
20	MR. McDOUGALL: We plan a meeting -

interested, yes we plan a meeting. There have

they are interested.

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they are

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l been times, I'm trying to think of the site
2 recently. Mark you went out by yourself the
first time I think to talk to somebody. I'm
drawing a blank right now. But yes, we plan a
meeting. We give them an opportunity to, we
give them an opportunity to learn about the
7 process, where things are in the process, and
8 to provide the input.
9 MEMBER BEACH: So you actually do a
presentation at the meeting?
MR. McDOUGALL: Yes, we don't. It
is usually somebody from OCAS. Laurie and/or,
usually a health physicist, yes.
MEMBER BEACH: Okay, so then
MR. McDOUGALL: Because it is a two-
way street. There are still learning. These
people are still, you know, they are not
experts who most of these people, the
stakeholders we reach out to are not people
who deal with these issues on a day-to-day
21 basis.

ELLIOTT:

MR.

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They may not even

have claims.

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MR. McDOUGALL: Yes, yes they most of them probably won't have current claims. So it is an educational process for them and it is an educational process -- its really a two-way communication process because they are learning about the process, about implications for their future and at the same time, NIOSH is getting feedback where we can. We try and identify some key issues that NIOSH wants to collect information on, get it into their hands ahead of time so that when they come to these meetings, NIOSH captures information that's going to be helpful to them in reviewing those petitions.

MEMBER BEACH: I guess that's what I am looking for. A real history of why you decide to go to a site, what you do when you get there, what questions you give them in advance? Do you do a presentation?

MR. ELLIOTT: It comes, it comes -there's a variety of ways that we could become

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1	engaged with folks at a site. An SEC petition
2	is one way. Somebody expresses an interest to
3	file a petition but doesn't fully understand
4	and ask Laurie or Denise to come and help them
5	and in conjunction with that, there's an
6	offer. Would it be helpful if we talk to a
7	broader-based group than just you? And so
8	that gets put into play. In some instances,
9	we are asked. We were asked to come to speak
10	to the guards union at Portsmouth, Ohio,
11	because they had a special concern that they
12	wanted to raise specifically with me and Dr.
13	Neton.
14	MEMBER BEACH: So once you decide,
15	Larry, to go to that site, do you broadcast
16	that information?
17	MR. ELLIOTT: No.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, that's what
19	I'm looking for.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Not necessarily do we
21	broadcast that information because the purpose

may dictate that it is better for us to talk

with a small group of knowledgeable people. The purpose may say to us, well here's a situation where a large number of claimants or just general people in the population don't understand what's going on around the site, whether it is an SEC process or whether it is DOS reconstruction. And it makes sense to us to respond with a town hall meeting.

MEMBER BEACH: Yes.

MR. ELLIOTT: And go out and you We will have a short know we just open it up. presentation and then, you know, public, we hear people's comments. And we try to deal with that in that kind of a setting. So, it could be a situation where the purpose says to us, there is a technical issue on the table, badges are left behind. Okay, so who do we go talk to, to find out about that? will, SC&A would focus our interaction with people who have either said they've done that or they have reported they know of others who have done that. And in that situation we may

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1	say to ourselves well this takes a broader
2	venue than just a small working group, a small
3	focus group. We may want to have a more
4	public. And in the more public sense, when we
5	have a town hall meeting style, yes we
6	announce that to the public. We want as many
7	people to come bring as many perspectives as
8	can be offered. On the other end of the
9	spectrum though is the need to nail down some
10	technical issue and try to identify those
11	individuals who in a small group or even a
12	one-on-one setting with us, can elucidate the
13	issue for our better understanding. So it
14	happens in a variety of ways. I mean, I'm
15	sure Vern and Mark could go on and on and on
16	about the ways we've tried to be proactive and
17	reach out to people. And at the same time
18	have a listening ear open and ready to respond
19	as soon as we hear somebody say hey, you need
20	to come and talk to us. And in some instances
21	where they have reached out, they have a cold
22	shoulder. They don't want to talk to you.

MEMBER BEACH: Right.

MR. ELLIOTT: We don't want to get involved. In some instances where they have tried to reach out and say, you know, out here in INEO we would like to sit down and talk to everybody involved. Well, the painters don't want to be in the same room as the carpenters. And the carpenters don't want to be in the same room as the electricians and those kind of things happen. So we end up with fractured meetings where we only meet with one organized labor group at a time because they function So, it is a very dynamic better that way. process that is driven in many different ways. That is the best I can describe it for you.

MS. BREYER: I was going to say not to be repetitive but to give you some specific examples of what Larry is talking about, you know, and what Vern is speaking to as well. You know, if an SEC petition comes out from a survivor, you know, some of the union groups at the facility may not know about it or even

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the workers. They may do outreach to the union groups and say hey we have this SEC petition just to let you know. And then the unions may ask for a meeting at that point to provide input. And that would happen with Los Alamos.

There is another example where we SEC petition for received an Texas Chemical, which is a very small site and so the health physicist working on that says we have some information but I would like to talk to the workers and ask them some information. put together So he had ATL some meetings with some individual workers. And in of having that small process outreach meeting it was determined that there was a lot of confusion down there. So then we decided that it might be proactive of us to go to Galveston and hold a town hall meeting. when we did the town hall meeting, then we would have done huge -- you know we would have sent letters to anybody that we had letters

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about. We would have tried to get retirees.
ATL would have tried to get the unions. We
would have put out a press release. It would
have been on our website. In those type of
instances then we would do a large amount of
outreach. And then with the meetings like
with Denise and I, people have either asked
and said can you come out and explain the SEC
to us or between Denise and I we would have
gotten a lot of calls. So we've determined
hey you know, this might be a good site to go
out and do an SEC outreach meeting and again
that would be a large audience that we would
try to get there so we would do letters, press
releases, put it on the website. So those are
just examples like Texas City Chemical where
we were proactive because there was a lot of
confusion just about NIOSH and where we also
did a small just with a small group of
workers and I mean those are just some more
hands-on examples of when in situations we've
held some of these meetings by request or when

1	we went out and talked to people.
2	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
3	CHAIR GIBSON: So even though
4	there's many different forms, it sounds like
5	to me there's basically two basic types of
6	involvement with workers. I'm sure there's
7	some of it crosses over but one of it's
8	basically NIOSH is offering information to the
9	general public, workers or workers have
LO	requested information from NIOSH whether it is
11	a program, whether it is a SEC and then there
L2	is also types of meetings where NIOSH is
L3	seeking input from workers on a specific site
L4	or an issue or the workers have contacted you
L5	and said we have information we want you to
L6	hear. So it is kind of like two categories.
L7	I mean
L8	MR. ELLIOTT: It could be viewed
L9	that way.
20	CHAIR GIBSON: Kind of hear
21	information from your general meetings that

