UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER
HEALTH

WORK GROUP ON WORKER OUTREACH

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TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2009

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HEBRON, KENTUCKY

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

MEMBERS PRESENT:

MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Chair JOSIE BEACH WANDA I. MUNN PHILLIP SCHOFIELD*

IDENTIFIED MEMBERS PRESENT:

THEODORE M. KATZ, Acting Designated Federal Official

TERRIE BARRIE, Petitioner* LORI BREYER, NIOSH ORAU DOROTHY CLAYTON, Petitioner* MARY ELLIOTT, NIOSH ORAU JOHN FUNK, Petitioner and Representative* J. J. JOHNSON, NIOSH ORAU BONNIE KLEA, Petitioner* MARK LEWIS, ATL International ARJUN MAKHIJANI, SC&A* JOHN MAURO, SC&A* VERN McDOUGALL, NIOSH ORAU MICHAEL RAFKY, HHS* KATHY ROBERTSON-DEMERS, SC&A MARY JO ZACCHERO, NIOSH ORAU ABE ZEITOUN, SC&A

*Present via teleconference.

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Adjourn

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S					
2	(9:25 a.m.)					
3	MR. KATZ: This is the Advisory					
4	Board of Radiation Worker Health. It is the					
5	Worker Outreach Workgroup. And we are getting					
6	started now. Let's start by taking roll call,					
7	as usual, with Board members in the room.					
8	Chair?					
9	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Mike Gibson,					
10	Chair of the workgroup.					
11	MEMBER BEACH: Josie Beach, Board					
12	member.					
13	MEMBER MUNN: Wanda Munn, Board					
14	member.					
15	MR. KATZ: And checking on the					
16	line, do we have Phil Schofield?					
17	(No response.)					
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. It is a little					
19	early out there.					
20	And NIOSH ORAU team in the room?					
21	MR. JOHNSON: J. J. Johnson.					
22	MS. BREYER: Lori Breyer.					

1	MR. KATZ: And NIOSH ORAU team,					
2	any on the phone?					
3	(No response.)					
4	MR. KATZ: Okay. SC&A in the					
5	room?					
6	MR. ZEITOUN: Abe Zeitoun.					
7	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Kathy					
8	Robertson-Demers.					
9	MR. KATZ: And then on the line,					
10	do we have any SC&A team?					
11	(No response.)					
12	MR. KATZ: And then?					
13	MR. McDOUGALL: Vern McDougall.					
14	MS. ELLIOTT: Mary Elliott.					
15	MR. KATZ: As part of the NIOSH					
16	ORAU team.					
17	MR. LEWIS: Mark Lewis, ATL					
18	International.					
19	MR. KATZ: Sorry?					
20	MR. LEWIS: ATL International,					
21	Mark Lewis.					
22	MR. KATZ: Right, part of the					

1	NIOSH ORAU, team. Okay. And then let's see.					
2	Do we have any people from the public in the					
3	room?					
4	(No response.)					
5	MR. KATZ: The record will show					
6	that Larry Elliott has just joined us from					
7	OCAS. And any members of the public on the					
8	line?					
9	(No response.)					
10	MR. KATZ: Okay, then. Is there					
11	anyone on the line?					
12	MR. RAFKY: Ted, this Michael					
13	Rafky from HHS.					
14	MR. KATZ: Michael. Right, right.					
15	So I'm sorry. I left out federal. Other					
16	federal employees: HHS and otherwise?					
17	COURT REPORTER: His name again,					
18	please?					
19	MR. KATZ: Michael Rafky. That's					
20	HHS. Any other federal employees or					
21	contractors?					
22	MR. MAURO: This is John Mauro,					

1	SC&A. I just called in. Have you asked for
2	SC&A callers yet?
3	MR. KATZ: I did. Welcome, John.
4	MR. MAURO: Okay.
5	MR. KATZ: Is anyone else on the
6	line?
7	(No response.)
8	MR. KATZ: Okay, then. So
9	everyone on the line, if you are there, please
10	mute your phone except when you are addressing
11	the group. Use *6 if you don't have a mute
12	button. And use *6 again to come back on to
13	speak.
14	And, Mike, it's all yours.
15	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Good
16	morning, everyone. Thanks for attending the
17	meeting. Does everyone have a copy of the
18	agenda? Does anyone need a copy?
19	(No response.)
20	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: As you can see,
21	we have a pretty much full day laid out ahead
22	of us. So we'll just get started here on the

1	first item, Discussion of the Worker Outreach					
2	Objectives, Including the Elements of the					
3	Worker Outreach Program. Larry or NIOSH, do					
4	you want to open with that or					
5	DISCUSSION OF THE WORKER OUTREACH OBJECTIVES					
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, sure. I					
7	believe I covered this ground before in a					
8	prior meeting, but I can certainly go over it					
9	again.					
10	Essentially in our Worker Outreach					
11	Program, we have various ways that we attempt					
12	to communicate with workers as well as take					
13	information in from workers.					
14	One of those ways is a special					
15	exposure cohort counselor and the Ombudsman's					
16	Office for NIOSH reach out to SEC petitioners,					
17	potential SEC people who are interested in					
18	perhaps filing a petition. And so, you know,					
19	they work with those folks at whole town hall					
20	meetings to assist and recruit and support					
21	petitioner efforts.					

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development of site

profiles, technical basis documents, and in SEC evaluation efforts, our support contractor, ATL, helps us identify worker representatives from the facility in question to assist us in understanding what happened at that facility, how the work was performed and what exposure potentials might have existed there.

those efforts are really And so confined to focus groups primarily, invited participants number of participants, to deal with the history or issues that are being raised that we would like to know more about, have more information Can those individuals who actually work at that facility during that time frame help with understanding us а better of the exposures?

We open our site profiles, technical basis documents, up to the public on the website. And we encourage public as well as workers to make comment on those.

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So that is another avenue of input, worker input, worker outreach. We tell people when we are out in the field, when we hold town hall meetings, or we have these focus groups that they are able to comment on our technical basis documents through the NIOSH Docket Office. And their comments are posted there.

And so that is another opportunity and another way that we reach out to workers or we reach out to the public to gain input to explain what it is that we're doing and what our products really are designed to serve.

I would ask J. J. or Lori or Vern to help fill in the cracks here. But essentially, you know, DOL, I think I need to say that DOL, has within its authority and responsibility under the Act to provide the outreach for soliciting claims. And NIOSH does not have that.

So our Outreach Program is really constructed and contained so that it helps

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1	focus our understanding better on our work and
2	how we can do that work better for the
3	claimant.
4	So we're not out there recruiting
5	claims. That's DOL's job. We do assist DOL.
6	We do participate in their town hall meetings
7	when invited, when asked to explain our role,
8	to explain our work in this program.
9	We have public health advisers
10	attend board meetings, schedule appointments
11	with claimants so that we have an opportunity
12	to hear another side of the story perhaps that
13	we can get their input on their dose
14	reconstruction or the process that they're
15	experiencing. So that's another way that we
16	reach out to the public.
17	Help me out, guys. Have I covered
18	the bases?
19	MS. BREYER: I think you got it.
20	MR. JOHNSON: It is complete.
21	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Kathy or Abe, do
22	you want to talk about what SC&A's lists are

and what your visions are?

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: This is Kathy Demers. It was my understanding from the last worker outreach meeting that we needed to define a mission for this Working Group and then take it to the full Advisory Board.

So what SC&A did was to attempt to put together a draft mission statement. I don't know if everybody got a copy.

It was also my understanding that this was not supposed to be the only input, but we were supposed to get input from NIOSH and the Working Group.

But basically Mike recommended that a Working Group on worker outreach be formed at the February 7th through 9th, 2007 Advisory Board meeting. And the actual initiation of the Worker Outreach Program took place in October of 2003. That was the first discussion of having public comments included in the NIOSH program.

And if I can just kind of go over what was said at that meeting, I think that, Mike, you had a couple of different objectives when you made the motion to put together this group.

And that was to review the NIOSH outreach activities, including the organization of outreach meetings. It was to monitor the conduct of those meetings. And it was to monitor the impact of the public input on dose reconstruction site profiles and other technical documents if I've summarized that correctly.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Yes.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And there have been two worker outreach procedures that have been put out by NIOSH. One was ORAU OTIB-0097, which is now obsolete. And that walked you through the process, scheduling through response of public comments. And in that procedure, those comments were captured in a database called WISPR, which also was

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1	discontinued in late 2006.
2	Recently and jump in, J. J. and
3	Larry NIOSH released OCAS procedure 12,
4	which defines the Worker Outreach Program.
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. I am on
6	the line now, Josie.
7	MR. KATZ: Welcome, Phil.
8	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Thanks, Ted.
9	MR. KATZ: That's Phil Schofield,
10	for the record, Board member.
11	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And there
12	was a little bit of a shift in the definition
13	of worker outreach from the old procedure to
14	the new procedure, that being that the old
15	procedure concentrated on site profiles and
16	worker input before completing a site profile
17	and then a roll-out meeting after the site
18	profile was completed.
19	Now, it's my understanding that
20	there is really a new direction in worker
21	outreach with the new procedure and that there
22	are now four types of meetings. One consists

of worker outreach focus groups, SEC worker outreach focus group meetings, worker outreach town hall meetings, and SEC outreach meetings.

Now, you can kind of divide these two types of meetings into information-gathering and information-giving. NIOSH, jump in if I'm -
MR. ELLIOTT: You are fine.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: -misstating anything. And with this new
procedure, there was an implementation of a
new database, the outreach-tracking system,
which I am not quite sure what the status of
access to that is.

But this new database allows for not only -- well, first of all, it allows for scheduling of the meetings and it is my understanding distribution or communication to people about those meetings and then also action items that come out of that, those meetings.

Now, we do not have access to that database at the present time. So I don't know

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too many details about it.

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MR. ELLIOTT: Well, we are prepared to share where we are at with that database. It's ready to show and access is -- we haven't had an address because we've been developing it and putting it all together and putting it in place.

And then I think the other part of access is where things are at on this IT security situation and giving you access to all of these things, but you are certainly going to have access to it.

So I would add for clarification that we have always had an attitude at NIOSH and OCAS about worker outreach and input. It is not that we have just seen a shift in our attitude or our philosophy about that.

The first procedure that you talked about, Kathy, an ORAU-developed was assist and aid them procedure to the development of technical basis documents. there was a campaign to put as many documents

3	the bulk of that effort, we wanted to shift.						
4	If there was a shift, we wanted to shift at						
5	NIOSH. We wanted to see the shift from just						
6	that solely at ORAU to more a broader						
7	effort to reach out to workers and get them						
8	employed. We also saw the need to separate						
9	the ORAU effort a little bit and have another						
10	party, ATL, come to bear and assist in that						
11	regard.						
12	So I just want for clarification,						
13	not that you were wrong in any way. I just						
14	want to share that kind of background and						
15	history of how we came to be where we're at						
16	today.						
17	MEMBER MUNN: That was what was						
18	referred to earlier as OTIB-0097.						
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.						
20	MEMBER MUNN: That was PROC-097,						
21	right?						
22	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. Procedure 97						
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together as we possibly could.

With the advent of working through

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2	MEMBER MUNN: Yes. That's what
3	was you were just talking about.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Right. Procedure 97
5	was developed by ORAU to assist them
6	MEMBER MUNN: Right.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: in working
8	through the development of a number of
9	technical basis documents.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Right. And it's now
11	morphed into other documents.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. We wanted to
13	see the outreach not only speak to that but be
14	broader and demonstrate what we had all along
15	felt we were doing with our outreach effort.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: And certainly, you
18	know, in 2003, the SEC component wasn't in
19	place. In 2004, it was. And so it's these
20	kind of events that took place over the course

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of time that aided us in the evolution of what

we are now or what we --

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1	MEMBER MUNN: have to change.				
2	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, in				
3	defining a mission statement, there are a				
4	couple of questions that have to be answered.				
5	And that is, what is our purpose for doing				
6	worker outreach? What is worker outreach?				
7	What various elements is it going to include?				
8	And I believe we tried to capture				
9	what NIOSH has said in the last meeting as far				
10	as what they considered worker outreach				
11	methods to be on page 3 of the mission				
12	statement, which might be helpful if I go				
13	through that: brochures, CATI interviews,				
14	close-out interviews, dose reconstruction				
15	workshops, fact sheets, Federal Register				
16	notices, online chats, which were at the time				
17	coming.				
18	MR. ELLIOTT: They are not coming				
19	now.				
20	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.				
21	MR. ELLIOTT: I think Lori can				
22	speak to that. We have run into a roadblock				

1	on	that	one

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Public comment sessions at advisory board meetings, site profile worker outreach meetings, SEC worker outreach meetings, small focus groups, town meetings, and then the website. And then you also mentioned soliciting, encouraging people to provide comments on the site profile, and then posting to the website. That was --

MR. ELLIOTT: That is through the Docket Office.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: That was what we had come up with as a list of the various components of worker outreach. We felt like any communication with the workers fell into worker outreach.

MR. ZEITOUN: I believe that was correct to base our -- general meeting, we agreed that communication is the whole concept. I would like to add something to the mission statement here, based on the direction

1	we get from Mike, is to be sure that we have a
2	proper definition of what the outreach is all
3	about because outreach can be divided into
4	many aspects.
5	And we felt that the purpose of
6	this is we have to have an understanding among
7	all the parties, especially for the Board, is
8	what do we define outreach because my
9	definition is different than many other
10	people.
11	And based on the January meeting,
12	we came with that definition that was really
13	acceptable to everybody. And we include it in
14	here as part of your work. Is that right?
15	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Identify
17	MR. ELLIOTT: I'm sorry. I think
18	you captured it because we agree
19	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: that
21	communication
22	MR. ZEITOUN: Communications is

the aspects of -- and in the meantime we'll know exactly where we are heading and what is said, instead of just we are doing a meeting, because we need to know what was said and how we resolve the issue internally among ourselves, similar to data when we review data and review something.

Outreach is also, and the inputs that we get from the public is also a factor in developing NIOSH documents, NIOSH views, NIOSH understanding of how the dose reconstruction is made. So now it is an integral element of development of the program.

And that's exactly what the January meeting was very instrumental in directing all of us. That's how the mission was based.

MEMBER BEACH: Well, and I just briefly reviewed the new procedure 12. Wouldn't the statement be in this procedure? Wouldn't that be a place to find it or --

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1 MR. ZEITOUN: Statement of what? 2 MEMBER BEACH: Of what the mission 3 is. Actually, 4 MR. ZEITOUN: the 5 mission is just new. 6 MEMBER BEACH: Right. ZEITOUN: You just developed 7 MR. 8 MEMBER BEACH: Or the definition. 9 10 MR. ZEITOUN: The definition would 11 be -- you see, you have to remember that the 12 document that the procedure -- I mean, I am 13 speaking for my reviewing it, the initial review of the procedure. The procedure is out 14 for review right now, practically. 15 We will 16 look at it. The Board authorized will look at it. 17 And probably we are going to come 18 19 to a middle ground of exactly what is needed 20 to be done. And we come from a unified position that is what we want to do, that is 21

what we are going to go with, and this is your

mission. And the procedure -- NIOSH agrees with the concept -- we will include it as part of the procedure.

That is true the procedure did not include a definition by definition as we are talking, but -- it is really easy to fix.

MR. ELLIOTT: We can fix that.

MR. ZEITOUN: Yes, yes, correct.

I think when we're MS. BREYER: talking about communication as well, I mean, it if you're looking at the overall as everything with claimants do and we and you also have to include petitioners letters, phone calls, and e-mails in this list because there is a lot of that, and then we're also going need to divide it in to communication that occurs as part of the dose reconstruction process, such CATIS as close-out interviews, because that completely different than a workgroup meeting or an SEC outreach meeting.

So then you have the part that I

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think is communications that are involved in your processing of dose reconstructions or claims. And then you have everyday type of communication, phone calls, acknowledgement packets, close-out letters, CATIs.

It happens with everybody. Every single person who files a claim or is a claimant will go through those types of communication as well as a separate category for communication that occurs that is listed in the four types of outreach that NIOSH conducts. I think it would be unwise, in my opinion, to lump it all together.

I think there are distinct types of communication that occur for different reasons. What we consider outreach or that we talk about as the four types of outreach, such as town hall meetings, SEC outreach meetings, workgroup meetings, or, you know -- I can't remember the other one off the top of my head. Those types are things where we feel like there's a need or that people have asked us,

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"Hey, we have a need for more information" and we set up unique types of events for that to reach a purpose.

Then the other communication pieces are things that are done from the beginning of every claim that every claimant is going to get. It's not any kind of unique type of communication created for a purpose. It's something that originally was decided that will be part of the procedure to help people understand the process.

So I think if we're going to look at it as all-encompassing, outreach being something that means everything, any the kind of communication that we have with the public, I think it needs to be narrowed down into categories at least. I don't think lumping them together would be the best way to move forward with that.

MR. MAURO: This is John Mauro. I am having a little trouble hearing, but I am listening carefully. I would like to add to

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what you just said.

I know that Denise Brock works very closely with SEC petitioners in helping them through the qualification process. And there is a lot of interaction there. There is a lot of correspondence that NIOSH provides. So that is another dimension.

So I agree that the range of interactions with petitioners, claimants, site experts, members of the public is quite extensive and diverse, each aspect having a somewhat different objective and how it's done.

And this is just to sort of stir the pot a lot a little bit. The question is that this is all ongoing. And I think that your new procedure tries to lay out the range of these types of activities. It does not capture all of them.

For example, the one I just mentioned I don't believe is described in your procedure. And there is no doubt that one of

the roles that the Board plays is to review procedures.

And certainly this is new procedure. And, in theory, this is something be could reviewed that as part of the procedural reviews, perhaps relegated to this workgroup as just being а review procedure and many of the issues that we are talking about in terms of scope of the procedure and what it should address.

What I am getting at, though, is that I think given the enormity of NIOSH's interactions with members of the public in various capacities, including claimants, petitioners, site experts, the question that I guess is before us, what role should the Board play? Given the enormity of what is going on at NIOSH, what role would be most beneficial to the overall program for the Board to play and, of course, this workgroup is for the Board?

I think that the three items

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identified in the draft mission statement that has been distributed, items 1, 2, and 3, which Kathy just summarized, really go to the heart of this question.

So to me I think one of the things that, really, we could benefit from at this meeting is to see if we all view the role that the Board might want to play in this program -- and, quite frankly, I use the word how intrusive and how involved would the Board get in reviewing, having some commentary, oversight all myriad in of these of activities, each one of which would be somewhat different.

And I agree. I think that is Given the mission really the big question. statement, there is quite a bit that the Board would be doing in terms of reviewing and being involved in not only the procedures but the way in which the procedures are implemented and only the not aspects outreach that are captured in your current

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PROC-012 but also perhaps other interactions that are not identified, such as the one I mentioned before.

So I think there are some really very important questions that are before us that the workgroup -- I'm offering this up as -- engage in a discussion of how involved should the Board be in independently evaluating not only the procedures and the program but actually how it is conducted and its effectiveness. These are tough questions.

MEMBER MUNN: John, this is Wanda.

You have touched on something that is or should be a major concern of this workgroup.

And that is defining the difference between communication and outreach.

If by outreach we are talking about all communication that goes on at any point throughout the natural operation of the process, then we are getting into far deeper water than it is likely that the Board can deal with well.

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If we are talking about outreach, one of the things that needs to occur with this mission statement in my view is a very clear distinction between outreach and communication in the normal process of events.

Whether one reacts to input from a claimant during their CATI interview as being a part of an outreach program is questionable, frankly.

Following the three items that were defined here in the first statement of this draft -- I'm assuming this is a draft mission statement and that's why we're looking at it.

It might behoove us to spend a little time as a workgroup becoming crystal clear on the difference between communication with workers and a worker outreach program or whether the label that is being applied to this workgroup is inadequate.

If the intention of the workgroup is to monitor communications with the Agency,

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then that is quite different than outreach activities.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: I kind of see that communication and outreach are kind of hand in hand, but I do kind of agree with what Lori said, that there are individual-type communications that go on with NIOSH and folks, and then there is also maybe individual communications.

But it's kind of a common-cause, if you will, type communication that goes to the site profile or something else, as opposed to an individual dose reconstruction. Is that kind of a fair way to --

MS. BREYER: Well, I mean, I think if we're going to do it broad, you have to categorize it. I don't think we can just have a lump thing. I understand the argument that all communication can be considered outreach, but I also agree with Wanda that there are different types of communication.

I mean, is a workgroup on

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outreach, if it is this broad, and everything that we communicate with claimants? it's really the workgroup on Then OCAS communication plans because, you know, communication can be if we had a hundred calls in a month, people calling and asking about the status of their claim or I get file people saying they want to an SEC petition.

That's not really me doing an outreach meeting. That's not me going and meeting with people. That's people contacting us. That's how NIOSH chooses to handle this. How do we respond to e-mails, how to respond to phone calls. Providing a brochure and putting on our --

MEMBER MUNN: That's standard process.

MS. BREYER: Providing a brochure or an acknowledgment packet and putting it on our website is a way to communicate information to people about the program. It's

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not really to explain -- I mean, it explains the dose reconstruction process, and it explains what steps dose reconstruction is going to go through.

But those are communication pieces. To me that's not necessarily worker outreach. Worker outreach to me is kind of the things that we defined as holding SEC outreach meetings, having worker meetings when we need information on site profiles.

You know, a lot of the basic pieces of communication we have are communication products intended to provide information, which I think is different than other types of worker outreach, which can be specified in different ways.

You know, if you're going to take a broad perspective, I don't know that that is all worker outreach. I define worker outreach to be going above and beyond the basic communication products that the **OCAS** communication team has developed to put out to

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help people to understand the program when they file a claim or when they call to ask about the status of a claim, which is a lot different than developing a site profile, you know.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think that we have an Outreach Program. I wouldn't label it strictly a Worker Outreach Program because we reach out to claimants. We reach out to petitioners.

So maybe it would help if the OCAS folks set in categories perhaps that Lori is talking about those that we see as outreach efforts. And certainly our communications within each of those can be examined or evaluated, whatever.

But I think that in each type of outreach that we effect, one that I didn't talk about this morning was our workshops. I don't know how you let me get by without talking about this, but we're having another workshop coming up shortly. We had one in

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1	March after the last meeting we had. I don't
2	think we have had any Board participation,
3	Board monitoring of that. So that's the type
4	of outreach.
5	And the communication that goes
6	into that is focused, and it's developed for
7	that particular workshop. We've got this one
8	that's coming up in September is focused a
9	little bit more heavily toward, as I
10	understand it, the former workers' screening
11	program staff and making sure that they
12	understand what it is that NIOSH does in this
13	Compensation Program.
14	MEMBER BEACH: So, Larry, is that
15	more of a you giving them information or you
16	soliciting information?
17	MR. ELLIOTT: The Workshop is
18	really a two-way street.
19	MEMBER BEACH: It is a two-way
20	street?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, it's a two-way
22	street because we tell them what we think they

need to know about our obligations and our responsibilities. And at the same time, the benefit of it being two-way is we have had SEC petitions come out of it.

Lori has attended and walked away. And she knows five people that she is going to talk to next week to establish an petition. We have heard issues about our reports that we have taken back and said, "Well, let's make a correction because we heard this at the Workshop. They this language" understand "They or follow what was said there." So it's a two-way street.

MEMBER BEACH: Well, for me --

MR. ELLIOTT: That's why we are called a Workshop, rather than a meeting.

MEMBER BEACH: Right. And if you are giving information about the program but then you get information from whoever is at the meeting and you are actually taking notes on certain things about certain sites, those

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are the things that I would be interested in or this workgroup should be interested in, not programmatic things but site information.

If you get an e-mail from a claimant or a worker on site and that e-mail contains information that might be used in a site profile or in an ER report, those are things that this workgroup should be interested in.

MR. ELLIOTT: Sure.

MEMBER BEACH: And those are the things that we need to be tracking and seeing what is done with that information.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: That's why I think that it's -- if we can define it as common-cause communications that's to a site profile, to a program, as opposed to something that's in general to an individual claimant. That's the way I kind of see it.

MR. ELLIOTT: So, would it help you if we tried to list out what we consider outreach under these different -- you know, we

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have a town hall meeting. We consider that outreach. But it could be an SEC town hall meeting or it could be a town hall meeting like we did at Blockson, where we revised the technical basis document and we went in to explain why we had done that.

