UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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63rd MEETING

+ + + + +

MONDAY, JULY 27, 2009

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The meeting convened, at 1:30 p.m., in the West Chester III Ballroom at the Cincinnati Marriott North at Union Centre, 6189 Muhlhauser Road, West Chester, Ohio, Paul L. Ziemer, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

PAUL L. ZIEMER, Chairman
JOSIE M. BEACH, Member
BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member
MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member
MARK GRIFFON, Member
JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member
JAMES MALCOLM MELIUS, Member
WANDA I. MUNN, Member
ROBERT W. PRESLEY, Member
JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member
GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 PRESENT: (Continued)

PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member
THEODORE M. KATZ, Acting Designated Federal
Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS:

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor

AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE

ALLEN, KELLY, US DOL

ASHCRAFT, DANA, Mound Worker

BEATTY, EVERETT "RAY", Fernald Medical

BOHLEN, ANNE, Radar Screen Productions

BRADFORD, SHANNON, NIOSH

BROCK, DENISE, NIOSH

BROEHM, JASON, CDC

BUELOW, HELEN, NIOSH

CALLAWAY, ALLEN "MOOCH", Fernald Medical

CHILDS, MICHAEL

DECKER, RONALD

DECKER, ROBERT

DECKER, RICHARD

ELLIOTT, LARRY, NIOSH

ELLISON, CHRIS, NIOSH

FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A

GIBSON, PAIGE, Mound/WHPP

GILBERTSON, TRACEY, NIOSH

HANSON, JOHN, SIUE/Dow Madison

HERBERT, NICHOLE, NIOSH

HINNEFELD, STU, NIOSH

HOWELL, EMILY, HHS

JERISON, DEB, DEB

KOTSCH, JEFF, US DOL

LEWIS, GREG, DOE

MAKHIJANI, ARJUN, SC&A

MAURO, JOHN, SC&A

MEDORA, RIASP

NETON, JIM, NIOSH

PARKER, ERIC

PRESLEY, LOUISE

RAFKY, MICHAEL, HHS

RAMADEI, CATHY, CDC/MASO

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 ROBERTS, WANDA
SHARFI, MUTTY, ORAU Team
SHEEHAN, WARREN
SIEBERT, SCOTT, ORAU Team
STREET, GINGER
TABOR, ROBERT, Fernald (Retired)
ULSH, BRANT, NIOSH
WADE, LEW, NIOSH
WORTHINGTON, PAT, DOE
ZACCHERO, MARY JO, ORAU Team
ZIEMER, MARILYN

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

1:45 p.m.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Good afternoon, everyone.

This is the meeting of the Advisory
Board on Radiation and Worker Health, meeting
in the Cincinnati area, more specifically,
here in West Chester, Ohio. We are pleased to
be here.

We have met in Cincinnati, our work groups, very often, and the Board has met here previously, notably, during a snowstorm. We are happy that there's no snowstorms today in the Cincinnati area.

The Board met earlier today in closed session to have its annual training on conflict of interest. We all now feel fairly well-trained. It is probably fortunate that it was closed session, so that none of you had to attend it. But, in any event, just for the record, the full Board was here for that training, annual training, as required by the

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federal agencies that we are involved with.

We have a registration booklet in the foyer. If you have not already done so, we ask that you register your attendance with us today. This is everyone, Board members, federal staff members, consultants, members of the public.

Also, if any of you are interested in participating in the public comments session this evening, which begins at 7:00 p.m., there is a sign-up registration there, so that we have some idea of the numbers of individuals who wish to address the assembly during the public comments session. So, if you are interested in doing that, please sign up at your convenience before we have the break later in the afternoon.

On the table in the rear of the room, there are many documents. There are copies of today's agenda, as well as handouts and documents relating to the items on our agenda.

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In general, the Board will follow the agenda as it is given, although not all of the items are what we could call time-certain.

That is, we may get ahead of schedule or we may get behind schedule. Certainly, today we will simply move through the items as they come up.

Tomorrow's session, where we have specific SEC petitions that we are dealing with, we will typically consider those time-certain because we may have petitioners on the phone that wish to participate, and the times become more critical for those folks in terms of when they plan to be on the phone lines.

But, otherwise, unless something occurs that causes us to skip around, we will follow the agenda as it is given. Now what would cause us to skip around would be that the Chairman senses that we are so far ahead of schedule that do of we can some Wednesday work earlier. Well, we will try to that. But, other than that, do

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proceed as indicated.

Again, we are pleased to be in the Cincinnati area, not only because there are facilities of interest in this area, in Ohio, but also OSHA, or NIOSH rather, has principal offices here. Many of the staff members are located here locally as well.

Our Designated Federal Official is Mr. Theodore Katz, known as Ted.

Ted, you have some preliminary comments for us?

MR. KATZ: Yes. Thank you.

Well, first of all, just a welcome to everybody, to the Board members, the participants, staff, and the public. Welcome on behalf of Secretary Sebelius and the Acting Director of NIOSH, Christine Branche, who is here today. This Board advises the Secretary and NIOSH. So we are glad you all are here and able to participate.

Just a few logistical things to cover: one, in terms of your own safety, exit

from here, were there a fire or an emergency, there are exits. Go out the door straight to the right, and then right again or straight to the left, and then left again. There are emergency exits as well as, of course, straight through the lobby to the front doors. So to let you know that.

Another logistical thing for the people who are participating by telephone, please mute your phones while you listening, except when you are addressing the You can mute your phone, if you forum here. don't have a mute button, using *6, and then, again, to unmute your phone, if you were to want to address the group, you would hit *6 again. If you need to leave the call for some time, please just hang up; don't use your hold button for that. Just hang up and then dial back in.

So that is a couple of logistical things. I also want to let people know we have with us for the Board -- I believe all

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three days she will be here -- Anne Bohlen, 1 2 who is a private filmmaker, very accomplished and recognized. She is doing a work on the 3 nuclear facilities in Ohio, a documentary. 4 let everybody know 5 just want to 6 filming, will be filming. She's not doing 7 this on behalf of the agency government. This is her private enterprise, 8 but, of course, she is welcome to do this and 9 10 we are glad to have her with us. Ι believe that the 11 covers waterfront. Thank you, Dr. Ziemer. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Ted. You didn't mention whether or not, after Ms. 14 15 Bohlen's film is highly recognized and 16 awarded, whether there will be residuals for the Board members or not, but our training 17 this morning tells us that we can't accept 18 19 anything. Mr. Clawson has a comment. 20

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you spoke earlier about our ethics training

MEMBER CLAWSON:

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I just wanted, as

that we had, and as Christine Branche brought 1 2 out, I just want to make sure that the record showed that she was going to look into some of 3 the issues that we have, and so forth, and 4 would be reporting back to us. I just felt 5 6 that the report --7 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes. For the 8 record, there were some questions on procedures and policies that arose. 9 10 believe we will discuss them now, but, just for the record, Dr. Branche did commit to 11 into some of the issues and will 12 looking 13 report back to the Board at an appropriate the policies that relate time to the 14 on Board's conflict-of-interest policies. 15 16 Now let us proceed with the agenda The first one this afternoon is our items. 17 NIOSH update. Larry Elliott is here to bring 18 19 us that update. 20 Welcome, Larry. ELLIOTT: Good afternoon, 21 MR.

ladies and gentlemen of the Board and members

of the public, staff. Welcome to the Cincinnati area. We are certainly glad to have you here. It's going to be nice for staff to be able to sleep in their own beds tonight here in Cincinnati. So we take note of that and show our appreciation of you holding a meeting here in Cincinnati.

Generally, as you know, I start off with a couple of news briefs about the program before I get into my presentation with slides.

Today, I would like to begin with an update on the Ruttenber database. As you know, this is a database that was developed for the Rocky Flats plant, a mortality study that was conducted by Dr. Ruttenber and his study team.

We have completed an evaluation of the Ruttenber database for its impact on Rocky Flats Special Exposure Cohort eligibility. This report outlines and confirms our original understanding from conversations with Dr. Ruttenber that the source of the dosimetry

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data that was used in the NDRP and the source of the Ruttenber studies are the same, and that the dosimetry data NIOSH uses in its work under EEOICPA is as complete as possible and as complete as the Ruttenber dataset. The report is available on our website under the SEC documents for the Rocky Flats plant.

The second news brief I would like bring your attention to is that Dade Moeller & Associates, which is one of the teaming partner companies for the Oak Ridge Associated Universities team, which recently won our dose reconstruction technical support contract, recently began work as a mission support contractor for the Department Energy at the Hanford site.

Last September, well in advance of the award to Dade Moeller & Associates by the Department of Energy, ORAU took action to ensure that it was in compliance with the NIOSH policy on Conflict or Bias, as well as the ORAU team's Conflict or Bias

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Implementation Plan.

These actions included declaring a corporate conflict for the Hanford site for all Dade Moeller staff and updating all of the Conflict or Bias Disclosure Forms for each individual Dade Moeller staff.

There was also an effort to reassign all dose reconstructions that were currently underway by Dade Moeller staff for Hanford claimants. Those reassignments were then given to other ORAU team partners to work since Dade Moeller had declared a conflict.

There was also one individual document owner that had to be replaced since they were a Dade Moeller associate working on a document for Hanford. So it was conflicted and had to be replaced with a non-conflicted key document owner.

All of this information is available on our website. If you have interest in that, you should check that out. If there are concerns about the Policy on

Conflict or Bias and how it is being applied,

I encourage you as an individual to seek out
the NIOSH Conflict or Bias Officer that is
listed on the website.

an office years Seven ago, established at NIOSH to perform dose reconstructions and conduct other technical activities to assist the energy workers and their survivors, and also to support Secretary of Health and Human Services under this compensation program that we all know now as EEOICPA.

Developing the infrastructure for the program required promulgating rules. These are major rules, rules on Probability of Causation and dose reconstruction methodology, as well as how to process petitions under the Special Exposure Cohort.

We were also heavily involved seven years ago in hiring staff and contractors and developing knowledge and also developing a myriad of technical procedures that had to be

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established for use in this program.

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During that time, thousands of claims were being sent to NIOSH. Claims were eligible to be received July 31st of 2001, and in late October, NIOSH started receiving boxes of claims.

As you know, by the time NIOSH was able to begin performing dose reconstructions, there was a backlog of thousands of claims, representing thousands of workers or their survivors who were waiting for an answer.

Since that time, NIOSH has provided an answer for a vast majority of claims. than 80 percent of the 30,000 claims that require radiation dose reconstruction been provided an answer through the Department of Labor. Of the 4,610 claims that you see on this site that are currently remaining at NIOSH, these are active claims. These represent about 14 percent of the claims that have been sent to NIOSH.

We have 548 cases that are

currently administratively closed. Our work is done unless the claimant comes forward with a signed OCAS-1 form indicating they have no further information to provide, or if they provide new information that has bearing upon the claim, then we would reopen that administratively-closed claim.

This pie chart presents the case status as of June 30th, 2009. You can see here that the majority is in blue, as being Those that have been pulled from completed. our caseload by the Department of Labor for various reasons are shown in gray. They about 3 percent of the claims represent totally sent to us.

There are 8 percent that have been pulled in this -- I think that looks like a maroon-colored bar or color to me -- that have been SEC pulled, pulled from our claim population because they are perhaps eligible for the Special Exposure Cohort class that they fit into, and the Department of Labor is

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determining that eligibility.

I mentioned earlier the one category of administratively-closed claims. They are about 2 percent, leaving us the active claims, and then, of that, we have pended 921 claims. I will speak about those in more detail in a moment.

If we look at the active cases, 4,610 remaining at NIOSH, there are 1,779 that are currently in the dose reconstruction process. Four hundred and forty initial draft dose reconstruction reports have been mailed to the claimants, and we are in return of the OCAS-1. There are 2,391 cases that are in development to begin the dose reconstruction process. As I said, 921 cases of this active caseload are pending.

We take note of how old claims are. In this situation of our active caseload, we have 2,603 cases, and 56 percent are older than one year.

Of the 921 pended cases at NIOSH,

you will see here the top six categories are:

TBD revisions in process. There are 774 claims pended because of some change in the Technical Basis Document. I would note here that Hanford represents around 600 of those claims pended because of Technical Basis Document questions.

There is an additional 55 claims that are awaiting DOE data requests, and 39 that are tied up in SEC recommendations and considerations, 23 that we are awaiting the identification of a new survivor in order to process the claim. We have 18 that are pended because of issues that were discussed during the closeout interview, and those issues are under investigation. We have 13 that are pended because of SEC petitioner status.

From the beginning, NIOSH's core values have been an integral part of the development of NIOSH's activities under the compensation program. In particular, our core values of quality of science, transparency,

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and accountability are at the heart of our actions, decisions, and communications.

First and foremost, we strive at NIOSH to bring the best available science, transparency, and accountability to the dose reconstruction of radiation doses for cancer-related claims.

It is important to note that Congress recognized the potential for a lack of monitoring records for workers eligible for this compensation program, and they specified that methods for radiation dose reconstruction should be established by regulation.

Specifically, the law required the promulgation of a rule to establish scientific methods for arriving at reasonable estimates of radiation dose for those individuals who were not monitored for radiation, for those individuals who were monitored inadequately, and for those individuals who were monitored but the records were missing or are incomplete.

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In the process of establishing this rule, both the general public and more than 30 stakeholder organizations asked for were input, and NIOSH reviewed over 200 pages of addition, their comments. In NIOSH was adamant that each claimant would have the opportunity to be interviewed prior to the dose reconstruction process beginning and again when the draft dose reconstruction was prepared.

These interviews are an opportunity for claimants both to provide information and to ask questions about the process. There have been close to 100,000 interviews with claimants that have been conducted.

Although radiation dose reconstruction efforts have been ongoing in the United States for several decades, this type of radiation dose reconstruction for a compensation program was and still unfamiliar people. to many Each reconstruction is individual and each has its

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own unique characteristics and complexities.

NIOSH has painstakingly pored over thousands of boxes and tens of thousands of individual documents to acquire the records and the data needed to provide claimants with an answer for their claims. We have also integrated the information provided by claimants, site experts, and subject matter experts, as well as from outreach meetings. fact, NIOSH's efforts have made the facilities information on and the operations at those facilities available to energy employees and to the general public than ever before.

Because the dose reconstructions in this program are individual and complex, and because of the potential for a lack of monitoring records, the dose reconstruction methods used by NIOSH have consistently given benefit of the doubt to the claimant whenever there is a question or uncertainty about the amount of radiation exposure that the claimant

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or the worker may have received. That is, when there are two equally-plausible exposure scenarios, NIOSH selects a scenario that provides the higher dose to the organ or the tissue that developed the cancer.

The benefit of the doubt I believe is evident in the Probability of Causation percentages for the 21,418 claims that have had a dose reconstruction, as you can see in this slide, where 32 percent of the cases had a PoC of higher than 50 percent, much higher than DOE's original estimate when the program was established.

When asked by the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office, they predicted that less than 5 percent of the nuclear weapons workers with cancer would have a Probability of Causation of 50 percent or higher.

If we look at the distributions of PoC that have been returned to the Department of Labor for a decision, you will see in this

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slide that there is a large number of claims that fall into the 0 to 10 percent We work very hard, when a claim category. falls into the 41 to 49 percent, as you know, and we make sure that those are our best estimate doses. We also run those cases multiple times through our IREP scenario to that make sure they are statisticallyaccurate.

The quality of science and the benefit of the doubt that we give claimants are a foundation for NIOSH's process for changes in the scientific elements that are underlying the dose reconstruction process. This is all based on scientific progress as well as new information that comes to light.