 $\mbox{MR.}$ ELLIOTT: And I could portray a

1	meeting for you where both occurs, you know.
2	CHAIR GIBSON: Yes, crossovers.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, it crosses over,
4	and we get more than we thought we bargained
5	for or more than we went in for and I think
6	and I hope that the people who came to attend
7	learn something and got more out of it than
8	they had anticipated as well. So it can be a
9	beneficial exchange that way.
10	CHAIR GIBSON: I'm just trying to
11	get this thing structured to where we can kind
12	of put some legs underneath of it and see
13	what, you know, try to set some metrics for us
14	to look at to measure to work against. Would
15	it be fair to kind of categorize them into
16	those two groups understanding that there is
17	crossover information or is that
18	MR. ELLIOTT: I think that's a fair
19	way to categorize in a categorical form what
20	our outreach efforts are.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: No, I agree. I
22	think it is a decent way to think about it.

MS. BREYER: From our perspective yes.

MAURO: Mike, this is John MR. There is one point I would like to Mauro. bring to the table that I neglected to mention when I was responding to the last question. Ι think we need to all be sensitive to this. the previous in which we interacted way directly with DOE, one of the things that happens is on let's say a data capture effort, very often it is an iterative process. understand and Kathy certainly could weigh in on this, whereby it is not a very linear process by way in which we capture data. have certain areas of interest and then very often we need to in an iterative process refine the request for information to make sure that we get what we are looking for. that requires some interaction between NIOSH, I'm sorry, between SC&A and DOE. With the new arrangement where we have a point of contact I'm a little concerned that t hat iterative

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nature of the interaction might be diluted --

MR. KATZ: John, could you hold one second. Go ahead John, I'm sorry.

MR. MAURO: Okay, yes. I'll say it again but briefly. In the new paradigm where we work through a point of contact, to take data capture, one of my concerns and I think we should all be concerned with this and be attentive to it, is the loss of what I would call to be the direct iterative interaction DOE, is between SC&A that sometimes and necessary in order to make sure that we get the information we need, because it is not a very linear process. There is interaction And one way of course is the point of contact could serve as sort of our agent in interactions, those or once we make initial contact through the point of contact and describe what we need, at that point perhaps SC&A would have a certain degree of flexibility of talking to the DOE folks directly, once we get into the interactive

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mode. I'd like to get some sense from NIOSH and the work group as to that strategy or that concept.

MR. ELLIOTT: John, again, we are talking about the security plans and the two companion, one procedure, one policy under that relevant to the NIOSH plan, and I don't, I know for a fact that those plans and that procedure and that policy do not go into great levels of detail for perhaps good reason. want to be as flexible as possible, and in the example that you just raised, I would expect that once the NIOSH point of contact has been touched and confirmed that we don't already have the information readily available for use by SC&A and has made in the spirit coordination the prioritization of work for that particular DOE facility that we've talked about and made that aware to both the DOE point of contact and the SC&A contact. would be enabled at that point to speak to DOE directly about their particular needs.

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MR. MAURO: I appreciate that.

MR. ELLIOTT: We have not characterized this role of coordination as one of gatekeeper. That's not the role. The role is to coordinate to provide the most efficient path forward, and where NIOSH has already retrieved or assembled information that goes to the question at hand that SC&A is pursuing, they need to be made aware of that, and if are pieces that are not assemblage of information that SC&A wants to pursue they should be able to pursue that with DOE directly.

MR. HINNEFELD: I think -- this is Stu. For the sake of the objective that we are adopting this, just so it is on the record, we did not ask to be the coordinators of this. We did not want this coordination job. We are doing this for DOE. So to the extent -- so bearing that in mind as the intent, I don't see any particular reason why we would have to continually coordinate your

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communications with DOE. I think it would be important for each of us, NIOSH and SC&A, to inform the others when we make these iterative approaches so that we'll be aware and maybe can dovetail and coordinate activities that may be coordinate-able. Not that we are going to sit and watch you but if for instance -not to cause DOE less interruption or less That's what we are really talking about is what are we costing the DOE. So, I don't any particular reason to continue long as we inform each other coordinate as about activities, respective our our activities and so each one can then look for opportunities for coordination if need be.

So that's my view as well, John. I don't think there is any need for us to always have to, you know, you guys come to us always when you go back with a request. It may not have worked that way up to now.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: It is not.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

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MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Let me kind of give you a reality check on how it's going down.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Α site, which shall remain nameless, basically NIOSH has identified boxes and people that they wanted to interview onsite. They've put it into a data capture plan. They have sent it We add on any key words that we want searched, any authors that we want searched, and so on and so forth, and then it is sent to DOE. But we also have to have the flexibility to submit those independent, like when submit pre-decisional documentation an example of when we would not involve NIOSH in that process. One of the problems that I'm seeing is that we are not the priority. are having difficulty getting things out of We have been having difficulty. site X. have seen that they are much more cooperative things NIOSH, releasing including in to

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1	interview notes. And still we're being asked
2	to go through the NIOSH POC instead of going
3	directly to the EEOICPA contact for everything
4	from I want to interview Joe Smith on such and
5	such a date, to I want to pull X boxes. And I
6	don't have a problem with informing NIOSH that
7	we're going to pull X boxes and even inviting
8	them on, but we don't have the liberty to go
9	directly to DOE at this point.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, I'll talk
11	with you offline here so I can get a little
12	more detail.
13	MR. ZEITOUN: They don't return the
14	calls sometimes.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, they're not
16	supposed to, because DOE is not going to
17	respond to a contractor. I'm sorry, I'm
18	trying to be frank about it.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: Well, I'm trying to
20	follow up on your ideas that, at the time the
21	contacts are made, it's practical now that you
22	just get your job done and moving, but I'm

1	just saying probably they misunderstood that
2	direction in general, and they say, we're not
3	going to do anything with anybody unless the
4	POC comes to us and tells us, go ahead. So
5	that concept also needs to be clear during the
6	process.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: I agree.
8	MR. ZEITOUN: It doesn't have to be
9	immediate, but at least work on it between
10	both of us, so they understood that we're not
11	trying to circumvent anybody, but we're trying
12	to get the job done.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: I agree. I think
14	we're on the same page.
15	MR. ZEITOUN: I'm listening, I'm
16	hearing you.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: This is an evolving
18	experience, too, and certainly the one site
19	you mentioned, Kathy, is problematic because
20	of recent history in interacting with this
21	site. And so where we have a whole different
22	experience in another site. You know, I think

we're seeing some overshadowing response to the recent history, in some ways, at the site you mentioned.