That should be part MEMBER BEACH: definitions letter, of our statement, paragraph that whoever is going to write that, if NIOSH is going to write it, the workgroup is going to look at it and make sure it hits everything we think it should hit. needs to take on that statement orthat definition.

MS. BREYER: But, then, the flip side of that as well will show good examples of things that are very interactive --

MEMBER BEACH: Yes, yes.

MS. BREYER: Does the workgroup, then, want to look at something like -- you know, we design fact sheets. Those fact sheets are on our website. Sometimes we mail

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1 them to people, and then we take them in these 2 meetings. Does the workgroup then want to go 3 look at these fact sheets? MEMBER BEACH: I think we need to. 4 5 MS. BREYER: Then have we 6 brochures. I think we need to. 7 MEMBER BEACH: And those brochures 8 MS. BREYER: -- NIOSH tries to do a multi-faceted approach 9 10 to get a communication out there. 11 just put together a fact sheet and just that's 12 it, put it on our website and that's it. 13 take them to Board meetings. PHAs can mail We take them to other worker outreach them. 14 15 meetings that we're talking about. 16 also have brochures, those brochures. We also have an acknowledgment 17 packet. All of this information is the same. 18 19 It's just in different formats. We also have a dose reconstruction video. 20 That's on our website. We also mail to those people. 21

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also take it to the Board meetings.

1	If you want to look at all the
2	communication products we have, I think that,
3	then, is not worker outreach necessarily, but
4	that is communication products. I think
5	brochures, the acknowledgment packet, fact
6	sheets I am going to be working on some SEC
7	communication pieces. Those are all products
8	that have been created, have the same
9	information basically, and then
10	MR. ELLIOTT: But the distinction
11	
12	MS. BREYER: And then used in
13	different avenues -
14	MR. ELLIOTT: The distinction to
15	make, Lori, is that we decide when we do an
16	outreach effort what communications we are
17	going to put into play for that outreach
18	effort. It is different for a workshop than
19	it is for a town hall meeting than it is for a
20	focus group of five or six workers talking
21	about a site profile.

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And certainly, you know, I can

1	understand the Board members' interest in
2	looking at that and saying, well, what kind of
3	communications did they use for the purpose of
4	that event?
5	MEMBER BEACH: What are you
6	asking?
7	MS. BREYER: That's right,
8	exactly. And I was trying to make the point
9	that, even regardless of these outreach
10	meetings, these can get
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. So you can
12	look at them in their entirety,
13	MS. BREYER: void of any kind
14	of outreach efforts that
15	MR. ELLIOTT: a la carte, or
16	you could look at them in what was used
17	MS. BREYER: Yes.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: for a given
19	event.
20	MS. BREYER: Exactly.
21	MR. ZEITOUN: Actually, the way I
22	see it based on Lori's comments, there is a

generic communication that is taking place from you to the public in general.

This is generic issues. And it's the same information, but you can tailor it different ways. This is from you to them. It's one-way direction to explain the program.

However, to me if I am really looking at it as going back to your earlier comments, what are the communications that contribute to the development of the documents and the dose construction that you are doing and you finalize? It's a refinement process that you use the input to make it happen.

Really, to me that's the gist of this Outreach Program. It's not just who asked for a document, who is asking for a paper. We are asking who said what that allowed NIOSH then can say, "We need to approach it differently" and that or we are ignoring it because that is the issue the way I see it, probably all of us -- I hope I am explaining myself good enough.

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1 MR. ELLIOTT: You are absolutely 2 right. That is the gold nugget. 3 MR. ZEITOUN: That is, really, to 4 make the program successful because it's like 5 You go in, and you get your own data. data. 6 We look at it and see how it is, supplementing 7 your information, agreeing with yours, finding something we put in there. 8 We work together for the common 9 10 qoal. When you come to outreach, similar to data. There is information coming 11 And the Board is entitled to know what is 12 there to address and how NIOSH has addressed 13 it. That's it. 14 15 And if you think that way, I think 16 the definition of outreach becomes clear to everybody. And I can see that we are all 17 18 reading the same thing. We are saying the 19 same thing, reading different things. 20 Two questions. MR. ELLIOTT: Two questions come to mind. How many times has 21 NIOSH changed its technical basis documents

1 for worker outreach input, based on worker 2 How many times has that happened? outreach? 3 I can tell you that in this database, we are showing 37 times right now. 4 That's not all 5 the times. I believe that's 37. 6 MR. ZEITOUN: But it is happening, 7 and that is a positive aspect. ELLIOTT: So that is 8 MR. Yes. that question and that answer that we have 9 times, 10 right available 37 37 different documents, whatever. 11 And it may not have all come from 12 -- it could come from the Docket Office. 13 could come from somebody out in the field 14 15 saying a claimant meeting with the public 16 health adviser saying, you know, I think your site profile is missing something or 17 could come from the 18 right. Ιt 19 deliberation process. 20 other question is, and how

many times have we heard worker input and we

have not incorporated it? I can't give you an

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1	answer to that because it's so diverse and
2	it's so amorphous because we could say how
3	many times we have heard worker input from our
4	outreach with workers.
5	We certainly can track that. We
6	are disadvantaged and not able to track and
7	say how many times at a Board meeting in
8	public comment did we hear issues that came
9	out.
10	You know, I'll have to go back to
11	the transcripts, and I have to recall when I
12	pulled the person out of the hallway and said,
13	"Okay. Show me. What are you talking about?
14	Is it a NIOSH report? Is it a DOL report?
15	What are we talking about here?"
16	So that's a little bit more
17	difficult and more challenging to put a number
18	on.
19	MEMBER MUNN: It is not
20	quantifiable in any case.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: And then when we do
22	revise our technical basis documents, there is

to be a concerted effort to document when a change is made based upon worker input and is put on that revision sheet.

And we have not been very good about that to be quite frank and honest about it. You know, I don't like what we have demonstrated as our capability there. I think we can do much better.

So there is another way that we could lay counts on the table. So it depends upon where you want to start.

MR. MAURO: This is John. I would like to just jump in. I have been giving a lot of thought to what I would say -- you know, stepping way back and asking myself, what is it that I would measure and what is it that I would like to achieve? If I were looking at it, what goal? What should be the target?

I would like to just throw this on the table because this steps a little bit back from where we are right now because we're

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getting down a little bit into the body structure, but stepping back, I would say to myself an effective communication program with the world at large, all the people we have been talking about, all the programs would be one that when NIOSH declines a claimant for compensation or declines an SEC petition — this sounds like pie in the sky, but I think it's a way to think about it. When an SEC is denied, the affected party agrees that they were treated fairly.

if words, Ι other were measure something and I were to find out that all the people that were denied, out of all the people who were denied a claim when they filed a claim, at the end of the process, they were asked, "Do you feel as if you treated fairly?" if 70-80 percent of said, "Yes," I would say you had a very -this is purely a heuristic now. I would say that whatever communications you had with individuals those effective was very

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convincing them that the program that was being implemented was fair, objective, and they were treated fairly.

In a similar way, if more than 50 percent of the petitioners in an SEC petition walked away after denial or a partial denial a partial approval because very often that's how they end up, felt that the process was fair and had a degree of satisfaction, that the program is evenhanded and doing the right thing, I would say right now -- and it's impossible for me to judge -- the sense I get, of course, is what I observe at the various interactions deal а great Ι guess of dissatisfaction.

I don't know if that's a very, very small vocal group or a general consensus of the vast body of the petitioners and claimants do feel a degree of dissatisfaction.

I have no way to know that.

But what I allege is I can throw on the table if there's any way in which that

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could be evaluated and trended to see improvements are being made where more and more people affected by this program are feeling more and more positive about the of all of result these program as interactions, these communications, I say that that would be a positive indicator that whatever we are doing is working.

If it is going the other way, where it seems that the trend is negative, that means whatever we are doing is really not being very effective.

So, anyway, I wanted to throw that out as a way I have been thinking about it.

And then, given all of that, what role could the Board play through this workgroup to help in keeping the process moving in a positive direction in terms of credibility and trust?

I just wanted to step back and throw it on the table because I think that is the context we are working within.

MS. BREYER: I think that is

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going to be something that is going to be very difficult to do unless you do some sort of random sampling.

If you let me pick 20 people who send me thank you cards and try to send flowers and things like that, you are going to have, even people who are denied, 20 people who are very happy with the process.

You pick 20 people who chose to come to a Board meeting because they know that they would have a chance to show their disagreements with the program, then you're going to get a completely different answer.

I don't know what would be a fair way to necessarily find a true comparison. People who come to Board meetings a lot of times, people who choose to come to some worker outreach meetings are people who are choosing to be vocal, who got denied and aren't happy with that.

And then a lot of times you get that group mentality where you have one person

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1	by myself might say one thing, but if you get
2	them with ten other people who also got denied
3	and aren't happy, then you're going to have
4	different results from all of those ten people
5	then you might get if you had those
6	individuals alone.
7	You know, if you call ten people,
8	some people we have claimants in our system
9	that have never called NIOSH and have been
10	denied. And if you ask them how fairly they
11	were treated, they might be completely
12	satisfied with it. So you have to depend on
13	the sample size,
14	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I'll bet
15	they're not.
16	MS. BREYER: which would be
17	very difficult.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: And they might not.
19	I think we have a silent majority out there
20	that we haven't heard a word from that if we
21	went to ask them, they're going to say, "No.
22	I don't like it. It's frustrating. It's too

1	long. It's too difficult. I don't understand
2	it."
3	MS. BREYER: Yes because they are
4	going to have negative perceptions as well
5	because that
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Thirty percent of
7	those compensated from DOL are going to say,
8	"Oh, yes. Okay. I got my money, but it's
9	still terrible."
10	MEMBER MUNN: I believe John is an
11	incurable optimist with respect to the
12	MR. MAURO: Well, you know what?
13	I would like to get to the heart of the
14	matter. I mean, what I am hearing is what I
15	just said. I think everyone would agree if it
16	could be done, it would be desirable, but the
17	belief of sitting around the table, is that
18	the consensus that we don't think it can be
19	done?
20	MEMBER MUNN: I doubt that it is
21	desirable. And the reason I doubt that it is
22	desirable is because I doubt that there is

anyone who has been told they have possibility of receiving \$150,000 who is then told that they will not receive either \$150,000 nor the \$300,000 that they thought they might also pick up is going to be happy with the process.

The probability that you are going to find such a person is a little bit like trying to get that camel through the eye of a needle.

And there surely must be one or two such people out there. But quantifying them and finding them is remote.

MS. BREYER: And I think the other thing, too, is you have to realize where the people are coming from to even get started in the program. They either have cancer or they have lost someone to cancer.

So the very fact that you are dealing with people who are in this program because someone is sick or they're sick automatically starts them from a place of

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negativity, I think.

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You know, no one is going to come into this saying, "Oh, yeah. It was a great process. Ι got to talk about all illnesses sicknesses and Ι have" "the or illnesses that my father and mother dealt with."

I mean, so you've automatically got a biased population because of the inherent nature of the population. I mean, also how can you separate the frustrations with the Department of Labor? We always constantly get people who are upset.

And the Board has heard it, too, all the frustrations people have with the Department of Labor and Part E and not knowing the difference between Part B and Part E and the Department of Labor and NIOSH.

I don't know how you would ever be able to do any kind of study or quantification of these people with them being able to figure out whether they're unhappy with DOL or with

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us.

MEMBER BEACH: And I agree, John, with what you're trying to do or thinking about doing, but I think that we should maybe table that discussion for later on in the process. I know we have quite a heavy agenda.

I don't know what you think, Mike, but it's something we should revisit maybe but once we get through a little bit more of the basic steps that we're trying to deal with today.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: While we are on this, Larry, you mentioned something. Do you think you could get together a list of the different forms of --

MR. ELLIOTT: I think if we spoke about outreach, what do we consider an outreach effort, and we categorize those for you, we could say SEC, we could say site profile worker, TBD development, those kinds of things. Yes.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: I think that

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1 will help. Once we get that, then we can kind 2 of look at that, as opposed to this draft, and 3 we can see how it fits or if this mission statement needs changed in the interim. 4 5 BEACH: And is MEMBER that 6 included in the definition that we talked 7 about earlier? Because that is separate from the mission statement. 8 Right. 9 CHAIRMAN GIBSON: 10 MEMBER BEACH: Because that needs 11 to be developed. 12 ZEITOUN: If we agree, this MR. 13 fantastic effort is really defining what is the impetus that is coming to the process 14 15 itself, the documentation, the integral part 16 of what you guys are interested in knowing. This could be integrated into the mission 17 statement as fast as possible. And it becomes 18 19 available to the Board for discussion. 20 What constitutes MEMBER MUNN: outreach? Because unless we start with what 21

outreach, then

constitutes

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really

we

dealing with an insoluble mass of data that 1 2 can't be in any way discussed logically. 3 There's just simply too much of it. So it's very necessary in my mind 4 to clearly delineate what the difference is 5 6 between outreach and between normal process 7 because --MR. ZEITOUN: Routine. 8 MEMBER MUNN: The routine. 9 10 MR. ZEITOUN: The routine things that are going on. It's not really -- right. 11 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: 12 I just want 13 to make sure we don't lose track of the information-giving side of outreach because I 14 do think that it's important, and I do think 15 16 that there are some shortcomings in that arena, that people aren't understanding what 17 18 is going on. 19 CHAIRMAN GIBSON: And that's why we want to track what we want to find, and we 20 want to try to help resolve if that's there. 21 22 We can't lose track of that.

MR. McDOUGALL: I'm sitting here.

I just finished a month or back in April working with a different part of NIOSH to evaluate a lot of their interaction with their public, if you will. And this sounds very familiar in a lot of ways.

I think at the risk of focusing more on what our group does, I think that your three numbered points at the top of the mission statement if you just focus on number two and number three, number two is basically evaluation of the process. Are we doing the right things? And are we doing the right things in the right way? Okay?

And you can design an evaluation scheme. And you can design an evaluation. If you can implement that, you can implement relatively economically. And by "economically," I mean not only in terms of money but in terms of the limited time that this workgroup has to devote to this because I know you are all on a lot of other workgroups

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looking at a lot of other parts of the program.

And number three is basically outcome evaluation. Given the process, are you getting or is NIOSH getting what you think it needs out of this outreach process? And Larry spoke to some of these, the measurable outcomes, earlier.

How often do these meetings and these other fairly tangible events produce the kinds of outcomes that Larry thinks he is paying for when he authorizes these? And are we getting everything we can out of that?

You might, for example, want to look at if we've gotten 37 changes, you might want to look at meetings that didn't produce changes and say, "Why didn't they produce changes? Was there information in there that somehow wasn't observed or communicated in the right way?"

But if you look at just the two-step formal evaluation process first

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1	before you think too much about what you think
2	it is going to show, it might help you move
3	forward a little bit.
4	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: I agree.
5	There's one thing, you know, that I don't
6	think we could focus on how many times worker
7	input changes the system, you know.
8	You know, I've been more times
9	than not on the site profiles and stuff, but
10	just because a worker gives input doesn't mean
11	your site profile is wrong.
12	You know, you could evaluate it,
13	give it due consideration, and not change the
14	document. And that can still be a success in
15	outreach.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Absolutely.
17	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: So, you know, we
18	have to
19	MR. ELLIOTT: It can be a success
20	if in exchange, there is a new understanding
21	developed on either side,
22	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Right, right.

MR. ELLIOTT: -- a new understanding on "Well, that is what NIOSH really uses a site profile for." It's not a cookbook. It's not a prescription. It's not a step-wise procedure, which a lot of people think it is.

Even in your Procedures Workgroup or in the subcommittee that reviews dose reconstruction, they think of TBD, a site profile, is prescriptive. It's not. No way have we ever said that.

What a site profile does is give general guidance and understanding about the activities of the site for dose а And then they're here today reconstructor. going through training of dose new reconstructors under the new contract. And so they're gearing them up.

They're not laying a site profile in front of them and saying, "You guys go over this step by step." They're saying, "Read the site profile. And now we're going to train

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1 you on what to think about when you're doing a 2 dose reconstruction for Pantex or Portsmouth. 3 MS. BREYER: Yes. And I think that's a really good point as well, I think. 4 Sometimes site profile means that we have had 5 6 to go explain to unions a site profile or even 7 SEC petition. The fact that we didn't get any 8 comments back or the fact that no one filed an 9 10 petition I don't think is indicative necessarily that it was a bad meeting. 11 You know, I have been to plenty of 12 13 them where we sat down and explained, just like Larry said, what the site profile does, 14 15 how it is used in the process, or explain what 16 the SEC petitioning process is or what basis you have to have to file an SEC petition. 17 18 And we have left. And they have 19 said, "Okay. That's really good. 20 understand it now. It makes sense. It looks like we've got a lot of work to do." 21

mean, we'll never see

petition or we'll never see, you know, comments on the site profile, but when we left, they were happy that we were there. They were now able to understand what they need to do.

It doesn't necessarily mean we can make them do it. They're not going to sit down and read the site profile necessarily and make comments, but they now know what they could do, how to submit comments so they could have them, which they didn't know before. And I think that shows success.

We could receive zero comments. I think there are plenty of meetings Mark and I have been to where that has happened. They were happy. They understood things. I think that's success.

Whether they then take the next steps to actually write down comments and submit them to us or even verbally give us comments for us to write down, you know, that is another story because, well, sometimes that

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just doesn't happen. They don't.

Some people don't even know where to begin to start or how they could even provide input. Sitting down with them and telling them how they can do that, whether they do it or not, I think means that we have done a good job.

And then if we give them all the contact information, what they can do to follow up with us and then they write comments or file a petition, that's another thing.

MEMBER BEACH: I am interested, too, in how you decide what sites you are going to visit, where you are going to do your outreach and what type of outreach is going to happen there.

And I don't know if there is any rhyme or reason. I'm sure there is for you guys, but for us to be able to understand that because I know there are several sites that haven't had outreach.

So, anyway, I am a little bit

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1	interested in that aspect of it.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: It kind of happens
3	as the squeaky wheel needs the grease
4	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: or we have
6	identified an issue that we want answers to or
7	we're focusing for a certain type of people
8	that we want to bring to a workshop or we have
9	heard that there is an interest in filing an
LO	SEC petition. But nobody knows how to do it
L1	and wants our help to do that.
L2	So, I mean, these things just kind
L3	of float up. And we react to them.
L4	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. I guess I am
L5	a little worried about that aspect of how that
L6	is done and why it is done.
L7	MR. McDOUGALL: Actually, overall
L8	a lot of what we call the worker outreach
L9	meetings have been really driven by OCAS
20	activities.
21	For two or three years, they were
22	driven very heavily by you know, Larry

spoke to the big campaign for site profiles. 1 2 So we were extremely busy just trying to keep 3 with getting worker input into site up profiles for a long time. 4 5 When SEC petitions came about, the 6 location and, frankly, the timing of a lot of 7 these meetings is driven by SEC petitions, you And we have a fairly narrow time frame. 8 Really, when you're dealing with 9 10 people who aren't geared up to start already been thinking about 11 haven't 12 fairly narrow time things, it's а 13 between the time a petition is qualified and the time that the health physicists sit down 14 15 to write the evaluation report. 16 So a lot of these, the biggest and most noticeable events, are driven by those 17 kinds of demands. 18 19 MR. ELLIOTT: We do want to be strategic, though. 20 MR. McDOUGALL: 21 Sure.

ELLIOTT:

MR.

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We need to be more

strategic than we have been. I would say that. But the strategy that we do employ is in the workshop arena. You know, we identify groups of people that we think would benefit from attending the workshop.

So strategy-wise we're saying we'll have two this year, one next year, those kinds of things, whatever the resources the budget will support.

You know, SECs, we might say we need to go out during the front end of an evaluation and target five or six workers. So that's strategically put into play in the SEC evaluation process if they think there is going to be benefit driven from that.

But yes, you are welcome to look at the strategies that we use.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I've got a question. As far as Site ASPR interviews, is that something that you include in your Worker Outreach Program? Because that's obviously influenced the site profile.

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1 MR. ELLIOTT: That would be 2 outreach under the site profile effort. 3 MUNN: But isn't that a MEMBER 4 standard process? I mean, this is what I am 5 talking about when I am talking about drawing 6 line, differentiating. It's good 7 question. Is it --MR. ELLIOTT: I don't know that I 8 can say it is a standard. You know, I wish 9 10 the health physicists were here. J. J., I don't know if you can help me or not, but I 11 don't know that it's a -- it's not a box they 12 13 check on every site profile. MR. ZEITOUN: It gives inputs, new 14 15 The interview process, you inputs. 16 bringing inputs out of whoever you are dealing with, regarding the specific circumstances 17 from the site. 18 19 So it's not a standard. Probably the standard is probably the questions that 20 are going on. But the input that is coming 21 back to you is specific to the issues related 22

1 to that site. My point is, if you 2 MEMBER MUNN: 3 don't have the kind of input that we were just talking about here, then you probably don't 4 5 have enough information to do a site profile. 6 Can you think of a site profile 7 where you have not gone and tried to identify experts? How would you otherwise have a site 8 profile completed? 9 10 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I give you an example? Okay? At the last Mound 11 12 Working Group meeting, it's our understanding 13 that they developed a model for neutron exposure. And they brought together a group 14 15 of workers. 16 MEMBER BEACH: Ten, 12 workers, I believe. 17 18 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And they 19 asked them, "Is this reflective of what you 20 did at Mound?" Now, based upon the definition

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in PROC-012, I would see that as a focus group

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1	MR. ELLIOTT: That was an outreach
2	effort.
3	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: and then
4	a worker outreach because there was a purpose
5	to it.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, very good.
7	MEMBER BEACH: And that is
8	interesting because I was told it was not
9	worker outreach. And then I read this on the
10	plane coming over here, and I went, "Now, wait
11	a minute." Now that you brought it up it just
12	reminded me.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: I am assuming that
14	the person who told you that is our point of
15	contact for the Mound. He's a health
16	physicist.
17	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: He's focused on site
19	profile issues and the evaluation of the Mound
20	SEC. And yes, he probably really doesn't
21	recognize it as outreach. But I can assure
22	you it is outreach.

MEMBER BEACH: And so it wouldn't really matter if it was one or 2 people or 10 or 12 people. This describes 10 or 12 people. But if it was one or two and those were the only experts you were able to locate, then that would still be a worker type of --

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.

MEMBER BEACH: -- form of worker outreach. And those comments should be looked at by the workgroup or the interested workgroup. In this case it was Mound or in our case, we want to track those comments and see how they were used, what was done with them, what maybe wasn't done with them.

MEMBER MUNN: Which means in my mind that item number 2 in our first paragraph needs to be expanded so that we clarify what we mean when we say "meetings." What meetings? Because we have all kinds of meetings.

We're not interested in every meeting that NIOSH has. That is not what we

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are after here. What we are trying to define is what we consider outreach in the meetings that NIOSH oversees or sets up, right?

MEMBER BEACH: Well, it's expanded in their procedure, but maybe we want to expand it, as you are saying, more than what they have actually got listed in their procedure.

MEMBER MUNN: Well, it's a question of if we are going to have as our guideline, the guidelines that are shown in the procedure, then that's fine. But we need to reference, monitor the conduct of the meetings listed in PROC-012 if that's what we're going to do.

MEMBER BEACH: I agree.

MEMBER MUNN: Otherwise if we're talking about more, than my point is we talked about focus groups. We talked about workshops. We have talked about town hall meetings. And we talked about public meetings held in conjunction with Board meetings. And

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if those are the meetings that we're talking about, then whatever it is we're talking about should be defined in the draft of our guidance documents.

MS. BREYER: I think we also need to be clear, like he said, Wanda, as you point out, meetings that NIOSH organized. There are a lot of times where NIOSH doesn't organize a meeting, a meeting is organized, and someone from NIOSH is asked to be there. I don't know whether you consider that worker outreach.

I don't know whether it was a Mound meeting. There was a meeting. And someone from NIOSH was asked to be there versus a meeting that NIOSH organizes.

So we need to also think about that because if we do a meeting where I am asked to be a guest, I don't consider that a NIOSH worker outreach meeting. But I am asked to come speak to somebody and give them information about something.

So yes, there was a meeting that

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was held where a NIOSH representative was at, but it wasn't a NIOSH worker outreach meeting.

And I think we need to be clear about those types of meetings as well.

MR. ZEITOUN: And it is going to be interesting. The people gather themselves to have a meeting and ask you to come in.

MS. BREYER: Yes.