This is explicitly outlined in our dose reconstruction rule and updates of certain scientific elements of the dose reconstructions that can be recommended by the public at any time.

In this reworks slide, for example,

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what reworks mean to claimants are different it is relevant that when new things, but information comes light, that to take we look at the claim that another was dose reconstructed under prior information or prior methodology and examine whether or not the new information or the new methodology will change the outcome of that claim. So our rule indicates to us that, when a change occurs or new information is presented in the dose for a given case that has previously been denied, increase, we conduct what we call a Program Evaluation Review and we ask for claims that are so effected to be returned for rework.

In this slide, you see those kinds of claims that were sent to us for rework because of a technical change or new information that brought about perhaps an increase in dose to claims, but you will also see in this slide claims that were returned to NIOSH from the Department of Labor because

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something changed within the demographics of the claim, a new survivor, a new cancer perhaps, or something similar in the demographics. To date, 9,400 reworks have been received by NIOSH, and we have returned to the Department of Labor 6,868.

In EEOICPA, Congress stipulated that the assumptions, the methodology, and the data used in dose reconstruction be made available to researchers and the general public, with exceptions for the protection of NIOSH emphasizes its transparency privacy. accountability in making and the NIOSH processes and methodology as open as possible for the claimants, their families, and their advocates.

that One way NIOSH makes information available is through our website. It provides comprehensive information about reconstructions the NIOSH dose and other activities that support the program. The website includes over 100 web pages and over

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2,500 PDF documents.

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NIOSH has also designed the dose reconstruction and the SEC processes with an unusual amount of opportunity for public debate and input. Although it is typical in the sciences for differences of opinion to be debated in public forums, it is not so typical in a program such as this, such as a compensation program.

This leads some people to misunderstand the nature of the debate. For Advisory example, when the Board its contractor review NIOSH documents ormethodologies, it is typical for them to raise a list of questions. These questions are then discussed and debated among NIOSH its and contractors and the Advisory Board and its contractor, and generally these debates are done in a public forum.

These debates are not about who is right or who is wrong. They are about bringing the best-available science from a

variety of sources to the processes that this program employs and making sure that it is as transparent as possible for the claimants, their families, and advocates.

I grant you, allowing for public debate and resolution of differences of opinion does add time to the process, scrutinizing thousands of boxes and tens of thousands of individual documents to acquire the data and the records that are needed to support the process is time-consuming. Reworking claims when relevant new information becomes available adds time to the process, sometimes a significant amount of time.

We feel that the claimants are owed the best-available science as well as an exceptional degree of transparency and accountability.

So why am I spending a lot of time talking about time when my slide shows the first 10,000 cases that were sent to NIOSH? We have tracked the oldest cases by use of

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tracking number in the past, and you have seen the next two or three slides in every Board presentation that I have given. This will be the last time you see these slides for a while because we are going to start tracking on time, not on tracking number.

We've finally achieved the position in this program where the documentation is mature, where we have a technical support contractor now in place, after a long, extended wait to make that award, and we're at a point within our active claim population that, given our capacity, we can push through claims. I will show you some slides in a moment that talk about how we have improved our timeliness in that regard.

efforts on the oldest. But. our claims, the first 10,000 claims, we sent 7,692 of the first 10,000 back to the Department of Labor with a dose reconstruction. There have have been administrativelybeen 175 that closed. Again, they could be reopened and

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processed at the will of the claimant.

Four hundred and seventeen cases from the first 10,000 have been pulled. Eight hundred and ninety-seven have been slated for SEC classes, and six are currently, as of June 30th, this year, a dose reconstruction is in the hands of the claimant.

on this slide as the number of DOL return cases, those cases that have already had one dose reconstruction or more, being returned to us for some change, either a technical change we've instituted or a change with the demographics of the case. Now we're reworking 717 of those first 10,000.

There are 96 cases that still await dose reconstruction in the first 10,000, less than 1 percent. Of the 96 claims waiting dose reconstruction, they break out in this fashion: fifty-one represent distinct sites. In other words, there are 51 claims of the 96 that are single distinct sites. Thirty-seven

are sitting in a pended status, and the pended statuses are listed here for your benefit and understanding. It ranges from missing survivor to number of SEC cases pended before designation to developing a DR methodology for non-SEC cases. So you can see how they are broken out here. Fifty-nine of these 96 cases are in an active status.

If we look at the first 5,000 of this 10,000, the oldest of the oldest, then 19 of the cases are below 5,000. Those 19 represent 16 distinct sites. Nine are in pended status and 10 are in an active status, as shown.

NIOSH continues to receive around 200, if you look at the blue line here, that's the number of cases received from the Department of Labor. This slide has been changed to show first quarter of each fiscal year. So it is full fiscal year, there is nothing lost or hidden here.

So we received about 200 new claims

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each month and another 200 reworks. That is where you see there is about 450-500 in a month.

If we look back and analyze on a fiscal year basis the time that it has taken us to conduct those reconstructions, provide an initial draft report to the claimants, the time is shown as, in this yellow bar, taking more than one year, in the blue bar, 181 to 365 days to the dose reconstruction. The red bar, 61 to 180 days, and less than 60 days for that, I think that is green.

You can see here that, if we look at the yellow as compared to the others, we have shortened the time frame to do dose reconstruction over the course of time.

If we look at those claims that have been completed in less than six months or those that take more than two years, you can see how it is broken out from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2008. We want to see this trend continue.

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These are all on our website, by the way, the new charts added to our website.

The number of days average reconstructions for process dose initial referrals, and so, again, here by fiscal year, how many days in a fiscal year has it taken to produce a dose reconstruction. Back in 2002, when we had the huge backlog of claims and didn't have the infrastructure developed, you see it was taking us over 1,000 days. Now, in fiscal year 2008, after a continuous downward trend, in FY 2008 we were taking, on average, 204 days process initial dose to an reconstruction.

efforts to improve In our timeliness, have also looked for we improve processes opportunities to in the steps involved in dose reconstruction. For example, NIOSH requests exposure monitoring information from the Department of Energy, DOE provides NIOSH with a response to the request within 60 days. That response may be the dose

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information that we're seeking or it may be just a status report on where things stand. NIOSH closely monitors the number of days since a DOE request was sent and stays in touch with DOE Operations Offices, where the request was sent.

So here on this slide, as of June 2009, you see that the number 30th, outstanding requests 505 claims were outstanding requests that were over 60 days, I can tell you that, of this 196 claims. number, 196, there's 153-some-odd claims that are in the Oak Ridge Operations Office. So they are tied to one of the Oak Ridge sites or perhaps multiple sites. So we monitor this to the point where we know what claims are affected.

The average turnaround time for all document reviews that NIOSH produces and has to provide to the Department of Energy for a review for sensitive information has approximately been 10.8 working days. The

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average turnaround time for all documents that we have submitted since January 1st of 2009 is approximately 9.8 working days.

The agreement that we have with DOE is that they will turn these reviews around within 10 working days plus transmittal time. So there's a day to transmit at the front end and a day to transmit at the rear end, and you can see that they are staying pretty well in the agreed time to conduct the review.

This timeline presents steps in the dose reconstruction process. I apologize for the busyness of the slide. It is on our website. You can get an expanded version. But I wanted to show it to you here today because, as we look at stages and steps within the dose reconstruction process, we note that there's certain days associated with certain steps. One of those steps is this 60 days to request data from the Department of Energy for a claim.

So we have been talking with the

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Department of Energy and the Department of Labor about how we can consolidate our efforts on this step alone and save us some of this time for the claimant. What I am talking about is when the Department of Labor receives a claim, they turn immediately to the Department of Energy to verify the employment for that claim.

At that point in time, we are working with DOE and DOL to incorporate our request for dose information at the time DOL requests employment eligibility information. So we think that is a good step that is going to help us. For certain sites where this can be accommodated, we will reduce the amount of time at this step.

There are a couple of other steps that have time/days associated with them, but there's not a lot we can do about them. One of those steps would be the number of days that is associated with reviewing dose reconstruction by the claimant, and they get

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60 days. We give them 14 days grace upon that. So 74 days is really the time in the claimant's hands.

So we are looking at all of these steps, trying to figure out how we can improve and do some streamlining.

Along these lines, we have taken the opportunity, since we have reached a state of maturity in the program, our documentation is available to us from a majority of the sites, we have taken note of the concerns, and I share these concerns, that certain individual claimants have not had an answer in six-plus years. We have many more that are older than a year, as you see, in our active caseload.

So we have established a management objective which reinforces the commitment we have at NIOSH to produce timely dose reconstructions. Within this management objective, we are saying that we have a policy that is driven to complete initial drafts

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within one-year time frame. So, by June 1st of 2010, we hope to be at a state where we have no claim without an initial draft in our possession at NIOSH that is over a year old.

I will let that sink in a moment. How can I say that? Well, we have contractor that is in place now that has shown us a capacity to produce 6,000 claims in a They did that in 2006, before we had year. our problems with awarding a new contract and Continuing problems with Resolutions, funding problem.

So, if we can do 6,000-plus dose reconstructions in a year and we only have 4,500 in our caseload, and we only get about 450 every month from DOL, I think you can do the math.

We are making some strides and some progress on the pended claims, the Hanford claims that are pended right now. We have made a commitment to the Work Group, to the Chair of the Work Group, and to the Hanford

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folks that we are going to release those almost 600 Hanford claims that are pended and establish a class pre-1972 for the Special Exposure Cohort. So that will free up a bunch of pended claims and also claims that are in our active case population.

What happens if we don't achieve the goal of June 1st, 2010? Well, we will, long before that happens, if we see that we are not going to achieve that goal in any one given claim, we are going to critically evaluate that claim and determine what the problem is in processing that claim, and document that in a memo that will be in the claim file.

This is a serious step because that memo can be used in adjudicating the claim. So we are going to be very diligent about trying to achieve the goal, and we are going to be very critical about evaluating those that may not meet it. I am hopeful that we will meet it and we don't have to do any of

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these memos to the file.

Let's talk a little bit about Special Exposure Cohort classes. This slide hasn't changed from the last meeting, but if we were to have this meeting in about five, ten days, this slide would change. There would be 44 SEC classes that have been added since May of 2005.

But these 42 that you see here, 22 have been added through the 83.13 process and 20 have been added through the 83.14 process. This represents, these 42 classes represent workers from 33 sites, and they also represent around 2,274 cases.

I'm going to talk specifically about sites that are local that we want to give information to attendees in the audience that might be here for that particular site that is local to the meeting.

The distribution of Probability of Causation for Fernald claims is shown in this slide. You can see the distribution of those

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PoCs by 10 percent, increments up to 49, and then you show greater than 50.

For Mound, there have been 565 Mound cases referred to NIOSH. Four hundred and two, or 71 percent, have been completed and submitted to DOL. A hundred and thirty-eight of those had a PoC of greater than 50. Two hundred and sixty-four had a PoC of less than 50. Forty-nine of the Mound cases have been pulled by DOL from the NIOSH active caseload, and 114 remain, or 20 percent of the Mound cases remain at NIOSH in processing.

Here is the Probability of Causation in a bar graph, showing the distribution of these PoCs for Mound claims.

The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant statistics are shown here. As of June 30th, 2009, we have had 1,176 Portsmouth cases referred to NIOSH. I will remind everyone this is site that а that had а congressionally-mandated Special Exposure Cohort class. So all 1,176 of these cases

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were sent to NIOSH for dose reconstruction either because they were not a presumptive cancer or the person had already perhaps been paid under the SEC and had acquired a new cancer that was not a presumptive cancer, and they are seeking medical benefits for that. So we are required to do a dose reconstruction for those as well.

Nine hundred and twenty-eight of these Portsmouth claims have been completed and submitted to the Department of Labor. In that, we break down 205 had a PoC that was found to be compensable and 723 had a Probability of Causation less than 50 percent.

Six percent, or 77, have been pulled by the Department of Labor for Portsmouth claims at NIOSH, and 171 Portsmouth claims are still active at NIOSH.

This slide, again, a bar chart presenting the distribution of Probability of Causation for the Portsmouth claims that we have.

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1 would be happy to answer 2 questions that you might have. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very 3 much, Larry. We appreciate the more detailed 4 presentation that you made this time. 5 6 I would like to open the floor for 7 questions that the Board members may have. Brad Clawson? 8 Larry, forgive me 9 MEMBER CLAWSON: 10 if this is the wrong time, but one of questions was on these dose reconstructions. 11 Numerous claimants have asked me, if they are 12 13 filing under Subpart E, how come do they have to have a dose reconstruction before they can 14 15 do Subpart E? 16 MR. ELLIOTT: The question is, if they are filing a claim for Part E, toxic 17 chemical exposure, I assume they have 18 19 cancer --Right. 20 MEMBER CLAWSON: MR. ELLIOTT: And DOL is saying we 21 need to wait on NIOSH's dose reconstruction 22

1	for that cancer?
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: I think DOL would be
4	better versed to answer this question, but
5	that is essentially what is going on. The
6	claim has been referred to us for dose
7	reconstruction, and they want that to inform
8	the Part E decision.
9	There was radiation. Cancer was
10	related. Radiation is considered a toxic. So
11	that is what they are after.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Additional
14	questions or comments?
15	(No response.)
16	Apparently not.
17	Larry, thank you again.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you very much.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Now we will
20	proceed with a follow-up presentation. Jeff
21	Kotsch is here from the Department of Labor.
22	Jeff also regularly reports to the Board and

to the assembly on the claims, both for Part B 1 2 and for Part E of the regulation. So, Jeff, welcome back. 3 Thank you, and good 4 MR. KOTSCH: 5 afternoon. 6 Just a little background on the 7 Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act. Part 8 B became effective on July 31st, 2001. I think all the 9 10 dates on the slides are as of July 20th of 2009. 11 But, for Part B, 66,821 cases or 12 13 99,116 claims have been filed. Again, just a note, there are always more claims than cases 14 15 because, for when the employee has passed 16 away, there often is more than one survivor. So you would have more claims than cases. 17 Οf those, 30,029 cases have been referred to 18 19 NIOSH for the dose reconstruction. For Part E, which became effective 20 on October 28th, 2004, we have had 21 cases or 81,525 claims filed. The Part E 22

program is the former Part D program, which was administered initially by the Department of Energy. At the point of transition, we actually took 25,000 cases from DOE.

Now the summary for the compensation, we've just passed the \$5 billion mark in total compensation for the program; \$3.02 billion of that was for Part B, \$1.64 billion was for Part E. The Department has paid out \$347 million in medical benefits.

Now the paid cases under the Act, 52,920 payees in 39,227 Part B and E cases, as of, again, July 20th. Thirty-seven thousand three hundred fifty-seven Part B payees in 24,443 cases, and there have been 15,563 Part E payees in 14,784 cases. So Part B is 62 percent of the payments.

Just a quick summary of Part B: the principal thing related to NIOSH is, obviously, radiation-induced cancers that are addressed in this Part. But Part B also addresses a beryllium illness, the Special

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Exposure Cohort, silicosis for the miners in Nevada and Alaska, and a supplement for the RECA uranium workers. This is the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, Section 5, which is administered by the Department of Justice, but the Act provides for a supplement of \$50,000.

As far as eligibility for Part B, it includes Department of Energy employees, the Department of Energy contractors and subcontractors, the Atomic Weapons Employers, the AWEs, the beryllium vendors, and certain survivors of the deceased workers.

We note the ones here because the survivor categories are a little bit different for Part B versus Part E. By the way, they wrote the initial Act and then the amendment to the Act.

So, for Part B, it's spouse, children regardless of age, parents, grandchildren, and grandparents. Then there's the RECA Section 5 uranium workers.