But we're going to have to work together to iron out these kinds of wrinkles as they appear. And it's not our intent to be a gatekeeper, nor do these points of contact, who are technical staff, who are researchers. Believe me, they do not want to be burdened down with this additional mantle of being a coordinator of SC&A and NIOSH interests. They find that to be difficult, at best.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: One of the other things that I noted in doing these parallel reviews, for example, at site X, is NIOSH has not made up their mind how they want to come down on the issue, and that makes it really hard for us to know what we want to look for.

MR. ELLIOTT: This is a big problem. I will sign on to this problem 100 percent, Kathy, and I would ask that the

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1	working group or the board needs to take up a
2	deliberation of this issue alone, because this
3	is problematic. When does SC&A's review of a
4	product really start? And in this site
5	example that you mentioned, because a site is
6	so huge, and the history is so long, and the
7	effort to evaluate a petition has now strung
8	into, we're into probably our fourth
9	evaluation of the remaining class. We just
10	keep chipping off pieces of it. And what does
11	SC&A actually pick up to use in their reviews?
12	And you're absolutely right, Kathy. NIOSH
13	has not made a decision in some regards as to
14	where we stand, and I understand the dilemma
15	that presents to you, because you don't know
16	what to evaluate at that point. And it's
17	premature to say, well we think this ought to
18	be this way, until you hear what NIOSH says.
19	In other words, you're setting the policy, the
20	practice, the procedure, and probably before
21	we've made the decision. But it is a problem,
22	because it's different than, in the early

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days, when NIOSH and ORAU are out there on their own developing a site profile, and the technical basis approaches for a given site, and then we put that on the table. We don't see that as much anymore. We're more involved in evaluations of classes and technical issues that have been placed on the board's deliberation table for their work process, and that confuses, I think, in many instances, what it is you guys want to go track down that we didn't.

MR. MAURO: Larry, I can't tell you how much I agree with you on that particular effort to streamline and matter. In an expedite the review process, achieve closure on issues, one of the problems is that we've entered into an iterate process where both organizations are simultaneously peeling away at the onion. In theory, you know, once -in a perfect world NIOSH would you know, complete all of its work, deliver its product to the board, and the board would authorize

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SC&A to take a look at it, and then bring it back. But in an effort to streamline this whole process to expedite it, for a lot of reasons, I note I now see that we are moving in parallel to a certain degree, which is a subject that I think the board needs to I would recommend to the work group that the fact that we're moving in parallel at the site where the issues are unfolding before us together is very unusual for an organization auditing review or Usually you wait until organization. NIOSH or this organization has a chance to finish its work. But so this is a big -- I think it's a very important issue.

MR. ELLIOTT: I agree.

CHAIR GIBSON: That's certainly an issue that does seem important. I don't believe that it's necessarily -- fits within the realm of this work group. I think it's more global, but we can certainly take this concern to the board.

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1	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't know that
2	I'm not advocating that there should be
3	different rules or behavior patterns that are
4	adhered to if it's NIOSH alone versus NIOSH
5	and SC&A trying to pursue the same line of
6	questioning. Maybe there is a need for
7	different rules or different modes of behavior
8	if we find ourselves in one camp versus the
9	other camp. Certainly if it's just NIOSH and
10	it's contractors doing what we need to do to
11	establish our position on a site profile, or
12	an evaluation of a class, and we have
13	established by practice how we operate in that
14	arena, but when we come in and we're walking
15	side by side with SC&A and trying to pursue
16	the same line of questioning, maybe the rules
17	of engagement are slightly different. It's
18	something to talk about.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well my thought is that, you know, occasionally it happens that we agree on an issue, and then SC&A just wasted all that time. So they could

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have concentrated on another issue.

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MEMBER MUNN: At this juncture, it appears that the issue is still amorphous. We're working under a new set of rules here, it's questionable whether and the board understands what those rules are and how they are going to operate. It would seem wise for offline SC&A and NIOSH to have some discussions about how best to address this, and what kind of recommendation to bring to the board, rather than for us to drop this on the board and say, do something. Past history would warn us that the full board is not the forum for resolving issues their best to perhaps essence, and there's some communication and agreement with respect to proceed that should preclude how to this group's recommendation.

MR. KATZ: Just as DFO, but I'm also project officer for SC&A, this is I think something John and I need to discuss and sort of delve into in more detail just to

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understand, too, because it's unclear to whether the problem is one of tasking, that they're getting tasked to do things prematurely, or whether it's an implementation question, and that SC&A just needs to hold its horses so that products can be delivered first before SC&A delves into them. It's really unclear from the sort of general discussion we've had, you know, what's the problem, but John and I look forward to talking to you more, and hearing the details so we can sort through this.

MR. ELLIOTT: I certainly think that the new DOE requirements that are being placed on us will impact more this category of work where we're walking down the trail together.

MR. MAURO: What I think will be a fundamental governor's issue emerged during the outreach discussion. And you're absolutely right, it has an affect. I mean, how are we -- our data capture protocols. How

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we do it? Outreach activities and gathering, which is just part of gathering information. Ultimately, yes, it's funny that it would lead to a very fundamental issue, and I agree, Ted, you probably, you and I could talk this through a little bit, because it's interesting that things are unfolding this way, where the separation in time of our activities is really not that separate anymore. They are actually moving together, as Larry said, down the path together. And I think that we need to talk a little bit about that.

MR. ELLIOTT: And the board and SC&A has some experience now with looking at - what do you call them - paper-only studies, reviews where you are using only the available documentation that was used to establish the NIOSH position. And I raise that because, on one hand, I find those to be informative, but they lack something.