MR. ZEITOUN: But what is the purpose of that meeting? Is it just to get information from you about the procedures, how to do it?

MS. BREYER: Typically. Well, there have been several instances. A lot of times I will come out in my role as SEC petition counselor, Denise, where there is a group of workers maybe interested in filing an SEC petition and they realize that we are available or may not even realize that we are available but may contact us and say, "We're having a meeting" or "The union has made contacts from the union," some of the ATL

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folks, and say, "We're having a union meeting."

And we have a lot of people who don't have questions about this. We don't know. Can you come out to our meeting, our union meeting, and tell us about this or like the petitioner for Los Alamos, [Identifying information redacted].

He was putting together a meeting with a couple of people. And he and I talked.

And I said, "Why don't you come out and explain this as well?" And then he and I were supposed to go out there and just sit down and talk with them.

We also have people who are advocates, like [Identifying information redacted], who set up some meetings where he wanted us to take information and put together Power Points and have all of these people come in.

You know, so you have different reasons why members of the public or whether

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it be union groups or advocates or whoever, that they would want to put together a meeting and just want us there.

MEMBER BEACH: I think that goes back to, Lori, what happens at that meeting. Are there notes taken? And surely not by you but if the union sets up and takes notes and then they submit those notes to NIOSH, then that is a form of worker outreach that we may want to look at.

MS. BREYER: That rarely happens where you don't have notes taken because you may something later where they can provide comments to the Docket Office, but usually you won't see anything happen out of it. It will just be an informational meeting.

Now, the one with like [Identifying information redacted], you know, advocates sometimes, they may make it a little elaborate. They had a court reporter there. They made all those notes and documents. And that was verbatim transcripts.

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I mean, it wasn't anything necessarily that was going to change or comments on the site profile, comments on an evaluation, just an informative meeting, which will then go to the health physicist or whoever needs to see it.

At those meetings, you had health physicists there. They were able to take notes as well and then get the copy of the transcripts and then use the notes how they saw fit.

MR. MAURO: This is John. I think you are hitting on something that is very close to home in terms of my experience. I think the greatest frustration a lot of the workers that have called me, petitioners — they will call me very often — is they feel an urgency to communicate very important information to the program. So that that information is taken into consideration.

We right now -- when I say "we," I mean collectively, the Board, NIOSH, SC&A,

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NIOSH's contractors -- have the CATI process well in hand. What I mean by that is there is a formal process where information is gathered and then the Board and its contractors have an result of opportunity а our dose as reconstruction reviews to judge the degree to which the information that was gathered through the CATI process is, in reflected in the dose reconstruction.

So, I mean, that is part of what we audit. We audit somewhere between one and two percent of all dose reconstructions that have been adjudicated.

So I think there is machinery in place right now where the information being provided that is essential to a good dose reconstruction, at least from the point of view of the individual dose reconstructions, is in the machinery.

And a great deal of attention has recently been given to the questionnaire in the CATI. So I think that there has been a

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tremendous amount of attention and progress made in terms of making that information gathering and the actual use of it documented and audited. And so we are doing that.

Now, on the other hand, when it comes to site profiles and SEC petitions, it's mу observation that а great deal information is being gathered by NIOSH. it's not immediately apparent to me that that information has been documented and communicated to the world at large, that all this important information was gathered, and the degree to which it was factored into or not factored into the technical documents that are produced.

So that there is a degree of frustration by I think the affected community with the site profiles and with the SEC, the evaluation reports, in that the sensibility is that the material that they had tried to communicate is not finding its way into the documents.

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The greatest feedback SC&A and, fact, what do is in we when re-interview people, we document as best we can and make available the material that we received. I think there is a certain So degree of satisfaction achieved by that.

That is, I think the petitioners experts and the claimants and the site involved when we do the reviews, which is part of our review of the site profile or evaluation report, the documentation does find its way into the record whereby we have attachment that we do the best we can communicate what we have learned. And, fact, very often what we learn from this material goes toward our commentaries on the work product that NIOSH produces.

Where I am headed with all of this is I think that the enormity of information that NIOSH and its contractors collect in preparing its site profiles and evaluation reports -- and correct me if I am wrong. It

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is not always apparent the degree to which -- and documented -- all of that information was factored into your work products.

And I think if it were transparent that a great deal of attention was given to it and factored into and some of it you have adopted to use and some of it you have elected not to give so much weight to and why, that side of the coin I don't think is apparent to the public.

Now, I guess, Larry, would you agree that your work products don't reflect the enormity of material that was collected, at least not in an apparent way to members of the public?

MR. ELLIOTT: No. I would agree with you that we don't have, in our document reporting referencing regime, we don't point to all of the information that was examined. reference that which is only we feel itself relevant the document to and the approach laying in the that we're out

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document.

Certainly we want to take credit for all of the information that has been opened up to the public. This program has done an enormous job in that regard.

So, but I'm not sure that, if there's an aspect of this I'm not fully in agreement on, John, it would be the benefit. You know, I mean, you yourself know what our site research database holds for some of these sites.

MR. MAURO: Yes.

MR. ELLIOTT: And yet, you know, the site profile may only reference a tenth of that site research database.

MR. MAURO: Yes.

MR. ELLIOTT: So yes, it may be cathartic to the public to know that we've looked at lots of information and we chose only to use this piece of the information.

Maybe it wouldn't be so cathartic. Maybe they need somebody like you guys to go in and say,

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1 what's wrong with the 90 percent that wasn't 2 used? 3 MR. ZEITOUN: But I think that your database, your database will correct for that. 4 5 Is that correct? Am I right? You know, the 6 WISPR was intended based on my readings 7 earlier that it is going to track all comments and issues that's coming 8 in, you're going to treat it, and now with the new 9 10 database, hopefully it will retrieve the WISPR But I don't know anything about it. 11 database. Again, I don't know 12 MR. ELLIOTT: 13 the benefit of doing that, because the program, through the evolution of -- you know, 14 15 it has matured. And there's different phases 16 within this evolutionary cycle of the program that we could point to that are no longer 17 18 relevant or applicable. So you're looking at 19 a snapshot in time --20 That has passed. MR. ZEITOUN: MR. ELLIOTT: -- that has passed. 21 22 MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. Okay.

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1 MR. ELLIOTT: And so when WISPR 2 was developed by ORAU on a platform that we 3 can't transpose into, as I understand it, into an IT software platform for us. So it would 4 5 be a lot of hand transfer of information. 6 And then, you know, ORAU had its 7 own designs about WISPR, which, quite frankly, was not a deliverable to us. 8 And so we weren't as interested in what the content of 9 10 that was, as maybe you are. 11 MR. ZEITOUN: But in general, 12 Larry --13 MR. ELLIOTT: We didn't see the utility in that. 14 15 MR. ZEITOUN: Forget about the 16 WISPR in this case. I would agree, if this is going to be a -- you know, this has passed, 17 18 But the new database that you are anyway. 19 talking about, this is really going forward, 20 and it's going to deal with the aspects that John was raising. It's what the comments you 21

received, the issues have been received --

1	MR. ELLIOTT: Exactly.
2	MR. ZEITOUN: and you are
3	dealing with it.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Exactly.
5	MR. ZEITOUN: So there will be a
6	complementary database for the technical
7	documents.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Is this a public
9	database? If not, then it doesn't address
10	John's issue here.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: It doesn't.
12	MEMBER MUNN: And this is not
13	MR. ELLIOTT: It would not be a
14	public database because of that personal
15	MR. MAURO: I would suggest that
16	we always include an attachment to every one
17	of our site profile reviews, for example,
18	which summarizes, in considerable detail, the
19	information that we acquired, and the area
20	related to the site profile.
21	Now, is it possible that one of
22	the things that you know, when you gather

up all of this information, and then you review it, is it possible to include, you know, besides having your site query database that you are going to populate under the new procedure, and certainly that will be available to SC&A to review.

So that would be part of the, I guess the suite of information that we'll review, which is good. But in terms of --see, in addition to producing a good technical product on all ends, I'm also very interested in enhancing public credibility and trust.

Maybe one thing that could be done issue site profile, is, when you а an attachment be provided which summarizes, as the information that best you can, you gathered from the public in the process of preparing the site profile, summarizing it in a way in how it was used.

I'm looking for a way -- and this transcends just let's say the role of the Board in auditing your work or reviewing your

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work, because we do that anyway. So we have access to all that information.

I guess I'm bringing this up now from the perspective of bringing a certain amount of peace of mind to the affected community, that the information you provided to them was, in fact, taken into consideration seriously, and is reflected in your site profile.

And that might be a valuable thing to do, because in my opinion, one of the most difficult parts of this program is public trust and credibility.

I would like to hear a little bit more positive feelings. That may not be possible, like you said. I might be just a cockeyed optimist. But I think there might be some things that could be done that at least tries to move that in a direction where -- and I think all of your outreach activities that you've been describing is really an attempt to do that.

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All I'm saying is one more thing that might be valuable is including an appendix that captures that, summarizes the review, the data you've gathered, and how it was factored into your work products.

MR. MAKHIJANI: May I say something on that point? This is Arjun. I think quite apart from the public credibility aspect, or enhancing it or whatever, just the process of putting together the main issues that arise out of integrating the interviews in that way under issue headings, which is what we do in the summaries, kind of gives the preparer of the technical analysis, you know, the chance to look at what input is useful.

And then, you know, when you write the site profile, or when we write the site profile review, it's easier for us to refer to that document and show where we made use of it, so it makes it much more transparent.

And so I think just technically bringing the issues together under one summary

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is a useful analytical exercise, because it allows you to examine what's being said apart from the personal things, or individual case things that may come up when you interview workers.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Ted?

MR. KATZ: This conversation, and I think it's been -- it's useful, but it's bouncing around between what are objectives and detailed issues of process and so on. And I think it would be good to -- if you want to get your framework and then drill down from a framework, get the framework straight.

It seems to me, from what I've heard, there are two goals, possible goals here, for being evaluated: how well is the program writ large, meaning everybody involved, how well is the program informing the public, and how well is the program being informed by the public?

If those are your two goals, then just, speaking to what Vern raised earlier,

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you know, in evaluation, you have process issues, and you have outcome issues.

And the process, you've talked a lot about process issues, what should be in a site profile appendix or what have you. But I mean, this Working Group can evaluate how well the processes are for informing and for being informed, includes things, like Josie said, how do you choose where to go to, I mean, all of those things. That's all process.

So you can have, then, process evaluation, how well are we informing the public, and then how well are we being informed, which means finding the public, getting them involved, all of that, and then making use of the information they give.

So you can set up that framework: how well are we informing, how well are we being informed, process evaluation, and then outcomes.

And the outcomes, you know, when you go with the question -- we spoke earlier

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about how well are we informing the public. As Larry and a number of people mentioned, it's very difficult to deal with that in the sort of meta scale that John talked about, where all sorts of elements of this program are affecting, as well as the world at large is affecting how the public perceives this program.

hard evaluate It's to very outcomes there, but you can evaluate sort of close outcomes, like is the information being provided. So it's more sort of measure, but sort of as close to outcome as you can get. Are the site profiles including credits for input given by the public and so on?

And then in terms of impact or outcomes in terms of how well are we making use of information in this public, obtaining and making use of it, when I think there you can do pretty good analysis on, was the right information obtained, and was it actually put

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to use? I mean, I think you can do some of that. But once you have that framework, I think then the working group -- you know, the way to go at it.

The process things, of course, you can look at the processes. You can look at site profile documents and so on. I mean, you can organize yourself that way, decide which are the most important vehicles to evaluate.

When it comes to outcomes, I think you'll probably want to choose some case examples. You know, let's see how well this worked for Mound, or let's see how well --

But I think if you don't narrow your focus to some very particular outcomes, you'll be overwhelmed with just sort of anecdotal a little piece here about this particular site, a little piece there about what went on with that particular site.

I think you'll want to be very organized and select a few cases to look at, you know, what were the outcomes in terms of

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how well did we obtain information for the public for this site and put it to use. That's just a suggestion because it --

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: And I agree. I think we need to get a little more focused here. And I, personally, and unless the rest of the workgroup sees it differently, I think it's very important how the public perceives the program. But I see that as a little bit outside of this workgroup.

I think we look at the outreach that goes on, and we may suggest there needs to be additional outreach, and the outreach that does go on, we're going to look at how the input is taken, and how the input is used or not used, and how it's evaluated.

But to try to come up with something that's going to help the public perceive this program better and the information they provide, I see that little bigger than this workgroup, personally.

So if it's okay with everyone,

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1	let's maybe take a ten-minute break. And then
2	we'll come back and try to focus back into
3	this draft mission statement, and do a little
4	bit more.
5	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
6	went off the record at 10:54 a.m. and resumed
7	at 11:22 a.m.)
8	MR. KATZ: Okay. This is the
9	Worker Outreach Working Group, and we're just
10	coming back online. Let me just check. Phil,
11	do we have you back on the phone?
12	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I'm still on
13	the line, Ted.
14	MR. KATZ: Great. Thanks. Okay.
15	Larry had something.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. I want to
17	provide a point of clarification that goes
18	back to our discussion earlier this morning
19	when Kathy was speaking about the ORAU
20	procedure 97.
21	Mary Jo Zacchero, who is in the
22	room, reminded me that ORAU wants it made,

1	procedure 97, obsolete. It picked up ORAU
2	procedure 0031 and revised it.
3	This is the procedure that tells a
4	person how to develop a technical basis
5	document. And in that, it speaks to what a
6	person, an author, and I think a team leader,
7	are responsible for regarding worker input
8	given to a particular TBD.
9	So I just want to make sure that
10	folks understand that, while ORAU procedure 97
11	is no longer in use, ORAU has another
12	procedure that does speak to how worker input
13	is to be handled.
14	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Larry, I've got
15	a quick question for you. This is Phil.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay.
17	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: When the
18	Department of Labor does any kind of outreach,
19	do they give you that information or that data
20	they've collected?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I don't know
22	what data you're talking about. I mean, they

1	tell us
2	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: So this is
3	basically like the comments from the workers
4	or the people that they've met with. Is that
5	information supplied to NIOSH from the
6	Department of Labor?
7	MR. ELLIOTT: No, no. The town
8	hall meetings that I've attended with DOL -
9	Lori can support me here as well - we don't
10	see them collect information from those town
11	hall meetings. So there's nothing to give us.
12	You know, we take our own notes,
13	and we interact with people as appropriate if
14	necessary, but we don't see anything coming
15	from DOL as far as data collected.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. Thanks.
17	MR. ZEITOUN: So what's the
18	purpose of DOL meetings?
19	MR. ELLIOTT: To let people vent.
20	MR. ZEITOUN: That's it?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: You know, they go in
22	with a purpose like, we're here to talk about

1	the new SEC class that's been added to that
2	site. That's one reason they have a town hall
3	meeting. How are we going to adjudicate
4	claims under that new class? They explain
5	that, but typically it turns into, we're not
6	happy.
7	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: You know, we hate
9	the program.
10	MR. ZEITOUN: It's a psychological
11	approach to a make everybody happy.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, at least give
13	them an opportunity to vent their
14	frustrations.
15	MS. BREYER: The DOL Ombudsman's
16	Office, when they go out on meetings, that's
17	all it's really for is for him to be able to
18	collect comments from people because, you
19	know, he'll say his office really can't do
20	anything, but they're there to listen to the
21	frustrations of the claimants, because they

report to Congress the problems that they see

1 or that they hear most often. 2 The DOL meetings, I've already 3 said they'll go and say, an SEC class has been added, here's what we're going to do, or --4 5 if MR. ELLIOTT: Or they go to 6 recruit claims. Another reason they hold a 7 town hall meeting is to recruit claims. in that, they give an overview of the program, 8 and here's what you've got to do to 9 10 eligible, and here's what you've got to do to file a claim, you know. 11 12 One issue that comes MR. ZEITOUN: 13 to my mind, because I do the Outreach Program from a different perspective, I do it from the 14 15 NEPA standpoint, you know, the general public, 16 you know, everybody's interest. do you advertise for 17 18 Do you have a -- you know, I don't program? 19 know. How do you advertise for it to bring 20 people out to talk to you and exchange

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MR. ELLIOTT:

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information?

So that would depend

1	upon the type of outreach effort, the purpose
2	we have for reaching out. If it is an SEC
3	counselor, ombudsman session, they'll put a
4	notice in the paper
5	MR. ZEITOUN: Newspaper.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: they'll talk to
7	retiree groups, and any way they can get the
8	word out.
9	MS. BREYER: Send out letters to
10	any claimants they have in the system.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Send out letters to
12	claimants in the area.
13	MS. BREYER: in the area,
14	unions. We'll talk to unions.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: If it's our public
16	health advisors attending the Board meeting
17	and setting up interviews, we send letters to
18	all active claimants in that area encouraging
19	them to schedule a meeting. We'll put a
20	notice in the paper of the Board meeting and
21	the fact that a claimant would have an

opportunity to talk to NIOSH staff.

1	MR. ZEITOUN: Excellent. So the
2	reason advertisements
3	MR. ELLIOTT: But it varies.
4	MR. ZEITOUN: there are
5	advertisements is to allow for people to
6	understand that there is something related to
7	that.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: We also post it on
9	our website. We post a calendar of events on
10	our website. And we share our calendar of
11	outreach events with Department of Energy and
12	the former workers' screening programs. This
13	is a relatively recent coordination effort,
14	because DOE and its former screening program
15	managers, they have a set of outreach efforts
16	that they do, too. And we don't want to be,
17	you know, chewing up the same people at the
18	same time.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: Right, right.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: So we try to
21	coordinate on that. And that gets you
22	know, the fact that we're coordinated that way

gets out there among the local members of the public if they are so engaged in the former worker screening program, don't know about the NIOSH effort coming down the line.

MS. BREYER: We'll also let congressional staffers in the area know if we know that their roles are very active. I mean, if we know of active ones. We don't go and call congressional offices, but when we have ones that regularly contact us, because, you know, a lot of times they are involved with their constituents. So they can — if they're active. You know, and the letters.

And like Mark was just saying, if the union knows of local radio stations, they'll contact the local radio stations, or they'll let us know, and we'll contact -- put out a press release. And we'll let DOL know. The Board members know, it goes on the website.

That can still be hard. It's like Brookhaven National Lab. You know, we really

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-- that one was just a general town hall-style meeting that we had last time because, you know, this goes back to Josie's question about how do we decide where we're going to have meetings.

We had a worker outreach meeting, or a workshop. And some of the people, the union members from Brookhaven National Lab came, and the IBEW. And they were talking about the site. It has been around for 60 years. Twenty thousand, forty thousand employees have been in and out of the site.

And I looked in our system. We only have like 30 claims. I mean, there is a very small amount of claims. We contacted DOL. They said they had done a ton of outreach out there, and that just seemed odd to me. So we decided Grady was going to be working on the evaluation report.

We decided to go out and explain the program, sent out letters, but with very few claims, there weren't a lot of letters we

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1	could send out. Sent out a couple of press
2	releases, but no local media picked it up,
3	contacted the union and the retirees' group,
4	invited DOL. DOL was out with us. And we
5	still probably had maybe five people at each
6	meeting.
7	You know, so some sites, it's hard
8	to drum up interest.
9	MR. ZEITOUN: Because when they
10	retire, they spread all over the country, you
11	know.
12	MS. BREYER: They can, but at
13	Brookhaven, there's a local retirees' group
14	that still live in the area. And they also
15	have a newsletter that goes out to current and
16	former workers. We posted it in there about
17	the meeting, as well.
18	So some places are more difficult
19	than others. You know, some communities you
20	can send out just five letters and get 100
21	
	people to show up. Other times you can send

1	up. So but we try to get every avenue we
2	can.
3	MR. ZEITOUN: Good. Thank you.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Vern, you had
5	something?
6	MR. McDOUGALL: No.
7	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Whoever
8	is going to go through that.
9	NIOSH OUTREACH TRACKING SYSTEM
10	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I'm sorry. We
11	had hoped to be able to show you on screen
12	here the database that Mary and J.J. and folks
13	at NIOSH have created.
14	So I guess you all have a copy of
15	this little pamphlet, which can serve as
16	almost a user's guide, I think, in a way. But
17	I'll let J.J. or Mary walk you through this.
18	And I apologize again for technical
19	MS. ELLIOTT: I actually did some
20	internet work that shows me how to do this.
21	So I can get this done, and we can look at it.
22	But the system is basically a

pretty comprehensive listing, or a system to not only notify people of meetings, but also to, as the outreach event progresses or nears, you can go in, edit things.

But anyway, we started out with, when you put it in the meeting, you go to the home screen, and you can select a site from a list of drop-downs.

MR. KATZ: Again I just note for the folks on the phone, this is the NIOSH Outreach Tracking System. And there is a brochure. And for the folks on the phone, we won't make it for this meeting, but we'll get you copies.

ELLIOTT: Okay. Maybe MS. Ι should go back and give an overview of the application system. It's an that is acceptable through the OCAS staff tools. designed to serve as a repository for all the available records relating to worker outreach It includes a tracking function for events. site and meeting action items, which we've

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talked about in the meeting so far, and also gives the OCAS HP who deals with that a chance to make a resolution in a timely manner.

And basically it's a read-only application for most users, but several users are given the right permissions to enter data for meetings, and to edit the different parts of the system.

So that being said, you all, at least the Board members, have received an e-mail notifying them of an upcoming event. And to do that, first we have to add the worker outreach meeting to the system, going through the home screen and picking the site.

And when you enter the new meeting, it gives you an opportunity to put in all of the specifics relating to the meeting, such as the time and the place, who the interest group is, and any notes or comments about why the meeting was organized, or that sort of thing.

So basically going through the

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1	figures, you know, they're all pretty
2	self-explanatory based on what I just told
3	you.
4	MEMBER BEACH: So you said we will
5	be sent an e-mail, and that will let us know
6	that we can go check the specifics of that
7	meeting? Is that correct?
8	MS. ELLIOTT: No. I don't know
9	what you're at at this point, but the point of
10	this is getting a new meeting into the system
11	as an event. And then after the meeting is
12	entered, there is the opportunity, if you look
13	at figure 1B-1, once that meeting is entered,
14	you'll see this sort of screen, and we would
15	see this sort of screen in home screen.
16	And in order to send a meeting
17	notification, we can go in and select a list.
18	Let's see
19	MR. ELLIOTT: If I can help you,
20	Mary
21	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes.
22	MR. ELLIOTT: She's describing a

1	feature of this system where we enter a
2	meeting for a site, for Mound, and we can
3	select, if you see on 1B-1 here, the group
4	that is going to distribute that.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Right, but she had
6	started it with an e-mail to the Board. And
7	that's where I was
8	MS. ELLIOTT: Well, okay.
9	MEMBER BEACH: I just wanted a
10	clarification on that.
11	MS. ELLIOTT: After the meeting is
12	entered, then the email will be sent.
13	MEMBER BEACH: That's what I was
14	wondering. Thank you.
15	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay. I'm sorry.
16	If I had the screen, it would be so much
17	easier.
18	MEMBER BEACH: No. That's okay.
19	MS. ELLIOTT: So the next shows
20	how we have a list of contacts. And you can
21	toggle through the list and select, or you can
22	create a new list.

1 this meeting, in particular, 2 that we have entered as a mockup, I just 3 selected J.J. and myself as a test group. I went in and created the list. And it shows 4 5 basically how to do that. then you can also add new 6 7 general contacts. And I'll skip over that part. But figure 1B-6 is a screen that we get 8 when an email is ready to send. And it pulls 9 10 up the meeting, and you have a chance to edit But basically it gives 11 your email. the 12 meeting information, and when you send 13 email, it goes to your group. the next sheet, the figure 14 And 15 1B-7, is an example of the email, which most 16 of you have seen. I think we sent some in 17 February. But anyway, that's the first part 18 19 of this system. It's a notification system of 20 the new meetings. MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I ask a 21

22

question about that?

	MS. EDDIOII. Sale.
2	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Are the
3	SC&A contacts in this
4	MS. ELLIOTT: I don't believe they
5	are at this time.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: system?
7	MS. ELLIOTT: I don't believe they
8	are, but they can be added. I'm not sure. I
9	can't speak to that.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: They will be added,
11	yes. I don't know if they're in there yet or
12	not.
13	MS. ELLIOTT: No, they're not. I
14	don't have the information.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: But we will add them,
16	Kathy.
17	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay. Tab 2 is
18	basically an overview of the site information.
19	You can select the site from the drop-down
20	list in the home screen to select any site
21	specifically that you want to.
22	And in this case, I selected

Hanford, which is figure 2-1. And when you select a site, it brings up all of the events that have been held or will be held at that site.