Continuing, presumptive coverage

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for the 22 specified cancers for the SEC sites, the four legislated, the statutory sites, the three gaseous diffusion plants, Paducah, Portsmouth, K-25, and then the Amchitka test site in Alaska.

As of July 23rd, 2009, there were 44 SEC classes added by Health and Human Services.

benefits include The Part В \$150,000 lump sum payment. That is the initial payment. There's medical benefits for covered conditions, and then there's medical treatment and monitoring, but monitoring only for the beryllium sensitivity.

As far as Part E, a quick summary: again, created in 2004 to replace the old Part D program. It is a federal entitlement program similar to Part B. Lump sum payments up to \$250,000, usually on top of a Part B payment. If you have a Part B award, it's pretty much automatic that you get the initial Part E with that.

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We do currently, and have since the Part E program started, parallel-track these things for both Part E and Part B and work them simultaneously in the district offices. Even though there may be cases at NIOSH for Part B, they will continue to work the Part E side as much as they can for toxic exposures.

If there is, indeed, something that an award on that side, they will at least, if it's like for asbestosis something, they will award that initially, and then perhaps, if there is a Part B component for the dose reconstruction, they may await that for the additional payments. But they are not always hinged on another. There is, obviously, the radiation component of the Part B program, but for the cancers.

If there's non-cancer conditions for Part E and we can get to an award in, for example, asbestosis or something, that will proceed that way, again, plus payments for medical benefits for the accepted conditions.

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For Part E eligibility, there's DOE contractors and subcontractors. This Act, when it was amended, the Act was amended, for Part E it does not include Atomic Weapons Employees or the beryllium vendor workers, unlike Part B.

survivors Certain of deceased workers include the spouse, the children if at the time of employee's death the child was under the age of 18, under the age of 23 and a full-time student continuously enrolled in an educational institution since age 18, or if at any age incapable of self-support. So, again, there's differences mandated some by the amendment for Part E.

Any occupational exposure or any toxic exposure, that's the coverage for Part E, including Part B disease. So there is dual eligibility.

Just a graphic of the Part B cases, the final decisions. There have been, again, on the final approval, 26,149 for the denial

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side, 19,000 -- well, the denial side, the breakdown for the denial side is 19,669. That is the total. Five hundred and eighty for survivor non-eligible, 13,734 with PoC of less than 50 percent, and 5,356 for medical information insufficient to support the claim.

Concerning referral status NIOSH, DOL has referred 30,000, a little over 30,000, NIOSH for dose cases to reconstruction. Twenty-four thousand hundred and twenty-seven of those have been returned by NIOSH and currently are at DOL or have been dispositioned. Twenty-one thousand have three hundred and seventeen dose reconstructions, 3,210 were returned without dose reconstructions. It could have been SEC classes, things like that.

Fifty-five hundred and two cases are currently at NIOSH. Thirty-one hundred and twenty-five are initial referrals, 2,377 are reworks or returns to NIOSH.

Again, Larry mentioned this; the

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reworks primarily are driven on the DOL side by perhaps changes to the medical conditions, like the identification of an additional cancer. That is the primary reason for the medical things.

For the employment, additional employment, the identification of additional employment perhaps is primarily the driver for the employment changes. Then there are some miscellaneous categories.

New SEC-related cases, 2,922 cases have been withdrawn from NIOSH for review. Twenty-five hundred and ninety-six final decisions have been issued, and 2,517 of those are final approvals. There have been 28 recommended but no final decisions, 55 cases are pending -- this is at DOL -- and 243 cases have been closed.

The way the DOL process works, quickly, is that, after it comes in, basically, and DOL has identified the medical and employment information, if it is a cancer

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requirement, dose reconstruction, it has gone to NIOSH. When it comes back, when the dose reconstruction report comes back, the four district offices create recommended decisions. Those go to the claimants. They have the opportunity at that point, if they are, obviously, approved or denied, if they are denied, the opportunity to basically submit comments or address the issues.

It then goes to the Final Adjudication Branch, which is a separate organization within each of the districts as well as the national office. They create the final decisions based on the input from the claimants.

Even after that point, there are other options for the claimants, including reconsideration at any point. Even after the final decision is written, there is always the opportunity for reopening of the case, either at the district or primarily the national office level.

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Then, again, there may be reopenings or additional information supplied anytime during that process or even after the case has been finalized or the decision has been finalized. That may require the case to go back to NIOSH for a rework, potentially.

NIOSH dose reconstruction status, we have had 21,317 cases at DOL with dose reconstructions. Nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-four of the dose final decisions. reconstructed cases have There have been 6,668 final approvals -- that is a PoC greater than 50 -- and 13,116 final denials with a PoC of less than 50.

Just a summary of the accepted Part B cancer cases: the accepted dose reconstruction cases, 6,381, which includes 9,098 payees, for a total compensation of \$946.7 million.

Accepted SEC cases, there have been 9,665 of those, which includes 15,575 payees, for compensation of \$1.4 billion.

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Cases accepted based on SEC status and a PoC of 50 or greater, 287 cases or 36 payees, for \$42.9 million, which totals for all accepted SEC and DR cases, 16,333 cases for 25,039 payees, or \$2.4 billion in compensation.

This is just a quick summary or a graphic on the new Part B cases received monthly by DOL. Again, they would be both cancers as well as silicosis, beryllium like that, disease, things and probably around 300, I guess, on maybe a little bit more sometimes.

Then, monthly, these are the rates of the Part B cases sent to NIOSH. Again, they are not tracking month to month because they take time to process in at Labor. But these are the numbers of Part B at the NIOSH monthly, includes both initial referrals to NIOSH and reworks and returns. So, again, those are probably running a load of 300s or maybe even mid-300s.

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At the last meeting, one or more of the Board asked -- and it was an interesting question for me because I didn't have the answer -- as far as which sites tend to be generating the new monthly cases. The review indicated that Hanford, Y-12, Savannah River, and the Oak Ridge K-25 tend to be the top four as far as the DOE sites go.

Just quick graphics on those, the summaries: this is Hanford, Part B cases for the new monthly numbers. They are running probably -- it has dropped recently, but around 50 probably per month over the last -- I think we did the last, what, eight or ten months.

The same graphic, basically, for Y12, running a little bit lower, probably
running 25 to 30 a month.

Savannah River, again, the same graphic, probably running 20 to 25, maybe 30.

Then the K-25 site, running a little bit lower, I think, probably 20 to 25.

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Then the AWE cases are running about 8 to 10 percent of the total of all the new ones. Obviously, on the next slide, you will see it is running, like I said, 8 to 10 percent, and the DOE ones per month are running, obviously, the rest of that, so 90 to 92.

Just some information related to sites that are either on the agenda or perhaps local to our meeting here today and this week.

I noticed, when I was looking -- I have been out of the office for a couple of weeks -- but I noticed that we didn't have a slide for Fernald. So let me give the Fernald numbers first.

Cases for both Part B and Part E, 3,265. This is for Fernald. Cases returned from NIOSH with the dose reconstruction, 962. Final decisions for Part B, 1,219, of which 450 were approvals. Part E approvals were 516, and total compensation -- this is, again, for Fernald -- \$106.7 million.

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Now, on this slide, Mound, we have 6,802 cases. We are indicating, the Department is indicating 407 returned with dose reconstructions, resulting in 588 final Part B decisions and 213 Part B approvals, 228 Part E approvals, for total compensation of \$47.2 million. That's total compensation and medical bills paid.

Oak Ridge Hospital, 73 cases, 14 dose reconstructions from NIOSH, 24 Part B decisions, 11 Part B approvals, 14 Part E approvals, and \$2.7 million in total comp and medical bills.

Baker-Perkins Company, 18 cases. This is Part B only. It's an AWE. Nine have been returned with dose reconstructions, 11 Part B finals, 1 part B approval, \$150,750 compensation.

Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, 147 cases, 14 with dose reconstructions, 35 Part B approvals -- I'm sorry -- 35 Part B final decisions, 5 Part B approvals, 5 Part E

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approvals, and \$1.16 million in compensation.

Blockson Chemical, 214 Part E and Part B cases, 121 returned with NIOSH dose reconstructions, 134 Part B final decisions, 54 Part B approvals. AWE, so the Part E is not applicable and \$8.21 million in total compensation and medical payments.

Fifty-three cases for Part B only for dose the Norton Company. Two reconstructions were performed by NIOSH. final decisions, have had 10 Part В approvals \$453,750 in Part В, and in compensation.

And the last is just a pie chart of the Part B cases that have been filed. that have gone to NIOSH for ones reconstruction, 35 percent, SEC cases are 7 percent, SECs never sent to NIOSH, 9, 11 percent are RECAs, and the rest, the 38, which remainder, are the silicosis, the chronic beryllium disease, primarily those categories.

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I think that should be it. 1 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Jeff. 2 Let me ask a question about the 3 last sets of statistics on the local plants 4 Where you have indicated the numbers of 5 cases and have shown them as Part B plus E, am 6 7 I correct that you are only showing the Part E's where there's a radiation component or is 8 this all Part E cases? 9 Well, it would be all, 10 MR. KOTSCH: but when you have a B and an E, it is a DOE 11 When it is only an E, it is an AWE. facility. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But the E part includes all cases, whether or not --14 MR. KOTSCH: 15 Yes. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Now, related to 16 that, and maybe Larry would answer this, when 17 we see the NIOSH statistics -- and you may 18 19 have answered before, but Ι just don't remember -- are we only counting the Part B 20 claims, or if it is a Part E with radiation 21

dose reconstruction, does that get counted in

1	the statistics you are giving us?
2	MR. ELLIOTT: Our statistics show
3	Part B claims, and if it is an E claim that is
4	not Part B, I'm not sure what happens then.
5	MR. KOTSCH: Then you wouldn't have
6	it.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: I wouldn't have it.
8	MR. KOTSCH: No.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: Its cancer-related
10	claims come to us.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You don't
12	distinguish then?
13	MR. ELLIOTT: No.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: We don't distinguish
16	between B
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So what we are
18	seeing as Part B could include Part E's that
19	have a radiation dose reconstruction?
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
22	MR. KOTSCH: But, Paul, primarily,

1 any Part В that has a positive dose 2 reconstruction greater than 50 percent becomes an automatic Part E, and then there may be 3 some additional on top of that. 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Other questions, 5 Board members? 6 7 (No response.) Apparently not. 8 Thank you very much, Jim. 9 10 MR. KOTSCH: Okay, thank you. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We'll go ahead 11 and take our break. It's just about five to 12 3:00. We'll take our break a little earlier. 13 We will give you just a few minutes longer 14 15 than the 15. I'm not saying how much longer, 16 but we will take our break. It won't go longer than 3:30. But if the Chair senses 17 that we are ready to go earlier than that, we 18 19 will. the above-entitled 20 (Whereupon, matter went off the record at 2:53 p.m. and 21

resumed at 3:30 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are ready to reconvene now. Thank you very much.

Our next report is from our Mound Working Group, and the Working Group Chair for the Mound Working Group is Josie Beach. She has prepared a somewhat detailed report for us today. So we are going to give her the podium.

Board members, you should also have a PowerPoint copy in your computer files there as well. There's probably also for the public copies on the table of this report, I believe.

MEMBER BEACH: Yes, there are. There's a few available.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Before Ms. Beach starts the presentation, while you were out, we added some paper to your stack and just want to call attention to the fact that Stu Hinnefeld has distributed copies of the potential cases for the 12th group of reconstruction reviews from which the Reconstruction Subcommittee will be

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some Board input.

Mark, I guess when you do your report, you will talk a little more about this.

But I want to make everyone aware that there's two packets here. You can make sure you have both packets. They are just two sorts, I believe, on the same group of cases. So make sure you have those. That will be on our agenda during the Board's work group, I believe it's Wednesday, yes.

The plain brown envelope is your reward from the Department of Energy.

MEMBER MELIUS: This is the plain brown envelope.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It's below the minimal criteria. It's two free booklets for all your work done. No, the DOE has prepared some things, and perhaps Dr. Worthington will say something about that as well during her presentation.

So let's hear from Ms. Beach now.

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MEMBER BEACH: Okay. Good afternoon. I'm happy to be here to have the opportunity to share with you the Mound SEC petition review.

The Mound Work Group has made substantial progress over a spectrum of difficult issues. Mound spanned a 50-year history that involved an alphabet soup of radionuclides over that history.

NIOSH's roadmap has helped a great deal. Most key issues are coming down to fundamental questions on how surrogate data should be applied, how models should be used, and the place of actual measurements, and whether sufficient site information exists to support dose reconstruction. This may require a Board judgment in the end.

The Work Group is now in the end game. We will be pushing for closure where we can and addressing any remaining information gaps over the next couple of months.

Okay, this is a brief review of

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Mound's SEC petition history. Two petitions 1 2 were qualified, one on August 17th, 2007 and the other, 091, qualified September of 2007. 3 4 Those were merged. NIOSH issued its evaluation report 5 on December 19th of 2007. January 8, 2008, 6 7 the evaluation report was presented at the Advisory Board meeting. The Work Group was 8 formed. SC&A was authorized to begin 9 10 review. The Work Group is myself as chair. 11 Brad Clawson, Bob 12 We have Presley, 13 Schofield. Paul Ziemer serves as our alternate. 14 15 The Work Group has met four times over the past two years, and we have had a 16 couple of additional conference calls. 17 February 25th, SC&A identified 21 18 Some of those have 19 potential SEC issues. since been combined. 20 The next two slides are an overview 21

of the Mound SEC issues.

22

The issues were

largely derived from SC&A site profile review. 1 2 Issue 20 and 21 were secondary issues from the matrix. Both of these 3 required more clarification. 4 This slide represents the five 5 6 issues that have been closed by the Work Group to date. 7 Issue 5 is concentrations of 8 plutonium-240, -241, and -242. They addressed 9 10 whether monitoring data for plutonium-239 would envelope trace isotopes such 11 as plutonium-240 and -241. 12 NIOSH was able to demonstrate the 13 ratios could be used for other plutonium 14 15 isotopes to enable dose reconstruction. 16 SC&A questioned the use of plutonium as a marker for estimating exposure 17 to fission and activation products. 18 19 SC&A agreed that there was а question regarding the relative concentrations 20 of isotopes, but they did feel this would 21 develop into a site profile issue. 22 The Work

Group agreed with both NIOSH and SC&A. We closed the issue July 14th of 2008.

I need to get the hang of switching pages and the clicker here.

questioned whether Issue 17 monitored workers were the most highly NIOSH's position is that, since all exposed. workers entering radiation-controlled required to were wear dosimeters, receiving the highest dose were monitored.

SC&A questioned whether the cohort badging in the early years could rule out without any evidence to the contrary. While NIOSH was unable to locate a documented badging policy, they did look for one. They did find documentation exists that indicates the badging was required.

SC&A interviews with former Mound workers corroborated NIOSH's position that all workers entering radiation areas were badged.

The Work Group tested the badging hypothesis by reviewing potential exposure of

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non-badged workers in ostensibly non-radiological buildings, without confirming any such exposures occurred.

However, there are some broader concerns over the adequacy and completeness of bioassays, and those will be covered in a later slide.

The Work Group did close this issue on May 28th of 2009.

For combined issues 18 and 19, external dose data adequacy, completeness, and integrity, Mound utilized a MESH database to serve as primary electronic repository for radiation exposure records.

SC&A analyzed 22 cases for data adequacy. In this limited sampling, it was found that workers that should have had doses recorded had doses recorded for the most part, and that there were some gaps, but no long periods when a worker should have had a dose record but did not. And for data completeness and integrity, they found no significant

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errors in the transfer of that data.