MR. MAURO: Absolutely. In fact, I would say that that idea of a paper study that

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1	emerged, oh back, I'm not sure that was an
2	unusual circumstance, because a contract was
3	ending, and we really had to limit. In other
4	words, we thought there would be some
5	productive work that could be done in the two-
6	month period before our contract ended that we
7	could put in place as a document, and then the
8	next contractor could seamlessly pick it up
9	and go on from there, which is what we're
10	doing. And now we have, on those three sites
11	that we're calling the paper study, Santa
12	Susana, Savannah River Construction, and one
13	more, oh the other one, Pantex. We did put
14	these studies out, paper studies. But I agree
15	with you, in retrospect I think we would be
16	better off if we did the full blown job,
17	rather than come out with a paper study. I
18	don't think we're going to run into the
19	circumstance again.

MR. KATZ: Right. Okay.

CHAIR GIBSON: This is a setup we first talked to SC&A about, but I still

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believe that this issue, before we would recommend SC&A and NIOSH to get together offline and completely address this issue, or discuss this issue, that we should at least make the board aware of this whole potential problem, just because, you know, I feel they all -- all board members have the right to weigh in, and not just these working groups.

MR. KATZ: I concur. What I meant is, I mean if John and I have to talk offline, and if we need to bring in OCAS, too, to talk offline, but we just need to clarify what it is we're talking about. Because to me, from this general discussion, it is not clear exactly what the root of the matter is, and the board has issues to deal with, absolutely, to put this up before them, but we need though, in a way that's clear so that they understand where the problem lies.

CHAIR GIBSON: A lot of it may fall on other working groups, and some of it may fall back into this working group. But I think

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it's certainly larger than this working group.

MR. ELLIOTT: Can I offer, I hope, a concise statement of the issue as I see it, and maybe ask Kathy to either verify that I've got it right, or embellish it if she feels the need to? But the issue as I see it is that, when NIOSH and its contractors are pursuing a line of inquiry at a DOE site, and we're walking down the trail with SC&A pursuing the same line of inquiry, it gets confused in a way as to who has the priority. This is going back to Kathy's comment that they're getting short-changed, or they're not getting the due diligence that their request needs, or that theirs is put on the back of the burner, on the back of the stove, or even falls off the stove, who knows. But you know, I that's the issue, as I see it. You know --

MR. KATZ: But, well go ahead.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, it's very difficult to review something that's not been finalized, and that impacts how you look

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through the records and interview people.

MR. KATZ: Right, and so what I'm saying about this is, it's not clear to me from this general discussion why SC&A would be walking down the path at the same time as OCAS, is what I am saying. So I understand that -- how that would be a problem. we're in that situation, understand why SC&A having before them really, versus product to evaluate, versus trying to evaluate a situation while you yourselves at OCAS are evaluating that same situation. It's unclear to me what --

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I give them an example?

MR. MAURO: Can I add a comment on that? I think what Genesis was -- I think it's more an SEC issue than it is a site profile issue, and I'll explain what I mean by that. Very often SC&A -- our review of site profiles is very clean right now. By that I mean we are authorized to review a site

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profile, and we go down that road, and we put
out our independent, standalone, complete
product in accordance with all of our
procedures. When we got to the stage let's
say we were then authorized, okay, there is an
SEC let's talk, Hanford, perfect example.
We put out a site profile review on Hanford.
Then there is an SEC petition, and the first
step that we always do is identify, amongst
all of the various issues that we've
identified in the site profile, which ones
clearly and unambiguously at this point in
time cross over the bridge and continue to be
SEC issues? And we do the best we can,
because we cull down the ones that we think
are really fundamental. And that usually goes
to data completeness and data integrity. And
that becomes the front-burner issue. Do we
have sufficient data to understand the
neutron-to-proton ratio. So right off the
bat, that issue becomes a front-burner issue
for the SEC petition. A work group meeting is

held, and very often what happens there at the
work group meeting is let's now start the
SEC process, not as a standalone separate
report where SC&A said, okay SC&A, go out and
do your independent review of the evaluation
report with all the site interviews, etc.
What really happens then is the work group
says, okay here's an issue. Neutron-to-proton
ratios are very important. We would like both
organizations to continue those
investigations. And what we find ourselves
doing is together moving down this path, and
especially now with the new protocols, really
moving down the path together. And I think
it's an outcome of the intention of
expeditiously addressing issues on the SEC.
There's so much pressure to get an SEC
decision out as quickly as possible, and I
think as a result of that we find ourselves
moving this thing together. In a perfect
world, you know, we would just sit tight and
let all, after the evaluation report comes out

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and is completed, then SC&A would be
authorized to do a full-blown review of the
evaluation report, etc., and put out a
separate product. That's the way it was
originally intended. But I think what
happened along the way in order to expedite
the process, so we don't it's not
protracted, we are actually moving down the
path together on lots of these issues. And I
think it was an unintended consequence of
expediting the ability to get information
before the board as quickly as possible so
that they could vote on a particular matter.
And we find ourselves in this very unusual
place right now.

MR. KATZ: Kathy, you wanted to -- did you have something to -- ?

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, I was going to give you an example, because there is a slight different element to this, also.

NIOSH and ORAU have made several box pulls at Hanford, and they have invited us to come look

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1	at those boxes. And part of the reason that
2	they have done that is because DOE does not
3	want to retrieve those boxes twice. They
4	don't want to have to pull workers out of the
5	field for interview twice. And so we're put
6	into that situation, and Hanford doesn't want
7	to keep those boxes around until
8	MEMBER MUNN: From a DOE
9	perspective, that puts everyone at loose ends.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
11	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Right. And from an
13	SC&A standpoint, what are we reviewing? What
14	should we be looking through these boxes for,
15	because we don't know what it is we're
16	reviewing. Is that it? At least part of it?
17	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes. We do
18	the best we can.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. But just
20	because you look good now doesn't preclude the
21	fact that you may, once you see our product,
22	may want to go look back at those same boxes.

MR. ELLIOTT: Another wrinkle is when we say, oh, in that box we want document X, document Y, document 220 and document 580, that's the only five documents we want out of the classification that box, they go to officer for review for release, but SC&A may want ten more documents in addition to the ones we've requested. And they don't want to They don't want to send those boxes back. relieve that derivative classifier from the duty until SC&A has identified what their So this is -- it's compounded by needs are. this DEO requirement that is placed upon us.

MR. KATZ: I don't want to derail this, because this work group really, this isn't the focus of this work group, and I don't want to derail it more. And it was actually really helpful to hear that point, and so it at least makes some of the issues clearer for other groups to address. Mike, I will turn the reins back to you. Sorry for that tangent.

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CHAIR GIBSON: Well, is there any more comments from anyone in the room, or on the phone just in general about worker outreach or work communication?

MR. McKEEL: This is Dan McKeel, and I have a comment.