So if you go on to the fourth page of that, figure 2-3, I selected this worker outreach meeting in particular because it's our workshop that we held in March, and it shows that we can use more than one site for a meeting. You can enter more than one site.

But if you look at this, this gives you basically all the meeting information, or all the description of the meeting in the database layout kind of form or spreadsheet kind of form, actually.

Also, if you note at the bottom, the site action items and the site files, those can be added. And for instance, the Savannah River site, they had some SEC meetings where we went down and spoke to workers.

And if there is an action item

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2	a group or whatever, he could put it there,
3	and then do the resolution or whatever.
4	Site files may be an email to a
5	specific interest group about information
6	coming up about a site. And we've done that
7	several times with some of the SECs that were
8	coming up for qualification, like to notify a
9	union or an organization that there was a
10	petition that had been filed.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: Mary, forgive me.
12	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes, sir?
13	MR. ZEITOUN: This information is
14	sent also to the point of contact
15	MS. ELLIOTT: No.
16	MR. ZEITOUN: or people that go
17	through the database
18	MS. ELLIOTT: This is when you are
19	looking at the information, yes.
20	MR. ZEITOUN: Okay.
21	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes.
22	MR. ZEITOUN: I just want to know.

where the HP for that site needed to organize

1	MS. ELLIOTT: This will be what
2	MR. ZEITOUN: Because these are
3	very useful information, you know, because
4	from our interest at SC&A, we are usually
5	trying to seek it. But this is great.
6	MS. ELLIOTT: We are trying to
7	make it very, very detailed, to the point
8	where somebody who is not familiar with the
9	background can at least get a basic
10	familiarity of it.
11	So these next couple of figures,
12	figure 2-4 and 2-5, show the screens where you
13	enter new site action items or site files. So
14	we can move on to tab 3 unless you have a
15	question.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: What is this
17	populated with now, Mary?
18	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: What is section 2
20	populated with? We know it I want to be
21	clear for the record.
22	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay. Clear for the

1	record that, at this point, all historic
2	NIOSH-initiated meetings, or the basic
3	information for a meeting is in the database.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: NIOSH.
5	MS. ELLIOTT: NIOSH-initiated
6	meetings.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: So it doesn't
8	include the previous ORAU
9	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes.
LO	MR. ELLIOTT: It does?
L1	MS. ELLIOTT: Not as far as site
L2	files, but as far as just the information for
L3	the meetings that have happened in the past at
L4	this point.
L5	MR. ELLIOTT: All right.
L6	MS. ELLIOTT: In fact, in tab 4, I
L7	have included a comprehensive listing of all
L8	of the meetings that have been entered in
L9	here.
20	MEMBER BEACH: Mary, do you have
21	another one of these? My tab 2 only has one
22	page.

1	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay. So anyway,
2	just for future reference, I'm not going to go
3	over tab 4 and 5. But tab 4 has a
4	comprehensive listing of all of the meetings
5	that have been held to date.
6	Tab 5 is the procedure 12, just
7	for future reference, if anybody needs that.
8	So we're going to go back to the overview of
9	the meeting information.
10	And you can start on the home
11	screen to do this.
12	MR. McDOUGALL: What tab is this?
13	MS. ELLIOTT: Tab 3. The overview
14	of the meeting information.
15	MR. ZEITOUN: Can I ask another
16	question? I'm sorry.
17	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes, sure.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Sure. Please.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: The yellow
20	highlights
21	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes.
22	MR. ZEITOUN: does it have any

1	significance of that?
2	MS. ELLIOTT: I just selected that
3	one to show that you can
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Illustration
5	purposes?
6	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes. If you did
7	select that hourglass, it would open up just
8	that meeting.
9	MR. ZEITOUN: Okay.
10	MS. ELLIOTT: And you'd have all of
11	that specific meeting information, which we're
12	going to go into next.
13	MR. ZEITOUN: Thanks.
14	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay. So basically
15	from any screen in the Outreach Tracking
16	System, you can look at meetings. There are
17	some drop-down tabs at the top. And you can
18	see those on figure 3-1.
19	At the top, the very top there, it
20	says, Meetings. And when you pull the
21	drop-down, you can either add a meeting or
22	view meetings, but then it's broken up by View

1	all meetings, View open meetings, or View
2	closed meetings.
3	MR. ZEITOUN: But you're saying
4	open meeting is the coming up, the ones that
5	are coming in the future.
6	MS. ELLIOTT: Correct. And those
7	are defined here in this overview that I
8	wrote.
9	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
10	MS. ELLIOTT: Basically on the
11	home screen of the meeting screen, you're
12	going to see anything that's still open for
13	all sites. Say if we had five meetings
14	scheduled, there would be five listings there.
15	You could go into any one of them
16	by using the hourglass, and that's a read-only
17	function at this point for most people, or you
18	can filter by sites. Where it says, Filter
19	site, there's a drop-down list, and you can
20	choose any site to see only meetings for that
21	site. That's the same for any of these three

tabs, whether it's all, or open, or closed.

So figure 3-2 I've pulled up again Hanford for the closed meetings. I've filtered out the Hanford site for the closed meetings, and the listing there is all the meetings, outreach events, we've had for Hanford.

And if you go on to figure 3-3, which is a few pages back, again I highlighted the hourglass to show that you go to this particular meeting by doing that.

And if you flip on, then figure 3-4 shows what the meeting screen is like. So in particular, in 3-4, it shows that we had this NIOSH workshop on dose reconstruction and special exposure cohort in March, and the audience was a group of invited individuals that were interested in this process. And then the notes have a little more specific information about the meeting.

There's also the ability to add multiple sites. And you can do that using the little clock down there.

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1	MR. ELLIOTT: These were the sites
2	that were represented at that workshop?
3	MS. ELLIOTT: Right. If an HP at
4	that meeting had an item they wanted to
5	address and they wanted to do it within a
6	specific amount of time, they can enter an
7	action item.
8	And, again, figure 3-5 shows how
9	to add that. For that particular meeting,
10	there are no action items. We have not
11	populated anything with capped action items in
12	any meetings at this point, but for the future
13	on, we will be working with getting those
14	action items in, getting the time frame set to
15	complete the action item.
16	And then there is an e-mail
17	notification system. If that date goes over,
18	then the HP is made aware that, "Hey, you said
19	you were going to do this. But you haven't.
20	So let's get it done."
21	We can also add
22	MR. ELLIOTT: So we are giving

1	them the suspense trigger here.
2	MEMBER MUNN: Right. I can see
3	that, yes.
4	MS. ELLIOTT: Also we have the
5	ability to reach a group of people through
6	using the NOCTIS system. Say if for a
7	particular outreach event we wanted to invite
8	all of the claimants that were in a 50-mile
9	radius of that site.
10	Then we would send a template to
11	our technical solutions team. They would
12	generate all of those names. And then we
13	would send those out. So we could reach
14	however many people that would be in that
15	list.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: And then so those
17	would be shown under "Meeting Notifications?"
18	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes, they would.
19	And then we would show what group that we
20	reached out to and
21	MR. ZEITOUN: Can I ask you a
22	question and even go back to 3-6?

1	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes, sir.
2	MR. ZEITOUN: How do you define
3	recipient criteria? What is the meaning of
4	that in a simpler
5	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay. For example,
6	if the meeting is an SEC town hall meeting for
7	Brookhaven
8	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
9	MS. ELLIOTT: and we want to
10	invite everyone who has an interest via a
11	claim. There would be information in NOCTIS
12	for those people
13	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
14	MS. ELLIOTT: their addresses,
15	their contact information. And the NIOSH
16	technical solutions team has the ability to
17	query their system to pull out a certain group
18	of people; for instance, any claimant who
19	lived within a 50-mile radius of the
20	Brookhaven site.
21	MR. ZEITOUN: So this would be
22	stated in here?

1	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes.
2	MR. ZEITOUN: Why did you select
3	this group? Why did you invite these people?
4	As you define it in here, this is exactly the
5	definition for
6	MS. ELLIOTT: This would be the
7	definition for a technical solutions team to
8	pull the query for those names.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: Who gets notified?
10	MS. ELLIOTT: Right.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: So you have that in
12	a database in this case. You put this
13	criteria, it's already well established. By
14	the time you put them in, it will be pulled
15	in, into this.
16	MS. ELLIOTT: Absolutely. Also
17	when a meeting is arranged and as it
18	progresses through this cycle going to
19	closure, we have the ability to add the files
20	that relate to that meeting. And that is in
21	that relate to that meeting. And that is in figure 3-7. And the people who write

1	to that meeting.
2	So here this one, in particular,
3	shows where we have it shows the
4	presentations. It shows any communications we
5	had with the people that were at this meeting.
6	It shows the minutes well, if there were
7	minutes of the meeting, if it was a public
8	outreach meeting or whatever, there would be
9	minutes listed in here.
10	So any file that has to do with
11	this particular meeting is here. And by
12	clicking on the file name, whoever is looking
13	at it can view the file.
14	MR. ELLIOTT: If this was an
15	interview, set of interview notes, then the
16	DOE-approved notes would be here. And a
17	summary that would be used for public display
18	would be sent here.
19	MS. ELLIOTT: Right, anything that
20	would be useful to the HP in analyzing what
21	needs to be known, I guess.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I ask a

1	question?
2	MS. ELLIOTT: Sure.
3	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Go back to
4	figure 3.2.
5	MS. ELLIOTT: Okay.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Are these
7	all the meetings in the system for Hanford?
8	MS. ELLIOTT: Yes.
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.
10	MS. ELLIOTT: When you view closed
11	meetings and filter a site, it will be any.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: The closed meetings.
13	This is all the closed meetings.
14	MS. ELLIOTT: Right. You could
15	also look at all of the meetings, but this, in
16	particular, I wanted to show that it will pull
17	up closed meetings by selecting that site
18	under closed meetings. These are past.
19	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So if, say,
20	Sam Glover and crew came out and they brought
21	in a small group of HPs to interview
22	MS. ELLIOTT: Now that would be a

1	different sort of thing. That is not by
2	MR. ELLIOTT: Should be in here,
3	but it is not in here. We want that in here,
4	but right now what she has populated this with
5	is those meetings that Mary knew about and had
6	been tracking.
7	MEMBER MUNN: As worker outreach.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: And this goes back
9	to what we were talking about earlier. And
10	now we haven't engaged our health physicist
11	point of contacts for sites fully yet to make
12	sure that they are operating within the system
13	the way that we want them to. That is coming.
14	MS. ELLIOTT: That's all. The tab
15	4 is the closed meetings, and that goes from
16	the first outreach in 2003 with the workers at
17	Savannah River site. And it goes all the way
18	up through our latest, which was actually a
19	meeting that Lori and Mark went to.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: This is a work in
21	progress. We wanted something that had broad
22	utility for the Outreach Program and tied in

1	with other parts of the program, like dose
2	reconstruction, SEC petitions, those kinds of
3	things.
4	And certainly we are interested
5	and we would welcome thoughts and comments
6	about what bells, whistles, and features to
7	add to this that we are confident that we can
8	add those kinds of things. We just haven't.
9	We wanted to show what we have got
10	thus far. And we're starting to work with it
11	now. And so it can be improved upon and
12	modified as
13	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I think our
14	workgroup will probably task SC&A with
15	reviewing or auditing or however we describe
16	that. How soon will we be able to have access
17	to go ahead and get on that system?
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Do we have an answer
19	on that, J. J.?
20	MR. JOHNSON: What was that again?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Do you know how soon
22	the Board members and SC&A are going to have

1	access to this?
2	MR. JOHNSON: It all depends upon
3	based upon the feedback I've gotten is their
4	security within the TST process.
5	MEMBER BEACH: So once we're
6	through the security process, will we have
7	automatic access or will we have to go in and
8	get passwords for this system?
9	MR. JOHNSON: I can't answer that
10	one.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Let's get an answer
12	from Leroy. And we'll provide the Working
13	Group an answer from our TST folks. This is
14	housed, resident in what we call our NOCTIS
15	tools, which is not NOCTIS tools. It's
16	OCAS tools, OCAS tools. And so in that suite
17	of applications, this exists.
18	The SEC viewer, which is another
19	database application for our SEC petitions,
20	NOCTIS, our claims tracking system, they're
21	all housed in the suite of tools, application

of tools.

1	And it's not clear to me whether
2	or not the IT folks are going to place the
3	Board and SC&A into that or there will be
4	another set-aside, replicated version of this
5	that you can get access to. So we will have
6	to find out where Leroy is at on all of that.
7	I know you want access to this as
8	soon as you can. And we would like that, too,
9	but
10	MEMBER MUNN: This is an
11	excellent, excellent body of information I
12	have.
13	MR. MAURO: This is John. I've
14	got a quick question. Right now we compile
15	individual interviews, whether we're reviewing
16	the site profile, SEC petition, and we have
17	notes taken by person. And then, of course,
18	we collect them all up and write attachments
19	that go into our major products that we submit
20	to the Board.
21	Is it envisioned that the
22	individual interview notes that we collect

during this process will make it into this database as part of the overall program-wide database for outreach?

MR. ELLIOTT: John, this is Larry.

We envision not only your interview notes
that are released from DOE's review. Any
summary you put together of those notes as
well as our interview notes and summary would
be placed in the site research database folder
for that site.

And where you see -- you don't have the luxury of this, John, but on these screen shots that Mary has shown the members present here, there are files that we can then have a link to that site research database that says, "SC&A Interview Notes," "SC&A Summary."

MR. MAURO: So, in principles, everything that anyone could really wish to have in terms of at their fingertips related to information acquired from outreach programs, information collection programs,

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1	will in theory in the future, once this is off
2	and running, be present and available to the
3	program team. That includes NIOSH, the Board,
4	and its contractors. Is that a fair
5	statement?
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.
7	MR. MAURO: That being the case,
8	then
9	MR. ELLIOTT: J. J.? J. wants
10	to correct me perhaps.
11	MR. MAURO: Go ahead.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: I have my vision.
13	MR. JOHNSON: It's a good vision.
14	(Laughter.)
15	MR. JOHNSON: The information
16	needs to go into the SRDB. And then the SRDB,
17	the information is retrieved from there. How
18	the information from SC&A interviews gets into
19	the SRDB is one issue. It could be also
20	presumed that it can go through the OTS
21	process
22	MR. ELLIOTT: Which is? OTS?

MR. JOHNSON: Right. but it would have to get to us somehow in order for it to go in there because we are the ones that put the documents in the system.

Additionally, when it comes to getting OTS documents into the SRDB, we have to work with ORAU in order to set up a process so that once instead of putting it in OTS and then having ORAU put it into the SRDB or into another system over there, we want to do it once.

So doing it once, we would give it to ORAU. ORAU would input it into the system. It would go into the SRDB as well as straightforward from there so that we don't have duplication, we don't have to make CDs.

But it could also go from -- and then the reason I said that is because ORAU has an SRDB. OCAS has an SRDB. And they talk, but they don't talk.

MR. ELLIOTT: We both populate.

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1	MR. JOHNSON: We both populate.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: And then they both
3	get replicated.
4	MR. JOHNSON: That's right. And
5	what I do is make sure that it is only
6	populated once and it is replicated in both at
7	the same time as a mirror image. So it has
8	got to go to ORAU and then come back over to
9	us on our SRDB.
LO	MEMBER MUNN: Now, okay. Just a
11	moment. For those of us who are functioning
L2	at 15 percent today, tell me what SRDB means.
L3	MR. ELLIOTT: SRDB is a site
L4	research database.
L5	MEMBER MUNN: Okay.
L6	MR. ELLIOTT: ORAU manages that
L7	database.
L8	MEMBER MUNN: I just needed to
L9	know its name. I thought I was hearing DD for
20	one thing.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: No.
22	MEMBER MUNN: All right. Got it.

1	Thank you.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: And the OTS is the
3	Outreach Tracking System.
4	MEMBER MUNN: I've got that in
5	front of me. I can read this part.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: And to get at, John,
7	I think what J. J. is answering your question
8	
9	MR. MAURO: He is.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: is that right now
11	let's say we're talking about Mound and Brant
12	is interested in the SC&A interviews that were
13	done at Mound back in the day.
14	MR. MAURO: Yes.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: And so as soon as
16	DOE has cleared those and you have a cleared
17	version and you have a written summary,
18	somebody at SC&A would turn those over to
19	Brant.
20	Brant would then be responsible to
21	see that J. J. either got them or that J. J.
22	knew they were going to get entered into the

SRDB so that OTS could pick them up.

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MR. MAURO: What I am hearing is wonderful. Let me explain where I am headed with this because I have something in my head now, that all of the information regarding what has been provided to NIOSH and to the Board and SC&A by all of these different parties that we gather information from is going to populate this database.

The mechanics of it, of course, are going to be challenging. It will take some time. We have been through that with regard to the Procedures Workgroup, getting everything mechanized and linked up.

But it sounds to me that the intent is to load this information and so that it is accessible. Given that, then I guess I would raise the question we're halfway home. The information is out there, then, related to information has been provided to claimants; petitioners; program by the experts, site experts; et cetera, et cetera.

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It's going to be there, and there's going to be a record.

Now the question becomes, what role should the Board play in reviewing that material, reviewing the degree to which it has been faithfully captured, and reviewing the degree to which that material finds its way into the work products produced by the Board?

Actually, see, what I see here, the hard part of the problem is well in hand, namely collecting the information and putting it into an accessible location where people could review it. The second half now is almost a judgment call that needs to be made by the Board and this workgroup as to what do we want to do with that information in fulfilling our mandate as a workgroup.

So I didn't realize that that was the direction that NIOSH was going. And I think that this is great.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can we make one comment here?

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1	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
2	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: What do you
3	propose to do about interviews that will
4	remain classified?
5	MR. ELLIOTT: The interviews that
6	remain classified are held by DOE.
7	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right. Are
8	we going to put a notification in the database
9	that says there's something out there?
10	MR. ELLIOTT: I think that's a
11	suggestion that we could entertain. It's our
12	hope that we have a cleared version that we
13	can use here.
14	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Which we
15	can.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: And behind the
17	cleared versions, is it important that we
18	document or flag the fact that there is a
19	non-cleared version at DOE? We should talk
20	about that, I guess.
21	I can see the benefit to the
22	Board. I don't know that I see the benefit to

1	a dose reconstructor.
2	MS. ELLIOTT: Let me say also that
3	if we don't have a specific file, there is no
4	vehicle for putting that in because you must
5	have a file to enter that.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, we could make
7	a file. We could make a memo to the file that
8	says, "There are classified interview notes
9	held by DOE, and the attached summary
10	represents the cleared version."
11	MEMBER MUNN: Well, is not the use
12	of the word "cleared" indicative of the fact
13	that there is a previous one?
14	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, that's
15	MEMBER MUNN: Any time you say
16	it's cleared, that automatically means there
17	was something that needed to be cleared.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: No. It's been
19	reviewed. It could be reviewed and found not
20	to contain any classified information. And
21	that stands up as a cleared document. So it
22	doesn't imply that there's something still,

1	different hidden behind the screen.
2	MEMBER MUNN: There must be some
3	terminology that we can use that can avoid
4	MR. MAKHIJANI: This is Arjun. If
5	there were a classified interview, wouldn't
6	the original one have classification marks on
7	every page?
8	And so to create a declassified
9	version, presumably there would be a
10	declassification markup on the signature.
11	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, it
12	only happens in a couple of situations that I
13	can think of. But there are situations where
14	you lose too much in the declassification
15	process and you want to maintain the originals
16	and what we release as part of our report has
17	been declassified and made publicly releasable
18	
19	MEMBER MUNN: There's the proper
20	semantics then, the difference between
21	declassified and cleared. You've indicated
22	it's a declassified instrument, then it

1	automatically tells anyone who is reading it
2	that somewhere there is a classified version.
3	If it says, "Cleared," it simply
4	means it's okay.
5	MR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I agree with
6	Wanda. I think if the original one is
7	classified, you know, presumably it can be
8	maintained somewhere, you know, within the DOE
9	or NIOSH system.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: NIOSH can't maintain
11	it.
12	MR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. So within
13	the DOE system, then. And then there would be
14	a declassification mark in it with a signature
15	of the declassification officer, which would,
16	I presume, be sufficient.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: You know, it may be
18	an issue for SC&A. And it may be an issue for
19	the Board. But it is not an issue for NIOSH.
20	And so I think you guys have got to take it
21	up as an issue of yours and figure out how to
22	resolve it.

I don't have a lot of interest in putting something into the OTS, Outreach Tracking System, that says there is classified document at DOE because to me that raises a flag. And we work hard to make sure that the documents we put out in the public have been approved and cleared for that we're not talking purpose so about something that can't be talked about.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes. Yes.

MR. ELLIOTT: And I have not seen anything yet that has been left in a derivative classifier's office that impeded, prohibited, obstructed our ability to do dose reconstruction. I have not seen that yet.

That's not saying you've not seen it, but I've not seen it. You know, you may find it important, but we have to look at it and judge whether it is important in our minds. But right now we have not seen anything held back that we felt we had to have in order to reconstruct dose.

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1	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I can
2	definitely think of one situation where
3	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. And I would go
4	along with Larry that the issue, the objective
5	of it, is the dose reconstruction. If the
6	declassifier decided that certain
7	terminologies and certain information could
8	not be divulged to the public, then it has to
9	be removed.
10	So one in 100 cases or 100
11	interviews, that to me is statistically
12	insignificant. But I agree there are certain
13	cases. But the bottom line is, would that
14	impact the dose reconstruction?
15	MR. ELLIOTT: I mean, it shouldn't
16	preclude SC&A from selecting language or using
17	words in creating the summary or calling
18	attention to the fact that maybe some of the
19	interview notes that have been cleared, there
20	are interview notes at DOE that are still
21	classified.

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You could couch that. And we'll

1	still capture it in here. But I don't see,
2	you know
3	MR. ZEITOUN: This would affect
4	your dose reconstruction. That is the bottom
5	line.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: If it doesn't affect
7	it, it doesn't become a serious issue.
8	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: There is
9	always you know, we always do and
10	unredacted version regardless sorry, a
11	redacted version of any notes that
12	MR. MAURO: This is no different
13	than the documents that are loaded into the
14	site query database or the O: drive. You
15	know, documents are loaded all of the time.
16	And these are cleared. And they are available
17	to the people who have access to either
18	perform dose reconstructions or review site
19	profiles or review evaluation reports.
20	When I see of this database now is
21	just one more database of information that is
22	not a document now. It is interview notes or

information provided to NIOSH and to SC&A that is loaded up and is available for review as part of the work we all do.

Whether it's reviewing a dose reconstruction, reviewing a site profile, it's almost it's sort of like just one more source of technical information that will help us put out a better product.

So whether or not there is some aspect to it that went through a classification, just like a document, an interview goes through a clearance process, just like documents do.

So I think what finally makes it into this database will be just like documents that make it into the O: drive. So I don't know whether or not this is an important issue if there is no difference between this information and the information that's in a document that finally makes it up and is available to all the workers, all the SC&A and NIOSH folks that use this information.

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MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: It was just a question because there are going to be complete sets of interview notes that are not going to be able to be put in there.

MR. ELLIOTT: Just like there were probably documents that cannot be put in there, not that Ι am saying it non-problem. I am saying that we have the problem anyway in terms of the material we all NOCTIS, have access to in it has material that is not classified or those concerns. So we are operating in that world already.

MEMBER MUNN: I am just a little confused as far as I'm not as familiar with the SC&A process. We're talking about putting SC&A notes into OTS. Does that mean that if NIOSH holds a worker outreach meeting and SC&A interviews workers at that meeting or SC&A or the Board Workgroup has their own meeting, where NIOSH isn't at. That meeting is then going to be put into OTS as well.