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In the limited sampling of 22 cases, SC&A did not find anything that would point to a serious problem. The Work Group agreed with SC&A's findings and closed both issue 18 and 19 on May 27th, 2009.

20 Matrix item covers ambient environmental internal radiation contributors. The evaluation report states that Mound did not generally experience significant site wide ambient contamination, and that there was less concern about the potential for internal dose related to ambient working conditions.

SC&A cited a secondary concern regarding the wording of the evaluation report in light of history of onsite contamination. Clarification was needed regarding how dose reconstruction would be handled.

The Work Group accepted NIOSH's practice of a maximum value being derived from Mound's occupational environmental ambient

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dose and NIOSH's offer to remove the statement from the evaluation report that states Mound did not experience site wide ambient contaminations. The Work Group closed this item on May 28th, 2009.

So we are moving on now into the open items, starting with issue 16. This covers shallow dose beta/low-energy photon exposures from polonium processing, plutonium-238, and other radionuclides.

In its evaluation report, NIOSH indicates that the design of the T-building processing areas controlled beta dose rates to a significant extent. The site, therefore, did not record beta dose.

NIOSH is confident that it can bound dose, if necessary, using n/p ratios. This is actually beta-to-gamma ratios. This was later clarified by NIOSH.

SC&A commented that sufficiently-accurate dose metric methods had not been demonstrated for all sources, locations, and

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time periods.

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NIOSH recommends assigning shallow dose as a function of ratio of photon recorded doses for certain workers for certain time periods.

The proposed approach provides a more claimant-favorable approach than that outlined in the evaluation report and bridges the Mound source terms, locations, and time periods that were not addressed specifically.

This issue is close to being closed with the delivery of requested action items from NIOSH during our last work group meeting, those being a response to SC&A's White Paper, and also, NIOSH needs to extent the approach from 1979 until the DOELAP accreditation period in 1989. This is to ensure adequate shallow dose estimation being was accomplished.

Issue 2 covers indoor radon-219,
-220, and -222. This is airborne concentrations in the SW and other buildings.

The evaluation report concludes that available radon air concentration data from 1979 until 2000 can be used to derive the WLM values, as provided in table 7-2 of the ER.

SC&A questioned whether the elevated radon levels were limited to the SW process areas and whether the very limited measurements prior to 1980 provided a valid basis to estimate an upper bound dose for radon, given the expected variability due to location, operations, and weather conditions.

A confounding issue is that radon-222 was not the sole source of radon exposure; -220 and -219 were also present in appreciable quantities.

NIOSH's latest proposal is to use air monitoring data from the occupational period in the 1950s to bound doses for later exposures. SC&A has questioned whether this satisfies the Board's surrogate data criteria.

The Board's proposed surrogate data

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policy is somewhat different from NIOSH's surrogate data OTIB. This issue may end up before Dr. Melius' group in the end. That's a heads-up for you.

We have combined matrix issues 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8. This covers exposure to secondary and other radionuclides.

Questions have been raised regarding potential exposures to radionuclides other than the primary Mound source terms, plutonium, polonium, and tritium, and whether exposures to these secondary sources was adequately monitored.

involving to what Issues extent doses were adequately monitored and recorded for various radionuclides, including radium, thorium, americium, actinium, cesium, neptunium, transuranics, uranium isotopes, and fission activation products, are being addressed by NIOSH's generated roadmap.

That identifies radionuclides by location, date, and available monitoring as a

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means of ascertaining whether all relevant exposure source terms have been adequately accounted for. The final version of that is being reviewed by the Work Group.

The bottom line will be whether the adequacy and completeness of bioassay practices can be established. Some of this will end up being settled in response to issue 11 regarding adequacy of gross alpha monitoring.

Issue 6, interpretation of tritium bioassay data and exposure to stable metal tritides. Most of the tritium exposure at Mound was assumed to be related to uptake of tritiated water, HTO, which was routinely monitored.

However, questions have been raised regarding the exposure to other tritium compounds and the evaluation report's position that NIOSH can bound doses from stable metal tritides.

SC&A has provided a White Paper.

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Technical calls have been held, and NIOSH is in the process of preparing a response.

This is a generic question at a number of DOE sites. The issue is coming down to whether the potentially-exposed worker populations can be defined as well as a bounding approach for dose estimation.

Concerns exist over plausibility of applying OTIB-066 if the simplifying assumption is made that attributes to all tritium results in urine due to tritides.

Issue 9, evaluation of high-fired ceramic plutonium-238 and uranium. Questions have been raised regarding the ER's treatment of relative insolubility of high-fired plutonium-238 at Mound. Agreement has been reached through the Work Group process that a special solubility type for plutonium-238 did exist at Mound and that the phenomenon likely can be conceptually described in a bounding solubility-based urine excretion model.

However, while agreeing that such a

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model can be developed, SC&A has questioned whether it can be shown to bound exposures at Mound. This issue seems to be hinging on what solubility type will be a bounding one, based on reviews of Mound's urinalysis data. It does appear that this can be bounded, but it is not settled yet.

In terms of proof of principle, NIOSH provide sample has agreed to reconstructions to demonstrate how any bounding perspective approach would be implemented in practice.

Issue 10 is the D&D era bioassay. This issue was originally deferred in the ER to permit further investigation by NIOSH of bioassay program-related issues related to Price-Anderson enforcement action in the 1990s.

Evidence exists that worker exposure to residual contamination from sources generated during the life of the plant, particularly during D&D activities for

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which bioassay was not performed or in the case of actinium-227, performed adequately.

The Work Group requested that SC&A highlight its D&D concerns in a memo form for NIOSH's response. SC&A has not researched this issue, but based on the site profile review, has concerns over the use of lapel samplers as an indicator for follow-up bioassay.

The memo was delivered, I believe, to DOE on June 17th, and everybody should have that already.

Issue 11 covers data adequacy of internal dose records. In its evaluation NIOSH found that the available report, monitoring records, process descriptions, and source term data available are sufficient to complete dose reconstruction for the proposed class with the exception of actinium-227, thorium-228, and radium-226 from February 1st, 1949 through August 17th, 2007. Pardon me, that should be '59.

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SC&A questioned the effectiveness and reliability of historic radiochemistry methods for interpretation of bioassay data. In the 1950s and into the sixties, bioassay techniques were pretty primitive. The question is, how does NIOSH account for issues of reliability of such early techniques such as gross alpha analysis? The Work Group has requested NIOSH review of SC&A's White Paper on the issue.

Issue 12 and 13 cover data integrity and completeness of internal dose records. Again, the first bullet on the last slide is the same as this bullet, although it does need to say 1959 instead of 1949.

So, going to the second bullet, the Work Group requested that SC&A validate the radionuclide data other than plutonium and polonium are sufficiently complete, reliable, and available in the databases and individual exposure records.

SC&A's White Paper was provided

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April 2nd, 2009, and the Work 1 Group 2 requested NIOSH's review of the SC&A White 3 Paper. Some questions remain from SC&A and 4 Group regarding whether 5 the Work records 6 pertinent to dose reconstruction were buried 7 at LANL and NTS. I understand SC&A will be at OSTI 8 in August for other reasons and plans to do 9 10 some limited sampling of these records that do exist in their holdings. 11 Issue 14 and 15 address neutron 12 doses from polonium, plutonium, and other 13 radionuclides. 14 15 Workers were exposed to a wide 16 spectrum of neutron energies from different sources and operations. NTA film was used for 17 neutron dosimetry from 1949 through 18 19 After 1977, TLDs were used. film had 20 NTA а number of limitations, including a 0.5 MeV threshold, 21 decreased response below 1 MeV, and also track 22

fading.

NIOSH proposed threshold correction factors generated by MCNP modeling, and I understand that is Monte Carlo Nuclear Program.

Questions remain regarding the application of generalized MCNP models for lower energy neutrons and demonstration of a valid coworker model. The Work Group has requested a memo report from SC&A and a NIOSH response.

By generalization, we mean that the model is based on assumed general parameters that reflect Mound operations, but no actual parameters measured at the site. It is not clear how NIOSH can demonstrate bounding dose without inclusion of real limiting parameters.

Issue 21 encompasses PAAA concerns regarding the 1991 actinium-227 urine samples. The evaluation report indicates that during the interview with former Mound workers a concern was raised regarding the actinium-227

urine bioassay samples collected from employees involved in the 1991 R-building Corridor 5 D&D job.

The root of the concern is that these samples were not analyzed for a number of years and there were quality assurance problems with them, all of which resulted in Price-Anderson violations.

The Work Group directed both NIOSH and SC&A that have evaluated the bioassay program implications of specific PAAA issues for dose reconstruction. All issues have been dispositioned other than those related to bioassay adequacy itself.

And this issue is close to being closed with a few close-out actions requested by the Work Group. We have asked NIOSH to answer the three questions from SC&A's April White Paper.

Next steps:

So the Work Group is waiting for NIOSH's response. I have already mentioned

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several of them. But, in quick summary, we are looking for responses to SC&A White Papers on stable metal tritides, high-fired plutonium-238, adequacy and completeness of internal dose records.

Both NIOSH and SC&A are actively working the tritides issue. The Work Group is to address final radionuclides roadmap. We are also going to review plausibility of proposed radon dose reconstruction. NIOSH to provide analysis of the D&D issues, and the Work Group to review plausibility of proposed neutron dose reconstructions.

Board members, if you want any additional information on any of the open items, send an email to me. I can send you the latest White Papers of any of those.

This was just meant to be an update, informational, of where the Work Group is at this time.

Although I didn't tell them I was going to do this, any of the Work Group

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1 members have anything to add? 2 (No response.) Okay. 3 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very much, Josie, for a very good overview of the 5 6 Working Group's activities over the past year 7 or more than the past year. 8 MEMBER BEACH: Two years. Before you leave 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 10 podium, we may have time for questions, but let me point out we have I 11 maybe Board 12 think members who two conflicted on Fernald. 13 MEMBER BEACH: Mound. 14 All those 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Mound. 16 Ohio sites look alike, don't they? (Laughter.) 17 On Mound, and under the conflict-18 19 of-interest rules, they are allowed to listen to the reports, and so on. If the discussion 20 into what we might call actions or 21 moves recommendations to the Work Group or tasking 22

of the contractor, or any of those kinds of things, they would have to recuse themselves and leave the table.

But let me ask our Designated Federal Official, are the conflicted members allowed to ask questions, if they had questions?

I am going to open the floor for questions, and I think this is questions on the report. So it seems to me that they could, but let's find out.

MR. KATZ: I think it would be better if they just refrained from asking questions whatsoever. I mean I am not sure what the parameters are. I realize you are probably thinking, if they are asking questions of just clarification for what was said, I think that would probably be okay, if it is just clarifications. But you wouldn't want to ask a leading question of any kind that could lead to some sort of action.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, we have to

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1	tread carefully here.
2	In any event, we do want to open
3	the floor for questions.
4	I did want to ask for clarity. I
5	believe the slide that you presented I think
6	was correct. Slide 12, you mentioned adequacy
7	of monitoring of various radionuclides. I
8	believe cesium was mentioned, but I believe
9	you perhaps meant curium. I think the slide
LO	itself showed curium. So, just for the
11	record
12	MEMBER BEACH: That was probably my
13	mistake.
L4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think it was
15	slide 12. I just made a note.
L6	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Just for the
L8	record, I believe the one in question was
L9	curium rather than cesium.
20	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And you already
22	pointed out the date corrections on those.

1 Board members, are there questions 2 or clarifications? had asked some of the Work 3 4 Groups, such as the Mound Work Group, periodically give us updates, particularly 5 6 these complex sites where there is a lot of 7 issues, and we don't want to wait until sort of the very end of the process to keep the 8 Board apprised of what the issues are and how 9 10 they are being resolved. Dr. Melius? 11 MEMBER MELIUS: Yes. I'm not one 12 of the conflicted members. 13 MEMBER BEACH: And I do want to 14 15 point out that both Brant and Joe 16 available for any technical questions. MEMBER MELIUS: No, this is a time 17 How much longer? question. 18 19 MEMBER BEACH: Well, I understand that we're shooting for October, but I think 20 that we're not going to quite be ready by 21 So I'm not sure right now at this October. 22

1	point when the next Board meeting is, but I
2	don't believe we will be ready in October.
3	When is the next one after that?
4	MR. KATZ: The next face-to-face
5	Board meeting is February after October.
6	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. We're going
7	to hope for February at this time, Dr. Melius.
8	MEMBER MELIUS: Okay, thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Other questions?
10	(No response.)
11	If not, thank you very much, Josie.
12	We appreciate the update.
13	MEMBER BEACH: You're welcome.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I am having a
15	little sidebar conference here. We have the
16	DOE report up next, but one of the individuals
17	that is en route to the meeting to participate
18	in this is Glenn Podonsky. Perhaps we can
19	look ahead for a minute and delay the DOE
20	presentation at least a little bit.
21	Okay. Then I think let's look
22	ahead at some business items that we can

1	handle, and perhaps delay, since we are ahead
2	of schedule here, and give Mr. Podonsky time
3	to arrive here to the meeting.
4	So we will just take a brief
5	timeout here while we confer.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
7	matter went off the record at 3:59 p.m. and
8	resumed at 4:00 p.m.)
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Mark was
10	volunteering Dr. Neton for the science update,
11	but we're not going to do that to you, Jim.
12	I'm looking ahead to the Board
13	working time things. Let me introduce an
14	item. We may not fully deliberate on it right
15	now, but I want the Board members to be
16	thinking about it.
17	That is the item called Transcript
18	Reviews. Let me introduce sort of what the
19	issues are and then get some input.
20	We have transcripts made of the
21	full Board meetings as well as transcripts of
22	our work groups and our subcommittees. These

transcripts, when you realize they are verbatim for, in the case of the Board meetings, up to three days of talking, they are very long. There are a lot of names and a lot of terminology which, as people speak, are not always clear, sometimes not clear to the listeners and sometimes not clear to the court reporters.

In the interest of accuracy, we have a process put in place where we are going through the Board transcripts in some greater amount of detail than in the past.

We have one of the NIOSH staff consultants who is going through those and looking for various kinds of editorial errors.

We know there are not errors in what Board members have said, but sometimes there are errors in what is recorded. So that is what she is doing.

Then the Chair has to certify that these are accurate copies or accurate renditions of what was said. That is even

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more difficult because I am not allowed to remove any dangling participles that might have been in your speech, but I can correct editorial comments and technical words, and so on.

Then we also have the redaction process, which is also now in place, as well as the DOE security type of review. So there are different levels of review, all of which are taking more time for the transcripts, amidst the pressure from various constituents to have those transcripts out there rapidly. But we are trying to keep these things timely.

So I think we're okay on the Board transcripts in that regard, unless some other Board members wish to be in the loop as well and have additional input, but I'm not volunteering you for that.

However, there is a separate set of transcripts that does not get quite that level of review, particularly technical review.

Those are the transcripts of the work groups

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and of the subcommittees.

When this question came up recently by a member of the public who was concerned about the technical accuracy and transcription of those minutes or those deliberations, I suggested that perhaps the Chairs of the work groups and the subcommittees would have to take on that responsibility. I, as the Chair of the Board, do not want to review work group minutes, particularly work groups where I was not in attendance, and certify their accuracy. Actually, we don't have to certify those, but we do want them to be accurate, I believe is the case, or does somebody certify those work group minutes?

MR. KATZ: Let me just make a clarification. That is, there is a difference between subcommittees and work groups. The subcommittees, actually, are under the same requirement as the full Board. So we have two subcommittees and those chairs review those transcripts, just as does the Chair for the

Board.