CHAIR GIBSON: Sure, go ahead Dan.

MR. McKEEL: I understand that the issue of the DOE new requirements related to security are not exactly the purview of the outreach meeting, but since the discussion came up, I do have to throw in my two cents' worth, and that is that it certainly would be helpful to the advocate, the petitioner and the public if somebody at NIOSH in particular I think would be appropriate, Mr. Katz maybe, could make it clear to us why it is that seven to eight years into the program, and almost eight years after 9/11, why are we getting all of this sudden interest in security access from the Department of Energy? And it's just not clear at all. But the other thing is I

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just cannot I mean I think it requires some
explanation why these repeated Department of
Energy reviews are so readily accepted as
being necessary by NIOSH and by HHS, and I
mean, that's not clear to me at all. It seems
like they've made a request, to me, a quite
unreasonable request, without much additional
explanation, and yet nobody even seems to be
questioning their right to do this. I mean,
they are requiring all sorts of new procedures
that definitely slow down the process.
Department of Energy already I mean, I know
everybody is trying to be collegial, but
they've already been indicted in one sense in
the EEOICPA by having Part B taken away from
them because of the slow way that they've
performed their job. And a lot of us think
that they are still foot dragging mightily.
So I just make a plea that the public, the
advocate, the SEC petitioners, we don't
understand why all of this is necessary. I
don't think this is the forum to go into it

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But if there are communications from this work group meeting to the full board and back home at CDC and HHS, I sure wish that explanation would be forthcoming. Thank you very much.

MR. KATZ: Thank you Dan, and you know, I'm sure there will be plenty of discussion when the security matters get placed before the board, whenever that time is, I think there will probably be a very full discussion about some of these issues.

MR. There's ELLIOTT: been explanations given as to why we are going in this direction. You can find those on the transcripts of the advisory board meetings for believe the last three meetings. essentially what is going on here is, said earlier in this meeting, DOE has prime authority and responsibility to protect national security based information, includes official use also only and unclassified nuclear control information. we, in our responsibilities within HHS, do not

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have the ability, nor do we have the
infrastructure, to maintain or protect that
kind of information. So we operate in an
environment where we are given information
from the Department of Energy, as the
Executive Order requires them to do, for use
in our responsibilities here. And we have to
take it on face value that that information is
cleared for our use, is not of a sensitive
nature unless it is so marked UNCI or OUO, and
we will have to protect it in accordance with
these policies and procedures that you will
see forthcoming.

MR. McKEEL: I understand all of that, I think, perfectly well. What I don't understand is the timing in late 2008 and 2009 that just doesn't -- from everything I know about our country and national security and all that, the timing of this doesn't make any sense. And let's just let it go.

MR. ELLIOTT: I don't know what to say about the timing. In 200- --

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1	MR. McKEEL: Well, it hasn't been
2	explained, let's put it that way.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: In the late 1990s,
4	DOE made a massive effort to release
5	information that before was classified. Then
6	in 2000 and 2002, they started tightening up.
7	And then in certain you can look back in
8	certain points in times where the loss of a
9	laptop, or the loss of a hard drive situation,
10	or data files from a site were found to be in
11	the public arena where they weren't supposed
12	to be, that has resulted in renewed interest
13	to protect this information, and maintain it
14	properly.
15	MR. McKEEL: But we also are well
16	aware that the Bush Administration has
17	quintupled the amount of data that's been
18	reclassified. So I understand the general
19	trends that are going on. Maybe that's all we
20	need to say for today.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: That's all I can say
22	about it.

You know, we do understand the concern of you and the workers, and I share a lot of those concerns. It does, in my personal opinion, not as a board member, seems late in the game for DOE to be throwing up what appears to be road blocks. But again, that will be for another venue.

Okay, anything else as far as communications, worker outreach?

MR. KATZ: Do you -- Mike, do you want to sort of clarify the scope questions that you'd want to bring back to the board, if you want to do that?

CHAIR GIBSON: That's what I was getting ready to try to kind of wind things up here. I think we need to develop a question type to the board of what was the intent of their scope when the board passed the motion to establish this work group. And I think we could probably develop a fairly simple question in that order. I think it probably

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1	would help if Larry, if you or your staff
2	could maybe but the different types of
3	databases that communication which claimant
4	stuff is filed in so that we could have at
5	least a list of all those databases to present
6	with our questions to the full board, so they
7	could understand the
8	MR. HINNEFELD: We should volunteer
9	it, but we don't have to anymore.
10	MR. KATZ: I don't know if this
11	will be helpful, Mike, but I just sort of
12	jotted down the different kinds of activities
13	beyond the one that's sort of formally defined
14	here as outreach, as the way Larry and company
15	have described it, but maybe that would be
16	helpful. Do you want me to just reiterate
17	these different activities that may or may not
18	come within the scope?
19	CHAIR GIBSON: Sure.
20	MR. KATZ: As a way of framing
21	this? So the one that sounds like it's

already covered in the heart of it is the

classic outreach activities that OCAS does, and those have sort of two purposes. One to inform and educate, but also to collect information as well needed for site profiles or SECs, and also I assume then as part of that to identify site experts who may not be identified yet. So that's sort of the heart, sort of clearly covered under the scope you have already.

Then other things we talked about here that are slightly tangential. One is profile interviews. and SEC That process, which it's not clear to me whether they are considered within that outreach activity or tangential to it, and then there is a second other areas. Interactions with petitioners and claimants during the consideration of their claims, or during the consideration of a petition, in case you had lack of clarity as to whether that's covered. And the third activity is assistance to petitioners and claimants to facilitate the

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1	process, and we've talked about, for example,
2	Denise Brock and Laurie Breyer's activities
3	and so on, and whether that's also considered
4	part of outreach in a more general sense than
5	was clearly defined by the board in charge.
6	Those were the ones, anyway, that I wrote
7	down.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: Does a workshop fit
9	in number one or number two?
10	MR. KATZ: Which kind of workshop
11	are you talking about?
12	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: The March
13	MR. ELLIOTT: The one where we
14	invite interested parties to come and work
15	through a session with us on what it takes to
16	process a petition. How do you file a
17	petition? That's the last
18	MR. KATZ: That's part of the
19	assistance.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Dose reconstruction,
21	we give them a tutorial on how we do dose
22	reconstruction, those kind of things.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: I think it's a
2	combination. I think you will find activities
3	that will fill more than one of these. If you
4	are looking at these as purposes of what is
5	accomplished, for instance, assistance and
6	informing would both be accomplished.
7	MR. KATZ: Right, so would fall
8	already, I think, in the scope when you are
9	running a workshop. I think that's clearly
10	covered.
11	CHAIR GIBSON: The assistance thing
12	you talked about before, I would call them
13	probably one of two parts. One that we talked
14	about where they kind of overlap sometimes.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Would it be
16	appropriate to request SC&A to review the new
17	Procedure 012 when it comes available, or is
18	that something we would have to wait until it
19	actually hit the street?
20	MEMBER MUNN: I think it's
21	premature, myself.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think you're going

to review it anyway when it hits the street.