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1	MR. ELLIOTT: We have a general
2	agreement that as we each develop information,
3	like interview notes, summaries of interviews,
4	that we share those across the board, that
5	everybody knows what has been learned.
6	MEMBER MUNN: So there is a
7	meeting next week or next month, whenever we
8	get this
9	MR. ELLIOTT: If they're doing an
10	SC&A evaluation and they interview people
11	MEMBER MUNN: We put it in OTS,
12	e-mail it to the appropriate people. Then
13	when they're done, it comes up. Okay. I was
14	just making sure. I understand that.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I think that,
16	you know, if the Board and SC&A want to
17	utilize OTS that way, why not accommodate
18	them? I mean, if SC&A schedules an SEC
19	outreach meeting, where they are going to
20	interview a few people and they want to put
21	the meeting in the notification aspect of OTS,
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they could ask us to do that, which would be

1	great because it gives guys like Brant a
2	head's up there is going to be an interview
3	done.
4	MEMBER BEACH: Or vice versa.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: Or vice versa.
6	MS. BREYER: Yes. That's good.
7	MEMBER BEACH: So are we at lunch
8	time now?
9	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: So what actions
LO	or things need to go on that are holding us up
L1	from defining our role or is there any? I
L2	mean, I guess
L3	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, we owe you two
L4	action items right now, that I know of,
L5	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Right.
L6	MR. ELLIOTT: where we are
L7	going to categorize our outreach efforts. I
L8	think J. J. has already taken a note on that.
L9	The other action items is we are going to get
20	an answer from our IT folks on when you are
21	going to get access to this OTS.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay.

1	MEMBER BEACH: And, then, what
2	about the mission statement? Is NIOSH going
3	to review the mission statement? Because we
4	need to clarify that, I believe.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: We can review it if
6	that is what you wish.
7	MR. KATZ: That is the Working
8	Group's mission.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: It is your mission
10	statement.
11	MR. KATZ: That doesn't have to be
12	reviewed by
13	MEMBER BEACH: So we can develop
14	the mission statement and just that is our
15	mission statement? It doesn't
16	MR. KATZ: For the Working Group?
17	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Yes.
19	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: I mean, that is what
21	you propose to the full Board.
22	MEMBER BEACH: Right. I guess it

1	needs to be agreed upon, though, so that we
2	can propose it at
3	MR. ZEITOUN: There is one issue
4	that is remaining. It's going back to what
5	Larry is saying, is we need to get from them
6	an input probably if we can expedite the
7	degree of what type of outreach things so we
8	can refine our definition of the outreach so
9	we can see what they have.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: And I think this is
12	probably what you are trying to achieve, just
13	to get something out of NIOSH to refocus the
14	mission statement. And then after that it is
15	yours. You can do whatever you want to.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: I mean, we can do
17	that in real time if you want. We could spend
18	probably 15 minutes after lunch or during
19	lunch and come in with categories about
20	reconstruction if that would be helpful.
21	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Let's do that,
22	but I don't think we can make a complete

1	mission statement until we it would be
2	incomplete if we do it without that.
3	MR. ZEITOUN: Because if we go to
4	all means, the Board, the Working Group and
5	NIOSH together and to the Board with an
6	understanding of what the
7	MR. MAURO: What I just heard,
8	though, something that is very encouraging to
9	me, is that in the three major areas that have
10	been drafted as part of the mission now,
11	whether we stay with that, of course, that
12	could change, but what this means is item
13	number 3 can be done.
14	In other words, if the workgroup
15	and the Board make a judgment that one of the
16	roles of the Board is to monitor the impact of
17	public input on dose reconstruction programs,
18	site profiles, and site-specific petitions,
19	the machinery is being put in place that will
20	allow that to be done.
21	And the way that is done, of
22	course, is to review those records, review the

information that was provided and loaded into this tracking system. And that would be the Board would do this and determine the degree to which the site profiles, the dose reconstructions, and the evaluation reports have taken into consideration all of that information.

So, I mean, if the machinery is in place to allow item number 3 of the mission statement to be performed -- and that's important.

MEMBER MUNN: After we have clarified what item number 2 is.

MR. MAURO: Yes. We haven't talked about 1 and 2 yet. But, I mean, what I am listening to is while we were discussing this, I was thinking in terms of the mission statements because I would suspect that one of the main objectives of this meeting today is to come to a place where we agree that there is a need for a mission statement and whether or not the draft mission statement, as it

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currently is, is what the workgroup feels it would like to bring to the full Board.

And what I am getting at is that we have reached a point where it seems that if the workgroup decides yes, we would like to have number 3 as one of our missions, it can be done because the machinery and information gathering is being put in place which will allow the Board to do those things.

MR. ZEITOUN: John, this is Abe. You know, the way I understand it, number 1, 2, and 3 are doable. The issue here is be sure of identifying the meetings, the concept of meetings. And that is what we are really trying to put the bracket around after lunch.

MR. MAURO: Okay.

MR. ZEITOUN: I understand that the three of them are really doable. And I don't see from the meeting that there is anything that is really creating any problems. It's just the group, especially the Board members, are really interested in defining

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1	what are the meetings,
2	MR. MAURO: I understand.
3	MR. ZEITOUN: how the NIOSH and
4	us get together on defining that. I think
5	that is
6	MEMBER MUNN: Yes. That is key.
7	MR. MAKHIJANI: This is Arjun.
8	Before you break up for lunch, could I say one
9	more thing?
10	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Sure.
11	MR. MAKHIJANI: In regard to the
12	mission statement, we have discussed and I
13	don't know where it's going to come up or
14	whether how the Board for itself wants to
15	track the comments that are made before the
16	Board. Is this the proper forum? Does that
17	need to be included in your mission statement?
18	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it may be,
19	Arjun, but please bear in mind that I can't
20	speak for the other Board members, but I have
21	only seen this draft as of this morning and

have not had an opportunity to comment on it.

We haven't really and truly gone that far. 1 2 We have just received this. 3 MR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. until 4 MEMBER MUNN: So we've 5 reached the point where we around this table 6 have agreed that this is the document that we 7 want, we probably can't go too far afield from 8 that. Okay. John, it's 9 MR. MAKHIJANI: 10 a question that we raised before. That is another 11 MR. MAURO: Yes. 12 aspect of, in theory, the scope of 13 workgroup that I guess we will eventually get to, but right now it seems to me that the 14 15 mission statement -- when I came into this 16 meeting, I guess I had it in my mind that we have a draft mission statement. The question 17 becomes, is this the mission statement that 18 19 the workgroup would like to use or some modification of it? 20 So I have been operating from that 21 22 frame of reference and with the idea that,

okay, if the workgroup decides yes, this is basically what the mission should be, then I ask myself: a lot of the information I am listening to, can we actually implement it? And number three seems to be one that we can actually implement, if so desired.

But Abe pointed out that there are bigger questions. What are all the different kinds of things that are going on? And what role would the Board choose to play in participating or reviewing that?

But then at the back end of this process is this matter of -- and I don't know if everyone on the workgroup might be aware of this, but one of the things that we have been talking about amongst ourselves at SC&A is the subject of do have these full we Board meetings and these evening sessions, lots and lots of comments made. are Suggestions, questions are raised, some which, certainly only a small fraction of which, are ones that perhaps the Board might

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feel it might have a role to respond to or to make sure they get responded to.

And this would be one of the elements of the possible mission of this workgroup that is not explicitly identified in this mission statement, the draft mission statement, but certainly something that probably needs to be discussed.

I would suggest we discuss it.

But I think first on the agenda are the items
we are talking about right now.

MEMBER MUNN: Well, but, John, as you know, typically in public meetings when there have been items raised which appear to have significant bearing on existing documents or on program process, it has usually been requested at the time that some member of the team meet with that individual to assure that the concern is adequately addressed.

MR. MAURO: Absolutely. And the only thing I thought about is that following up and tracking that and perhaps reporting at

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the next meeting or to this workgroup the degree to which actions have been taken in accord with those statements made during the evening session.

So, the way I look at it is that an issue might be raised that the Board judges and makes a statement yes, this should be followed up on and maybe makes a suggestion on how to do that.

Once that is triggered, question becomes, should the Board track this ensure that, in fact, the person question raised the is seeking or some information does, in achieve fact, satisfaction and gets а response to his question?

The question I guess I am putting on the table is: is this something that the Board might want to do and actually become part of its working session at the last day of the meeting to go over the degree to which the various items that were raised at the previous

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1	meeting that might be of concern have, in
2	fact, been addressed?
3	This is something we haven't
4	talked about, but, Arjun, I am glad you
5	brought it up because I have been thinking
6	about this. And this is as good a time as any
7	to just put it on the table.
8	MR. MAKHIJANI: That's all I
9	wanted to do.
10	MR. MAURO: Yes.
11	MR. MAKHIJANI: That's the Working
12	Group's pleasure when they want to take it up.
13	MR. MAURO: Yes, yes.
14	MEMBER BEACH: And, John, if I
15	could cut in? This is Josie. On page 3 of 4,
16	it is captured under the outreach methods,
17	including the following. It is listed, public
18	comment sessions, at the Advisory Board
19	meetings.
20	MR. MAURO: Okay. Good. I missed
21	it. I'm glad you pointed it out. I am glad
22	to see it is there.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Lunch.
2	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: All in favor?
3	(Whereupon, there was a chorus of
4	"Ayes.")
5	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: So we will break
6	for lunch and then
7	MEMBER MUNN: What time should we
8	be back? Do we need an extra 15 minutes for
9	NIOSH to pull together their comments, which
10	would put us back at 20 minutes 'til?
11	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: That's fine.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: Sounds good to me.
13	MR. ZEITOUN: So what time are we
14	here again?
15	MEMBER MUNN: 1:40.
16	MR. KATZ: 1:40 for folks on the
17	phone.
18	(Whereupon, a luncheon recess was
19	taken at 12:22 p.m.)
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(1:42 p.m.)

MR. KATZ: Good afternoon. This is the Worker Outreach Working Group of the Advisory Board on Radiation Worker Health.

And we are just getting restarted after a lunch break.

Mike?

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Before lunch, we agreed that NIOSH was going to put together a list of the outreach activities for us so that we can help us define a mission statement.

think we So Ι will start by letting them give that to us and then maybe kind of refocus this afternoon on trying to defined mission statement get the and everything so we can get that kind of ironed down for the Advisory Board.

And then, of course, at 2:30, we have time on the agenda for workers, their representatives, and advocates to speak. And

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we will stick to that time and give them the opportunity to speak then.

So, Larry?

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LIST OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. well, we tried our best in a short amount of time to put something together for you on this flip chart. The folks online won't have the benefit of viewing this. I hope you can hear me.

So we have focused this on outreach meetings. And we recognize that there are a lot of communication vehicles that are used in different meetings.

not talking about We are communication right now. We are going to talk about outreach and meetings. And we see two different categories. We see those -- well, actually more than -- you will see it here. But there is a category of meeting where we focused giving information, are on out information giving. There is a category that

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we think we clearly identify with as giving or gathering information, so information gathering.

And under those in а column fashion what think represent are we information giving by the SEC petition process, which is an education process. provide outreach to education an to petitioners, to potential people who want to be involved in the class.

And I have labeled that number one because to me right now, that is our primary outreach activity. There is a lot of that going on. Lori, the ombudsman, can talk to you about that. But right now that is a lot going on.

If I were to design this chart five years ago, this would not even be on the chart. If I designed it three years ago, this would be number one. So that's just to give you some concept, give you a little bit of my concept here.

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So number two primary effort right now in outreach is an information-gathering effort that occurs when we evaluate an SEC petition and when Brant Ulsh says for Mound, "I need to know more about neutron doses. So I am going to do an interview" or "I am going to assemble a focus panel out at Hanford" and Sam Glover runs out there and runs a list of questions in front of folks. That is our second primary effort that you see us doing right now in this kind of an outreach concept.

Our third primary outreach effort is under the information-giving category and revolves around town halls to educate folks about changes in our documents or to assist DOL in advising about addition of the class or something like that. So it's an educational process. It's another way we reach out and give information.

The fourth activity that I talk about is categorized under information gathering. And it goes to a focus of further

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1	site profile technical basis document
2	development.
3	Now, what have we got in the
4	middle? Well, in the middle, we have got
5	workshops, invited forums, and our website
6	docket. And these we think are opportunities
7	for outreach.
8	It goes both ways. It can be
9	information giving in our workshop, and we can
10	also gather information at that same time.
11	Needless to say, we can do the same over here
12	when we have a town hall. We can gather
13	information. But typically that's a lower if
14	it happens, it happens. But primarily we're
15	trying to educate.
16	So we do attend invited forums.
17	In May, first week in May I think it was, Stu
18	Hinnefeld and Mark I don't know if Vern was
19	there, but they went to the guards
20	international
21	MR. LEWIS: Yes. The guards
22	MR. ELLIOTT: They had a

1	conference. NIOSH had a big conference. And
2	they invited us.
3	MR. LEWIS: Council of Security
4	Guards of the International.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: So we attended that.
6	Stu Hinnefeld gave them a little bit of an
7	introduction into what we do in the program.
8	And I think there was an exchange there, too.
9	MR. LEWIS: DOL showed up, too.
LO	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. So we do that.
L1	Lori has attended a number of these kind of
L2	things, where advocates assemble a group of
L3	people and invite Lori or invite Denise Brock,
L4	the ombudsman, to come and sit with folks and
L5	talk with folks. So we do that.
L6	Then we have our website and our
L7	Docket Office. And we think that is an
L8	outreach opportunity that not only allows us
L9	to give information. We show all of our
20	documents in a very visible transparent mode
21	on the website. We can also gather

information from that.

1	So I don't know if that helps you
2	or not, but that is the way we see outreach
3	activities. I think clearly our procedure
4	talks about these four.
5	It doesn't talk about workshops.
6	It doesn't talk about invited forums. And it
7	doesn't really go into our website Docket
8	Office. And perhaps it should. So we'll look
9	into that ourselves. I can already see I can
10	write you a recommendation forming that.
11	So I don't know. I don't know if
12	there are questions about that, thoughts about
13	that. That's just my attempt to answer your
14	call for what outreach efforts do we have.
15	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Anyone
16	have any questions for Larry or
17	MEMBER MUNN: Now, that is
18	helpful. I hope we can incorporate that in
19	our transcript in some way so that we can
20	actually see what it so that we can have a
21	better deal when we are putting together our

final document as exactly where the limitation

1 is in what we're looking at. 2 ELLIOTT: Well, we can give MR. 3 this to you in a handout. MEMBER MUNN: 4 Yes. 5 MR. ELLIOTT: We can put more --6 MEMBER MUNN: That might be a good 7 thing, maybe just an ordinary .pdf file. MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. 8 We can put more flesh on some of this, too. 9 I mean, if 10 you ask us things like, "Well, what record do you capture in number one?" versus 11 "What record do you capture in number four?"; well, 12 13 if there is a site profile technical basis document development when we sit down and ask 14 15 group of workers, you know, there 16 interviews. That is the type of document collected there. 17 But if you talk about number one, 18 19 Lori would say, I hope, I think she would say, "Well, when we go out and we educate a bunch 20 of people about SEC petition processing, we 21

provide brochures and handouts. And we talk

1	about the Act."
2	And there are no summary minutes
3	for that kind of a thing. There are no
4	interview notes captured. Okay? So we can
5	put more flesh on this if you want.
6	MEMBER MUNN: All of that
7	information would be invaluable from a
8	reviewing standpoint. And if it's possible to
9	get a .pdf file out, you know, what you have
10	there and single-page attachment with some
11	additional points that you just made, that
12	would be extremely helpful.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: I think we can do
14	that. J. J.?
15	MR. JOHNSON: I got it.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: He's got it.
17	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Larry,
18	where do the site expert interviews fall in?
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Site expert
20	interviews would be something under number
21	four. Perhaps it could be something under
22	number two. It depends upon the motivation

1	for seeking out site experts.
2	MEMBER MUNN: So you can capture
3	that in your page 2 explanations?
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. That's an
5	element you want us to try.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And what
7	about comments made at Advisory Board
8	meetings?
9	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't see them up
10	there.
11	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So that is
12	outside the scope?
13	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, no. You know,
14	I don't have our PHA involvement up there.
15	Certainly that is something we could list as
16	well. We will add that to our list.
17	Are there other things we have
18	missed?
19	MEMBER BEACH: What actually gets
20	put in the website docket? Is that the
21	letters, e-mails, phone calls, things like
22	that? Because those are things Lori mentioned

1	earlier.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: The website docket.
3	MEMBER BEACH: The website docket,
4	yes.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. The website
6	itself, as you know, provides a place for the
7	public to view the documentation associated
8	with this program.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: And then we on our
11	website invite people to provide written
12	comments
13	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
14	MR. ELLIOTT: and submit them
15	to the NIOSH Docket Office. That is a
16	requirement that we faced in the early days of
17	this program when we started rulemaking and we
18	wanted to carry it through to garner public
19	comments on our rules, on our technical basis
20	document approaches and use the Docket Office
21	as a tracking mechanism.

It also was controlling in that it

1	forced the person to write down their
2	thoughts, formulate their thoughts, and
3	present them in writing. And then they would
4	get a response back in writing as well.
5	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So that's
6	for things like
7	MR. ELLIOTT: That we have got
8	your receipt. We have your comments. We may
9	not respond and say how we address it, but we
10	do acknowledge receipt of the comments from
11	the Docket Office.
12	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So this is
13	where things like the letters from
14	[Identifying information redacted] would go?
15	MS. BREYER: Those go in the
16	payment file. Letters and e-mails are going
17	to go into NOCTIS and OSA.
18	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.
19	MS. BREYER: Unless [Identifying
20	information redacted] submitted comments on
21	the site profile versus his comments are on
22	dose reconstruction.

MR. ELLIOTT: I wish it were that clean. It's not that clean for this reason. You're talking about an individual who I am not sharing or divulging Privacy Act information. He is out there, and everybody knows he has a claim. Everybody else knows he is a petitioner. He wants everybody to know he is an advocate.

So when he submits information, it is an obligation placed upon us to figure out what he is submitting it under. Is it under his claim? It is under one of the petitions? Is it under just I want the Advisory Board to know about this issue? Okay?

So each of those things one depending upon what he was submitting under, the information would be placed differently. So tried encourage people like we to [Identifying information redacted] and [Identifying information redacted] when they issues about site profiles have our and technical basis documents to use the Docket

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Office.

If they have concerns about the claims, we keep that separate from the Docket Office since they would submit that and place it in your claim file. And when it's an issue that they raise up regarding the petitioning process or the petition they have in place, it goes into our SEC viewer and the petition folder for that petition.

Does that help answer your question? So, I mean, I know it's confusing, but there's a rhyme and a reason behind why this gets separated the way it does.

And some of it is legal because if it's a claim-related issue, we have to attend to it within the claim under legal responsibility. If it's a petition-related issue, that is where we have got to make sure we document it.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes. And I was thinking more along the lines of generic comments now about individual claims.

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1	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. So generic
2	comments.
3	MR. KATZ: You are talking about
4	
5	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes, yes.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: We would welcome
7	those at the Docket Office.
8	MR. ZEITOUN: So, in general,
9	Larry, if I look at what is listed here, I
10	think we are not far apart from that. You are
11	dividing it by categories, and we are dividing
12	it by specific elements, which is really
13	well, we are not deviating very much from the
14	
15	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't want to be
16	critical, but I would like to be constructive.
17	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes, yes, yes.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: And my take on your
19	list here this list that Abe is speaking of
20	is the list that is in the
21	MR. ZEITOUN: Page 3.
22	MR. ELLIOTT: page 3 of 4 of

	the mission statement. And it says, "NIOSH's
2	and its contractors' outreach methods include
3	the following."
4	And I would say that these are not
5	so much outreach methods as different types of
6	ways we communicate.
7	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. Okay.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: These are
9	communication vehicles or methods. These are
10	outreach methods.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: Okay.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: And certainly we
13	would use brochures in a number of these.
14	MR. ZEITOUN: Right, right.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: You know, in certain
16	instances, we are required to use a Federal
17	Register notice.
18	MR. ZEITOUN: Right, right.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: In others, we are
20	not. So, you know, I just that would be my
21	
22	MR. ZEITOUN: No, no, no. I

1	appreciate what you are saying. You know, I
2	really do.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Which means that if
4	we are going to draw a line between
5	communication and outreach, we need to call
6	these NIOSH and its contractor communication
7	methods and to include the following. And
8	then the outreach portion of that would be
9	better defined by the extension of what Larry
10	has up there.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: You are right.
12	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: So you are
13	suggesting divide it how on this?
14	MEMBER MUNN: I am not suggesting
15	dividing them. I'm just
16	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Draw the line
17	between?
18	MEMBER MUNN: suggesting that
19	these are types of communications, some of
20	which are specifically outreach they say
21	so, "site profile worker outreach meetings"
22	and others of which are communications devices

1	but not necessarily all outreach activities.
2	The outreach meetings that we are
3	going to focus on as a workgroup are the
4	outreach meetings that NIOSH has
5	responsibility for as and that's why we're
6	asking, that's why I am asking that they be
7	defined this way in order to identify what the
8	universe of our work here is going to be.
9	MR. ELLIOTT: Sorry. I didn't
10	mean to be a distraction, but I wanted to
11	capture and add what Kathy suggested earlier,
12	that Board meeting-public comment interactions
13	
14	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: public health
16	adviser interviews.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Right.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: And as I sit here
19	and think about it, I think it fits in that
20	middle column because it's a give-and-take
21	situation.
22	MEMBER BEACH: And then Phil

1	e-mailed a question. I just as well ask it
2	now. When OCAS has any type of outreach
3	meeting, what determines the information they
4	retain? I think that was for you, Lori.
5	MS. BREYER: It depends on the
6	type of outreach. What do you mean what
7	information they retain? Do you mean if I go
8	to a meeting or
9	MEMBER BEACH: What notes? What
10	notes do you keep? I think you said in
11	previous meetings you might tape the whole
12	thing but you may not transcribe it verbatim.
13	So he is curious of how you decide what you
14	transcribe or what notes you keep and what you
15	don't.
16	MS. BREYER: Well, for
17	information-gathering meetings, there are
18	going to be minutes taken. And they're
19	recorded. For the information
20	MR. ELLIOTT: No, no, no. Let's
21	be very clear about recordings. Our
22	contractor, ATL, is allowed to use a recording

1 device.

MS. BREYER: Right.

MR. ELLIOTT: But the recording itself is not a deliverable under the contract. The recording is a tool that is allowed within their toolbox to create a set of summary minutes.

MEMBER BEACH: Okay. And I think that's kind of the question, but he is not concerned with the recording. He is concerned with -- and, Phil, if you are on the line, help me out if there is more that you want to know -- what makes you decide out of those, that recording, what you write down and actually retain and what you don't write down.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes. This is Phil. I would like to know what the criteria is for what you retain and what you do not.

MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I think this mainly is Mary Elliott's responsibility when she goes out and tags along on these field excursions gathering information.

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And I'm sure she has some structure she uses, but my answer question, Phil, would be that whatever salient information, whatever relevant information is of should exchange coming out that documented in those minutes because what has an influence, effect on the reconstruction or an SEC petition evaluation of a site, those are things that we hope to gather in our efforts to obtain information and we want to make sure get placed in front of the right people in the program who can utilize that information and make change happen.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay.

MR. ELLIOTT: So, Mary, do you have things you want to add to what I just said? I think that's exactly what you try to do. Do you have help from -- do you have help? She has help from usually the technical point of contact assigned to that site.

MS. ELLIOTT: I just try and make

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the minutes a useful tool for the physicists to go back as a reference to the meeting.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think it is also important to note for you all that Mary assembles these minutes in a draft form. And we share them with the participants to get them to agree to the content. And they have an opportunity to say, "Hey, you missed the point. Why didn't you include what I said about" X?

And that is an opportunity for us to correct the minutes. It is an opportunity for us to go back to the individual and say, "Oh, well, we did miss that" or say, "Oh, Here is why we don't think that is important" unless you can shed more and a different light it on and show us the importance for dose reconstruction or an SEC petition evaluation.

So I want you to know that. And that's also why it takes some time in getting the summary minutes put up on the website so

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1	everybody can see them because some of the
2	folks that we try to get a review and edit
3	from take a long time to do their job.
4	MS. ELLIOTT: We also
5	MR. ELLIOTT: And we don't push
6	them. I mean, we want them to feel
7	discouraged by the process.
8	MS. ELLIOTT: I have been doing
9	the minutes for four years. And in all the
10	ones we have sent out to unions and other
11	groups for review, we have never gotten a
12	comment while I have been with the program.
13	There have been other comments prior to that.
14	MR. ELLIOTT: A comment that said
15	you missed the mark or
16	MS. ELLIOTT: It's happened before
17	but rarely, very rarely.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Can you speak close
19	to the mike?
20	MR. LEWIS: This is Mark Lewis.
21	In the Idaho INEL earlier on, there were some
22	comments that were mentioned before we had the

1	conflict of interest and stuff.
2	That's probably one of the things
3	that helped lead to the conflict of interest
4	stuff, were some of the comments and things
5	that were mentioned.
6	In fact, we fought with that. And
7	I encourage everybody in the workgroup to take
8	a look at the NIOSH website and look
9	underneath the minutes and look at that. That
10	way it's kind of like, you know, that's the
11	finished product of what we do there for the
12	minutes.
13	MR. MAKHIJANI: Larry, this is
14	Arjun.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, Arjun? Yes?
16	MR. MAKHIJANI: I had a question.
17	At the last Board meeting if I am remembering
18	right or the one before that, Emily had this
19	question of what SC&A does with raw interview
20	material. Now, we have done the recording,
21	but we have raw notes that are quite detailed.