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But the work groups, you that's completely different correct, а It's completely voluntary, situation. whole operation, in effect, transcripts and all. At this point, we don't have work group chairs reviewing these.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Anyway, what I would like to have you consider, work group chairs, is whether or not you shouldn't review your work group transcripts before they go on the website.

I'm talking about reviewing them mainly for technical accuracy because we have found in a number of cases that there were words that were not technically correct in those transcripts. Sometimes it is because what was said by the speaker is not always clear to the transcriber. Sometimes it may be a technical term that is not familiar. I have seen cases where I didn't know what was going on myself because, I hate to admit it, but I

don't know everything, either. So I didn't know what Brad was talking about one time -- well, at least one time.

(Laughter.)

In fair amount, I didn't know the security jargon that he was using. So these have to be reviewed to make sure that they are correct.

Anyway, work group chairs, give me your feedback. Are you willing to review your work group transcripts before they go online?

I don't think we are sort of legally required to certify these as being accurate, and they are, in a sense, accurate in terms of what the transcriber heard, but there is this technical accuracy issue.

Okay, Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: I actually think that it makes more sense to have the work group chairs review those than to have or ask you to burden yourself with reviewing those. So I am for the work group chairs doing that.

1 | CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius?

MEMBER MELIUS: Can the work group chair appoint another member of the work group?

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Actually, I believe that would be fine. I think the issue is, will somebody review those transcripts for accuracy from a technical point of view or identify if the word is supposed to be betatron, it doesn't come out megatron, or something like that, you know?

MEMBER BEACH: Paul, I guess my next question would be, what kind of a timely manner would that have to be completed in?

MR. KATZ: Well, with all of these, we try to get these out as soon as possible. Some of the work groups meet more frequently certainly than the full Board. So sometimes it is more pressure to get these done, but there's no legal requirement in terms of timeliness for the work group transcripts.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But, as a
2	practical matter, often the petitioners are
3	interested in those proceedings in terms of
4	understanding what went on in the work group,
5	particularly at meetings where they have not
6	had the capability of being present or even
7	sometimes participating by phone.
8	So, to some extent, the absence of
9	the proceedings may be seen as a handicap for
10	petitioners in terms of their knowledge of
11	what the work group has done or is doing.
12	Any other input on that?
13	Yes, Wanda Munn.
14	MEMBER MUNN: This is not a simple
15	task you're asking about.
16	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I just want to
17	point out that, except for those that have
18	two-day subcommittee meetings or work group
19	meetings, it's not as bad as a three-day Board
20	meeting.
21	MEMBER MUNN: Well, that's true,
22	but, by the same token, for those who are

chairing more than one work group, we are not just asking somebody to just take a look at something, give their thumbs-up, and put it on the web.

In past years, the amount of time that lapsed between the meeting itself and the production of the transcripts was significant enough that it created a real problem, I think, in even considering this. We no longer have that serious an issue.

But it would seem that we might want to think seriously about how formal we wanted to be in this kind of review. If you are fortunate enough to be able to have the transcript of your work group meeting prior to the actual beginning of the next work group, then that is very helpful for the Chair from a variety of positions, not the least of which is there's no better way to check your open action items than to be able to review your meetings from the past, your minutes of the past meeting.

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If that is not able to be done, however, then I guess my concern is very much the same focus as I suspect the basis of Josie's question was, the time element If we are talking about doing this involved. in a manner that our members can manage to work into their already-overcrowded schedules, then possibly. So, from my perspective, it would be a serious mistake to try to place a very restrictive time element on individuals we are asking to review these.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I believe, Ted, you said for the subcommittees there is a legal requirement for certification. So that burden I guess is already falling on the Chairs of our two subcommittees. So that is kind of a done deal, as are the main minutes, which fall on me to certify. So it is mainly the work groups that we are talking about here.

We don't have to come to final decision on this, but perhaps I will defer any

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formalization of a policy until our work time Wednesday, but I at least wanted the work group chairs, which is most of you are chairing at least one work group, if not more, as Wanda mentioned, that perhaps we formalize the policy of who is going to do this.

I don't think we have to specify the time, although we could have a goal. think we have a goal on our regular minutes in terms of the time to get them out and onto the website. I don't recall -- what? -- it is 45 days, which is push to meet а particularly with the Privacy Act reviews as well the security reviews, plus as editorial stuff. It is a push to get it out.

Any other comments or words of insight?

(No response.)

Okay. Ted, do we have time to look at future meetings dates now? Am I catching you off guard? We can do that now. Let's do that.

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MR. KATZ: So, for future meetings, one thing I wanted to confirm, we talked about for our February face-to-face meeting in Redondo Beach, which is relevant for Santa Susana in terms of proximity. That is available to us. I mean we have checked with

the hotel there, and that is a possibility.

The only question I just wanted to raise was whether we are settled on that being the right location. At some point, it seems like there are a number of sites in northern I don't know whether the Board California. wants to consider for that or for a different meeting revisiting northern upcoming California. I know the Board has been out there, it seems like it was quite some time ago, unless I missed -- I am not aware of a meeting that happened in between.

So that is just a question I want to raise before we finalize and go forward with committing to Redondo for February, if we are going to do that.

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1 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius? 2 MEMBER MELIUS: My recollection on northern California, I agree we haven't been 3 there in a while, but there wasn't a lot of 4 interest when we were out there. It is hard 5 6 to get a location, a good location there, but 7 there may be more now. It is just hard to gauge, or hard to gauge at any of these sites, 8 actually. 9 10 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, we certainly know there's a lot of interest on 11 the Santa Susana issue. 12 13 MEMBER MELIUS: Right. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 14 Where are we timing-wise in terms of being ready to address 15 16 that at that meeting? Is everything falling into place in terms of all the tasking and the 17 Is that you, Mike? So we're okay reviews? 18 19 time wise there? Should be close, 20 MEMBER GIBSON: 21 yes. 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes. Okay. This

is February 9th through 11th in -- what's the airport? The closest is Los Angeles. Okay, so I think we keep that, it sounds like.

MR. KATZ: So the next meeting of interest is a face-to-face meeting May 19th through 21st. We haven't talked about location for that.

Since our next face-to-face meeting is October, we don't have to deal with it. There's going to also be a teleconference of the Board scheduled in between now and then, but if there are ideas about that at this point, it would be good to hear them.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We also need to be thinking about a meeting somewhere along the line in Washington, D.C. I don't know how much we are concerned about tying that in with a bearable weather pattern, but May is not too bad in terms of heat and humidity. But, in my mind, we are overdue for a meeting in the nation's capital, where we may have the interest of a variety of folks.

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1	MEMBER MUNN: That is probably
2	true.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Or other
4	suggestions? We don't have to make the
5	decision now, but we want to get some ideas on
6	the table. Any of the work groups that
7	believe that it's critical to meet in a
8	certain area related to your site, you can
9	also suggest.
LO	MEMBER MELIUS: I don't want to
11	suggest it for February, but May in the
L2	Buffalo area. We've got Linde and
L3	MR. KATZ: February in Buffalo?
L4	MEMBER MELIUS: I said May. May.
L5	(Laughter.)
L6	We would have time to review the
L7	transcript before we got out of there.
18	(Laughter.)
L9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let the record
20	show he does not mean February.
21	(Laughter.)
22	Any others?

1	MEMBER MUNN: Where are we likely
2	to be with LANL by that time?
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: LANL? I think it
4	is premature, would be my impression on LANL.
5	Joe, do you agree?
6	Let the record show that Joe
7	Fitzgerald from SC&A says we will not be
8	ready. SC&A thinks they will be ready, but I
9	don't sense that we will be ready.
10	MR. FITZGERALD: I was just here
11	last week and did a round of interviews. I
12	think that might be a little tight.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I believe so.
14	MR. FITZGERALD: I would think, at
15	the earliest it would be the meeting after
16	that.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes. Thank you.
18	Okay, we have a couple of
19	suggestions for May. We don't have to come to
20	closure now.
21	Any others?
22	(No response.)

1 Okay. 2 MR. KATZ: Just to note, I was just reminded that, if it were to be in the D.C. 3 area, that's a very difficult area, actually, 4 to do without doing it far in advance. 5 6 MEMBER MELIUS: And May is а 7 particularly --MR. KATZ: And May is a busy time 8 there. 9 10 MEMBER MELIUS: Yes. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think one of 11 the problems with May is we're still getting 12 13 into high school tours and student tours and things of that sort, although many of them are 14 15 more into the April area. But I'm not sure 16 there's any good time in D.C. far as competing with other things. 17 And if we go into MEMBER MELIUS: 18 19 suburban areas where you can get cheaper accommodations, you sort of defeat the purpose 20

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MUNN:

Late

of doing a meeting there.

MEMBER

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is

November

1 always fun. 2 (Laughter.) MR. KATZ: Moving on, then I have 3 teleconference dates to set, too. I will just 4 note that we had talked at a previous Board 5 6 meeting about the summer meeting for that 7 year, next year, possibly going to INL, since that's one of the few times in the year when 8 you can get there and back. 9 10 (Laughter.) So I'm keeping that as tentatively 11 sort of penciled in as a possibility. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think that would be a good idea. 14 15 MEMBER MELIUS: We can rent snow 16 mobiles in Buffalo in May. (Laughter.) 17 And go straight there. MR. KATZ: 18 19 But we need to schedule а conference call, one in July, and I've just 20 put a question mark -- around the week of the 21 15th is about the right timing, but I don't

1	know whether that week works or one adjacent
2	in either direction.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let's ask if
4	there's any conflicts the week of July 15th
5	that would preclude members from participating
6	in a phone conference call. Any bad days
7	during that week that are known?
8	MEMBER MUNN: During July 15th?
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The week of July
10	15th.
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: Let's check the
12	Health Physics Society meeting.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The Health
14	Physics Society meeting.
15	MEMBER ROESSLER: The Health
16	Physics meeting is June 27th through July
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We're okay then,
18	July 15th, for that meeting.
19	MEMBER MELIUS: Where is it?
20	MEMBER ROESSLER: Salt Lake City.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. So, Ted,
22	let's pick out a date for that tentatively and

1	get it on people's calendars.
2	MR. KATZ: How about Wednesday?
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Wednesday, the
4	what? What is it? Who has the calendar out?
5	MEMBER MUNN: The 14th.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The 14th? This
7	is July 14th.
8	MR. KATZ: Bastille Day.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Ted, you've also
10	asked about an October conference call
11	meeting?
12	MR. KATZ: Right, and then the
12 13	MR. KATZ: Right, and then the right timing is about the week of the 7th in
13	right timing is about the week of the 7th in
13	right timing is about the week of the 7th in October. So are there any days that week that
13 14 15	right timing is about the week of the 7th in October. So are there any days that week that don't work for any members already?
13 14 15 16	right timing is about the week of the 7th in October. So are there any days that week that don't work for any members already? MEMBER MELIUS: What week is that
13 14 15 16 17	right timing is about the week of the 7th in October. So are there any days that week that don't work for any members already? MEMBER MELIUS: What week is that again?
13 14 15 16 17	right timing is about the week of the 7th in October. So are there any days that week that don't work for any members already? MEMBER MELIUS: What week is that again? MR. KATZ: The week of October 7th.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	right timing is about the week of the 7th in October. So are there any days that week that don't work for any members already? MEMBER MELIUS: What week is that again? MR. KATZ: The week of October 7th. MEMBER MUNN: What, 2010?

1	Thursday.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes. So I guess,
3	Ted, that would be the week surrounding that
4	Thursday.
5	(Laughter.)
6	Plus or minus a few days from the
7	7th. So anything that week. You were
8	probably thinking of doing it on the 7th.
9	MEMBER MUNN: What is that, a call
10	or a face-to-face?
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That would be a
12	conference call. So there would be a July
13	conference call, a face-to-face in August, and
14	a conference call Board meeting in October
15	during the week of the 7th.
16	MEMBER LOCKEY: The 20th?
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That is a pretty
18	big plus or minus on the 7th.
19	MEMBER ROESSLER: The 6th is a
20	Wednesday.
21	MEMBER MELIUS: It is not good for
22	me.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Wednesday,
2	the 6th, is bad. How about Thursday?
3	MEMBER MUNN: What about the 7th?
4	MEMBER MELIUS: The 7th is perfect.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Seven being a
6	perfect number, we will let's go with the
7	7th, unless anyone else has a conflict.
8	Okay. I think we are booked
9	through 2010, right? Thank you.
10	MEMBER BEACH: So, Ted, for those
11	of us still working, can we get that out in
12	email form, so we can forward them on to the
13	appropriate people, my boss? Thanks.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you
15	very much.
16	Now I'm going to ask Dr.
17	Worthington is she still here or did she go
18	out?
19	Okay, we are just going to take a
20	five-minute, quick break here and see where we
21	are on the DOE presentation. This is not a
22	regular break. Do not go far.

1 (Whereupon, the above-entitled 2 matter went off the record at 4:25 p.m. and resumed at 4:33 p.m.) 3 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. We are ready to proceed, if you would all take your 5 6 seats. 7 We have been regularly including what we call Department of Energy update in 8 our meetings. We are pleased not only to have 9 10 Dr. Worthington here, who has been our regular updater, as it were, but also Glenn Podonsky, 11 who has been with us before. We welcome him, 12 13 and I think we are going to hear from Mr. Podonsky as well. 14 15 Who is going first, though, Pat? 16 Are you going first? She is giving way to her boss. 17 So, Glenn, we welcome you. 18 19 Glenn Podonsky has been with the 20 Department of Energy for many years. Currently, he responsible 21 is for portion of what used to be Environment, 22

1 Safety, and Health, and includes the portfolio 2 of providing support for the EEOICPA program. So, Glenn, we are pleased to have 3 you with us today. 4 Well, thank you, 5 MR. PODONSKY: and good afternoon, Dr. Ziemer and members of 6 7 the Board, representatives from the Department of Labor and NIOSH, and those of you in the 8 audience. 9 10 Dr. Ziemer said, I am Glenn Podonsky, the head of the HSS organization. 11 haven't addressed this Board since December of 12 13 '07 in Denver. That was shortly after HSS was created. 14 Some of you may or may not know 15 16 this, but the creation of HSS was very controversial. It was controversial because 17 it was foreseen as undermining the focus of 18 19 safety over security. Some of our most ardent critics were the labor unions, the national 20 labor unions. We are very pleased that three 21

years after we have stood up our strongest

supporter now are the labor unions.

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The reason I bring this up here to this Committee is because we have been able to sustain the focus on the EEOICPA program and the Former Worker Program. We have been able to sustain consistency with the budget during a time that our budgets are being slashed.

other Ι am sure agencies are experiencing something like this, but right in the Department of Energy I have a commitment from current our Secretary, Secretary Chu, who has only been onboard now for six months. But, nevertheless, there is a lot of focus reduction of on budgets, operating budgets.

So the reason I share with you our excitement about HSS's being supported by the unions and now both sides of the aisle on Capitol Hill is because of this consistency and sustainability for what we consider to be very important. That is the EEOICPA program and the Former Worker Program.

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We feel very passionate,

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I'm sure the members of the Board do, about making sure that the government does the right thing. We feel that the Department of Energy, especially in its partnership with NIOSH and Labor, we need to make sure that we provide all the records that we can find. We need to make sure that the workers today have a sense that, if we are taking care of the former then corporation workers, the of DOE standing behind them.

I share that with you because in the three years since I have been managing HSS we have seen commitments made within the Department of Energy and not followed through.

We find that is atrocious.

We feel that, under Pat Worthington's leadership in my organization and her staff, she has been working very closely with NIOSH and the Department of

Labor. It is a very solid relationship. We understand what our role is supposed to be.