But it's not going to hit the street until

it's ready.

What typically has MR. HINNEFELD: it's essentially part of happened is response to findings. You know, like these findings, any finding we said we are going to fix this in the procedure, that's going to be in abeyance in the database. And so that will stay there until whichever work group, now this would be for the board to decide which work group's going to do this, whichever work group then is going to take care of these things once our procedure is out, and we say this is the fix for this finding, normally the work group weighs in on whether they feel like that's an appropriate fix for that finding. And if so, then they could go from abeyance to closed. So that's what would happen there, and so as part of that, I mean they sort of get that second, that review of the new procedure.

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MEMBER BEACH: Would this work
roup get it, or would the procedures work
roup get it, and then would we have to make
hat determination at that time if it would
ilter back here?
CHAIR GIBSON: I think the board
ould have to make that decision. But I mean
t's I would make the case that it would be
he responsibility of this working group,
ince it directly has to do with worker
utreach. I don't know. Wanda may have a
ifferent opinion, but
MEMBER MUNN: Well if you think I'm
oing to argue that it should come to
rocedures
(Laughter.)
MEMBER MUNN: you may be pushing
y limits here, although I don't see how it
ould fail to come through procedures if it
ere, in fact, a closure mechanism for our in
beyance activities from PROC-097.

MR. ELLIOTT: Just transfer those

1	findings to outreach. Transfer all the
2	findings to worker outreach, and be done with
3	it.
4	MEMBER MUNN: All abeyances go to
5	worker outreach, all right.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: We will issue
7	Procedure 012, OCAS Procedure 012. That will
8	it will be posted on our website, and you
9	all, the board will get a notice that it's now
10	a living document on our website and is in
11	use. And at that juncture, I would suspect
12	there's going to be people on this work group
13	and people on Ms. Munn's procedures work group
14	that are going to be quick to raise their hand
15	and say, here's a new procedure, we got to
16	look at it.
17	MEMBER BEACH: And 010, as well?
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Pardon me?
19	MEMBER BEACH: Procedure 010, also?
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Oh, sure.
21	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, okay.
22	MR. ELLIOTT: That's going with the

package of security plan and procedures.

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MEMBER BEACH: Right.

MR. MAURO: If I could jump in, if we're talking about this new procedure as being a continuation of the closeout process for, I guess it's 097, the implications are that, okay, reviewing that procedure is part and parcel of the continuation of what we've been doing under Wanda's group.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. MAURO: If it turned out that this is the review of the new procedure, that usually, new procedure reviews are usually authorized by the full board.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. MAURO: And not by the work So we're in an interesting situation group. in terms of, if it's going to independent new review of a procedure, procedure, Ι think entire then something the board has to authorize under our contract. Now if it turns out it's just a

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review of, continuation of a review of the issues that were raised in 097, then I think the work group certainly can direct the procedure. So an interesting judgment needs to be made here. And I look to really, if this was me, I'd look to the -- Ted, maybe you could help us with this.

Well, MEMBER MUNN: we have precedence with respect to your first comment about whether this is simply closing out and responding to the issues that were raised in 097. If that turns out to be the case, and we certainly can't pre-judge that, not having seen the procedure yet, then there may be adequate justification for you to address it as we have done in the past as a simple and extension of closure the original procedures that you charged were following through. If, however, there are significant other issues or concerns that are addressed in the new procedure, then I would agree with you it needs to go to the board for

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specific instruction to have SC&A review it.

I don't think we can tell until we see the procedure, can we?

MR. MAURO: I think the same way you do, Wanda.

MEMBER MUNN: I don't think we can judge it until we see the procedure. I wrote three items of potential action down, if you would like to hear them.

CHAIR GIBSON: Sure.

MEMBER MUNN: I had indicated on my own notes here that the preliminary statistics that Kathy had put together were going to be looked at by NIOSH and SC&A to see (1) if these were significant and (2) if they are -- I mean, do they really tell us anything that we need to know? We haven't decided inside this group whether we do need to know how effective our actions have been. That was a question that was raised earlier, but I don't think we fully addressed that. But we're going to take a look at what Kathy had put

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1 together to see if that comes close 2 addressing the concern. MR. ELLIOTT: Wait a minute. On 3 that, I didn't see it. I know Stu looked at 4 it briefly, but it was a table of sites. 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Sites, claim 6 7 numbers, whether it had the site profile, whether worker outreach has been done, and 8 there are some other data fields in there. 9 10 MEMBER MUNN: Yes, what we've done, And a beginning point for, do we need 11 statistics of this sort? Are they helpful? 12 13 Do they tell us anything about how effective the program has been? And if we don't need 14 it, say so. If we do need it, then that was 15 my understanding that SC&A and NIOSH were 16 going to take a look at them and discuss 17 whether it is of value. 18 19 MR. ELLIOTT: Well let me just, you know, Stu and J. J. may have studied this, or 20 Mark, I don't know. They certainly have had 21 an opportunity, more than I have, but I guess 22

1	looking at this, there's a premise here that
2	we need to do something at every site.
3	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: No, I
4	wouldn't say that.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: We've done a
7	lot of sites that have one claim, and you've
8	got to weigh whether that's worthwhile to do
9	that.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: I understand. Well
11	in this context, I would say it doesn't come
12	so much to NIOSH to weigh in on whether this
13	is useful for you, the working group, as much
14	as it is the working group. So you know, I
15	can look at this, and you know, Stu and others
16	may have opinions about it, but I don't know,
17	I don't know what we would make of this.
18	MEMBER MUNN: Well the basic
19	question remains, do we have any interest in
20	attempting to evaluate the effectiveness of
21	the worker outreach program as it exists?
22	That's the basic question. If we do, how are