And then we prepare these summaries.

1	Emily said that these raw notes
2	were to be maintained and should not be
3	discarded. So I'm wondering, what is the
4	difference between, say, the recordings that
5	you make and the raw notes, you know, which
6	are not verbatim but pretty close to
7	everything that is said or as close to
8	everything that is said as we can get?
9	So I am a little bit confused
10	about not keeping the recordings, even though
11	it is not a deliverable. Our raw notes that
12	have not been proofed by people who are
13	interviewed are not deliverables, but we are
14	asked to maintain them.
15	John, am I remembering that right?
16	MR. KATZ: I can tell you, Arjun,
17	you are remembering that correctly.
18	MR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.
19	MR. KATZ: I was present for those
20	discussions. And that is correct. I don't
21	know if someone from OGC is on the line right

now. They might want to answer. I'm not sure

1	whether a recording is the same thing as a
2	government record when it's written. I have
3	no idea.
4	MR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.
5	MR. KATZ: And I have no idea
6	about did on the
7	MR. RAFKY: I would have to look
8	into it. Unfortunately, Emily is not in the
9	office this week. So before I answer
10	definitively, I would just want to talk to her
11	to get some more background from her since she
12	has dealt with this previously.
13	I'm sure we could get back to you
14	by the end of this week or the beginning of
15	next week on this.
16	MR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. That would
17	be helpful because we haven't made recordings
18	so far. And, you know, I don't know whether
19	we might want to revisit that or what, I mean,
20	something obviously we would need to talk
21	about if there is a difference.

MR. ELLIOTT:

22

Okay. So basically

1	the question is, is a recording considered a
2	government record for our purposes?
3	MR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I guess that
4	is the more precise. I wouldn't have known to
5	put it that precisely, but yes, that's right.
6	That's how Ted
7	MR. RAFKY: Okay. Yes. Let me
8	look into it and talk to Emily when she is
9	back at the end of the week. And we can get
10	back to Ted or if there is someone else we
11	should get back to first, that would be fine.
12	MR. MAKHIJANI: Thank you.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: You are remembering
14	it correctly, though, Arjun, and I would defer
15	to the lawyers to provide the counsel on this.
16	The counsel that I got when it came to the
17	issue of these recordings was that they were
18	not a government record but were not going to
19	be FOIA-able.
20	Recordings do present if they
21	become a part of the government record. We
22	were given an understanding from some attorney

who is knowledgeable in this area that they present unique problems of their own.

How do you turn a recording into a verbatim transcript? You can do it, but now we're talking additional resources. And how do you store these things? Then there was how do you excerpt them, you know, if you want only a portion of what was said?

So there are a number of problems associated with retaining recordings as part of a government record.

MR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. No, I am not questioning. In this context, I am not questioning how you go about preparing the summaries and minutes and so on. It's just that I got confused about process and what is retained again by this discussion, as I was a little bit the last time. I just wanted some clarity.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: While we are on the issue of notes and summaries of notes and things that are posted, let me just go back

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1	for a minute and maybe revisit this issue of
2	classified interviews and notes that are
3	somehow clear or declassified and how they are
4	posted.
5	Just brief conversation over
6	lunch, I can see how that there can be
7	significant information that a cleared person
8	would need to go look at. How are you
9	comfortable, Larry, that the notes that are
10	posted are encompassing enough to get the
11	information out there?
12	I guess I have heard Kathy's
13	concern. And I see her side, but I want to
14	hear your side about how you fill the clear
15	notes without making reference to something
16	that may still be classified.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: We do it all the
18	time. We do it all the time. This is not
19	something new. I am just amazed by this in a
20	way.
21	From day one in this program, we

have been working closely with DOE on making

sure that NIOSH's documentation and documents that get generated under this program are not classified information. And so in that process of working with DOE -- and maybe I'm amazed because it must be new to the Board and new to SC&A and it's not new to us. But we come to the ability where we can use different words and still reveal the information that is necessary for dose reconstruction.

So yes, there are many, many words and phrases that are kept in secret vaults at DOE that we don't talk about, but the words and phrases that we do use in our documents have been cleared so that we are not violating national security interests and at the same time demonstrating our ability in our communication about how we are doing our job.

You heard me take off in the last Board meeting about the fact that I was not going to serve in this director of this office and see another Iowa situation where NIOSH presents something that it can't talk about

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all the parameters and variables. I'm not going to do that.

Lawyers, they get their backs up in the air for that because when I say that, that starts putting pressure on other people. But I am not going to bring that to bear because I think we can actually bring to the public forum documentation and documents that have words and phrases that don't violate national security concerns.

We have done it. We have done it.

We have demonstrated our ability to do it.

And not in one instance have I -- I have a clearance. I'll just lay that out there. I do have a clearance. And I have the ability to go behind the screen and see what is left there that is not being talked about.

And I think it is important the Board members have clearances, SC&A have clearances, and they can do the same thing because the public, not all the public, are going to be able to have that privilege. So

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we're serving as their servants to do that.

That's my take on it. I mean, you know, people can raise up an issue and make it out that there's something behind the screen.

And let's say there's an issue about a facility and a special radionuclide used at that facility.

And someone could say that because of species you can't name the that radionuclide, you can't explain how you are doing dose reconstruction. I don't think we have ever seen that situation occur. I don't believe it is going to occur. I believe we have the ability to find words and phrases that don't block us into a black box type of an affair.

And certainly if anybody wants to see what words and phrases we can't use in the public, we have cleared people who can go do that. And we can engage in secure conversations with the appropriate and cleared people to examine these issues that are raised

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up, you know, highly insoluble tritide that
you can't talk about by name at a certain
location.
Well, we can go talk about it.
And my bet is that it will go away because
there is some other word that we can use, like
highly soluble tritide.
I've just used it three or four
times here. If I had used one of many other
words, I couldn't sit here in this room much
longer because they would be beating down the
door.
CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Questions or
comments on the issue of notes and the extent
or summary of the notes, what they cover?
MR. ELLIOTT: I think that's
something we can add to the flesh of this,
where we take notes, are there summary minutes
or interview notes, whether we have them or we
II
don't, because there are some things that we

MEMBER BEACH: I think we need a

1	clear place to go find those notes if we want,
2	like we
3	MR. ELLIOTT: That's what this
4	would be, I think.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Exactly. I think
6	that was part of the issues before with
7	[Identifying information redacted]. We have
8	already mentioned him. He is just one small
9	example.
10	And now we know where they are
11	posted, but I don't know if they are going to
12	be all posted just like that.
13	MR. ELLIOTT: You're going to have
14	to go three different places
15	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: if you want to
17	see information that is submitted by that
18	individual.
19	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. And that's
20	the clear path of this group, I think, is to
21	be able to find all of those places and be
22	able to look at those and not just for him but

1	for anyone in that situation where they are
2	submitting stuff.
3	MR. KATZ: Just to clarify, under
4	items 2 and 4 of this diagram, just since
5	we're speaking about things being submitted,
6	like [Identifying information redacted], I
7	mean, in that case, these aren't interviews.
8	These are documentation submitted. It's just
9	another category of input versus an interview.
10	The program receives
11	documentation, and SC&A also receives
12	documentation that ends up in the site
13	research database and will end up reflected in
14	this new system, right?
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. Now, the
16	question I would have is okay. So John has
17	submitted something to on Nevada test site
18	that goes to an SEC ER issue. Are we
19	capturing that in the Outreach Tracking
20	System? I mean, it's not outreach per se.
21	It's incoming to us.

MR. KATZ: But you have your doors

1	open for people to come to you.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, through the
3	docket. And that becomes through the docket
4	door. I mean, I am just guessing.
5	MEMBER BEACH: See, but I consider
6	it outreach because you have gone to meetings.
7	He may have been involved in one of your
8	outreach meetings and then later on went "Oh,
9	I forgot about that. Here. Let me send you
10	100 e-mails or one e-mail" or
11	MR. ELLIOTT: So we should default
12	to that.
13	MR. KATZ: In my mind, it's the
14	same business. Your doors are open. You want
15	input from the public. I mean, in
16	[Identifying information redacted]'s case, he
17	has submitted input through working group
18	meetings, associated with working group
19	meetings, and associated with full Board
20	meetings, and independently of both of those,
21	where I don't believe he sent things to the

docket but he sent them directly to you as

1	well as to SC&A. It is the same intent, seems
2	like they would all be reflected as
3	MR. ZEITOUN: But the time it goes
4	to him it goes to the docket.
5	MR. KATZ: Well, no. I don't
6	think you brought it to the docket when it is
7	sent to you.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: I want it sent to
9	me. We don't typically, you know we may go
10	back to the individual and suggest that they
11	submit it for the docket.
12	MR. KATZ: Right.
13	MEMBER BEACH: But then I or this
14	workgroup would want to know in his case that
15	was done, you know, what he submitted, how it
16	was handled, if it was or wasn't, what you did
17	with it or didn't do with it. I mean, those
18	are some of the tracking things.
19	MS. BREYER: So I think like if he
20	submits an SEC evaluation report and goes
21	through the consult call, we do that, just
22	doesn't qualify, let's say, for example, and

1	then he sends ten pages of information, to me
2	it will go in OTS, which is an OCAS SEC
3	application. And then we respond to it. To
4	me that is not outreach.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Some of it is like
6	profile stuff.
7	MS. BREYER: Some of it could be.
8	MEMBER BEACH: And that's
9	MS. BREYER: Again, I just go back
10	to what he is submitting or how he submits it
11	and what it's in relation to. But it's not in
12	relation like a specific worker outreach
13	meeting, just like one day we randomly get it.
14	I don't think it would go in OTS because OTS
15	tracks it by the meetings.
16	Now, if something comes in in
17	relation to a certain meeting, I can see it
18	possibly going into OTS. But if something
19	comes in just because one guy is sitting at
20	home and he wants to write up a ten-page site
21	profile, that is not going to go into OTS.

MR.

ELLIOTT: I don't think you

1	all realize the amount of information that is
2	submitted to us.
3	MS. BREYER: I mean, not just as
4	
5	MR. ELLIOTT: This outline that I
6	have given you is outreach meetings.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: And the website
9	docket is probably the only outlier in that
LO	whole scheme.
L1	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
L2	MR. ELLIOTT: It's not necessarily
L3	a meeting, but it's not and I think what
L4	Lori is trying to describe to you is that we
L5	get gobs of information just fed to us.
L6	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I guess that
L7	is a struggle that we are having is to try to
L8	figure out how that information is utilized,
L9	not utilized, if there is important
20	information. I mean, I am sure you get ten
21	pages of something you can't use. And maybe

there's one little nugget of something that

1	goes, "Oh. Well, we had better check into
2	that." I guess that is what I am struggling
3	with, is how do we see
4	MS. BREYER: I just don't know
5	that all of that is worker outreach. Some of
6	that is just responsiveness in general to
7	individual claimants. And in [Identifying
8	information redacted]'s case, a lot of that is
9	an individual with individual issues that he
LO	may submit 20 pages of documents on his own
11	and how we will respond to that on an
L2	individual claim basis. I guess that's part
L3	of
L4	MR. FUNK: This is John Funk. I'm
L5	being discussed.
L6	MR. ELLIOTT: Hey, John Funk.
L7	MEMBER BEACH: Hi, John.
L8	MS. BREYER: We're using you as an
L9	example.
20	MR. FUNK: I would like to make a
21	point clear here. Most of the information I
22	submitted has not been, oh, to my claims.

They have been claims to people who have been associated with my group. I think this is kind of being misrepresentative. They are not all my claims.

I have used my claims in some cases simply because I am more familiar with my particular claim, but I haven't used this forum to promote my own agenda. I am actually working for everybody out there.

If you look at the issues I brought up, they cover the whole entire test site from one end to the other.

MR. KATZ: No disagreement, John.

No disagreement. But a point I would just like at least to be thought about here with respect to this, it seems to me a little bit arbitrary, I mean, whether they submitted properly to the docket or whether they just know that Larry Elliott runs the programs or they send it to Larry Elliott or they're submitting it, it's general information and they're submitting it in interaction with you

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1	over an SEC petition. It seems to me those
2	distinctions are really arbitrary in a sense.
3	The program is getting information
4	that is potential valuable for its work. And
5	to the extent you can track that, that is
6	valuable because then the question of, are we
7	making good use of the information that is
8	coming in the door and however, if it's a fire
9	hose or how? You know, every volume there is
10	still the same question.
11	MS. BREYER: But that is
12	considered outreach. And I don't even know
13	how you begin to tackle that.
14	MR. FUNK: One thing I would like
15	to make
16	MS. BREYER: I mean, if everybody
17	who sends us a letter questioning how
18	something is used, either in a dose
19	reconstruction site profile or SEC petition,
20	that is
21	MEMBER BEACH: So we are not
22	interested in dealing with questions. And

I'll speak for myself. It's more when you have someone supplying you with a lot of site information.

MS. BREYER: Right. And regularly what they will say is, "At the site," X, Y, and Z "happened. And that is not discussed in my dose reconstruction." And then they will have ten statements about how something that happened to them wasn't addressed in a dose reconstruction. And so, then, if that's considered outreach, I just think that --

MEMBER BEACH: I understand your dilemma.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: The workgroup is named Worker Outreach, but one of the intents when this group was put together was to see how the information used from claimants and advocates is evaluated. So, you know, I don't think we need to get wrapped around the words "worker outreach" as much as the information that's provided and how it's used or not used or evaluated.

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MR. KATZ: Just in thinking about the evaluation process, down the road, you know, if there were an evaluation to be done, then, the working group's looking at things, and they see that, well, you know, OCAS does really well at handling its interview information and so on and integrating that.

But when it comes to information that is submitted ad hoc by individuals from the outside, you know, OCAS has a hard time sorting through that information and making use of it. Well, that's, then, useful information for OCAS to know.

So it's all within the proper scope of the question of how well. I mean, OCAS certainly is opening itself up to the public to submit information by whatever means to help it with its work.

So how well is it working with all that information that's coming? I think that it's still fully within the scope of this Working Group's interests and the program's

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1	interest in improving its work.
2	MEMBER MUNN: Doesn't the directly
3	received information that we're discussing
4	here right now fall under items 2 and 4 up
5	there? Isn't that part of wouldn't it all
6	be SEC or
7	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
8	MEMBER MUNN: site profile
9	information? Regardless of where it came, it
10	would be
11	MR. KATZ: For people on the
12	phone, items 2 and 4 are the SEC evaluation,
13	you know, issues and site profile development.
14	MEMBER MUNN: Just because they go
15	to Larry doesn't mean they disappear into
16	Larry's outbox. You know, if
17	MR. KATZ: The idea is that they
18	don't disappear.
19	MEMBER MUNN: They don't. They
20	don't disappear.
21	MR. KATZ: They get traction where
22	they need to.

	MEMBER MONN: They is clacked on
2	one of those two issues.
3	MR. FUNK: Can I make another
4	comment? This is John Funk again. This is
5	the first time I even knew anything about this
6	Outreach Program.
7	As all of you know, I have been in
8	this, involved in this, since 2005, long
9	before this subject even came up. And I
10	didn't even know this meeting was even taking
11	place. Somebody called me.
12	So I think one of your ideas of
13	how you can make this more acceptable to the
14	public, the more inclusive is to keep
15	everybody informed.
16	I would like to let you know I
17	wasn't informed about this meeting. I found
18	this out secondhand through somebody else.
19	MR. KATZ: Thanks, John.
20	Actually, we're coming up pretty soon to the
21	worker
22	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Right. If we
	1

1	can maybe just leave our two discussions right
2	now and open up the phone lines for workers,
3	claimants, their representatives, or their
4	advocates to go ahead and make comments at
5	this time? Just be sure and identify yourself
6	for the court reporter. And go ahead and feel
7	free to make your comments.
8	MR. FUNK: I would like to start
9	first, if I could, here unless somebody is
10	ahead of me. This is John Funk.
11	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Sure. Go ahead.
12	WORKERS, CLAIMANTS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND
13	ADVOCATES
13	ADVOCATES MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think
14	MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think
14 15	MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think that the subject was brought up just how much
14 15 16	MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think that the subject was brought up just how much can the Board absorb on something like this.
14 15 16 17	MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think that the subject was brought up just how much can the Board absorb on something like this. And I think that is a good question just
14 15 16 17	MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think that the subject was brought up just how much can the Board absorb on something like this. And I think that is a good question just exactly. We don't want to overwhelm them but
14 15 16 17 18	MR. FUNK: Okay. First, I think that the subject was brought up just how much can the Board absorb on something like this. And I think that is a good question just exactly. We don't want to overwhelm them but a lot of other things where we have already

have been writing them down as we have been going along -- I would like to make a point that Sanford and Cohen needs to have more funding to pursue items that come up to investigate them.

As it is right now, they can't look at anything unless there is funding for it. And there's been a lot of cases where if Sanford and Cohen had had the funding, they could have probably cut short a lot of these problems. Okay. That's one.

I'm a little bit surprised that this thing is even started right now like it is. It has been ten years coming. So it is a little bit late, but late is better than never, I guess.

I notice we brought up the subject of tape recordings. I really don't understand why tape recordings make everybody run for the closet. If you say something in a tape recording, I think people are smart enough to know when those off-the-record statements and

statements that you could be held accountable for -- I think that the tape recordings are good because it gives the claimant a level playing field on who said what.

Now, when we get all done and they come out with a government document where everything is detailed and transcribed there, it is almost indisputable. However, if you do have a tape recording you can go back to, I think the Board members can judge that for themselves, where to use that.

Another thing we got into, there is a problem with the redacting process here.

I have asked numerous times with NIOSH for a list of the redacting officers because I believe there are times when Martha DeMar at the DOE library has really got carried away in the redaction process.

I hardly see where the date and the day and time of the day should be redacted off a document. I think the only thing the redacting of an author does is just proves how

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worthless a document really is if we knew who 1 2 the author of that report was. 3 I'll give you one example. I have 4 a report. I'm not going to name it. But basically what it does, it goes through and it 5 6 details this event and everything that took 7 place and all of the hours and time cards. And she missed one of the pages of getting the 8 guy's name off of it. 9 10 And I happened to notice the name. I happened to know that this person worked in 11 And most of the information that 12 13 this person wrote was either second, third, or even fourth-hand information. 14 15 The only thing redacting these 16 authors' names off of these reports does, it denies you the ability to pull the worth of 17 18 the reports. 19 MR. KATZ: John, I am just going to try to keep you on track here. 20 redaction is done for Privacy Act protection. 21

It is not negotiable. It's just the way the

1	world is. People have a right to their
2	privacy.
3	MR. FUNK: Yes, but do you think
4	redacting the I mean, for example, if you
5	know somebody who wrote the report who wasn't
6	there and didn't have the information, why
7	should that report hold any validity?
8	MR. KATZ: Again, John, worker
9	outreach is sort of the focus of this
10	discussion. So it would be good for you to
11	keep your comments, you know, on target with
12	respect to what the Working Group is
13	addressing.
14	MR. FUNK: We will get on to that.
15	Okay. As far as the outreach, I think the
16	subject was brought up: getting the claimants
17	to have faith in the system.
18	I think one of the things that
19	would probably be a big improvement to have
20	faith in the system was to in the Work Board
21	meetings, I have noticed there seems to be an
22	attitude where nobody allows the other guy to

make his presentation without interruption. It seems to be a lot of cross-fire goes on at these, and they don't seem to be run very professionally and need to be cleaned up a little bit.

Let's see. Let's see. Okay. I think I've covered most of it except for I still think that they should be more open in contacting more people to get worker input.

And, like I said, I haven't worked toward just my own case. I have been working on everybody's concerns. And I think that, you know, like a lot of stuff we put in, they said it's not important. And it does not reflect on the dose reconstruction. Maybe it doesn't for that moment, but it might later, just like I believe it was Josie who said that with all of this information, there might be a couple of nuggets.

Now, it is very true there is a case where there might be something. And it has shown up already in a couple of cases

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1	where things that were brought up in the past
2	and then they were written up as nothing
3	suddenly they found that it was important.
4	So there are a lot of things about
5	this Outreach Program. If you're going to run
6	it, you're going to have to start listening to
7	the people.
8	And also I believe John Mauro went
9	into the point of explaining the whys and
10	what-fors. You know, people want to know why
11	their information wasn't used. And I think
12	other than to say, "Well, I can't tell you
13	because it's classified," I think you ought to
14	have a better explanation of why you can't use
15	that information.
16	That has been used on me a lot
17	where I ask for information and why. They
18	say, "Well, we feel this way."
19	And I'd say, "Well, show me the
20	documents."
21	"Well, we can't. They're
22	classified." So you're never going to get

1	people's faith as long as you keep hiding
2	behind national security.
3	And you're going to have to get
4	DOE to open up and start sharing this
5	information and start honoring these Freedom
6	of Information requests or we're just going to
7	be back where we were ten years ago, which is
8	where we're at right now.
9	Now, that's about all I've got to
10	say.
11	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Thank you, John.
12	Is there anyone else on the phone
13	who would like to make a comment?
14	MS. CLAYTON: Yes, I would. This
15	is Dorothy Clayton.
16	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay.
17	MS. CLAYTON: And I am calling
18	regarding the SC&A report on my husband:
19	Glenn Clayton. A couple of meetings ago I had
20	called in and requested that all interoffice
21	correspondence be included and also other
22	interviews be included. And I was just

1	wondering if those documents had been
2	submitted to the working board.
3	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I don't
4	know the answer. We will have to ask John.
5	MS. CLAYTON: Hello?
6	MR. KATZ: Did you hear that? We
7	don't have that information at hand. So we
8	don't know whether they would be submitted to
9	the site research database. Is that what
10	MS. CLAYTON: They were supposed
11	to have been sent to the working board, yes.
12	And that was two meetings ago that I made that
13	request.
14	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: The NTS
15	Working Group or
16	MS. CLAYTON: NTS at the I was
17	on a conference call then at the meeting. I
18	think it was in Cincinnati. I'm not sure
19	where it was at. But it was the meeting
20	before the Amarillo meeting.
21	MR. KATZ: Right. That would be
22	Albuquerque.

MS. CLAYTON: Okay. Albuquerque.

Yes, it was. That's when I called in and made that request because they're missing a lot of information here that is very important.

For instance, on page 18 of the SC&A report, under the SC&A comments, it says, "Mr. Clayton was one of the earlier claims. And more detailed information was provided to NIOSH." And I'm wondering why they don't provide that detailed information now.

And also right under that, in the very same paragraph, it says, "The thyroid monitoring is available in what NTS refers to as other monitoring data. And this data is not routinely provided." And maybe that's from the claimant data submitted to NIOSH. Now, this is from the SC&A report. And it just goes on and on.

On page 19, "Air sampling data in area access logs are available for the reentry team if requested." Do they request those?

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1	And then on page 22, it says, "The
2	history indicates that Mr. Clayton was
3	monitored for gamma and gross fission
4	products. However, an internal dose was not
5	assigned and not included in the total whole
6	body dose listed on the radiation exposure
7	history form."
8	So I am just wondering, you know,
9	is this information going to be available? I
10	haven't been able to help any of the ladies I
11	have been working with since day one in this
12	program back in 2001, under radiation, even
13	though they worked 25-30 years at the test
14	site with my husband.
15	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Dorothy,
16	this is Kathy. I was not involved in that NTS
17	meeting. So I don't know exactly what the
18	request was that you made, but it sounds like

MS. CLAYTON: Right, Kathy. I had asked for just the interoffice correspondence

you have a bunch of questions that you might

want to submit and get answered.