Recently, we also worked out, in close coordination with NIOSH and DOL, as well as this Board and its contractor, in terms of security plans. This was very important for us to make sure that the plans would be viable to provide all the information while still protecting national security.

The most important part of it was the goal of establishing the protocol for handling the documents in a way that would provide NIOSH, this Board, your contractors a clear path to consistent access for all the information. We wanted to make sure that that was done, so that when people leave, there is still this protocol that exists, and that it is not just ad hoc.

If you all will indulge me before

Pat makes a more formal presentation, one more

issue I would like to talk about, and that is

the area of concern for workers' fear for

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reprisal. In my opinion, as the head of HSS, this is totally unacceptable for the workers to have this fear. It is unacceptable.

am meeting with the new three Under Secretaries next week and I am meeting with the Deputy Secretary next week on couple of matters. I assure you, I assure all of you in this room, I am making it a priority they understand to make sure that the importance of these interviews with the workers.

These workers are formerly of their organizations, their predecessor organizations that they are managers of now, and they need to understand and their managers in the field need to understand that these workers cannot feel that they are not safe to talk freely.

It has to be, and I'm taking it to the highest level. If I could see Secretary Chu this next week, I would see him, too, but right now I'm just seeing the three Unders and the Deputy.

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But I want to make sure that they understand from our perspective how vitally important it is not to have a continued chilled atmosphere in the Department of Energy where people feel uncomfortable coming forward and sharing the knowledge.

It is very important that we get that knowledge that they have because all the records are not where we thought they would No matter what amount of money we are spending to find the records and make sure that we are putting everything together at the request of what NIOSH, your contractor, as well as Labor needs, we just think that it is vitally important that the current Administration, which is a new Administration, that they understand the importance of this program.

So I was going to turn it over to Pat Worthington to cover more detail, but I would like to just close by saying, from my perspective as the head of HSS, in the three

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years that we have been stood up, I very much appreciate the work of this Committee, the work of NIOSH, the partnership we have with the Labor Department. We think it is a vitally-important program.

I've testified to OMB on this case, and my assurance to you all is that, even at the time of reductions in budgets, we are going to stay stable. We have eliminated other programs to maintain this one because we think it's that important that the workers, the former workers and the current workers, understand that.

I'm not the spokesperson for the Department of Energy. I'm simply speaking on behalf of what HSS has been stood up for, and I think part of it is getting our humanity back and making sure people trust government and trust the Department to do what it said it was going to do. That is what we have been doing for, hopefully, now years.

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1	So, if there's no questions for me
2	or do you want to have questions?
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, thank you,
4	Glenn.
5	I think, Board members, if you have
6	a question for Glenn, please share it.
7	We certainly appreciate your taking
8	time. We know your schedule is very busy, but
9	we appreciate your taking the time to come
10	here and showing that at the high level that
11	you are in the Department of Energy that there
12	is that level of support. We do appreciate
13	that. So thank you so much.
14	MR. PODONSKY: Well, thank you.
15	Thank you for allowing me to address the
16	group.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Brad Clawson has
18	a question for you though.
19	MEMBER CLAWSON: I appreciate and I
20	am very happy to hear what you have said about
21	that because, as a Board member, and also as a
22	DOE employee, and so forth, it has bothered me

to go to a couple of the sites and see the frustration that people have.

One of the things, and I've got to give Greg and Pat and all those a lot of credit to, is that we are trying to work through to this, but sometimes up-top a lot of people have expectations. I just want to make sure that at the sites that they really understand how important this is, too, because sometimes in the chain of command things get lost.

I would like to give credit to Greg and to Pat and those because they have been working with these issues. But it is out there, and it is sad when people don't want to say things on a public record because they are scared. To me, that does bother me. We are trying to work through this, but it makes me feel good to know that we do have your support, and so forth, like that.

MR. PODONSKY: Thank you for that statement. If I can, I would like to

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piggyback on that and tell you, when I talk to the three Unders, let me tell you what that means.

That means that I would be talking to them about their particular sites. If Pat and Greg have any specific examples, you know, we have to be careful not to have it turn into the new Under Secretary being upset because of some event that they are not well aware of at their site. But what I want to impress upon them is the importance of their communication to their site managers, that this is a program that they support.

The new Administration, the Obama Administration, is talking about openness in government. Part of that openness is creating an atmosphere where people feel that they can come forward and talk openly.

We have had other issues in the past. Back in the 1994 period, when the Clintons were in office, and we had the Human Radiation Experiments Program, my office went

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out and found the records for that. I will tell you, there was a great struggle just getting those records, and it was something that was supported by the White House, by the Administration, and by the Department of Energy from the Secretary's level, but it didn't reach all the way out there.

We are hoping to use our experience in that period of time to also share with today's leadership how important this is. It is important for them for another reason. They are trying to establish a new agency. They are trying to reset the Department of Energy and change the way it is structured and managed. That is what Secretary Chu has talked about in very public forums.

Part of what that is, is not just refocusing the Department on science, which is what this is about, but refocusing on making sure the workers feel involved. So when I say I am going to talk to them, I'm not going to be magically just lecturing them, giving them

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a sense of what they should be doing, but a sense of how important this program is.

What we have found, each successive Administration, every transition we go through, and I've been through about eight of them, is that there is a lot of these type of programs that just kind of get lost because the new political team comes on and they have different agendas and they have different priorities.

We don't want that to happen here.

We don't want to lose the consistency that
has been the mainstay under the leadership of
this panel, as well as the partnership with
NIOSH and DOL.

So, when we bring it to the Under Secretaries, it is more than that. It is really bringing back to them the understanding that these are their workers, their company's responsibility, and DOE, as a corporation, has this obligation. Aside from what the law says, they have an obligation. So we are just

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trying to bring that to it.

So I appreciate your comment.

MEMBER CLAWSON: And if I could kind of piggyback onto that comment, when we go to the site, one of the things that I guess really surprised me, a lot of these sites we are doing have been destroyed for many years, but we have working sites as they are now somewhat. A lot of them have had a lot of parts and D&D and stuff like that.

But one of the things that surprised me was at one of the sites, and so forth, like that, to go into the lunch room, and so forth like that, and they were curious what we were doing there. When they found out, they said they were surprised because they didn't think people were listening to them.

So the point I'm trying to get to is, also, it is important for us, because for me to walk into and read a 100- or 350-page site profile and stuff, I really don't get a

1 concept for what people did there. 2 I know at numerous sites we are in the process of getting tours to be able to 3 better help us understand, so that we can help 4 the process through. 5 So I guess my request is to you, as 6 7 you're speaking to them, that we're not an enemy of them. We are trying to actually help 8 DOE build their accreditation, and so forth 9 10 like that. By us coming into these sites, actually builds, I guess, a better respect 11 that we are actually taking what the workers 12 13 said and investigating and looking into these things. 14 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Brad. 16 And let's hear from Dr. Melius as well. 17 Thanks for MEMBER MELIUS: Yes. 18 19 what you said here today, and I think for the efforts put into this program and supporting 20 this program.

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think that sort of setting an

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atmosphere at the sites where this program is seen as valuable and something that should be supported can be very helpful.

I had also made a specific request, and I don't know if Pat was going to address it later on. But, with the new security arrangements and procedures in place for this program, I think you sort of highlighted the security issue more, and people are more aware of it. That's fine, but the issue of people being afraid about retaliation comes up.

Remember, many of these are former workers who haven't worked in the sites for So it is their memories of what many years. has happened 20 years ago and what they heard about, and so forth. So there is a lot of fear and concern about what would happen if they cooperate with interviews, what happens if the people doing the classification reviews need to get back to them to clarify what they talking about, or particular were some technical issue.

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I think it would be very helpful if there could be some statement, whether it comes from the site or from DOE headquarters, a piece of paper they could have that they would then understand that they should not fear retaliation. As long as they follow the procedures in terms of how the information is conveyed and that it is then reviewed, that there should be no fear on their part for any retaliation from the site.

I think having that piece of paper would be helpful, particularly for the former workers, but even for current workers, because there's always going to be certain individuals that may be suspicious or concerned about what might happen to them.

So, if something in writing could be done, either from headquarters or at the sites, whatever is most feasible, I think it would be very helpful for that part of the program, and to make sure that we have everyone participating. At the same time, we

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can also provide the proper security protection.

MR. PODONSKY: We will take a look at that, but I will just say, I have been with the Department a short 25 years, and I don't have any faith in any piece of paper that is signed off by anybody, simply because it is a piece of paper.

have worked for a number Т Secretaries that have signed out papers, and the folks down at the sites have not taken it So, on one level, I don't disagree to heart. with having some sort of documentation, but on another level it's, how do you get across a change of attitude where the contractors and the feds onsite understand that this supported at the highest levels? It's not the piece of paper I'm concerned about, because I've seen, without naming names, I've seen Secretaries sign out paper that people have ignored.

MEMBER MELIUS: Well, always

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hopeful, but I think, remember, these interviews are often being conducted by people from outside and strangers. So, if some stranger comes up to you and says, "I want to interview you. I want you to tell me all about your work, past work environment. I know some of this may be classified, but this will be reviewed, but don't worry, nothing will happen to you," am I going to trust that person?

Does this indicate, then, that, well, this program really does have the support and there's something in writing to that effect that they can take back with them? You're right, it can be undone, but I think at least it would be helpful.

MR. PODONSKY: That is a helpful suggestion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: In that regard, and I haven't had a chance to read what was distributed to us, I know you have some new documents which I guess are intended for the

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DOE workforce perhaps.

MR. PODONSKY: Yes, it is intended to inform as vast a population as we can.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I don't know if these may contain at least hints of that, at least show some support from the top for the program.

But, as Glenn has indicated, what the workers have to see is the reality in action, and that is all the way down the chain that there is not only no retaliation, but there is encouragement for them to participate. This has to not just be at the secretarial level. It's got to be down in the trenches. We all know how that goes, in not just this area, but many related areas.

Phil Schofield.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I would like to thank Greg and Dr. Worthington for everything they have done. But I think it is going to take some education at these facilities because I can say, from the documents I had to

sign, the training I had about non-disclosures, about not talking, and people I grew up with whose parents had gone through the same thing, and a lot of them, if you ask them, "What do your parents do?" or even my kids at one point, "Nothing." That was as much as you told your children, "Nothing."

I worked there at the lab and that is as far as it went. A lot of these people, and I know a lot of my own coworkers, some of them who still to this day will not -- their wives don't know what they did all those years, they really don't. They have taken that oath, and they will take it to the grave with them because, as far as they are concerned, that paper they signed is until they die, that is in force.

So that the culture has changed and that there are certain things they can talk about needs to be brought to these facilities.

I appreciate what you are doing.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you.

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1	Any further comments or questions
2	for Mr. Podonsky?
3	(No response.)
4	Again, Glenn, we thank you very
5	much for
6	MR. PODONSKY: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: not only your
8	presentation, but for being with us here in
9	this meeting today.
10	MR. PODONSKY: Thanks for all the
11	work that you all are doing with our partners
12	as well. Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I guess we will
14	hear from Dr. Worthington as well. Thank you.
15	DR. WORTHINGTON: Good afternoon
16	again. It is always a pleasure to come and
17	brief the Board and talk about the various
18	things that we are doing at the Department of
19	Energy, and also to get some feedback, some
20	questions, and some comments from you.
21	I typically start off the meeting
22	saying that I am here on behalf of Mr.

Podonsky to talk about these efforts. So I am pleased that Glenn is here today as well, and he has talked about his commitment and what he has charged us with. So I guess it is my job for the next few minutes to talk about what we are doing, what are the things that we are doing, and to provide you with some stats on those areas.

What we have done today is that we have sort of stepped back and we revisited the presentation that we have been doing for the last six months. We kind of updated it just a little bit to focus it on the DOE roles and responsibilities, and then to align that with the stats.

We just want to remind ourselves, and to remind everybody, that we work on behalf of the program claimants, and that we want to make sure, as Glenn has indicated, that we are making all the information that is available to the right organizations, so that decisions can be made.

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We have a number of things that we try to do. We try to do them well, to make sure that the information gets to the right sources.

Part of it is responding to DOL and NIOSH requests. It is very critical that employment verification, exposure rates, that information, records, that that is being done. So that is a major part of what we do.

We provide support and assistance to the various organizations, to the Board, on large-scale things. So there are individual things. There are large-scale activities that we provide data on. We conduct research on the covered facilities. We try to provide some insights and to answer some questions in that regard.

I will talk a little about the booklets that you have in front of you. We have had some recent initiatives, and some of the things that I have heard in response to Glenn's comments are related to that.

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We wanted to make sure that people are aware of this program and they are aware of the roles and responsibilities of DOE, so that they come forward and that, collectively, we can work through and make the program

So have what we called aggressive outreach to make people just more We think that if workers are more aware. aware, they are more aware of their rights and more aware of the program, that they certainly will come forward with valuable information. It is not just about current workers, it is also about former workers as well, and that we provide information and resources on programs, and that we offer these services across the board, where it is appropriate to do so, and interface that we with these other organizations that Glenn has talked about today in terms of the various agencies.

We stepped back and we wanted to look at the services that we are offering

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better.

within our organization and to figure out how we could, one, highlight those services, make people more aware of those services, and to in some cases fine-tune those activities that we are doing to make them more responsive. Again, it is about making people aware of the program.

We provided for you today a copy of two of the pamphlets. One was sent out early, and I will talk a little bit about that one.

The idea, again, was to just refocus and to revisit the roles and responsibilities for the Department of Energy.

I will digress just a little bit, that we actually have several people from our organization actually out at Oak Ridge. We have talked about Oak Ridge today being a major hub for getting information from the various organizations, getting the documents. We have people there today meeting with the feds and the contractors there, talking about sort of the Former Worker Program and how we

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can do better with that, and also ideas and information about the EEOICPA program. So we recognize the need, that we need to get the word out and make people more aware of those activities.

The Former Worker Medical Screening Program, why are we talking about that? I will talk about it a little bit more as we go along through this presentation today.

But, again, it is not just about the current workers, it is about the former workers, and it is about, what are the things that we are seeing when we are doing the medical screenings? They are telling us that there are some adverse health effects. So that information we are feeding into the EEOICPA program, as appropriate, when we need to do that, but we also use it to have a better current program, so that we don't get in the same situation that we are in with some of the things that we are seeing today.

The third item is on the Worker

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Safety and Health Program. It is Rule 851. It was a rule that was developed to sort of bring the non-nuclear hazards and work activities on par with the nuclear ones. So what we have tried to do with that one is to, again, we heard from current workers, "I don't know if I really understand 851. What are my What does it mean to me? rights? What are the kinds of things that I should be doing?"

So we wanted to have sort of an awareness pamphlet that people could use for training. We've gotten feedback from the unions that that kind of information is helpful to them.

So, again, these were the three tools that we were using:

deliver How do we the right forth, documents, and so on the **EEOICPA** program? How do we look at the Former Worker Screening Program and leverage that connect it to the other program as needed? And then are we doing the right thing for the

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current workers? So that is what the 851 piece is about.

These are snapshots of the pamphlets that I made available to you. The first one is on the EEOICPA program, "Outreach and Awareness". Again, it is about making people aware of the program. Where do you go? What does it do? And in doing so, hopefully, how we can get it better.

The Former Worker Program, that is also in your packet there. Then we have the 851, which dealt with the current workers.

Again, we hand-carried those because sometimes, with mailroom activities, it is kind of a Pony Express. So we wanted to make sure that, even though they were sent out a week ago, that they were made available to you right now.