1	we going to do that? What Kathy has presented
2	to us here is her initial effort at an attempt
3	to get a handle on what we actually have
4	completed.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: It seems like that
6	might provide yes, I support that.
7	MEMBER MUNN: That follows into
8	this question, so SC&A and NIOSH were, I
9	thought, going to take a look at it to see, is
10	this getting us where we need to be, or is it
11	helping to get us where we need to be? If
12	not, then what tactic should we take?
13	MR. MAURO: To me it's just a
14	history. It's a history of what's been done
15	and at what sites.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Well, and you have to
17	start with a history.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Or else you can't
20	evaluate. So we're back to the basic
21	question, do we need an evaluation of
22	effectiveness, because we need to start

1	somewhere if we're going to do it.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: Certainly, I don't
3	disagree with that. And just based on casual
4	review, this looks like that's a good starting
5	point to give you a basic understanding of
6	where our outreach efforts have been, and
7	where they have not been. But I would suggest
8	that you need some measure of effectiveness.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Yes. Absolutely.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: Because if the
11	measure of effectiveness is you need to go to
12	all sites where you've got 20 or more claims -
13	_
14	MEMBER MUNN: No.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: and do an outreach
16	effort, then I'm going to tell you right now,
17	we've already failed.
18	MEMBER MUNN: No, no.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: If the measure of
20	effectiveness is where we have a given site
21	situation, has NIOSH and its contractors
22	performed an adequate outreach effort? That's

1	a whole different analysis that can be done.
2	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, it is.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay? And the
4	outcome of that will be perhaps mixed,
5	depending upon which and how many sites you
6	look at.
7	MEMBER MUNN: And it may be an
8	additional step that needs to be taken with
9	respect to circulating among a few of the
10	claimants a survey sheet. Do you feel you've
11	had adequate response? And that may be all we
12	need to do. But it would be a tool to get
13	some feel for whether or not the public that
14	we are attempting to serve feels that we
15	served them.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: We need approvals on
17	surveys.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, that's hard,
19	though.
20	MEMBER MUNN: I realize that.
21	MR. McKEEL: This is Dan. Wanda,
22	may I make a comment please?

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. McKEEL: Kathy Demers sent me from SC&A, when they were doing their review, as one of I think six advocates, just exactly such a survey as you mentioned, and I remember mine was several pages long and the response, and I wondered if anybody ever looked at that. So there should be at least six set surveys that left the SC&A that you all could look at and at least get some definite input as to how effective the NIOSH outreach program had been. So maybe Kathy could help generate those.

MEMBER MUNN: That's what we're trying to define. Thank you, Dan. We're trying to define what we've done, and whether that gives us the information we need. At least that's what I thought we had discussed earlier.

CHAIR GIBSON: And I think, you know, that Kathy can, if she can distribute that to the work group, you know, we can look to that and see if that's the starting point,

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1	and look through the history and stuff. But
2	you know, I think your point's well taken,
3	Wanda, but we need to leave this question on
4	the table, but I don't think we're to the
5	point where we can, at this point, actually
6	define I think there has to be some
7	measurements and some metrics and stuff
8	memorialized, but I think it's still a little
9	early.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Mike, you have that.
11	It's just part of NIOSH, or in SC&A's report
12	of 097. It's at the back. So everybody
13	should have had a chance to look at that.
14	MEMBER MUNN: It's just an action
15	item.
16	CHAIR GIBSON: Yes, absolutely.
17	MEMBER MUNN: The second action
18	item that I had was that I thought that Vern
19	had indicated that it would be doable for ATL
20	to compile a list of their activities. We had
21	discussed that as a possibility, as well. And

that is another set of data that needs to be

incorporated into the effectiveness question if we are going to address that at some juncture later.

And the final item that I had as touched little action was one Ted on а earlier. What I wrote was goal definitions to We were still discussing the full board. goals, and what our real charter is going to I have to repeat what I said earlier. History tells us that just throwing an open question like that out to the full board is not very productive. It seems to work much more effectively if there's a straw man for the board to look at. If we feel that the charter that's been stated is incomplete, then it would be my suggestion that we attempt to incorporation of several of undertake items that you mentioned, Ted. And if we feel that it needs to be broader, at least list those items in some fashion if we're going to present it to the board, because these kinds of discussions with that many people get to be

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Right. So that's CHAIR GIBSON: where I wanted, once we get the list from NIOSH of the various forms of worker outreach and communication, of which - not necessarily which database they're in, but I think that's how you describe them - that will at least give us a set of communications to set before the board, and say here's the type of issues we're talking about. Is our scope with all this just worker outreach meetings, or -- and once they've established what their intent was for our scope, then I think we can do the review of the history and everything else to better try to, as a work group itself, set forth what we're going to measure against.

MEMBER MUNN: That's good.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I make a clarification on this history?

CHAIR GIBSON: Yes.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I know that there have been meetings that have occurred

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that are not on this list, but it was based upon WISPER, and going on the O: drive, and looking specifically for meetings, and then going on the NIOSH website. So this is what's available right now.

CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.

MR. KATZ: I mean, I think that limitation's okay because -- I mean I think what you're kind of trying to come up with at this point is, generically, what are your evaluation questions? And so this is really stimulation for what are the questions. So I don't think the fact that limited in whatever findings is WISPER is going to cause you any trouble. I mean I would suggest that, just to make the next work group meeting productive, probably the work group members need to start coming up with actually thoughts about evaluation questions and so on so that sort of groundwork developed before, and I don't know whether you want to charge SC&A with helping with, or sort

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of do that spade work. But I think if you don't do that work -- I mean, it's very hard to do that kind of thinking in this kind of work group setting. You may want to do the initial thinking individually among the work group members what do our evaluation questions need to be, and then from that, think the next step how do you measure that. Think about that separately, and then you can bring that together in the next work group meeting. And again like I said, if you need SC&A to help you with that, you can task them to some extent to help you with that ground work.

CHAIR GIBSON: We're sure open to it. But again, until we really get the exact scope, the depth and breadth of the work group's responsibility charged from the board, it's hard to start with evaluation questions, because it's going to be different depending on a broad scope or just a very narrow worker outreach scope.

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MS. BREYER: The audience is going to be the most important part of any kind of evaluation.

MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, John?