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1	relating to the comments made in the SC&A
2	report and also the other interviews. Other
3	interviews were conducted other than the one I
4	had. And those should be also submitted to
5	the working board so they can see all of the
6	evidence. That was my request at the time.
7	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, I can
8	answer one of those questions. The Nevada
9	test site interviews that we did as a part of
10	the SEC petition review have gone to the
11	working group.
12	MS. CLAYTON: The interviews have
13	gone to the working group?
14	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes.
15	MS. CLAYTON: Okay.
16	MEMBER MUNN: I don't believe that
17	working group has met recently.
18	MS. CLAYTON: Yes. And the
19	interoffice correspondence that backs up what
20	I was saying in this report or the information
21	I gave to you, to SC&A?
22	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: That I am

1	not sure of. I guess we will have to get back
2	to you on that.
3	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Mrs. Clayton,
4	this is Mike Gibson. This working group here
5	is not the NTS Working Group. So the members
6	of the Board that are on this working group
7	are not necessarily members of the NTS Working
8	Group.
9	So if you submitted your question
10	to them, we may not have been made aware of
11	that. So you may want to contact the Chair of
12	NTS Working Group to see where your request is
13	or submit additional questions.
14	MR. KATZ: Yes. Dorothy, this is
15	Ted again, the Acting Designated Federal
16	Official. I have attended the NTS Workgroup
17	meetings. I don't recall receiving a set of
18	queries from you for the Working Group.
19	MS. CLAYTON: It was a verbal
20	request. I called in. I was on the line.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, I mean,
22	the last time NTS met was prior to the

1	Amarillo meeting. So it was in early May or
2	April, I think.
3	MS. CLAYTON: It was at the
4	Albuquerque meeting.
5	MR. KATZ: Okay. At the
6	Albuquerque meeting. I don't know that the
7	Working Group took up I don't recall. We
8	can look at the transcript from that meeting
9	and see what you raised.
10	And I will look at that transcript
11	and see what questions you raised and forward
12	those because I am not sure that the NTS
13	members reviewed public comments during that
14	full Board meeting. So maybe they haven't
15	followed up on that.
16	MS. CLAYTON: Who is the chair on
17	that NTS?
18	MR. KATZ: Bob Presley, Robert
19	Presley.
20	MS. CLAYTON: Okay.
21	MR. FUNK: Hey, Ted, this is John.
22	I think I have both the Working Board meeting

and the Presidential Advisory Board meeting. 1 2 I think I did mention that Mrs. Clayton was 3 very unhappy or dissatisfied with the report that was done for her. 4 5 MR. KATZ: Yes, yes, John. There 6 is no question. You have mentioned that. You 7 have mentioned that to the Board. You have mentioned that to me and to SC&A, I believe, 8 as well. 9 10 MS. CLAYTON: Okay. Dorothy, anyway, I will 11 MR. KATZ: 12 follow up on the question of looking at what 13 questions you did raise at the Board meeting and forward those to Bob Presley and the 14 15 working group entire. 16 MS. CLAYTON: Okay. MR. FUNK: Ted, there is one more 17 18 thing I forgot I left out. I don't know 19 whether this reflects on this meeting or not, 20 but this is an outreach, I guess, if you're looking for facts these 21 to get

22

straightened out.

1	There are a lot of problems with
2	these technical base documents, supporting
3	documents. And I raised issues on some of
4	these, especially the identifying the mine
5	shafts and the grill shafts and the job
6	classifications.
7	And they keep bouncing these back
8	at me like they're not important. They are
9	very important. And they are going to have to
10	look into them. Once again
11	MR. KATZ: Okay. John, that is an
12	NTS issue. I mean, I actually believe they
13	have engaged very much on that subject, but it
14	is really not a function of this group. It's
15	not what these Working Group members here can
16	address.
17	MR. FUNK: All right. Thank you.
18	MS. BARRIE: This is Terrie
19	Barrie. Is there time for one more comment?
20	MR. KATZ: Yes, of course, Terrie.
21	MS. BARRIE: Okay. I haven't
22	listened to the entire meeting today, but I do

have a couple of suggestions. Number one, I love this idea of having the public being able to make comments during the Working Group meeting. It's so important, as Ms. Clayton and John Funk just mentioned.

We don't have that opportunity when there is a Working Group meeting for the individual site, especially like NTS. And I think that you should recommend to all of the working groups that we do have an opportunity, instead of having all this frustration pent up inside that we can't do anything or can't say anything during a particular working group.

And this was not an original idea of mine, but I want to pass it along. And please forgive me if this has already been mentioned.

The working group for a specific site should be held at those sites, instead of in Kentucky, where you are now. For instance, the Mound site should have been held at Mound. You people have to travel anyway. So I think

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1	that would broaden participation by the
2	public, number one; and have people realize
3	the work that you do.
4	I am going to get off the subject
5	here, too. I want to talk about the problems
6	with the Rocky Flats and the Ruttenberg
7	database.
8	I am not sure if everyone knows,
9	but I received a FOIA request. And NIOSH
10	apparently has noted that there is a
11	discrepancy between the two. And I am very,
12	very disappointed that this has been known to
13	NIOSH for about a year now and nothing has
14	been done.
15	Now, Mark Griffin has said that he
16	is going to contact NIOSH to schedule a
17	meeting. And I am just hoping that the
18	meeting is scheduled sooner, rather than
19	later.
20	Thank you.
21	MR. KATZ: Terrie, just on the
22	last point, just to note, NIOSH is actually

1	engaged in an evaluation of those two
2	databases, a comparative evaluation, which I
3	think they are pretty far along on. And
4	that's what they will be working with, Mark
5	and the working group, so that there can be a
6	thorough discussion of those as soon as all of
7	that work is done. So that is certainly on
8	the burner right now.
9	MS. BARRIE: Okay. Is SC&A
10	involved with that?
11	MR. KATZ: SC&A is not yet
12	involved, but certainly they will be part of
13	that working group meeting. And anything that
14	they need to be tasked with they will be
15	tasked with once there is that discussion.
16	Mark Griffin is directly involved
17	with that and I would just also note highly
18	competent in the technical sense to grapple
19	with that as well.
20	MS. BARRIE: Great. Well, thank
21	you so much.
22	MR. KATZ: Any other members of

1	the public who would like to comment?
2	MR. FUNK: One last comment, Ted.
3	This is John Funk again. I would hope that
4	NIOSH, DOL, and everybody concerned, the
5	primary agenda would be to find the truth, to
6	find the facts as they exist. If they hurt us,
7	they do. If they do, it's good they do.
8	I think the truth is the most
9	important thing that we find out. And I would
10	like to see both sides. Well, we have to take
11	that position. But I would like to see the
12	government take the position of a not us
13	against them mentality anymore.
14	So far what I have experienced
15	and I believe it is shown seems to me like
16	it's an us against them mentality. And I
17	would like to see that stopped if we could
18	possibly do it.
19	MR. KATZ: Thanks for that
20	comment, John. I think that's a good spirit.
21	Terrie, as long as you raised the
22	question, I just want to I can't resolve

it, but let me just address your question about holding working group meetings on location.

we have had discussions mean, about that over time. I won't resolve it by myself, but let me just say there is extraordinary expense in actually holding meetings on these working group location because it means all of the Cincinnati people, people located here have to travel. also means it's a lot more work setting up these meetings at a particular site versus the standard place where we have a setup arranged.

So it's not that it's not appealing because certainly in an ideal world, I think it is very appealing to hold those working group meetings on location, but in a practical and financial sense, it is pretty difficult to deal with. So I just want to sensitize you to there are some challenges to actually effectuating something like that.

Okay. Mike?

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1	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: And, Terrie, I
2	will take the comment to the other workgroup
3	chairs that they consider having a public
4	comment meeting for the other workgroup
5	meetings.
6	MS. BARRIE: Thank you. I
7	appreciate that.
8	MR. FUNK: Yes. I think most
9	workgroups allow, particularly the SEC
10	petitioners, usually allow them time to make
11	comments. And we have had a number of them at
12	the different workgroup meetings actually be
13	present in the room.
14	MR. KATZ: That is true. That is
15	true. Particularly with the petitions, I
16	don't know of an instance where the
17	petitioners don't have opportunities to
18	provide their input during the working group
19	meeting.
20	MS. BARRIE: Yes. I understand
21	about the petitioners being allowed. However,
22	I don't believe the Mound petitioner was

present during the last meeting, but there were other advocates for Mound that were online and would have probably been happy to make comments, too.

MEMBER BEACH: Yes. And, Terrie, this is Josie, the Chair of Mound. We had a very tight schedule. And you're right. We should have had maybe time. I believe they were informed of the meeting and could have shown up if they wanted to. But we just ran out of time with all the things we had to cover.

MR. KATZ: Yes. And that is just the other general thing I would say. We do, again, as we just said, allow participation by petitioners. And other people speak up, too, even if they're not the petitioner. It happens. And generally we don't shut them down.

But we don't have a public comment session, just because we are already operating with not enough time and too much work to do.

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And these working group meetings are open to the public, but they normally wouldn't be. With any other advisory committee, they wouldn't even be open to the public.

So we are trying to be as transparent and allow as much involvement as possible, but at the same time, there is a lot of work to be done, which is we try to really limit that situation.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: And, John, this is Phillip Schofield here again. I want you to know that the stuff you do submit to the Board members and the workgroup, we do go over that information.

But a lot of that stuff goes to either SC&A or OCAS. And they look at it. And they go back and see where this fits in with the records or how does this fit in in a particular question we have.

So all of that information is valuable and is actually ultimately used because this sometimes answers questions or it

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actually raises even new questions.

But NTS is just one of those sites that has got a long history. A lot of things went on out there. So a lot of the records are sketchy. The official records a lot of times are sketchy or some of it is based off of memories, which any time you submit a document or somebody else does, that people say, "Well, you know, this occurred in a certain area." And they are basing that on their memory.

And a lot of times it turns out, well, that wasn't the right area. So it is valuable that you keep submitting this stuff.

MS. KLEA: Hi. This is Bonnie. Can you hear me?

MR. KATZ: Yes, Bonnie.

MS. KLEA: Talking about data, what can be done about groups of people that were committed to lifetime secrecy and no available data has been able -- we have not been able to get it under a FOIA request from

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DOE?

MR. KATZ: So, Bonnie, I'm not sure I can answer the question. If you have made a FOIA for DOE information and DOE has responded that the information doesn't exist or is not available, I'm not sure.

MS. KLEA: Well, this is for the Van Owen facility. And I've talked to SC&A about it already. And they've done interviews on this [Identifying information redacted] -year-old man who is still alive. But we had a large accident at the Van Owen facility in 1958.

And I have a list of the names and addresses of all of the plutonium project engineers who were committed to lifetime secrecy. So I have two witnesses that are alive that I know it happened, but we can't get data.

MR. KATZ: Right. Well, I mean, if they hold classified information, they can't give you data. That's correct. They

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1	would be violating national security, I guess,
2	if they were to provide you.
3	But as to SC&A and OCAS both have
4	individuals who have clearances. And there is
5	a whole system for obtaining classified
6	information when it is necessary for any of
7	this work.
8	MS. KLEA: Okay. Well, the
9	workers don't know what happened. And that's
10	the problem. They were in a building when
11	there was a large nuclear release. And they
12	don't know what happened, but they are
13	witnesses to the flight tests that all showed
14	very hot outside, inside, everywhere.
15	And no one knows what happened.
16	But the workers were still committed to
17	lifetime secrecy. And we have not been able
18	to get any record of the accident from DOE.
19	I mean, do you have more power
20	than a
21	MR. KATZ: Yes, yes. So I guess
22	that is what I am saying is, again, OCAS and

1	SC&A, both of whom are looking at that
2	facility, right, Santa Susana,
3	MS. KLEA: Right.
4	MR. KATZ: Both of them are
5	looking into that. They both have full access
6	to whatever information is germane for the
7	questions of being able to do dose
8	reconstructions and deal with petitions.
9	MS. KLEA: All right.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: Bonnie, this is
11	MS. KLEA: I am submitting
12	evidence on a new facility besides just the
13	four that we have. I have a new facility, and
14	I have a worker who's alive with volumes of
15	records from the work done at a Van Nuys
16	facility, which I put on a disk, a CD. And
17	then I will be mailing that to Kathy
18	Robertson. I hope that won't be a problem
19	getting a fifth site.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, let's talk
21	about this.
22	MS. KLEA: All right.

1	MR. ELLIOTT: I mean, you are
2	going to give this new information on a new
3	facility to SC&A.
4	MS. KLEA: Yes.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: That doesn't go
6	anywhere. SC&A is not tasked to deal with new
7	information on a facility that is not
8	designated as covered under this program.
9	MS. KLEA: Okay. Well, who should
10	I send it to?
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Bonnie, this is
12	Larry Elliott.
13	MS. KLEA: Yes, Larry?
14	MR. ELLIOTT: You should send that
15	information, if you have information that you
16	believe identifies a facility doing work for
17	the Atomic Energy Commission or later DOE, I
18	would suggest you give that to DOE and DOL.
19	MS. KLEA: DOE and DOL, not that I
20	know who exactly to send it to.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, at DOE, you
22	would send it to Pat Worthington or Regina

1	Cano. At DOL, you would send it to Rachel
2	Layton.
3	MS. KLEA: Okay. Can
4	MR. ELLIOTT: If you send it to
5	me, I will forward
6	MS. KLEA: Do you know those
7	addresses?
8	MR. ELLIOTT: If you send it to
9	me, I will forward it to both of them.
10	MS. KLEA: Okay. And I don't know
11	who
12	MR. ELLIOTT: You can go on our
13	website, and you can go to "Related Links."
14	On the toolbar on the right-hand side, pick
15	"Related Links." And you can go to both DOL
16	and DOE and see the addresses for those
17	individuals, however you wish to do it.
18	MS. KLEA: Okay.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: And then on the
20	other matter that you brought up just before
21	this, if you have information about an
22	incident that occurred on the covered

1	facility, I would encourage that you share
2	that with us at NIOSH, at OCAS so that we can
3	understand what incident you are talking
4	about.
5	And I would also encourage you to
6	encourage claimants to list that incident if
7	they were present during it in their
8	computer-assisted telephone interview.
9	MS. KLEA: Well, I am sure they
10	have. And I have had a second claimant for
11	the Van Owen facility. And I asked the
12	interviewer to look at this particular claim
13	and look at the testimony. And that didn't
14	help. He never commented on it in the closing
15	interview. So that sounds good in theory,
16	but, really, that does not work. I have not
17	had that
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, it should work
19	because
20	MS. KLEA: other claims are
21	compared to get information.

MR.

ELLIOTT: It should work in

this instance where an incident is being identified in the close-out interview. And if a dose reconstruction doesn't address that, then it needs to address that. It either needs to say that it has been accounted for in the dose estimate in some way, shape, or fashion or that it's not relevant to the dose reconstruction.

MS. KLEA: Okay.

MR. ELLIOTT: And so in your if close-out interview, you didn't get satisfaction with that, please call me or send me an e-mail about it. And I'll go back to And we'll work out what happened there ORAU. and get an answer on that situation.

MS. KLEA: Okay. Well, I am going to be a part of another closing interview in July with one of my reactor operators on a failed reactor that failed in 1964, the snap AER.

And how can anybody get a fair hearing when you're using old health data

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1	which shows that the bladder cancers are not
2	very radiosensitive? You know, according to
3	the
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Bladder cancers are
5	not very radiosensitive. That's why.
6	MS. KLEA: you know, a very
7	high incidence of bladder cancer.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: The bladder cancer
9	is not radiogenic. So that's just the way the
10	cancer risk model is.
11	MS. KLEA: What? What did you
12	say? Bladder cancer is not very radiogenic?
13	MR. ELLIOTT: That bladder cancer
14	is not very radiogenic.
15	MS. KLEA: Well, not according to
16	the BIER report. According to the BIER
17	report, they had higher incidence than they
18	ever suspected, very, very high, using old
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, incidence is
20	different than cancer risk models. Incidence
21	goes into cancer risk models. So, you know,
22	we may be talking past each other here, but

MR. KATZ: Bonnie, some guidance that might be helpful to you. There are two things here. There is a dose reconstruction, which it doesn't really matter. What you are talking about is now an IREP issue, which is the interactive radio-epidemiological program, which is used by DOL to actually establish probability of causation based on the dose reconstruction, but it's not a dose reconstruction person's work to deal these risk models.

So there is the opportunity. And it's solicited on the web, I believe, still to provide comments on IREP. And it sounds like you might have a comment on IREP with respect to bladder cancer. And you are encouraged to submit comments and information related to that.

MS. KLEA: Well, yes, if I think it would help. I don't know of any one of our bladder cancers that has been compensated at Santa Susana. And then in the whole country,

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1 you are only paying three percent. So, you 2 know, it sounds pretty hopeless if all of our 3 workers have bladder cancer, which they do. 4 MR. KATZ: Again, so, Bonnie, I a reflection of the current 5 that is 6 cancer risk models that have been developed by the National Cancer Institute and with some 7 involvement by NIOSH. 8 Those risk models do not attribute 9 10 a high level of risk to a given amount of radiation dose in comparison to what you would 11 12 have, say, with a lung cancer. But that is 13 just speak very crudely about to probably inaccurately. 14 15 But, again, the door is open on 16 scientific questions with IREP. And you should feel empowered to submit comments and 17 18 questions with respect to IREP. If you don't 19 raise the questions, then certainly they may 20 not be taken out. But BIER, these reports are very 21

And OCAS is well-aware of these

important.

1	reports, and the report that work on the IREP
2	program are well-aware of these reports. And
3	there is a lot of peer review among scientists
4	that goes into those programs already but
5	certainly raise issues if you have them.
6	MS. KLEA: Well, I think that we
7	are long past the conclusions of the BIER
8	report. And I see no changes have been made
9	whatsoever.
10	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I just
11	make a comment,
12	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Yes.
13	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: just for
14	Larry's sake? The incident that Bonnie is
15	talking about is written up in our Santa
16	Susana site profile reviews. Additional
17	information was sent to Laura Hughes probably
18	about four weeks ago.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Are there
21	any more public comments from workers or
22	advocates?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: If not, we'll
3	get back to the conduct of the meeting. And I
4	guess we are back to seeing if we have enough
5	information to pull together here to try to
6	define the mission of the workgroup.
7	MR. ZEITOUN: I have a question
8	that came up on the site conversation.
9	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay.
10	MR. ZEITOUN: Let's say there is a
11	meeting regarding a site. And let's say Mound
12	or let's say anything, you know. And comments
13	came from the public regarding that site.
14	I understand that this does not go
15	into this database that we are talking about.
16	And although it's information related to
17	coming from the public on that site, am I
18	correct that it goes someplace else? It
19	doesn't go into the database that we are
20	discussing?
21	MR. ELLIOTT: It depends upon the
22	meeting, again.

MR. ZEITOUN: Okay.

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If it's a town hall MR. ELLIOTT: meeting, where there we're present to information about our responsibilities or our operations, our program, or process and we happen to interact with people and hear something, we will bring back individual notes That would be how we would cover perhaps. that from a town hall type of a setting.

But on a TBD or an SEC evaluation report focus group, those minutes would be a summary of the conversation that was held.

MR. ZEITOUN: So in this case, there is a possibility -- I'm using the word "possibility" -- that not all the public information may be found in this database in one spot where the Board members or SC&A or NIOSH want to go and say everything about that site or all the comments that came on that site will not be found in one database. Ιt different locations could be in in the website.

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1	MR. JOHNSON: If the information
2	was provided at a meeting, it's in the
3	database.
4	MR. ZEITOUN: Okay.
5	MR. JOHNSON: If the information
6	was provided off meeting, you know, all bets
7	are off.
8	MR. ZEITOUN: Off these meetings
9	that you talk about?
10	MR. JOHNSON: Off these meetings.
11	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. That's what
12	I'm trying to get at.
13	MR. JOHNSON: How would that
14	information have been communicated?
15	MR. ZEITOUN: So how does the
16	Board track all the aspects of comments that
17	came on that site? Do they have to go to
18	different sources, in addition to the
19	database?
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Again, this database
21	is initiated, entries into this database are
22	initiated, by meetings that are held.

MR. ZEITOUN: Right. Right, sir.
MR. ELLIOTT: And what we have up
there, you know, I put Board meeting up there
late, you know, after Kathy's suggestion.
MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
MR. ELLIOTT: But I don't know
that we have we don't have any thought
right now or we don't have any way in our
minds of putting public comments caught,
captured, heard at a Board meeting into this.
We don't have a way for the public
health advisers who are doing interviews with
claimants to come out of that and say, oh,
hey, what about this? This person turned in
this document. I don't know if we have seen
it before.
MR. ZEITOUN: Right, right, right.
MR. ELLIOTT: So, you know, on 1,
2, 3, and 4
MR. ZEITOUN: So we're getting the
most.

1	in this tracking system what we glean from
2	that. Now, I guess we can paint through and
	chat. Now, I guess we can partit through and
3	augment the middle column there.
4	MR. ZEITOUN: You know, based on
5	the discussion, I believe that you are going
6	to be augmenting it by trying to get the
7	letters into the system, whatever outside
8	letters come in for
9	MR. ELLIOTT: See, that is a whole
10	other
11	MR. ZEITOUN: Another attempt.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: We have another
13	system where incoming letters if we have a
14	controlled correspondence system. And so
15	let's say that some claimant, a petitioner, a
16	worker, an advocate, an activist writes to me
17	or writes to Dr. Howard or writes to Secretary
18	of HHS.
19	Then that incoming letter goes
20	into this controlled correspondence because it
21	generally begs for a response if nothing more
22	than just "We got your letter. Thank you."

1	But it may in all likelihood have several
2	points that need to be addressed in written
3	response.
4	So those go into our controlled
5	correspondence, which is a totally separate
6	system. And, again, I don't know that I see
7	that as outreach. I see that as just our
8	day-to-day business interactions with folks in
9	their correspondence.
10	MEMBER MUNN: It's a process.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, yes.
12	MR. McDOUGALL: If I may just
13	quickly? It sounds a little like you're
14	dealing with the one percent issues here. If
15	this Committee or this Working Group could
16	really evaluate and provide recommendations on
17	numbers 2 and 4 up here, most of the richness
18	in which I think you are going to be
19	interested in is in 2 and 4.
20	MR. ZEITOUN: That's in the
21	majority, I agree.
22	MR. McDOUGALL: Yes. And if you

1	could get your arms around that, the rest of
2	it, you know, that's kind of the nice to
3	haves.
4	MR. ZEITOUN: What triggered that,
5	Vern, is the comments we just heard. There
6	are certain issues coming up. And we cannot
7	remember, see?
8	So our issues that have to be we
9	should really as a Board I am a contractor
10	to the Board. Somehow we have to get a handle
11	around how these issues that are coming up in
12	meetings, in presentations could be controlled
13	and tracked. That's a concept.
14	And sometimes the one percent is
15	the most vocal ones.
16	MR. McDOUGALL: There is a lot of
17	rich information out there in the records of
18	those type 2 and type 4 meetings.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. Okay. It's a
20	concern.
21	MEMBER BEACH: And I don't
22	disagree. I think we really need to get our

1	hands around 2 and 4. And, as Larry
2	mentioned, we need to figure out how to deal
3	with the middle section because I think that
4	is important, too.
5	Whether it's one percent, you
6	know, one percent still can be a great deal.
7	And I think it's important.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: I numbered these for
9	you
10	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: because I think
12	those are our primary outreach activities.
13	That's where we focus our attentions: on
14	those primary four areas.
15	I'll be honest. You know, people
16	are going to shut me down for this. But the
17	Board meeting and the public comments, what I
18	listen for there is, do I need to take
19	somebody and get them off to the side and talk
20	with them and find out what is going on?
21	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
22	MR. ELLIOTT: And that's the best

1	I think we can do with that kind of venue.
2	It's difficult to measure. You know, I could
3	write down every time I interact with somebody
4	in a public comment period at the Board and
5	tell you all how I handled it if that's what
6	you want me to do. But there is very little
7	juice for the squeezing there.
8	MR. KATZ: Some of that will be
9	captured anyway because if you find someone
10	who has something, an interesting story to
11	tell, you may interview them. And, as well,
12	SC&A
13	MEMBER BEACH: Right, right.
14	MR. KATZ: tries to follow up
15	with people who have spoken up in meetings.
16	And I think you have successfully interviewed
17	people who have spoken up in meetings and
18	gotten good information. So some of that is
19	captured anyway.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, it's captured.
21	MR. KATZ: It may not in the end
22	of the day be associated with a Board meeting,

1	but that same individual shared with you their
2	information.
3	MR. ZEITOUN: Yes. And I would
4	say 95 percent. I am not going to go up to 99
5	percent. You are going to capture this. But
6	as a contractor to the Board, we are not just
7	going to limit ourselves to this database.
8	There are different sources. There is nothing
9	lost, actually, the way I understand it. It's
10	just trying to track it different ways.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
12	MR. ZEITOUN: And that's part of
13	the responsibility that the Board should give
14	to okay. Well, when do you think we are
15	going to be getting more input on this so we
16	can
17	MR. ELLIOTT: You mean more flesh?
18	MR. ZEITOUN: Flesh, yes. We can
19	use it as is, no problem, you know.
20	MR. ELLIOTT: We'll work that up.
21	We'll have it before your next meeting. I
22	don't know when your next meeting is, but I

1	think it's something that we can generate
2	here.
3	Let's couch it as a work in
4	progress because you may see it. When we put
5	it together, you may have questions about it.
6	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: It may lead to more
8	information you want to see on it.
9	MR. ZEITOUN: So it's Mike's
10	decision when he needs the provisions.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it also is the
12	refining document for us as we work on the
13	document that we have in front of us.
14	MR. ZEITOUN: Correct, correct.
15	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: And so do we
16	have any suggestions on how to refine this
17	document as of today?
18	MEMBER MUNN: I would prefer to
19	have an opportunity to study it more
20	thoroughly than just a read-through and to
21	have the information that we developed with
22	respect to outreach meetings. It's very

1	helpful, I think, to expand on the division
2	that was set out in this initial document with
3	respect to the generic type of worker
4	activities, which is, of course, furthered by
5	what we have seen in the diagram.
6	But past that, I would prefer that
7	we give ourselves an opportunity to not only
8	digest and comment on this document but also
9	to incorporate what we have discussed today
10	and the results of the .pdf file.
11	I would like to postpone that
12	until our next meeting unless someone has
13	specific information on these pages here that
14	they would like to pursue.
15	DEFINING THE MISSION STATEMENT
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Can I give some
17	thoughts, my thoughts?
18	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Sure, yes.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: The mission
20	statement to me is usually one or two
21	sentences.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. ELLIOTT: I am not suggesting this is wrong, but there is a lot of verbiage here that is really background or it can be referenced.

think if Ι were to say response to somebody who asked me what mission of this workgroup is, I think you captured it in one sentence on page 3 of 4 under measuring effectiveness if you say one of the goals of the Workgroup on monitor Outreach is to and the assess effectiveness of NIOSH's Worker Outreach Program.