Now a little bit about the specific DOE activities, the things that we are doing, and some idea about the numbers. While I will give you some specific numbers on what we are

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seeing today, and looking back last year as well, sometimes the numbers themselves don't tell the story because sometimes the complexity associated with the research and delivering the documents may be more difficult for one or two versus a number of individual employment verifications.

Employment verifications, we have done about 6,500 this year. We have, again, tried to be very aggressive and very creative in terms of how we can verify employment. In some cases, for example, at Hanford, they even look at public housing records. They look at where people live, various kinds of documents. The people at Hanford would have only been in those programs and had that housing if, in fact, they were working on the DOE programs.

So we are using every method possible, and we are trying to provide what we view as somewhat of a personal touch in terms of doing this. There are systematic things you look at, but did we think about other

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rocks we could overturn?

You have heard today a little bit about sort of timing. When do we get back to people when we have completed our searches, or whatever it is? Sometimes some of them may take longer because we don't want to come back with a no if it really isn't a no, that maybe it is difficult, and we have to really be aggressive and turn over everything to be able to do those records.

In terms of the dose records for NIOSH, about 4,000 a year. Then the document acquisition requests are about 7,500 a year, is what we are doing.

This is just a comparison between 2008 and 2009. Again, it is on fiscal year, so it looks similar. Again, our view is that the data searches are becoming more difficult. Even if the numbers are the same, the resources going into it sometimes are quite extensive, but we are learning more. We are learning from that, and we are factoring that

into how we do the others.

In terms of the DOE support for SEC activities, these are things that cost us more bucks, and there are things that we have to be more aggressive, and that we are working with the various sites on.

Here is a listing of the ones that we are working on now. Some of them, certainly, are bigger activities than others, but it is quite a big part of what we do.

Here are some examples, and I think we have gone through some of them in the past, things that we are doing at Hanford, for example. Over 2,800 keywords searches, and I will talk about that, just for maybe 60 seconds.

Keyword searches, I mean that is very critical because you need some structured approach in terms of being able to look for documents. What are the words you use at this site for these kinds of things, or whatever it is?

So a lot of time and effort goes into the keyword searching methodology and approach, but they are revised as appropriate when we need to do that.

Approximately a million pages produced for review, boxes and documents. I mean that is extensive, we think.

about Hanford, I will talk about the individuals there. We have people that are very knowledgeable. Many of them worked on the site, and they are familiar with things, but quite a lot that we go through in terms of reviewing of documents and making sure that we can make things available.

We have talked about security plans today and the fact that we think that we are better in terms of the fact that we have worked with you on how to put together the plan that will be useful. But we continue to have to do classification reviews at the various sites for various documents. So we

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work on that, and also the Privacy Act-type information.

Continuing with Hanford, we typically do about one visit a month for NIOSH Advisory Board contractors, getting them out to the sites.

We have heard about, I think just a few minutes ago, the need to actually get out on the ground and walk the spaces. There is one thing to do a keyword search. There is another thing to have sort of a visual on what it looking for, what kinds is I'm activities went on there, and to be able to walk the spaces. I think it certainly helps everybody. It makes the job easier and more credible if we are able to do that.

So we want to continue to facilitate those onsite visits and tours. We think that they are good for everybody.

In terms of being able to do the job the best you can in the right environment, we try to work with the various organizations

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to have work space that is appropriate for the types of documents and the types of activities that you have there. So we work across the DOE complex to do that.

These were just examples of Hanford again in terms of the tours. I think they are outstanding.

Specific employees made available for interviews by request, want to we certainly work with the different organizations to make sure that we are able to set up an interview schedule and that we work It is critical because there that schedule. are things that workers know. You have to put all the information together. You have to look at the facilities. What do they look like? The data that you are generating, but also the insights from the workers.

So anything that we can do to help facilitate the interviews, making sure that we provide a space where, if there is a belief that there may be classified discussions, that

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they are in an environment that they can do that. I think we are hearing more that in some cases you want the interviews to be offsite and away from the regular DOE facility. We will work with you on how to make that happen.

In the case where there is a need or a perception that there may be classified discussions, we have to be maybe more creative in how do that and we meet But, certainly, I think we have requirements. history in Glenn's organization of doing investigations and reviews. There have been cases where people don't want to do it on So we have to work with you and be able to find the right environment, so we can get the workers there.

As Glenn indicated in terms of working from the top all the way down to the bottom of the DOE organization and making sure that workers are comfortable, whether they are current or former, that they are comfortable

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in being able to come forth and provide information. So what can we do to kind of make it happen? So that is one of the things that we will be championing, to try to work on that.

Savannah River is another site where we have a big SEC activity going on. We have hosted, I believe, at least 12 NIOSH site visits. We expect to complete records search/data capture efforts during the visit the week of July 27th, which is right now as we speak. Greg, there should be people there that are working on that activity.

We have hosted a visit for the Advisory Board whenever that is needed. We will try to work through that. Some sites there is a longer lead time. So I think Greg has been working hard with you on that, but let us know what you think you need.

As of July 1st, for Savannah River, we had, as you see the stats there, quite a bit of effort going on at that site.

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We have security reviews of nearly all the documents that were identified to date. So we continue to work through that.

Again, we do conduct document reviews of classified documents, in this case, 129 at Savannah River, you know, almost 4,000 pages.

The SEC at Mound, I think we have talked about that in your report today. So just a few updates from that:

We facilitate meetings of NIOSH and the Board and contractors as needed. Classified experts will be made available, have been made available to review notes and things on the spot. We want to, to the extent we can, eliminate any long delays in terms of getting information back to you. Also, we will continue to respond to periodic NIOSH data requests.

On facility research, again, it is DOE's responsibility to maintain that database of about 350 facilities. We continue to work

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A little bit about support that we have. Again, you see Isaf and Greg, who is actually the Program Manager. You see Gina, who is the Office Director. We have an additional person that recently came onboard from the Former Worker Program working with us.

also bring But try to whatever resources we think that are needed. In some cases, these are complicated, complex documents, some of them very old documents, and utilize experts from the Legacy Management organization. They certainly have a lot of experience in record retrieval and those kinds of activities. So we continue, and we have people that are dedicated to our They certainly belong to Legacy program. Management, but they are dedicated and provide I think they have support to us. involved in calls and other things. think some of you are aware of them.

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Facilities research, I have listed
four facilities here. We have a number of
activities that are ongoing. They are at
various stages of maturity in terms of where

6 with either NIOSH or DOL on those efforts.

The DOE initiatives, again, what we want to do, and Glenn has charged us to do it, and he is continuously reminding us, communicate, communicate, communicate, communicate effectively with the different people that you have to interface with.

we are in terms of data collection and working

So we try to hold regular conference calls with NIOSH. NIOSH has been very busy. We have been working with them to provide information and support, understand any concerns that they may have and try to address those.

We want to make, again, our subject matter experts available to the Board, working groups, to answer questions on calls, if needed.

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We serve as sort of the facilitator for secured meetings between NIOSH and the Board, where discussions can take place on key activities in а classified setting, if appropriate.

In terms of data ownership, in terms of trying to retrieve data and working with contractors to get what we need, we have been trying to do things, and I think Glenn mentioned earlier in terms of a security plan that the development of the security plan was to institutionalize the process, so that if you changed staff or you changed people, the process is there and we have already worked through it.

We are trying to do the same thing with kind of records. So we are working with the CIO's office to make sure that there are certain things in procurement activities, or whatever, that would ensure that DOE has a right for these records, and here are the things that we are expecting the contractors

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to do. So we will continue to kind of work through that. I think we have made a lot of progress, I think, in the last year in that area.

bullet here the The or second bullet here on this slide is about the Los Alamos Medical Center records. Here was a the situation where, when hospital privatized and no longer part of DOE activity, that those records, critical worker records, remained there at the hospital and they were in sort of a deteriorating situation.

We have been working aggressively with the Medical Center. I am happy to say that we are very close to completing a major phase of that project. We expect, I believe, by the end of the summer that we will have cleaned up all the records, packaged them, and have them characterized in such a way that they will be easy to retrieve.

So this has been a major accomplishment for us, and we have had, I

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think, good support. We have had congressional involvement and the people from NNSA are very supportive of this activity.

So we hope at the next Board meeting that we can declare a victory and have even more positive information on where we stand with those medical records.

This slide is labeled "outreach." Probably maybe a different topic might be more appropriate. It really is focused on that top bullet there.

We have designated within the DOE complex what we call EEOICPA site points of contact. Those individuals have a lot of responsibility for making sure that we reach out to people and that there is continuity and that there is consistency in how the program is being carried out, and people know where to go in order to get information at key sites.

We hold regular or Greg holds regular calls with these individuals, making sure that we are sharing lessons learned and

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that we are helping people resolve problems.

They set up site visits and tours, and we have talked about that already, how important it is to be able to do that. They work with any of the agencies that we need, whether it is DOL or NIOSH, to facilitate interviews of current and former workers. So they play a major role, provide site experts. In some cases, you are looking for the experts at the site that understand those operations and those activities, and you want to have them to work with you.

So we are expanding our outreach program now sort of beyond these points of contact at the site to coordinate a Former Worker Program, so that we can come together and collectively utilize resources more effectively, and be able to reach more people, make them aware of the program, and see what kind of changes and improvements we can make in it as well.

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have talked about the We sites things and the site POCs. In headquarters, we are working with the agencies, DOL, NIOSH, and Ombudsman Office, and the DOL Former Worker Medical Screening Program individuals to see how collectively from that level we can work to get more information individuals and to figure out how better retrieve records.

little bit about the Worker Medical Screening Program. I mentioned it several times. We think that it is a very unique program, a unique opportunity for DOE to reach back to the former workers and say, in after you no longer work at Department, that we will screen for adverse health effects to some hazards that you could have been exposed to only because you were working in the DOE complex," and that the exams are set up and designed in such a way that you are able to look for those kinds of things.

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So are pleased about the program, and that we serve all former workers from all DOE sites and locations close to their residences. So, in some cases, we have a dedicated clinic located in a DOE area. when we don't have the dedicated clinic, we send people to Comprehensive Health Services. They have a network of clinics all over the that people country, so can go а distance and actually get these screenings.

The Former Worker Medical Screening Program, there are local screening programs for five sites in Ohio, and I think we have a number of people that are here today from the Former Worker Program.

Are some of you here? If you could stand up? Here are the individuals from the Former Worker Program here in Ohio. They are around. They have cards and other things, if you want to talk to them some after the meeting.

But, again, we believe this is an

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1 excellent program and that it is one that DOE 2 is looking back and looking to see how we can look at those workers from the past. 3 I was a little bit fast there. 4 Ι want to catch us up a little bit and allow 5 6 plenty of time for questions and comments. 7 I'm ready to answer any questions revisit any of the things that I may have 8 rushed through in the presentation. 9 Okay, thank you 10 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: very much, Pat. We appreciate that overview 11 and additional detail as well. 12 13 Let's go ahead and open the floor for questions or comments from the Board. Any 14 15 issues that Pat has raised that you want to 16 ask about? Mr. Presley? 17 Use the microphone there, Robert. 18 19 MEMBER PRESLEY: Can you explain to Board the working relationship between 20 DOE, NNSA, and OSTI on how you all get records 21 things like that in Oak Ridge? The 22 and

question has been asked.

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DR. WORTHINGTON: Right. I am going to sort of give some general comments.

Then Greg will come up and give some additional specific information.

But 0ak Ridge, as I mentioned before, is our biggest operation in terms of information when you're coming in, looking for You are going to look for K-25; you records. are going to look for Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Y-12. So there are a large number of many of the environmental programs that are going on there, the EM programs that are going They will come through the Oak Ridge on. Operations Office for the actual search of those records.

I don't know if you want to add anything else.

I know that, as Greg is coming up, you might want to elaborate a little bit, but I know earlier today there were some statistics regarding some outstanding things

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from Oak Ridge. I think just recently, maybe within the last week or so, maybe 100 or more of those that were listed there actually were completed by Oak Ridge. But it is the largest center that we go to in terms of retrieving records.

MR. LEWIS: Yes, and I would agree with what Dr. Worthington said. Approximately 35 percent of our claims, somewhere around there, have to do with Oak Ridge when you count all five sites, including NNSA, EM, and the various groups. Even though they are different agencies within DOE that are involved down there or different groups, we handle it all through one office.

That is primarily because we have found your typical Oak Ridge employee has worked at about three of the sites because they traded around so much and would move from one to the other, depending on workloads. We found that it was more efficient to run it through one office, and because of the volume

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of claims, it works out better. So we have one point of contact down there for all issues related to K-25, Paducah, Portsmouth, Y-12, and the National Lab. So they all run through one office.

OSTI is a little bit different because it is more of a library, a holding area for records. Even though it is a covered facility, there are not so many claims from OSTI, but we do utilize them significantly for large-scale records research projects and the SECs. Because they are a repository for records, we will go there for many different facilities or we will facilitate access for NIOSH and DOL for many different facilities at OSTI.

DR. WORTHINGTON: This week we have a team from our office that are there meeting on the Former Worker Program with some interface on the EEOICPA program. We have pulled together those coordinators from all of those. Whether EM, NNSA, or science, we have

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pulled them all together for discussion.

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As Greg said, typically, there is one organization -- I believe it is EM; Steve McCracken's group I believe is the group -- that may have maybe overall coordination, if we need to do that. But, again, we go to Oak Ridge for records, whether it is NNSA, Science, EM. Because, as Greg indicated, they do move around quite a bit there. So that centralized approach I think is probably more effective.

MEMBER PRESLEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Robert, did you

have a follow-up to that or that answered it?

MEMBER PRESLEY: Very good.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, thank you.

Josie Beach?

I believe Greg said MEMBER BEACH: might mention this, but I wanted to compliment DOE on a meeting that we held recently for Mound. It was a secure meeting, to do it through video and we were able

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1	conferencing. Some of us were at Hanford,
2	some in Germantown, and then Y-12. That was
3	wonderful, and I hope to see more of those
4	meetings in the future.
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: It worked like a
6	million dollars.
7	DR. WORTHINGTON: Thank you. We
8	got some good feedback on that, and Greg is
9	looking into it for others.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. We
11	appreciate that.
12	Brad Clawson?
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: Pat, so many times
14	we sometimes focus on all the negative that is
15	going on. I would like to take the
16	opportunity to tell you how much we appreciate
17	what you and your staff has done. It has made
18	it a lot easier for us to have a point of
19	contact that we can go to that assists us in a
20	lot of this stuff.
21	As I have watched the program
22	progress, and so forth, I would just like to

1 tell you and your group how much we appreciate 2 what you have done for us. DR. WORTHINGTON: We certainly 3 4 appreciate the feedback on the positive, but we take every negative comment and turn it 5 over to see if we can make some improvements 6 7 in the program. So some of the things that you see that we are feeding back, it is 8 because we have been listening. 9 So please 10 give us those as well. We certainly appreciate them. 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The Board members 12 13 are not usually very hesitant to do that, when necessary. 14 DR. WORTHINGTON: I know. 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But, nonetheless, 16 we do appreciate it. In the past year or two, 17 or three now, particularly since Glenn has 18

gotten involved in your staff, we have seen a

remarkable improvement in retrieving

records and supporting the program.

certainly thank you.

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1	Any other comments, Board members?
2	Okay, Phil, I missed you there. Go
3	ahead.
4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No. I just
5	forgot to put it down.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
7	Okay, thank you again for your
8	comments and your insight into the things that
9	are going on from the DOE perspective. We
10	appreciate your presence here with us again.
11	DR. WORTHINGTON: And again, thank
12	you for the opportunity.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are going to
14	recess now until seven o'clock, at which time
15	we will have the public comment session.
16	Before we do that, I asked Nancy
17	Adams to provide me with some information,
18	which she has provided me, because we wanted
19	to thank particularly Leroy Turner and Lynette
20	is it Hartkee? Hartle, okay. I can
21	"Hartle" say that.