MR. MAURO: Yes, when we last, when SC&A was last tasked to look into outreach matters, it was when we reviewed procedures, 090, 094 and 097, and it was done under the procedures work group, and it was very clean. What I mean by that is, it was a set of procedures, and we were asked to review them with respect to their completeness, their clarity. In fact, we actually have procedures that we use to review procedures. And we did that. And we also, as part of the mandate in reviewing those procedures, was to actually sit in on some, I believe closeout interviews, and review the degree to which those, the implementation of the procedure, was in accord with the procedure. In other words, it was fairly regimented. I think Arjun and Kathy were key to that, and a lot of the findings

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that you discussed earlier today came out of that activity. We're in effect now talking about, I guess a follow -- I'm not too sure of how what we're talking about now is different than what we did before. See now we don't actually, we're not really talking about a particular procedure that we're going to be reviewing on behalf of the board or the work group. It's more of an amorphous kind of discussion as to the kinds of records that are kept and their completeness, whether or not -- and how do you measure their effectiveness. So I mean I'm a little at a loss of what the action item might be.

CHAIR GIBSON: Just -- right now, just draft input if you have any. Don't take any extra, additional items or anything like that. Just if you had some, you know, Kathy or Arjun or some of your team had some draft ideas for this work group, just submit them to the work group in an informal email.

MR. MAURO: Okay, that's helpful,

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1	because it makes the scope a little narrower.
2	Very good. We can take care of that.
3	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay. Is there
4	anything else? So if the members of the work
5	group we can just start thinking of some
6	ideas, and if OCAS has the opportunity to
7	forward to us the different types of
8	communications that are filed in the database,
9	I'll put together a draft question for the
10	board. I'll submit it to the work group
11	members, and we'll have that finalized the 29 th
12	to submit to the board in the February
13	meeting, and then hopefully, shortly
14	thereafter, we can have a little more ground
15	rules established, and see if we can't come up
16	with some of these metrics and stuff on which
17	to start building off. Does that sound
18	acceptable?
19	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
20	CHAIR GIBSON: Larry?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: I would offer, as an
22	open invitation to any of the board members,

1	when you're here in Cincinnati for another
2	work group meeting, if you'd like to come over
3	to our offices and view the new database
4	that's being, has been developed before you
5	can actually see it from your own, from your
6	laptop that NIOSH is going to issue you, if
7	you want to get an advanced look-see at this
8	when you're in town, or you want to schedule
9	one of your future work group sessions to
10	include this kind of a thing, we can
11	accommodate that. It might get us a leg up on
12	looking at it before we can go with access to
13	the firewall.
14	MEMBER MUNN: Do you provide
15	chauffeur service?
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I think we
17	could probably look into that.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: We can look into that
19	for sure.
20	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you.
21	MEMBER BEACH: I think that would
22	be beneficial for this work group to see that

1	for sure.
2	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And one
3	other suggestion I would have in order to
4	develop these goals is to actually sit on a
5	worker outreach meeting.
6	CHAIR GIBSON: You haven't been to
7	one, Kathy?
8	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I have not.
9	Well, a smaller group meeting.
LO	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.
11	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: But not one
L2	organized by ATL.
L3	MR. McDOUGALL: SC&A has never been
L4	to anything that we set up.
L5	MS. BREYER: We have been to the
L6	SEC evaluation for Hanford.
L7	MR. McDOUGALL: We didn't set up the
18	Hanford.
L9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I think you
20	did some contacts for Hanford.
21	MR. McDOUGALL: We were between
22	contracts when Hanford took place.

1	MS. BREYER: Right.
2	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I believe we
3	actually went to Bethlehem Steel, but that's
4	the only one that comes to mind.
5	CHAIR GIBSON: If you're going to
6	be, you know, the point of contact for SC&A
7	for this work group, you know, I don't see any
8	reason why Kathy couldn't go along.
9	MR. KATZ: Absolutely.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: No, of course. We
11	put out there on the calendar these events,
12	and the board members are welcome to attend
13	those. SC&A can attend them for their
14	appropriate tasks.
15	CHAIR GIBSON: John, would that be
16	okay with you?
17	MR. MAURO: Yes, that's fine.
18	Attending the meetings, that would be a
19	think of it like this. Attending those
20	meetings would give us a baseline of what's
21	going on. I don't know if we actually come
22	out with any kind of reports until we refer

1	the task. That is, for example, in the past,
2	as I mentioned earlier, when we were actually
3	tasked to sit in on a number of closeout
4	meetings, for example, where we part of our
5	deliverable was to report on that. In this
6	case, it sounds like that SC&A will just join
7	in on some of these meetings whether they
8	were, you know, information whether NIOSH
9	is providing information or gathering
10	information, but I don't know. Is there
11	anything that you would like us to deliver to
12	the work group as a result of participating in
13	those meetings by way of an action item?
14	CHAIR GIBSON: Not at this point.
15	Just to gain experience and see the process.
16	MR. MAURO: That's fine. That's
17	certainly within our budget and scope, and we
18	can do that, sure.
19	CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: We would just ask
21	that you remind yourself of the purpose of a
22	given meeting. There are, as I tried to

explain to you at the start of this session
today, there are various purposes that would
call for that meeting. And so, you know, you
may want to look at it that way, that a town
hall meeting is something you haven't seen and
you want to go see. And if it's a focus group
or a small session with three or four workers
looking at a particular issue on a site, and
it's going to an evaluation of a class, or
it's going to the development of a site
profile related issue, just keep that in mind,
that's the purpose behind it. Or if it's an
SEC petition outreach effort, that's going to
be different than the other two that I've just
described. If it's a workshop like we're
going to have in March, that's going to be an
entirely different purpose and scenario in and
of itself. So keep in mind the purpose behind
the meeting. Keep in mind who the audience
is, and if you're there as observers, please
be there as observers and don't, in that
regard, please try not to interfere with the

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1	process that we tried to establish in these
2	meetings, because it can derail us. If you're
3	there and you ask questions about, why aren't
4	there more people involved in this, then that
5	derails the purpose of the meeting.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I would
7	suggest that it be an information-gathering
8	meeting.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: Your purpose in
10	attending?
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Well actually what
12	she means is the meeting where we're trying to
13	gather information, as opposed to where we're
14	presenting it.
15	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right.
16	MR. MAURO: It occurred to me, it's
17	my understanding that you would be extending
18	to SC&A, and I guess to the work group and the
19	board members to come and watch, and we
20	understand that, and respect the fact that we
21	are just observers.

GIBSON:

CHAIR

22

Okay, is there

anything else? Before we adjourn, any other comments from the phone? Thanks a lot. Then we're adjourned for today.

(Whereupon, the foregoing meeting was concluded at 3:03 p.m.)

NEAL R. GROSS

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