To me that is your mission statement. That is essentially what the workgroup was chartered to do. If you go back and read the next of the transcript on the charter of this workgroup, it was to do assessments of the Worker Outreach Program.

And so you hold up a mission statement that is very short and concise and succinct like that, and then you can build

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1	from that. And you can say, "Okay. How are
2	we going to monitor and assess?"
3	You have that in 2 and 3 on the
4	first page: monitor/conduct meetings. You
5	have monitor the impact of the public input.
6	And so then you step away from that and say,
7	"How are we going to do that?"
8	Monitoring the meeting, that's
9	okay. Is one of us going to go attend those
10	meetings? You come back and provide the rest
11	of the Working Group feedback or input. Are
12	we going to suggest things to NIOSH to do
13	better? You know, you could set up a
14	structure here just from that one sentence
15	alone that leads you down a path toward an
16	assessment of the effectiveness of what we are
17	doing.
18	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. That
19	sounds good. Thanks, Larry.
20	MEMBER BEACH: Makes sense.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you. I would
22	welcome that. I really would. That's what

1	we're on here, to improve on outreach efforts.
2	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Any other
3	comments or ideas, suggestions?
4	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Do we need
5	to talk about the role that we are going to
6	play as a Working Group?
7	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Sure, sure. We
8	can discuss that. Go ahead.
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, that
10	was a question.
11	(Laughter.)
12	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Yes, I think
13	it's important, the role of all three. The
14	Working Group goes back to the Board. I think
15	we have defined NIOSH's role. I know you take
16	your guidance from what we have assigned to
17	you, but do you have any ideas of the role you
18	think you should be playing or how to do it or
19	
20	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, when
21	I think about how to evaluate, one of the
22	things that maybe it probably is good for us

1	to do is to evaluate the procedure 12 and the
2	associated database and get familiar with
3	that.
4	MEMBER BEACH: That seems more
5	like an action item, I guess.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, I'm
7	just
8	MEMBER MUNN: It needs to be
9	something probably all of us should do in our
10	review of the material now that we have the
11	full OTS, including the front and back. That
12	seems to be a logical thing for all of us.
13	MEMBER BEACH: But we would
14	request written response from SC&A to that
15	procedure.
16	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Right. That
17	would be something we would task them to do.
18	MR. KATZ: I would just suggest
19	that the Working Group ought to read the
20	procedure and see whether they really need an
21	SC&A technical because this is not deep
22	science there.

1	And it may be that you have
2	technical issues that you need SC&A to
3	contribute on. But you may feel you are in
4	comfortable territory to look at that
5	procedure and see if you understand it.
6	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well,
7	actually, I have. And let me take you back in
8	time to the original procedure review. What
9	we essentially looked at was the front end of
10	the process because we did not have access to
11	WISPR at that time.
12	And so there has never been an
13	effectiveness evaluation. There has never
14	been a back end of the process evaluation for
15	the worker outreach. And that would start
16	from the minute the meeting was done to the
17	development of the minutes to workers for
18	review to how are the comments being responded

That part hasn't really been evaluated. And that is still a part of procedure 12.

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1 MR. KATZ: I would just go beyond 2 what you are saying and say no one has laid 3 out in this Working Group yet a framework for evaluating effectiveness in the first place. 4 I mean, you need to know, what do 5 6 you consider effective? What are the measures 7 of effectiveness? And then where is that information 8 to be gotten to make judgments? And that is part of what 9 10 Working Group has to do. If you follow sort of the line of 11 thinking that Larry just laid out for setting 12 13 your goals and so on, then under those goals, that is exactly what you do. 14 15 You have to figure out what are 16 going to be your measures of effectiveness, what are the parameters of effectiveness that 17 you are concerned with? 18 And then where is 19 that information to be gotten? 20 We had a portion of MEMBER MUNN: that discussion in our first meeting. 21

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evaluate

T	effectiveness? Can you do it numerically?
2	And I think most of us agree pretty much you
3	probably couldn't, although I'm not sure that
4	we all came to that conclusion.
5	That was one of the reasons I was
6	so pleased to hear Larry brought us a
7	numerical assessment, incomplete though it may
8	be, what NIOSH knows in the way of changes
9	that have occurred as a result of outreach
10	activities and the defect that they have
11	gotten.
12	So up until this meeting, I don't
13	think it had
14	MR. ELLIOTT: You had never heard
15	that
16	MEMBER MUNN: We had never heard
17	that, never heard that. So that's
18	MR. ELLIOTT: I don't think that's
19	a good number either.
20	MEMBER MUNN: No.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: We've got a whole
22	bunch of stuff to contribute. This is just

1	what has populated thus far.
2	MR. KATZ: Let's be concrete about
3	monitoring meetings. So what does it mean to
4	monitor a meeting? What is it exactly that
5	you are measuring about the performance at
6	that meeting? And you need to put that on the
7	table. And then you can develop a work plan
8	for having that done.
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay.
10	Well, I've got one measure of effectiveness.
11	And that is compliance with the procedure. I
12	mean, it sounds simple, but through many
13	conversations with individuals, workers, it
14	appeared to me that, at least with the old
15	procedure, there were some non-compliances
16	with that. So that would be one measure of
17	effectiveness.
18	MEMBER MUNN: So, Kathy, you are
19	talking about PROC-097 now?
20	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: No. In
21	this case, it would be PROC-012.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, but that's

where we need to start.

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MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think you need to start with procedure 12, OCAS procedure 12.

And you can also look at ORAU procedure 0031.

MR. MAURO: This is John. I think that I joined you a little while ago. Sorry I couldn't join you initially. But don't we first need -- see, the way I look at it is a hierarchy. You have a mission statement, which dictates okay. This is the mission of the workgroup. Then you have to procedures to implement that mission.

So, in effect, once you have the mission statement, the next step is to draft implementing procedures. We have done that before. In other words, when we were given a role of, for example, reviewing site profiles, the first thing we did is what procedure are we going to follow to review site profiles? We developed a scorecard. We did this for dose reconstruction reviews. We did that for

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procedure reviews.

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Are we now saying that, well, now we have a new mission statement, new mission for the Board, which deals with outreach? that mission statement is articulated, then it becomes а matter of writing implementing procedure for that mission statement, which it sounds like we're trying to do on the fly right now? That is very difficult to do, especially since we haven't really laid out the mission statement in a way that we are all seeing it the same way.

CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Well, it seems to me before we even -- the mission statement is still a work in progress, obviously. And before we would define, try to define, a procedure, to follow that mission statement, you know, does SC&A have someone on staff that can put together a framework to give us an evaluation progress that they can measure effectiveness?

MR. MAURO: That is what we do in

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all of our reviews. We write up a procedure for evaluating the completeness, the accuracy of the dose reconstruction, the scientific validity of the procedure, the completeness of the site profile, et cetera, et cetera. And so we always have a template, standardized approach for performing the actions that the Board requests of us.

Once there's a mission statement,

I can see SC&A writing up a protocol. It

could be quantitative, and it could be

qualitative -- we have done both -- for

performing the functions that are laid out in

the mission statement.

For example, right now from the early conversations -- I was on for about a half-hour now. But, you know, there will be data obviating the Outreach Tracking System that is being developed, information acquired from interviews and other data capture efforts from people, science experts, claimants, et cetera.

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Now, I could see one of the action items being the degree to which the information that has been captured in the database has been used effectively in the various work products that NIOSH prepares.

Let's say it's a site profile and we would prepare a scorecard and evaluate all of the pieces of information that were captured in the interview process, for example, that's in this database now.

And the degree to which it was I guess articulated and dealt with in the work product that NIOSH puts out. I mean, that is an example that comes to the top of my head as the kind of thing that we could do on behalf of the workgroup and then prepare a report.

We would do this from time to time under the direction of the workgroup. That is, could you please prepare a report? Let's say we're rolling along on Mound. And the question becomes, okay. How well did the Mound site profile or evaluation report in

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final form articulate and reflect consideration of all of the information that was obtained during the Outreach Program? That would be an example of a part of a procedure that would implement the mission.

MEMBER MUNN: But a great deal of that sounds as though it would have to be subjective, as it usually is, John.

MR. MAURO: Sure is. Yes.

MEMBER MUNN: And until we address at least the meat of Kathy's suggestion, it would be a little difficult to identify the finer points, I would think. Her suggestion that the first item that we considered be how well the procedure has been followed is probably enough in itself to fill out a worksheet, a single worksheet, the kind of thing that we usually do when you look at that.

I guess my real question, then, is, is this the right time for us to be considering SC&A to put together a framework

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1	or do we still have work to do before we get
2	to that point?
3	In my view, we still have work to
4	do before we get to the point that we can be
5	clear about what we are asking them to do.
6	Maybe not.
7	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: We have work to
8	do more than the mission statement.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Well, yes. We have
10	to factor into the mission statement all of
11	this material here.
12	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Right.
13	MEMBER MUNN: And if this is going
14	to be a part of what we anticipate and the way
15	of assessment, then that is information that
16	SC&A needs to know also more than just
17	procedure 12 before they begin to undertake
18	some effort to provide a framework to hang the
19	questions on.
20	MR. MAURO: You know, this is
21	John. It's somewhat of an iterative process.
22	It's almost like the chicken and the egg

problem. That is, maybe it's not a linear process where you identify a mission. And then given a mission, you write procedures of what it is you are going to do under that mission statement.

You know, sometimes it goes the other way. That is, what are some of the things that intuitively one would say that these would be good things to do in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Outreach Program? We're starting to talk about some of these things.

Maybe it's an iterative process where you sort of put up a straw man of the various things that might be reasonable to do, almost like a laundry list, a brief couple of sentences describing or maybe a paragraph describing three, four, five, six different kinds of things that the workgroup with the assistance of its contractor might consider doing, actually doing, and then feeding back to the Board.

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1	Then that could also be fodder for
2	okay. It almost like helps to create what the
3	mission is. It's a funny thing. It goes both
4	ways. To start the mission statement, you
5	say, "Well, okay. Now what do we do to
6	implement it?" Maybe you want to do a little
7	bit of both.
8	We already took a shot at the
9	mission statement. And there is a lot of
10	discussion. And now we talk a little bit
11	about what are some of the things we are going
12	to do? What are some of the things we are
13	going to measure: qualitatively and
14	quantitatively?
15	And maybe a little bit of that is
16	needed now. We might be at that point. And
17	then let the two feed off each other and then
18	see how they all come together.
19	MEMBER MUNN: A dozen of those in
20	a two-sentence
21	MR. MAURO: Something like that,

not a big effort. This would be still

1	conceptualization of the kind of thing that,
2	let's say, SC&A thinks might be worth doing
3	and feeding back to the workgroup as being
4	measures of performance.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Correct. That would
6	be very helpful, I think, in how we decide how
7	to proceed.
8	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: I think that
9	sounds like a good idea. Josie, are you okay
10	with that, too?
11	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. We were just
12	looking for the procedure Larry had mentioned,
13	the ORAU-031.
14	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Well, then can
15	we agree that
16	MS. ZACCHERO: I can e-mail it to
17	you.
18	MEMBER BEACH: That would be
19	great. Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: that we want
21	SC&A to go ahead and start putting together a
22	straw man, a list of things that they think

might feed into the mission statement as we 1 2 review the information for the mission 3 statement, see how they collide before the 4 next meeting? 5 MEMBER MUNN: I would like that. 6 CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. I would agree with 7 MEMBER BEACH: And I think it is also real important 8 that. to get on the website and to be able to start 9 10 looking at that. I know we have mentioned it 11 many times. And that is one of your action 12 items. 13 MR. ELLIOTT: I will give you an answer on an action item right now, 14 if I 15 Leroy Turner tells the might. me 16 members and its contractors will need complete all the security requirements 17 receive the CDC log-in credentials. 18 19 So you have done once your 20 security training, given your fingerprints, background checks have been done, you have got 21

a user ID and a key fob, then you will get

1	access.
2	MR. KATZ: Seven Board members
3	have that about.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: And so if anybody
5	has that or Leroy thinks that is all going
6	to come due within the next couple of weeks.
7	And then we are ready to give you access.
8	MEMBER BEACH: And that'll be more
9	once we have access to that, then will we
10	need more passwords and security to get on
11	that or will it be
12	MR. ELLIOTT: No. Once you are in
13	the system, it will go to this.
14	MEMBER BEACH: It won't be like
15	that calendar. Thank you. Okay. I am going
16	to try. I should have all of my stuff. I am
17	going to try after this meeting.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: The Board members
19	don't have multiple passwords. So why would
20	they want anybody else having them?
21	MEMBER BEACH: I don't know. That
22	is a good question.

1	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: So once we have
2	our key fob and our ID, we have met all of the
3	other requirements?
4	MR. KATZ: Yes.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
6	MR. ELLIOTT: And once you have
7	that, you tell
8	MR. KATZ: Leroy knows it. Leroy
9	knows the individuals.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: You can get access,
11	and we can walk you through the access.
12	MEMBER BEACH: I should have that.
13	So I am going to try it out today after this
14	meeting and see if I can
15	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: I got my
16	password last night.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Oh, you did? How
18	great. All right. You get a gold star.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: So what is next now,
20	Chairman?
21	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Well, I think
22	that we are now officially tasking SC&A to put

1	together a short list of things that they
2	believe need to be evaluated to make an
3	effective mission statement.
4	The members along with SC&A and
5	obviously NIOSH would have input. Larry has
6	already given some good ideas. We will be
7	working at putting together a mission
8	statement, provide draft number 2.
9	And then when we come together for
10	the next meeting, SC&A has their list together
11	and we have our second draft of the mission
12	statement.
13	We will come together and see if
14	they complement each other or they show a hole
15	in one of the items.
16	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Who is
17	going to do the revision?
18	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: The revision of
19	the mission statement? I will start that. If
20	anyone has their own revisions and comments,
21	please e-mail them to me. And I'll send them
22	back out to everyone else.

MEMBER MUNN: Now, I would hope that everyone would have some comments and send them in to Mike so that we have multiple views of how the mission statement needs to be, if there's any correction that needs to be made or any formatting changes that are reasonable.

MR. KATZ: And just for clarification, I think what John was saying, in part, was that he would think about and with others to not just the mission statement but implementation plans and then see how those may inform the mission statement by coming up with specific implementation plans like the example he gave about evaluating the impact of input on the Mound site profile.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. KATZ: That is just an example, but that is an actual concrete implementation plan for an evaluation. sort of informs how you think about your mission.

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1	MEMBER MUNN: What specifically
2	are we going to look at?
3	MR. KATZ: Yes.
4	MR. MAURO: Yes. That was Ted
5	speaking, I believe?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes.
7	MR. MAURO: That's exactly what I
8	had in mind. That is, you know, you come up
9	with some particular things that you think
LO	might be valuable, as Mike said.
L1	And then when we get back
L2	together, we are prepared to see if the
L3	mission statement and the kinds of things we
L4	think might be useful make. And that will
L5	help formalize, finalize the mission
L6	statement.
L7	And then maybe at that point, once
L8	we get to the point where yes, this is our
L9	mission statement and we have a pretty good
20	idea of the kinds of things we want done, the
21	next step might be the actual implementation
	1

procedure, the checklist and so forth, that

1	implements that mission statement taking into
1	implements that mission statement taking into
2	consideration the examples that we developed.
3	So I think this is a tractable
4	process that will get us where we are trying
5	to get.
6	MR. KATZ: Right.
7	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Is there
8	anything else we need to discuss other than
9	MR. ELLIOTT: NIOSH had two action
10	items. I believe we completed them both
11	today. NIOSH will continue to work on
12	developing the Outreach Tracking System and
13	populate it with additional information. ORAU
14	is going to submit things to that for us to
15	populate it with some of the first contract
16	efforts.
17	I think that is what is on our
18	plate. And we are going to get to a
19	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: You don't have
20	to repeat it, just however you want.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. We are going
22	to put the schema on paper and flesh out

1	additional information about each one of those
2	that you might find pertinent and interesting.
3	MR. KATZ: And also, Larry, I
4	mean, if you have evaluation wishes, certainly
5	let them be known as well. That will feed
6	into this process.
7	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. Good. Glad
8	to hear that.
9	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And we had
10	another action item that was still hanging out
11	there. And that is to attend the
12	information-gathering worker outreach meeting.
13	We need to be notified when that is going to
14	occur.
15	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Can SC&A
16	be put on the schedule thing that Larry puts
17	out?
18	MR. ELLIOTT: Sure. And we will
19	let you know when the next one happens. I
20	don't know that there is any planned right now
21	in the schedules.
22	MR. ZEITOUN: I give you my card

	so you can put us on the distribution.
2	MR. ELLIOTT: Sure.
3	MEMBER BEACH: Well, there was
4	some talk of SC&A reviewing the new procedure.
5	And there was talk of them not needing to.
6	So I guess I am wondering if that is something
7	we want to discuss as a workgroup. And do we
8	want SC&A to officially review 12?
9	MEMBER MUNN: I have not reviewed
10	12 thoroughly myself. And the suggestion that
11	was made earlier, I think, was that until we
12	have reviewed 12 to see whether we feel that
13	it needs additional review or not, it would be
14	wise for us to postpone that for at least one
15	meeting.
16	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
17	MEMBER MUNN: But perhaps that was
18	no general consensus on that.
19	MR. ZEITOUN: Regardless, you
20	know, we have to read it. It's an issue. We
21	cannot really try to
22	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. ZEITOUN: It has to be read.

MR. KATZ: Yes. My only point, I made the comment. My only point was that once the Board members review that procedure, you may not feel like you need a technical review with a document from SC&A giving the review for it. It may be basic enough information that you don't need that kind of technical review from SC&A.

MR. MAURO: Right now I think I read through a PROC-012. And it seems that that lays out a nice menu of the different kind of things that are going to be done and different kind the Ι think in the attachment, there were all the different forms that will be completed. I guess that is part of this database you folks were looking at earlier.

I see that particular document as being very helpful to us in identifying the kinds of things that we might want to do within that framework. That is, given that

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this the procedure that NIOSH is following, right now we will take that as is and say, "Okay. What are the kids of things that the Board and SC&A as the contractor might want to do to evaluate the effectiveness and performance of that program?"

As far as reviewing, in a funny sort of way, I think as far as reviewing the procedure itself, I think it might be premature. Please take this as the way I think about things. I would rather see what are some of the things that we think might be useful in terms of evaluating performance of the Outreach Program within the context of PROC-012?

And then cone we do that, also we will have some insight because, in effect, when we do that, we will be effectively getting our thoughts together on what we think about PROC-012. I think it will happen all by itself if you see what I am saying.

MR. ZEITOUN: John, this is Abe.

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1	The only thing that I would say, I reviewed
2	and I concur with you that it's a well-done
3	procedure. However, I would recommend
4	probably Larry would it's not a criticism.
5	But I think if we reach a conclusion, an
6	agreement among ourselves regarding the
7	definition of the outreach and it becomes
8	embedded in yours and it's embedded in ours,
9	we will go into a meeting the same way.
10	So that is the only thing that I
11	would say it will make it more focused.
12	MEMBER BEACH: Sounds fair.
13	MR. MAURO: And I think that this
14	process of identifying things that we would
15	like to do that we think might be useful will
16	almost drive the definition.
17	MR. ZEITOUN: Right.
18	MR. MAURO: You see, it almost is
19	like things actually happen backwards. The
20	definition of the scope is may very well be
21	self-defined, self-emerged from the kinds of
22	things

1 MR. ZEITOUN: And that's what 2 happened today, actually, John. That's what 3 happened today. All of the discussion led to refining the objectives of the outreach. 4 MR. MAURO: Yes. 5 6 CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Kathy? 7 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay. Ιf 8 are not going to review 12, because 9 OTIB-0097 went away, are we just going to 10 ignore the findings that we have on that that may still be applicable? 11 12 CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Yes. I think 13 we'll do that. I mean, I don't know that we'll take any action on them right 14 15 Let's go ahead and get the things done that we 16 have defined here today. And then once this group takes a little more structure, you know, 17 18 then we can go back and look at these findings 19 and definitely see which ones are

22 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

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everyone?

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1	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: Okay. Anything
2	else before we talk about the next meeting?
3	MEMBER BEACH: That was going to
4	be my next suggestion. So that is good.
5	SCHEDULING NEXT MEETING
6	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: I would like to
7	get tentatively the next meeting scheduled so
8	we will keep this thing on track now that it
9	seems like we're getting a little momentum
10	here at no one's fault but mine.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: You waited on us for
12	a long time.
13	MR. ZEITOUN: It's Larry's. It's
14	Larry's.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MR. ELLIOTT: It is always
17	Larry's.
18	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: So if we look at
19	something you say shortly after the next full
20	Board meeting, would that give everyone enough
21	time to
22	MR. ELLIOTT: The first week in

1	August sometime are you suggesting? The next
2	Board meeting is the last week in July, right?
3	MR. KATZ: Yes.
4	MEMBER MUNN: I can't do the first
5	week in August. For the sake of impact on my
6	schedule, the second week in August would be
7	idea. Our Procedures is scheduled for
8	Thursday, the 13th. Wednesday, the 12th would
9	be great.
10	MR. KATZ: That is fine.
11	MEMBER BEACH: I am clear, too.
12	MEMBER MUNN: August 12th.
13	MR. KATZ: August 12th, is that
14	good for you?
15	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: It's good for
16	me. Is it good for you, Ted?
17	MR. KATZ: Phil, is August 12th
18	good for you?
19	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: August 12th? I
20	believe so. I believe that will be okay. I
21	don't know of anything I've got going on that
22	date.

1	MR. ELLIOTT: Submit time cards.
2	That's a good date.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. August 12, next
4	meeting.
5	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: As Wanda says,
6	is there anything else for the good of the
7	order?
8	(No response.)
9	CHAIRMAN GIBSON: If not, I
10	declare this meeting adjourned.
11	MR. KATZ: Thanks to everyone on
12	the line as well.
13	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
14	was concluded at 3:41 p.m.)
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