And Tom Neely and Tom James, who

are the IT people who have been helping us with our new computers that we are devoting Board work because of to our new now well, basically, new requirements, security requirements. Tom and Leroy have been here today and helping us fix problems that we have had, and maybe fix problems that we didn't know we had, but had, nevertheless. So we do appreciate them.

Are they here still? Yes.

Thanks, guys. We appreciate the work that you have done for the Board.

Now the proof is in the pudding. A lot of us don't have our computers back yet. So we are thanking you in advance, in anticipation of the good work that you are going to continue as you get us squared away and ready for the future of IT and this Board.

So, again, we do thank you for your efforts and for helping us get revamped and underway with the various procedures and requirements.

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1 I may need to say some more things 2 about this, but, Nancy, you will have prompt me later, if I left anything out. 3 Αt least my heart is in the right place, if not 4 all the words. 5 We will recess until seven o'clock, 6 at which time we will have our public comment 7 session. 8 If you do wish to make public 9 10 comment and have not already signed up to do so, please sign up on the registration sheet 11 in the foyer. 12 13 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 5:24 p.m. and 14 15 resumed at 7:04 p.m.) 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Good evening, 17 everyone. This is the public comment session 18 19 of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, meeting in the Cincinnati area today 20 and for the next two days. 21 We will have some members of the 22

public on the telephone lines who will make comment.

Before we get to the actual comments, let me make a few comments myself, and then Ted Katz, our Designated Federal Official, is going to fill us in on some of the ground rules of a public comment session.

But, for the members of the public, I just want to remind you, or maybe you hadn't heard it before, but this Board independent Board. We are not part of NIOSH Department of Labor Department or So we are here as an independent Energy. group to get feedback from the public about the compensation program.

Now we are not an appeals board on individual claims, nor are we the group that does the dose reconstructions. If you are speaking in public and have issues relating to your personal claim, this Board will not be able to deal with that individually, particularly this meeting, not here at

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although in certain cases we can point you in the right direction in terms of who you need to speak to.

Mr. Katz will talk to you about the ground rules of what you should anticipate in terms of what will appear in the public record. Certainly, we welcome your relaying of experiences that you may have had in terms of your own claim or other aspects of the program, but I just want to make you aware that we are mainly here to listen. This is not a question-and-answer period, but mainly the Board will simply listen to what you have to say and your comments will be on the public record as well.

Now let me ask Mr. Katz to talk to us about mainly what is the so-called Redaction Policy relating to these proceedings.

MR. KATZ: Thank you Dr. Ziemer.

So this is pretty simple. But, as you may have noticed, and for the folks on the

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phone, of course, you can't, but the entire session of the Board all day each day, including the public comment session, is transcribed verbatim. So everything that is said is taken down, and all of that is posted after it goes through some review processes, it is all posted on the NIOSH website.

So what you need to know as a public commenter is, if you come up and make a presentation, your information that you present will all be part of that transcript and available to the public, including your name, if you give us your name, and any personal information you give about yourself, generally speaking. It would all be posted and available to the public.

If you do speak about a third party, another individual, that person's identifying information, generally speaking, would not be made available to the public. So their name and other identifying information about a person you talk about would be

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2 protect their privacy. The only other points really to 3 4 make are, if you want to see the full policy for how we go about this with the redaction, 5 it is on the NIOSH website and it is also in 6 7 this room at the back, on the back table, with the other documents. 8 Should there be someone who wants 9 10 to address the Board or communicate something with the Board, but not want to do that in 11 this sort of public forum, then they should 12 13 get in touch with me to see about what kind of arrangements could be made. 14 Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Mr. 16 Katz. 17 We are going to begin this evening 18 19 with a statement from Representative Higgins of New York, and I believe on the line is Matt 20 Ferry from Representative Higgins' staff. 21

redacted, blacked-out in the transcript, to

Matt, are you on the line?

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1 MR. FERRY: Yes, I am, sir. 2 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, Matt, if you would proceed with the statement from 3 Congressman Higgins, we would appreciate it. 4 MR. FERRY: Thank you. 5 Again, I am calling on behalf of 6 7 Congressman Brian Higgins from Buffalo, New York, in regards to the Bethlehem Steel 8 Claimant Action Group Special Exposure Cohort 9 10 Petition. 4th, 2009, Congressman 11 On June Higgins, along with Senator Schumer, Senator 12 13 Gillibrand, Congresswoman Slaughter, Congressman Massa, and Congressman Lee, sent a 14 letter to the Advisory Board on Radiation and 15 16 Worker Health in regard to that petition. would like to read that into the record right 17 now word for word. 18 19 "Dear Dr. Ziemer: "We write you today to request that 20 the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker 21 Health hold one of its upcoming meetings in 22

Buffalo, New York, to discuss problems with use of surrogate data and the dose reconstruction processes for claimants at the Bethlehem Steel site, and the merits of the Bethlehem Steel Claimants Action Group Special Exposure Cohort Application before the Board.

"As you may know, we recently introduced legislation, H.R. 2114 and S.916, the Ed Walker Memorial Act for Improvements to the Energy Employees Occupational Compensation Program. This legislation echoes application the Bethlehem the of Steel Claimants Action Group for Designation as a Special Exposure Cohort.

"It is our contention that these workers should be classified into a Special Exposure Cohort because of the extreme paucity of data to actually assess the causation link between the ailments suffered by the nuclear workers and the exposure to them.

"The Bethlehem Steel claimants and their families have been dealing with the

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1	results of this extremely harmful exposure to
2	radioactive particles for decades. Now they
3	have been dealing with the frustrating and
4	convoluted processes related to the
5	implementation of the EEOICPA for nearly 10
6	years.
7	"In order to assure that the
8	federal government treats these families with
9	fairness, we urge the Advisory Board on
10	Radiation and Worker Health to come to Buffalo
11	and hear firsthand the difficulties families
12	have had with processes as they exist and
13	understand arguments for why the Bethlehem
14	Steel Claimants Action Group Special Exposure
15	Cohort's petition is meritorious.
16	"Sincerely, Charles Schumer,
17	Kirsten Gillibrand, Brian Higgins, Louise
18	Slaughter, Eric Massa, and Chris Lee."
19	Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Matt.
21	Did you have any additional comments?
22	MR. FERRY: Well, yes. In addition

to that, as you may probably know, there are several other petitions from the area, including the Linde Ceramics petition as well as the Jones Steel and Laughlin Steel petitions as well.

So at such point where, should the Advisory Board choose to come to Buffalo, hopefully, this year or possibly next year, there are many things that you will be able to discuss. So we would welcome you to both discuss the Bethlehem Steel issue as well as all the other claims that exist.

So we would certainly appreciate any follow-up from the Advisory Board forthcoming, and we look forward to hearing from you, and would be more than happy to be helpful to you as you move forward.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much, Matt. Let me officially acknowledge the fact that I have received a copy of the letter in the past two or three weeks. I forget the exact date. I think it

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was distributed to the Board, but I'm not absolutely certain. It was? Okay. So the Board members do have copies.

During our working session this week, we will at least discuss -- we will The Chair respond to the letter formally. responds to these letters, but only with the concurrence of the Board. So we will have response officially to some sort of letter, hopefully, later this week, and that will be transmitted to all of the signatories we will keep you the letter. Again, informed in terms of progress in that regard.

MR. FERRY: Well, your responsiveness is greatly appreciated. I would say that, on behalf of all six offices that submitted this letter, this is a fight that we have been waging for quite some time, often with other members of Congress who have since moved away from federal office. But it is something that we will likely continue to wage moving forward.

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1	So we appreciate your working with
2	us on this.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you
4	very much for participating this evening in
5	this public comment period.
6	MR. FERRY: Thank you for having
7	me.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Next we will hear
9	from John Hanson. John is here with us, and
10	he is here on behalf of the Dow Madison site,
11	actually, which is in Illinois.
12	John, welcome.
13	I think most of us have met John
14	before.
15	John also has provided a handout
16	which has been distributed to all the Board
17	members. This is a letter and some
18	attachments which come from John and from
19	[identifying information redacted].
20	So, John, the floor is yours.
21	MR. HANSON: Yes, thank you, Dr.
22	Ziemer.

[identifying 1 Good evening. 2 information redacted], who has addressed this Board in the past, was unable to attend due to 3 [identifying information 4 her new duties as redacted] Department and sends her welcome. 5 6 She has asked that I address the Board in her I would like to read the following 7 stead. into the public record: 8 letter Rachel Leiton, 9 to 10 Department of Labor, dated July 24th, 2009: "Dear Ms. Leiton: 11 "As you know, in September 2008, we 12 Labor 13 requested that the Department of consider extending the covered AWE time frame 14 15 under Energy Employees Occupational the 16 Illness Compensation Program Act for the Dow Madison facility in Madison, Illinois, based 17 upon information indicating that: 18 19 "One, Dow Madison was contracted by the AEC to develop the alloy that was 20 HK31A, that HK31A 21 become was present at

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory as well

as Sandia National Laboratory, and, three, that the Department of Energy reported that `several other weapons parts were made from thorium in the time frame 1962 through 1969.'

"In March 2009, your office denied our request for expanding the covered period, stating that there is `only evidence that magnesium-thorium alloys could have been used in the production of an atomic weapon and no evidence that, if such alloys were used in atomic weapons, that they originated from Dow Madison.'

"You further suggested that we provide you with `evidence of a singular and compelling nature that shows Dow Madison was the sole manufacturer and distributor of magnesium-thorium alloys used in an atomic weapon.'

"Consideration might be given by the Department of Labor to change the current years of coverage. At this time, we would like to submit recently-uncovered materials

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which do confirm that Dow Madison was the lone facility to produce HK31A under the auspices of its parent company, Dow Midland, of the specificity used in atomic weapons parts, and that was present at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory as well as Sandia National Laboratory."

And if you will please reference the attachments.

"In the Norman Woldman, Engineering Alloys, Fifth and Sixth Editions, Dow Madison is clearly identified as the sole producer of the following alloys: HK31A O-temper with 30,000 to 33,000 tensile strength in pounds per square inch, a yield strength of 18,000 to 20,000 pounds per square inch. These are 6 tensile percent greater strength than T6-temper and 36 percent greater yield strength than T6-temper, as well as HK31A with 34,000 39,000 H24-temper to strength in pounds per square inch, a yield strength of 24,000 to 31,000 pounds per square

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inch, 24 percent greater tensile strength than T6-temper and 96 percent greater yield strength than T6-temper.

"And finally, the HK31A extrusion in T5-temper with 37,000 to 44,000 tensile strength in pounds per square inch, a yield strength of 26,000 to 38,000 pounds per square inch, which is 37 percent greater tensile strength than the T6-temper and 129 percent greater yield strength than T6-temper.

"The strengths mentioned temper particularly the T5-temper that Ι previously mentioned, are consistent with the HK31A used in atomic weapons at this time of their ability withstand because to excessive heat, stress, and strain. While there were other manufacturers of HK31A at the time, they produced only the T6-temper with the 27,000 to 32,000 tensile strength in pounds per square inch and a yield strength of 13,000 to 15,000 pounds per square inch, and as such, were basically commercial producers

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2 "Therefore, based on this new evidence, would like to request we the 3 extension of the covered AWE time frame under 4 the EEOICPA legislation for the Dow Madison 5 facility in Madison, Illinois, to 1972." 6 7 Signed, "Sincerely, [identifying information redacted], Southern Illinois 8 University, Edwardsville, and John Hanson, 9 10 Research Assistant to [identifying information redacted]." 11 Thank you. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, John. would like 14 to ask you one 15 question. Do you know if this material has 16 been supplied to the petitioner for Dow Madison or not? 17 MR. HANSON: To my knowledge, no, 18 19 sir. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. 20 Now, on the sign-up sheet outside 21 the door, John Hanson was the only one who 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

or involved in the aerospace industry.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	signed the sheet. So I want to ask now if
2	there are others in the assembly here who did
3	wish to make public comment, but who
4	overlooked signing up or weren't sure whether
5	you wanted to speak or not. We will certainly
6	open the door for you if you do wish to make
7	comment. Otherwise, I am going to go back to
8	the phone lines.
9	(No response.)
10	Okay. I will provide another
11	opportunity in a few minutes.
12	I would like to ask if there are
13	others on the phone lines who wish to make
14	public comment.
15	DR. McKEEL: This is Dan McKeel. I
16	would like to make a short comment, please,
17	Dr. Ziemer.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Yes, Dan
19	McKeel I believe is the petitioner for the Dow
20	Madison site as well as another site.
21	Go ahead, Dan.

DR. McKEEL: Good evening to the

Board members. I would just like to comment on your question to Mr. Hanson.

is, I did write, Ι That have written [identifying information redacted] several times asking her to please share her new information with me, as petitioner on the Dow Madison extension of the SEC. email I recent one was an sent yesterday in that regard. So I am hoping that she will decide to do that because it puts me in a very awkward position not knowing this information and not being able to help and support the effort, which, of course, I hope proves to be successful.

I think the other comment that I want to make, shifting gears, relates to Larry Elliott's, Director of OCAS, presentation to the Board today. In that, he gave a news update about the recently-published report that NIOSH made about comparing the Ruttenber Rocky Flats dataset with the dataset that NIOSH had collected on Rocky Flats that had to

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do with neutron exposures.

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Mr. Elliott, as I understood, his comment was that, basically, the report showed there were no significant differences between the two datasets and that they were basically the same. I just wanted to comment that many of us maybe listened to participated in the July the 20th, 2009, Rocky Flats Work Group session. In that session, there was attention called to two basic huge differences between the two datasets.

Again, those datasets were aimed at identifying people who had neutron exposures at Rocky Flats and might be included in the awarded SEC class for that facility. You please excuse me if these weren't the exact numbers, but I believe there were 4,163 people identified in the Ruttenber dataset that they said were exposed to neutrons that were not in the NIOSH dataset. And in turn, Brant Ulsh commented that there were 468 people, or 486 -- I can't remember -- people in the NIOSH

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dataset that were not found in the Ruttenber dataset.

SC&A's Arjun Makhijani commented 4,163 that that people were potentially eligible to be included in the SEC dataset, and I believe that is where it ended with the Work Group, that obviously more work was to be reconcile those really done to large discrepancies.

So, in light of that happening just four days ago, I must say I was very surprised to hear Mr. Elliott's characterization of that report. I just thought that should be noted for the public record.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Dan.

I might mention -- and of course, Mark Griffon is here, the Chair of that work group, and he is aware of your comments as well, as is Dr. Makhijani, I believe. At least he is here at the meeting. Yes, he is here in the assembly.

I believe, Mark, when you report

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out for the Work Group later this week, you 1 2 may address this issue further. So thank you, Dan, for those 3 4 comments. Is there anyone else on the line 5 who wishes to address the assembly? 6 7 (No response.) Apparently not. 8 Let me again give opportunity to 9 10 anyone here in the room with us tonight that wishes to make public comment. 11 (No response.) 12 13 A very quiet group tonight, and I'm not aware of any other folks that have called 14 15 in to ask specifically, not for today. 16 will have some others on the line at the other public comment period. 17 not, then Ιf we are going 18 19 We will reconvene tomorrow morning at recess. what, at 8:30? Nine o'clock. You shouldn't 20 have told me, I would have been here really 21 22 early.

1	Thank you. We will see you all
2	tomorrow.
3	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
4	matter went off the record at 7:24 p.m.)
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